

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY

Chartered 1866

George V. McLaughlin
President

NEW YORK BROOKLYN

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BANK OF NEW YORK

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Maintaining effective correspondent bank service is a traditional policy of the Chase National Bank.

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities.

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BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Head Office  Montreal

Capital \$36,000,000
Res. and Undivided Profits \$40,265,700
Total Assets in Excess of \$1,025,000,000

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CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

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PHILADELPHIA

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Chicago London

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57TH STREET



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Established 1856

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New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
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Established 1874

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30 Broad St. 1813 Walnut St.

THE HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK



STATEMENT—DECEMBER 31, 1939

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•

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 WILLIAM L. DE BOST
 WILFRED KURTH
 EDWIN A. BAYLES
 GORDON S. RENTSCHLER
 ROBERT GOELET
 HERBERT P. HOWELL
 MORTIMER N. BUCKNER
 FRANK E. PARKHURST
 GEORGE McANENY
 GUY CARY
 HAROLD V. SMITH
 HARVEY D. GIBSON

ADMITTED ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	\$ 15,295,880.95
United States Government Bonds	10,753,105.49
All other Bonds and Stocks	86,911,891.37
First Mortgage Loans	300,000.00
Premiums uncollected, less than 90 days due	8,353,236.18
Reinsurance Recoverable on Paid Losses	1,021,060.43
Other Admitted Assets	420,923.52
	\$123,056,097.94

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (3,000,000 Shares @ \$5 Par Value Each)	\$ 15,000,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	48,121,615.00
Reserve for Losses	6,190,596.00
Reserve for Taxes	2,350,000.00
Reserve for Miscellaneous Accounts	848,768.58
Funds Held under Reinsurance Treaties	173,600.52
NET SURPLUS	50,371,517.84

\$123,056,097.94

NOTE: In accordance with Insurance Department requirements—
 Bonds are valued on amortized basis. Insurance stocks of affiliated companies are carried on basis of pro-rata share of Capital and Surplus. All other securities at Market valuations. Securities carried at \$3,130,503.00 and cash \$50,000.00 in the above Statement are deposited as required by various regulatory authorities.

FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—MARINE and ALLIED LINES OF INSURANCE

Strength « » Reputation « » Service

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Vol. 150

JANUARY 27, 1940

No. 3892

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Always

WINS!

To dream is common. But true vision—a real perception of things to come—is as rare as it is important to the progress of human affairs.

Vision in the real sense always wins. Nothing is more certain than public response to the man or institution which can offer good, new things for the greater fulfillment of human needs.

Starting with the introduction 15 years ago of a new and better kind of car, Chrysler Corporation has constantly devoted itself . . . in its engineering and research, its analysis and development, its adherence always to the fundamentals of value and service . . . to the simple but difficult principle of being first with good, new things . . . in being first in anticipating human wants and needs.

Today Chrysler Corporation fills these human needs in many fields . . . not only in motor cars and trucks, but in many other phases of modern life.

Great buildings are air-conditioned by Chrysler Airtemp. Immense machines are given might by Chrysler industrial engines. Motor boats are powered better with Chrysler marine engines. Machines run smoother on Oilite bearings.

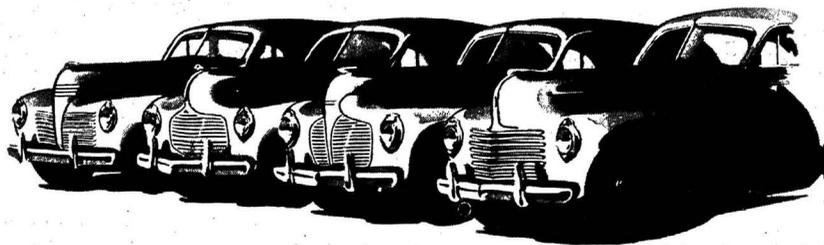
Out of Chrysler Corporation's immense and modern engineering buildings have come four of the world's foremost cars—Plymouth, Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler—and some of the most amazing developments in automotive engineering . . . Hydraulic Brakes—Safety Steel Bodies—Scientific Weight Distribution (Floating Ride). Floating Power Engine Mountings—High Compression Economy Engines—Superfinish—Fluid Drive.

Wherever burdens are carried or commerce rides the highways, there you'll find Dodge trucks and delivery cars, Plymouth commercial vehicles, facilitating business, cutting business costs . . . applying to group transportation those principles of dependability, long life and economy so familiar to users of Chrysler-built cars.

Vision always wins. The growth of Chrysler Corporation is still another proof of the wisdom of foresight in every field of endeavor. The American public has grown, through the years, to look to Chrysler Corporation as an unfailing source of things new, useful and better.

Chrysler, in turn, has kept the faith . . . *You get the good things first from Chrysler Corporation.*

CHRYSLER CORPORATION



PLYMOUTH DODGE DESOTO CHRYSLER

PLYMOUTH PASSENGER AND COMMERCIAL CARS • DODGE PASSENGER CARS AND TRUCKS • DESOTO • CHRYSLER
CHRYSLER MARINE AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINES • OILITE OIL CUSHION BRONZE BEARINGS • AIRTEMP—AIR CONDITIONING

1940—A Bird's Eye Preview

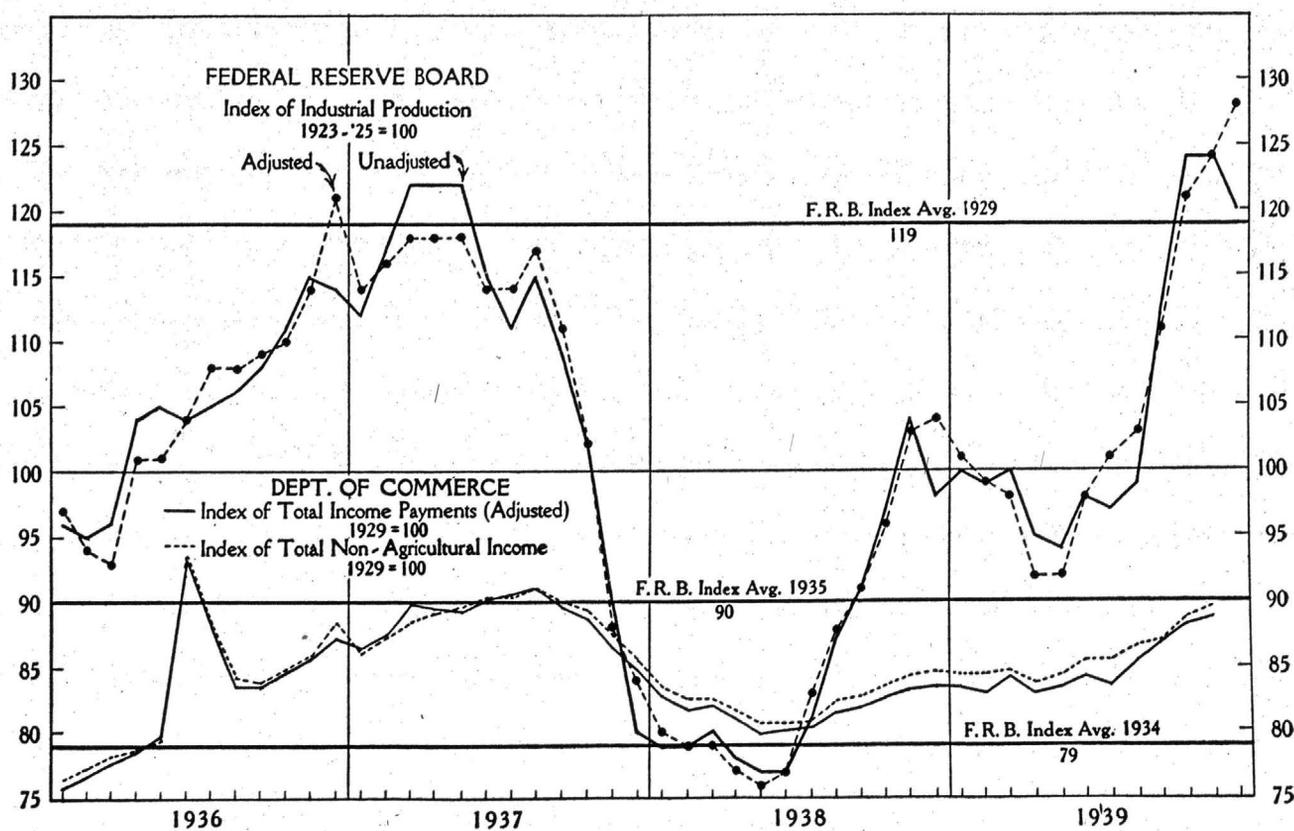
This special issue of the "Chronicle" is designed not so much to present a review of the year 1939, which has been consistently mirrored from week to week in these columns throughout that period, or to undertake a forecast of what the year 1940 holds in store, which would be of doubtful value at best, as to offer its columns to the industrial, commercial and financial leaders throughout the Nation for a delineation by them of their problems, and for an expression by them of their hopes and their fears as seen and entertained after some weeks of the new year have afforded perhaps a clearer perspective than it was possible for them to obtain during the closing weeks of the old year. The reader will find that the pages that immediately follow have been faithfully devoted to precisely this cause.

It remains for us to give here only a brief and somewhat generalized summary of the essence of what is said in print on later pages and what a few of more than ordinary understanding have preferred to express by word of mouth. What, then, has American business to say of itself and its prospects late in January of this year of our Lord 1940?

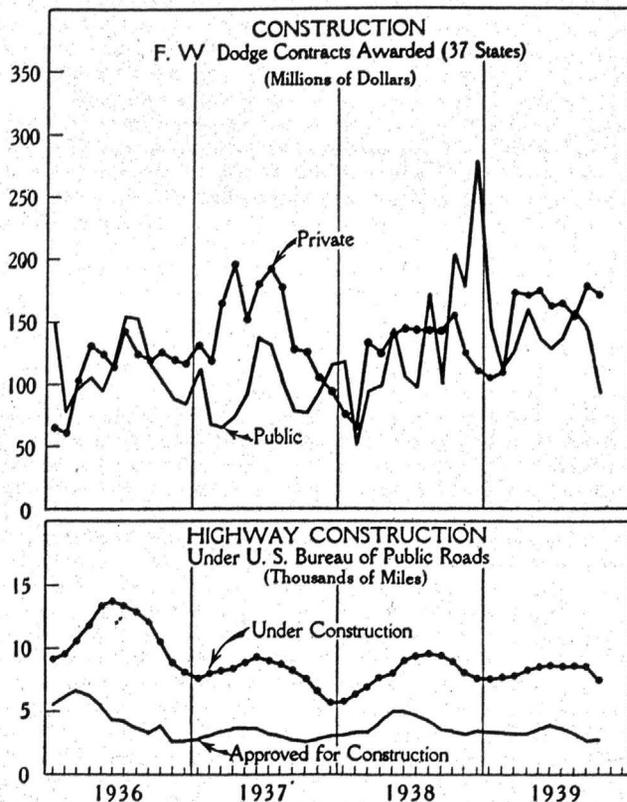
First and foremost, we believe that it may be said without fear of contradiction that the voice of business may be plainly heard asserting with definiteness and vigor that at bottom the situation confronting industry, trade and finance has undergone little change as a result either of the recovery program announced in 1938 with the sound of drums and of trumpets or of the prospect now apparently obtaining of a disappearance of at least some substantial part of the pump-priming expenditures of

the past year or more. Few, if any, responsible business executives hold the view that the difficulties and the obstacles with which business has for the past few years been faced have in any very substantial degree been removed from their path, and not many, certainly, have any very strong faith that American business can move ahead, making possible year after year a more abundant life for the individual citizen unless and until such impediments are thrust aside, not by business, which is powerless to remove them, but by the rank and file of the people operating through their Government.

Yet there have been ups and downs in business activity, business profits, and in some degree at least of genuine business progress during recent years when enterprise, large and small, was being obliged to carry this heavy load of Government unwisdom and unfriendliness. So long and so arduous has seemed the task of getting our national policies upon a sound and rational footing again, and so difficult, at times so almost hopeless, has appeared the task of even making a good beginning in this direction in the calculably near future, that it has grown quite customary, whether wise or not, of contemplating the outlook in the assumption that these handicaps must for the foreseeable future continue to be borne, and to appraise the future course of business with a view to determining what progress is likely within the limits set by the conditions existing and likely to exist for some time to come. The average business man today is indeed usually more interested in fathoming the more or less near-term future upon the basis of this assumption than



in reckoning upon any drastic alteration in the fundamental conditions under which he must work, although he naturally is quick to take carefully, and sometimes rather too hopefully, into account any

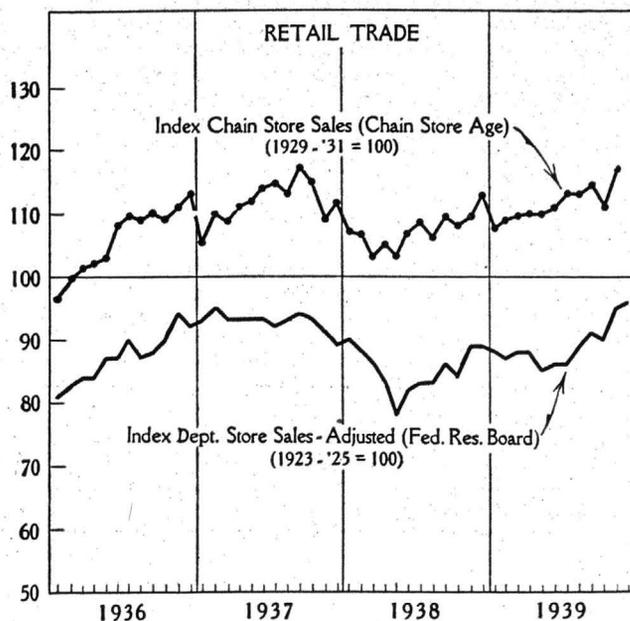


indication of at least a beginning of the long trek back to sanity in national policies, since he is convinced that so far as the business community itself has been able to effect it, or could possibly have been expected to effect it, conditions are ripe for a vigorous advance upon a wide front.

In his current efforts to reach the necessary working conclusions as to what lies ahead for the next year, the business man, certainly outside of what is popularly known as Wall Street, where sentiment is always mercurial, appears to have altered his views but little in any fundamental respect since the turn of the year. There has, however, been a very discernible shift of emphasis as among the sundry factors which are believed likely to govern the year's results. From early autumn until nearly the close of the year the well-maintained stream of orders in much the larger number of industries in the country tended quite naturally to focus attention upon what appeared to be the more favorable aspects of the situation and outlook. It was, of course, from the first fully understood by thoughtful observers everywhere that there was an element of artificiality in the "boomlet" which had developed, and also almost certainly factors which would, other things being equal, destine it to short duration. There was, however, always the distinct possibility that foreign purchases would develop as rapidly and as persistently as many domestic buyers appeared to fear and, too, in the greatly accelerated, almost feverish, activity then obtaining almost everywhere, it was naturally quite easy to overestimate certain favorable factors apparently

present, as, for example, a number of indications that the New Deal managers might be upon the verge of changing their course appreciably or even be losing ground seriously in a political sense. With domestic orders being received at a rate outstripping capacity to fill them, it was but natural presently to cease to give a great deal of thought to foreign orders or the possibility of their arrival on a much larger scale, and to become at least half convinced that American business was on the upturn, on its own steam, as it were.

It is nonetheless a fact that business men by and large kept their feet firmly planted upon the ground and their eyes fixed realistically upon the situation as it actually existed. They studiously refrained from permitting prices to reflect the exuberances of the more speculatively inclined, and managed to keep their operations, and on the whole their relations, with labor in a wholesome and healthy condition. Although it is always exceedingly difficult to adjudge inventories realistically, it would at this time at least appear that stocks of goods have not been permitted to accumulate in a way comparable to what took place in 1936 and 1937. By about the end of the year buying generally had become sufficiently less insistent, not to say feverish, to induce a quieter and more searching inquiry into the probabilities of the future. They were found to be on the whole encouraging, but few if any held the belief that the rate of activity enjoyed during the final quarter of the year could be maintained long after the turn of the year. It had begun to be more evident that the outlook for 1940 was rather largely dependent upon, or at least the results for the year would be very greatly influenced by, two basic factors—despite the fact that many branches of business entered the new year with accumulated orders upon their books which seemed clearly to insure them against any such sudden and deep decline in activity as that coming late in 1937 and early 1938. The two factors, both well beyond the control of the business community, are the course pursued at Washington and war developments abroad.

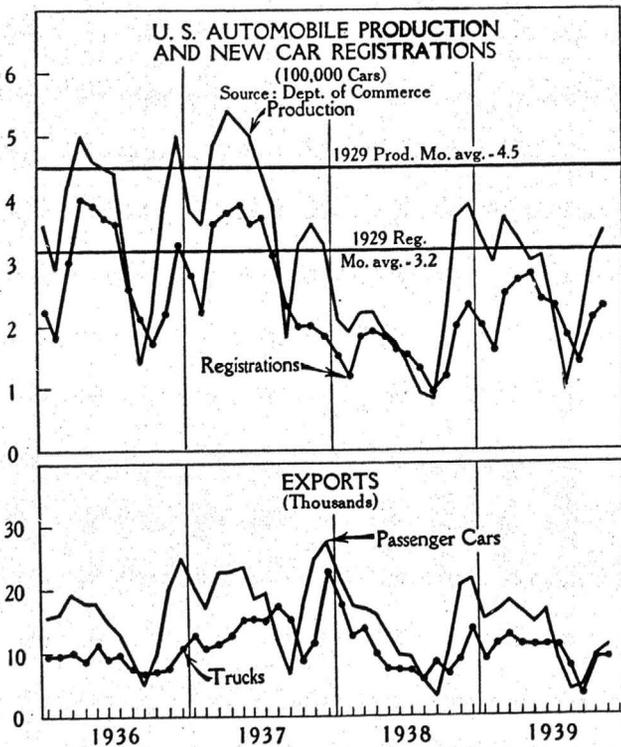


These two factors still dominate the thought of the business executive, and it is probably true that he is somewhat less optimistic about them than he was, say, three months or perhaps even a month

distinct improvement had set in so far as our sales to foreign peoples are concerned, improvement which bears quite enough similarity to that which occurred in the earlier months of the World War to suggest the possibility that so-called war orders may well presently take on very much more substantial proportions. While there are many pitfalls in this type of business, there can be no question that it would, if sufficiently substantial, tend to provide a stimulus to American business which could not be ignored. On the other hand, it is today realized more clearly than in the past that marked increase in the intensity with which the war is conducted in Europe and a further spread of hostilities would tend quite definitely to raise the question of our participation therein and in consequence of a vast increase in the already almost unbearable degree of governmental intermeddling and control.

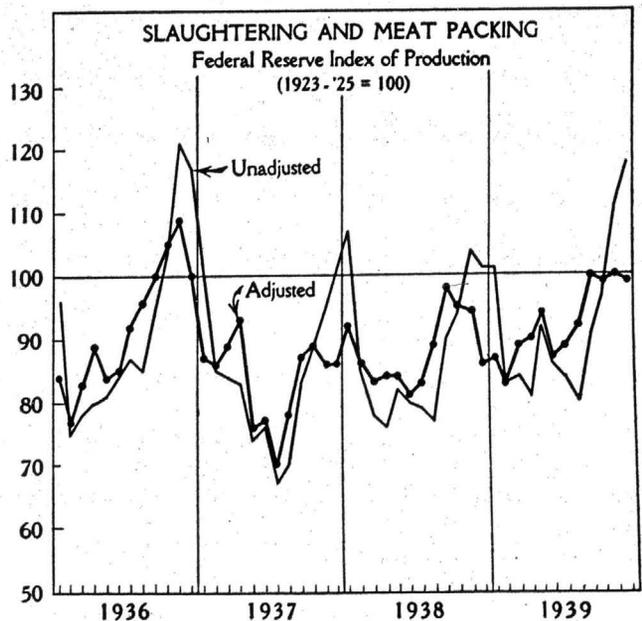
Such, in general, are the general factors which are absorbing the attention of business executives today, and if there is an appreciably greater tendency now than before the turn of the year to wait developments before reaching definite conclusions, that fact does not by any means indicate that practical and influential executives have reached the state of pessimism which may today at times be heard among those who frequent the board rooms of brokerage houses in Wall Street. The fact is, of course, that in industry and trade the business man, in addition to keeping a weather eye open to these broader influences, is engaged, often chiefly engaged, in appraising the factors more immediately bearing upon his own business.

These broader influences directly or indirectly affect all branches of industry vitally, but these factors naturally work themselves out differently in each of the major industries, and each industry has its own peculiar problems, often its own peculiar triumphs of technology which cause it difficulty or offer it more than average promise of success for the coming year. The iron and steel industry is, for example, largely a manufacturer of what are known to the economist as producers' goods. That is to say, its customers are for the most part other busi-

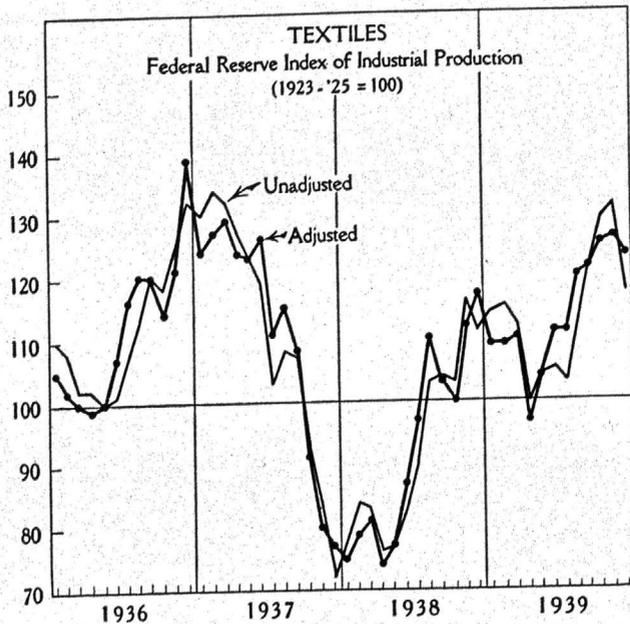


ago, although it is well recognized that the possibility exists that on both these "fronts" events may prove more favorable than the more gloomy are willing to concede today. The conduct of the Temporary National Economic Committee, and the apparently resurgent aggressiveness of the Securities and Exchange Commission, particularly in its dealings with the utilities industry, have had their inevitable effect upon current judgments of the probable course of the New Deal managers, as naturally also have sundry reports of legislative proposals being drafted and the spurt of activity on the part of the Department of Justice in the name of the anti-trust laws. Renewed effort on the part of the Administration to procure a Boulder Dam, or Bonneville project in the development of the St. Lawrence to disturb an area heretofore free of such troublesome undertakings has caused some concern in certain sections of the utility industry. On the other hand, it has always been Congress, rather than the Administration, in which business was inclined to place its hopes, and the determination Congress seems to be showing, at least for the time being, in reducing presidential requests for funds seems, so far as it goes, to offer encouragement not only as respects fiscal affairs but also as to other experimentation, since it is well known that individual members of Congress have in large number looked askance upon much of what the President was doing, merely lacking the courage, which it may possibly now be mustering, to put an end to it.

The reactions of the business community to recent developments abroad have likewise been mixed. With the publication of the export figures for the month of December it became quite apparent that



ness men, and it prospers as the railroad, the motor, the oil, the construction, and many other industries prosper. It moreover has rather more than average stake in the preparedness program being pursued by



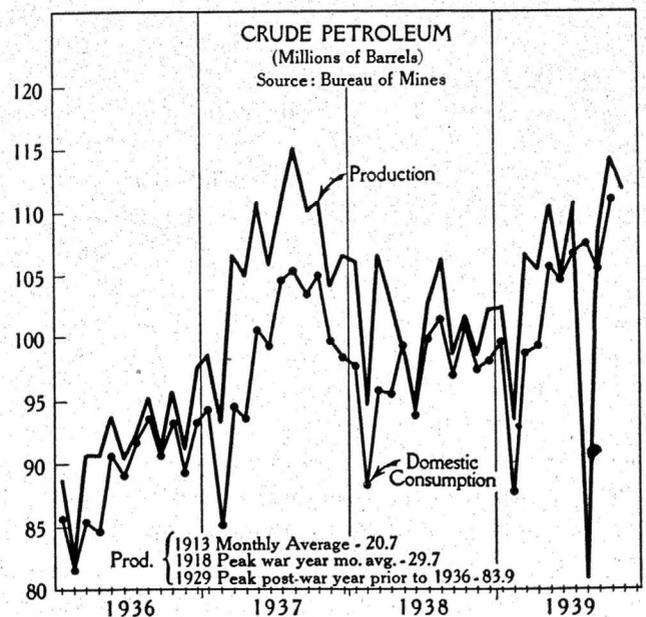
the Government at Washington, and perhaps rather more in some of the so-called recovery and relief outlays. The steel executive, therefore, in appraising his outlook must in a very substantial measure appraise the prospects before many other branches of business. Although to some observers the persistence of a low rate of new buying since the turn of the year, and indeed in appreciable degree some weeks before the end of the old year, is disappointing, the iron and steel industry views the future, certainly the nearer-term future, with a considerable degree of optimism.

It is to be recalled that production in this industry reached a new all-time peak last autumn, and accordingly could hardly expect, and in point of fact did not expect, to maintain any such rate of activity. As a matter of fact, there was and is no great desire on the part of its managers to maintain such a rate. The most profitable results in this industry, as in a good many others, are not to be obtained when the mills are going at virtual capacity, but rather when they are operating at some rate appreciably below that level. Feverish activity inevitably brings higher costs. A rate of operations observably lower than that obtaining during the last two or three months of 1939 would therefore not be considered a hardship by the practical steel executive. Presently existing back-logs of orders, although being fairly rapidly reduced, seem to assure a reasonably good rate of operations for some weeks to come, and so far as steel to be used by the railroads is concerned to provide business of proportions for a considerable period of time, since much of the rail and equipment orders of last year remain to be filled.

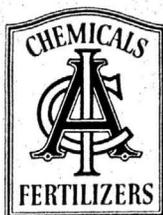
For the full year steel executives are cautiously optimistic, expecting, or at least strongly hoping, for a year as good or better than the year 1939. At the same time it is now rather widely recognized that whether these expectations or hopes are ful-

filled will depend a good deal upon a number of factors now difficult to appraise. Foreign consumers appear now to promise rather better business than had in some quarters been foreseen. The oil industry is more or less unpredictable in some of its aspects, but trade opinion appears to be on the optimistic side. The motor manufacturers have as yet reported no indications that their optimism for the current models will prove misplaced, although of course spring demand remains for the future. Demands for construction are regarded as likely to be as good if not better than last year. Demand growing directly out of the activities of the Federal Government is at this stage difficult to appraise. Evidently several weeks, perhaps several months, must elapse before it can be ascertained with certainty what Congress will do in the way of appropriations both for national defense and for other purposes. What is done will, however, in all probability affect 1941 business fully as much as that of 1940, perhaps more so. New railroad business will without question depend largely, if not almost entirely, upon the volume of traffic offered the roads, or definitely in early prospect. It is apparently more or less taken for granted by most observers that any broad revival of new capital investment in industry will await a much clearer delineation of the outlook.

The chemical industry is another which serves other industries primarily. Its outlook is also accordingly closely related to the outlook of a wide variety of other branches of business activity. There are, however, certain elements which tend to set it apart. One of these is the rate at which technological triumphs have followed one another in recent years, and are still almost daily being reported. This constant flow of new and improved products, serving new purposes or serving old needs more adequately or at lower costs has stood the industry in good stead during recent trying years. There are, as everyone knows, many such developments in the works, so to speak, in the chemical industry today, a fact which helps to open opportunities to this branch at least in part independent of the general trend of business. Another factor of importance is the circumstance that several of the products of this industry are vital to the conduct of modern war, and so tremendous have been the strides of the American chemical industry during the past quarter of a century that it occupies a world position today



KEEPING PRODUCTION COSTS DOWN



For more than a generation, *International* chemists and technicians have worked untiringly to provide better materials—better processes—better methods—for use in agriculture, in industry and in the home.

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Now, more than ever before, these improved materials and better services are vitally important to economies in farm production, in factory operation and in home management.

• • •

Through its twenty-six fertilizer and chemical plants and sixteen divisional sales offices in the principal agricultural and manufacturing districts east of the Mississippi River, *International* serves an increasingly large number of customers on the farm, in the factory and in the home.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

New York Chapter of American Institute of Banking to Hold 39th Annual Banquet on Feb. 3

The thirty-ninth annual banquet of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Feb. 3. Dinner reservations may be mailed to James E. Robertson, Banquet Treasurer, Chase National Bank, New York City. John A. Elbe is Chairman of the Banquet Committee.

Annual Convention of Investment Bankers Association of America to Be Held in Florida, Dec. 9-13

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America will be held at the Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Fla., Dec. 9 to 13, 1940, inclusive. The location and date, fixed by the Board of Governors, were announced on Jan. 22 by Emmett F. Connelly of the First of Michigan Corp., Detroit, President of the Association, through its office in Chicago. Mr. Connelly explained that the meeting is being held considerably later than usual because of the national election this year. The Association customarily holds its annual meetings during the latter part of October.

New York Herald Tribune to Hold Three Monthly Inter-American Conferences

The American Arbitration Association is cooperating with the New York "Herald Tribune" in the staging of three monthly Inter-American Conferences, to be held Feb. 15, March 14, and April 11, at the Hotel Astor in New York City. About 1,000 delegates of organized women's groups will attend each of the sessions. Reservations are being made through Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs, Director of the New York "Herald Tribune's" Club Service Bureau. Sub-

ject of the first program, Feb. 15, will be "Defense of the Americas"; the second, March 14, will be devoted to "Highways and the Culture to Which They Lead", and the third, April 11, to "Inter-American Peace and Arbitration".

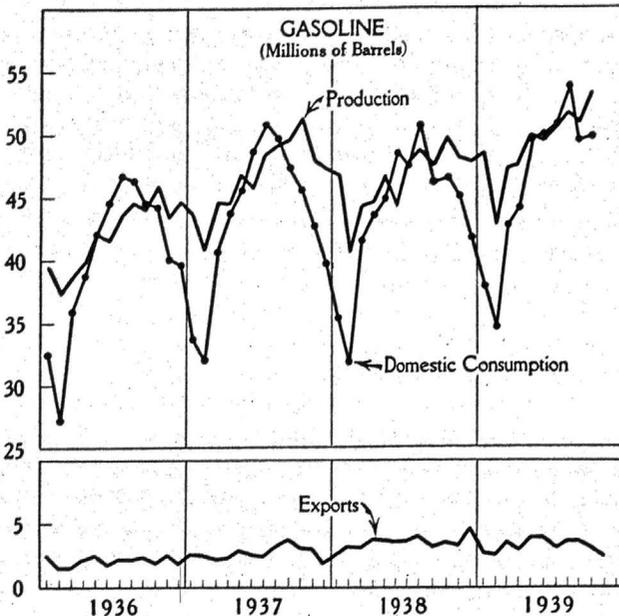
Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau Announces 1940 Annual Meeting Dates

The Board of Directors of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau at a recent meeting in New York City selected Oct. 29, 30 and 31 as the dates for the 1940 annual meeting of the Research Bureau and Agency Officers Association. It will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. The 1940 meeting will be the nineteenth consecutive annual meeting for the Research Bureau and the twenty-fourth for the Agency Officers Association.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards to Hold Next Annual Convention in Philadelphia Week of Nov. 11

The next annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards will be held in Philadelphia the week of Nov. 11, next, with the Philadelphia Real Estate Board as host, the Executive Committee of the Association announced on Jan. 6. The Bellevue-Stratford Hotel will be convention headquarters. Boyd T. Barnard, Philadelphia, has been named by Charles J. Mitchell, President of the host board, as General Chairman of its local committees for the coming national convention. Mr. Mitchell, as President of the Board, and John F. McClorren, as Executive Vice-President of the Board, will be ex-officio members of all these committees. Newton C. Farr, Chicago, President-elect of the Association for the year 1940, will be ex-officio Chairman of the general national committee on plans for the convention.

with which its status in 1914 is in no way comparable. It is doubtless due to these facts that the chemical industry is able to view its future with more confidence than the rank and file of enter-



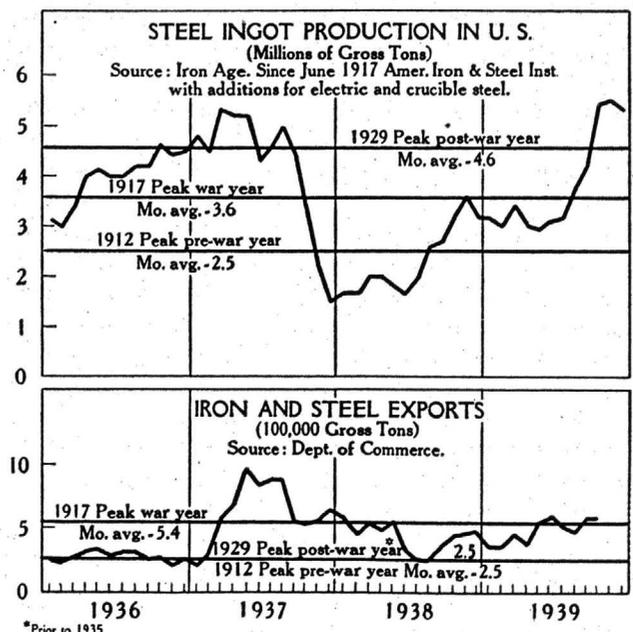
prises in the United States and elsewhere which are its chief customers. It must not be supposed, however, that technological triumphs are mere windfalls. This they certainly are not. They are the result of painstaking and expensive research, and the task of bringing new products or new processes to the point of commercial feasibility and importance is both time-consuming and expensive. Yet the initiative of the industry, and its good fortune in succeeding in wringing a thousand secrets from nature in recent years, stand it in good stead now as always, but in particularly good stead at times such as these when many handicaps must be tolerated.

Railroad and utility executives find their prospects alike in that they are both bedeviled with politics and heavily burdened with taxation. They are unlike, however, in the fact that the railroad industry has been so long under the thumb of the politician and so severely beset by competition, particularly by the trucking industry operating upon toll-free roads, that it has reached a greatly weakened condition, and moreover cannot with confidence look forward to relief from the more troublesome features of its political troubles which render virtually impossible the type of action calculated to permit it to meet its difficulties with the greatest assurance of success. The railroads have of late months, however, shown marked ability to handle difficult problems placed upon them by an exceedingly drastic increase in the business they were called upon to handle without reason to expect it. At the same time the outlook of the industry, at least for this year and probably longer, is recognized as depending in very large degree upon the business offered. Give the American railroads a reasonably satisfactory volume of traffic and they will do passably well despite all the handicaps under which they must operate. Deny them that traffic, either through restrictions and burdens placed upon business generally, or by preventing them from attracting their share of business in what is a severely competitive situation, although not always recognized as such, and the "railroad problem" is in evidence in an acute form.

The utilities, on the other hand, are able to obtain business in, comparatively speaking, quite satisfactory volume (where Government competition does not intrude on a large scale), but must suffer at the hand of the politicians in the matter of rates, but particularly at this stage in a general over-all regulation and restrictive program emanating from Washington. It is a severe handicap, but at least the industry has not yet reached a stage comparable to that of the railroads, and while it would probably be too optimistic to expect any early and very marked cessation of the over-regulatory activities of the Federal Government, or any wholesale giving up of the idea of the yardstick, it is at least permissible to hope for an appreciable improvement in this respect. The situation is, however, clearly recognized as far from settled, and signs have not been wanting of late that a resurgence of the utility baiting of recent years may be under way.

The oil refining industry is another whose outlook is in appreciable degree affected by technological advances. Indeed, it has been said that it is on the way to becoming a vast chemical industry specializing in, if not confining itself to, petroleum as its raw material. The most important immediate element in this situation is the improvements that have of late been instituted in the process of making gasoline. There can be no question that the advance thus made possible in the quality of product will during this year redound greatly to the benefit of the consumer. This is particularly true, of course, of the airplane industry. The importance of this improved product to those who are conducting a modern war is widely recognized, although of course the impact of this importance upon the industry depends in part at least upon such factors as moral embargoes and the like. There are, however, products other than gasoline which are in war demand—a fact which is at once stimulating the sale of certain types of products and tending to cause an over-production of gasoline. In the crude oil production branch the eyes of the industry are turned upon California, and particularly upon Illinois, as possible sources of over-production, according to most oil executives.

The story of American industry as it faces 1940 might, of course, be lengthened almost indefinitely, but it is better to refer the reader to what American enterprise has to say for itself on the following pages.



A Business without Season . . .

For an excellent example of the diversification possible in modern business, consider the activities of the American Ice Company.

Each activity satisfies a definite public demand for vital necessities or a service of convenience although peak months are widely separated.

As a result of public education, the demand for ice is no longer limited to the summer season and this service has become a well-rounded twelve months' activity. By applying modern merchandising methods to the sale of fuel, its purchasing period has been expanded until it now includes both spring and summer months. The introduction of ice-cooled air conditioning a few years ago has opened rapidly growing markets for heavy ice tonnage due to the economy and efficiency of this method.

Add to the above the well balanced year around business of the modern Knickerbocker Laundry plant and it may be truly stated that the operations of the American Ice Company know no season.

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BUSINESS and FINANCE

Speaks — after the turn of the year

K. S. Adams

President, Phillips Petroleum Co.

Total 1939 demand for United States crude oil and all products exceeded that of all previous years. There was an 8% increase over total 1938 demand, which raised the gain since 1929 to 32%. Unless general business in this country has an unexpected curtailment during 1940, total petroleum demand is expected to show a further gain of about 6%.



K. S. Adams

Demand for American oil for the warring nations in Europe has not yet shown the anticipated increase. We believe that when these countries have convoy systems better organized and have begun to draw more heavily on their large stores of petroleum, exports of high grade American gasolines and lubricating oils will increase materially. However, exports are only about one-sixth of our domestic demand.

The oil industry is still young and growing vigorously in practically all of its branches. It is spending millions of dollars yearly on scientific research, improving its products and originating new ones. There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of chemical research dealing with the hydrocarbons contained in natural gases and petroleum. Great advances are also being made by manufacturers of all types of internal combustion motors and other products which consume petroleum products. This fully promises a continued increase in demand.

Scientific improvement in the finding and development of oil fields in the past few years has so increased potential supplies that markets have been threatened. Better methods of production, coupled with State regulation, have gradually accomplished greater control of the flow of oil and less waste of an irreplaceable national asset.

However, efforts of progressive oil men to regulate production in such a manner that the ultimate recovery of oil will be increased substantially is often misconstrued as a method of price control. It is not realized that such progressive efforts have been the cause of the sizeable decline in wholesale gasoline prices over the last 10 years. The only reason the public has not fully benefited from these decreased prices is the gain in State and Federal gasoline taxes. Notwithstanding lower prices, the oil industry has protected its employees with steady employment and has paid wages that are among the highest of any major industry.

Prices for petroleum products now are at a low level, while total inventories have been reduced over a period of years. With the prospective further increase in demand for petroleum and its products in 1940, there seems to be good reason for expecting an increase in earnings for the well-managed oil company.

During 1939, Phillips Petroleum Co. has made important improvements and additions to its refineries, pipe lines, natural gasoline plants and other equipment. At the same time, the company has substantially increased its crude oil and natural gas reserves. In 1940, it will be in a position to produce and deliver to the ultimate consumer even higher

quality petroleum products at a lower cost than ever before. Its research laboratory has, through the creation of a new petroleum product, been able to develop an aviation gasoline which has an octane rating of 115. This gasoline will be produced in large quantities in 1940. Reduced manufacturing costs and increased sales should be reflected favorably in earnings.

* * *

J. E. Auten

President, Barber Asphalt Corp.

The capital or heavy goods industry made encouraging progress in 1939 and it appears to have a better than normal chance of continuing to do so in 1940.

As any improvement in this industry is a definite step in overcoming the depression which handicapped it for such a long time, it would appear that business is definitely regaining a healthy and almost normal condition and should continue to make substantial gains. It is reassuring to note that even the more conservative forecasts are confident of a continually increasing demand for all classes of machinery equipment, building construction and kindred lines. Our own business showed a substantial and encouraging improvement in 1939 over the previous year, which undoubtedly was due both to the improved conditions as well as better service facilities which we were able to effect. The improvement in business undoubtedly was the direct result of a growing realization by business men that there was a better understanding by government of the problems of business and industry. Widespread optimism was manifested as soon as government clearly illustrated its sincere desire to encourage business and give it a fair chance to solve its own problems and regain its equilibrium. This vital feeling of security has achieved immediate results—business conditions in August of last year were almost normal and definitely improving. Business in the United States would be better right now if the unfortunate war in Europe had not clouded the picture. Forgetting for the moment the influence of war, be it favorable or unfavorable, we believe that American business has reached the point where, if there are no unwarranted interferences or abnormal influences from other sources, it will continue to show a substantial increase in 1940.

Factors such as the increasing cost of conducting business resulting from increased labor and transportation costs, social security and other taxes, &c., which to a large extent are caused by higher cost of government due to tremendous relief and defense expenditures, as well as many other items, have had and will continue to have an effect on business. But taking all this into account, the renewed business activity augurs well for the future. It is an accepted fact that no country or community can thrive unless business prospers and unemployment is held to a minimum.

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J. E. Auten

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of service and equitable treatment over a long period of years, coupled with new products, and a fine selection of new roofing colors gives us reasonable assurance of achieving further gains for the Barber Asphalt Corp. in 1940.

* * *

H. R. Amott

President, Amott, Baker & Co.

In considering real estate and real estate securities, one must concede two major premises:

1. That real estate will continue to be an accepted sbais for wealth—as it has been from time immemorial.

2. That the economic structure necessitates some form of tax on real estate.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

H. R. Amott

Real estate is such a fundamental basis of wealth that it is difficult to imagine what *would* have value if real estate should suddenly cease to have value. The ownership of a piece of land arouses in the human breast such a strong feeling of possession and such a fierce determination to retain possession that even in our modern times "a man's home is his castle" and trespassers may be ejected with any necessary force.

Certainly, man's most highly prized material possession is quite properly acceptable collateral. It is unfortunate that the collapse of the real estate market—together with other markets—in the early '30s, and extensive defaults on millions of dollars worth of real estate bonds in the hands of the public which could be liquidated for only a small fraction of their original cost caused this type of collateral to fall into disfavor. However, after the initial shock, sagacious security buyers realized that real estate securities were attractive at depressed prices and created a demand for this type of investment on which an active market has existed for 10 years.

Of the 200 issues included in the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Averages, 159 have been reorganized as of Jan. 1, 1940, either through voluntary readjustment or by formal plan of reorganization; 19 were still in good standing in accordance with the terms of the original indenture when the bonds were brought out; 19 more had not yet been completely reorganized but were then in the process of reorganization or the properties are operating under the direction of the trustee or a committee; most significant perhaps is the fact that there were only three new defaults— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the total number of issues during the entire year 1939.

While the default situation is improving, another aspect of the real estate situation is becoming grave. Those who realize the essential position of real estate in the economy of our civilization view with alarm the malignant growth of real estate taxes, which is making it increasingly difficult for properties to earn sufficient to compensate the equity owner for his interest and investment after paying operating expenses, mortgage requirements, and increasingly severe taxes. Not only are real estate taxes at new high rates in cities throughout the country, but assessments upon which real estate taxes are predicated, have in many instances ceased to bear any relation to original cost, replacement cost, or market value. Real estate is a convenient subject of taxation because of its immobility, but if it crumbles, the reverberations of the crash will affect our entire civilization. The tax authorities realize full well the impracticability of bringing current assessments in line with current market values. To do so, in many instances, would cause existing municipal debt to exceed legal limits and result in many municipal

bankruptcies. Moreover, figures indicate that there has been an appalling increase during the past five years in tax liens on delinquent properties held by taxing authorities. Hence, it is obvious that wherever properties are seized for taxes, the tax roll shrinks, which results in piling up the load on remaining properties and starting a vicious cycle of more taxes, more delinquencies, more tax liens, ad infinitum.

Our current system of ad valorem taxes on real estate predicated on an arbitrary standard of value is not only outmoded but absurd. Valuations for taxation purposes on a productivity basis are more simple, fairer, and sounder. The salvation of real estate and real estate securities may lie in the fact that the movement to predicate real estate valuations on an annual use basis is fast gaining headway. The reappraisal of every piece of real estate in the City of Fort Meyers, Fla., for example, has recently been completed on an income or use-value basis, with results satisfactory to the city authorities.

Real estate securities on which the yield is commensurate with the risk involved have a very definite place in the portfolio of the investor who will analyse the available data and buy with a full understanding of the strong points and weak points of this type of security.

As of Jan. 1, 1940, the 200 real estate issues included in the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Averages, had an average price of \$314 per \$1,000 par value. Many of these issues can be bought at prices to give a current return of from $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 9% on properties which are amply covering taxes, operating expenses and interest requirements on the bonds.

* * *

Herbert Abraham

President, The Ruberoid Co.

1940 and the Building Industry

One of the most encouraging signs for industry, including the building trade, is the apparently unanimous opinion of practical business men that American prosperity is not dependent upon that economic delusion known as "war profits," but upon the energy and initiative shown by each of us, in his own business and in his capacity as a thoughtful citizen, in promoting trade and employment in this country.



Herbert Abraham

Striking evidence of this was seen in the results of a survey of the opinions of representative distributors of building products in 877 communities in 41 States, completed in December by The Ruberoid Co. The average prediction of these dealers, based on first-hand observation of actual conditions in their communities, was for an increase of more than 9% in the dollar volume of sales for residential construction in 1940 over 1939. A large majority of the same dealers stated that by far the largest number of new homes built in their communities in 1939 were within a price range of from \$2,500 to \$5,000, indicating the growing desire and ability to build among families of moderate income.

Figures such as these, obtained directly from dealers for the purpose of providing them with a helpful cross-section of opinion within the trade, take on added meaning as supporting similar estimates from authoritative statistical sources such as F. W. Dodge Corp. and the Federal Housing Administration.

With conditions what they are abroad, and with a number of highly important domestic problems affecting business still awaiting solution, the immediate future undoubtedly contains an unusual number of uncertainties. It does, however, seem

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reasonable to anticipate that, in the absence of any serious developments directly affecting this country, the recent upward trend in private building construction, should continue into 1940.

* * *

Melvin H. Baker

President, National Gypsum Co.

A Word About the Future of Building

In the past few weeks we have seen many summaries of the third decade of the 20th century. Some say it is significant because it marked the longest depression of our history. Others speak of it as the



Photo by
Blackstone Studios

Melvin H. Baker

decade that contributed most to social reform. But many manufacturers prefer to think of the thirties as the beginning of a trend toward science in distribution.

Ever since the beginning of the industrial era of our civilization, most executive emphasis has been placed on production. We have learned to apply the most exact science in the search for more economical and more efficient production.

But during the past few years the emphasis has swung to the field of distribution. Dwindling incomes, changed marketing conditions have forced industry to review their distribution methods—to find new markets—to learn how to better satisfy the ultimate consumer.

This development in business is particularly true of the building industry. And because of it the building industry is facing today what should prove to be the most prosperous five years it has enjoyed in more than a decade.

A good example of this trend is low cost housing. Residential building is the backbone of the construction industry. Yet the houses that America built in the twenties and early thirties were designed for incomes enjoyed by less than 20% of the families of the country. We used to think it impossible to build a sturdy home of quality materials for less than \$5,000. A man making \$40 a week couldn't afford a home costing that much. Yet government surveys show that 81% of all American families have a weekly income of \$40 or less.

The industry is meeting this problem by developing methods whereby a good portion of this 81% can enjoy well-built homes. Architects developed the so-called \$2,500 home—a small but well-constructed house that can be purchased for as little as 10% down and \$25 a month.

For the skilled and semi-skilled workman there has been developed the "unfinished house." This consists of the construction of the bare essentials of a house—the floor, walls, roof. The workman who buys it for \$1,500 to \$2,500 completes the job. He paints it, papers it, installs the plumbing, wiring and fixtures. He does this in his spare time and as he can afford it.

Federal housing on a most scientific basis is answering the needs of people who can't afford even a \$2,500 home. The great Red Hook project in Brooklyn, N. Y., is an outstanding example. Here the development of a two-inch partition system saved over \$300,000 in construction costs and saved enough space to allow for 260 extra rooms.

These are but a few of the scientific developments in the building industry that brighten the outlook for those of us in it. They have already shown their effect on the volume of construction. Government statistics show that the value of construction has been mounting steadily since 1934. In that year

the Nation spent a total of approximately \$5,313,000,000 on all types of construction. Each year that figure has steadily mounted until 1938 when it reached approximately \$9,039,000,000. And 1939 was about 37% better than 1938 for the construction industry.

More interesting still is the trend of private residential building which is probably the best index of building activity. In 1932 America spent \$641,000,000 in private residential construction. By 1934 this amount had dwindled to \$272,000,000. But every year since then private residential building has increased. In 1938 it had reached better than \$1,500,000,000. In 1939 it went higher still.

Most unthinking people consider the improvement of building as a boom. Actually there has been no boom—and none is predicted. There has been a steady, healthy growth since 1934. Because it is a sound growth, it should continue. Most building leaders predict that the next five years will be prosperous for building.

* * *

Max W. Babb

President, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

In keeping with the general trend, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. experienced a substantial increase in new business in recent months as compared with the same period in 1938, which continued with some recession in December, up to the close of 1939.



Max W. Babb

The business of the company divides itself into two divisions: one relating to the general machinery lines that in the past constituted the principal products of the company, and the other including tractors and farm machinery which in more recent years has become prominent in volume and results.

So far as the Tractor and Farm Machinery Division is concerned, the business in 1939 was practically the same in volume as in 1938 which, under all circumstances, is considered satisfactory.

It is hoped this condition will continue in 1940 and it is believed that, in the absence of unforeseen unfavorable conditions arising, there is reasonable basis for such expectation.

In the older lines there has been a substantial increase in recent months in the volume of new orders. This has not been because of "war orders," but the European situation has undoubtedly been, to a large extent, the indirect cause. The probability of advancing prices due to greater costs of production and the fear that dates of deliveries might be delayed beyond normal periods resulted in the placement of orders for machinery which in some cases would probably otherwise have been postponed to some future date.

As to how conditions will materialize during 1940 remains to be seen. It would seem likely that war orders will not be of the volume which many anticipated; that government expenditures will diminish rather than increase, notwithstanding the enlarged military and naval program. The question of increased corporation financing through the sale of new securities will depend in a large measure on the attitude of government toward business and whether there exist sufficient prospects for profits to justify new ventures.

The general increase in business during the latter months in 1939 has resulted, for the most part, in larger amounts of orders on hand at the close of the year than existed in 1938. This should have a corresponding effect upon business invoiced during at least the early months of 1940.

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January 23, 1940.

Canadian Business Showed Improvement in 1939, Says President McLeod of Bank of Nova Scotia —Points Out that Wartime Expansion Does not Mean Prosperity in Usual Sense

In addressing the stockholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia at the annual meeting held at Halifax, Jan. 24, J. A. McLeod, President, outlined the current outlook for business, stressed the necessity of coordinated effort under war conditions and pointed out that wartime expansion does not mean prosperity in the usual sense. Business, he indicated, had shown an improvement in 1939 which was accelerated after the outbreak of war. He further reported that this improvement was particularly pronounced in manufacturing, where employment and production reached the highest point on record. Other important activities also showed improvement, notably agriculture and mining output. Mr. McLeod continued:

Under the wartime conditions the general direction of the volume of production and employment is likely to be upward. Three factors appear to be of major importance in the business outlook:

(1) *Public spending* in the emergency of war is of necessity greatly enlarged and is bound to play a leading part in the business situation. That such expenditures will be heavy is shown by the present estimates of the Dominion Government's war outlays for the first 12 months of the conflict: they are placed at about \$375,000,000—an average of roughly \$1,000,000 per day

Continued on page 487.



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Henry Bruere

President, Bowery Savings Bank

The Outlook for the Savings Bank Type of Investment

The year 1939 again demonstrated that high-grade bond prices are determined by the laws of supply and demand. The year opened with the Federal Reserve Bank's average yield on long Treasury bonds at 2.47% and closed at approximately 2.29%.



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Henry Bruere

The trend followed by yield rates of other "money-rate" bonds was in the same direction. All this was in spite of a European war and some expansion of domestic demand for bank loans. Thus far it is not to the foreign picture that we must look for the chief factors affecting interest rates.

At home we find that the market for high-grade securities is in the hands of the commercial banks of the country. Idle bank funds are close to the peak at \$4,900,000,000 and are due to increase seasonally in January to a new all-time high. Conceivably

this idle reservoir could be used to finance a credit expansion of over five times this amount. During the past year the Federal Reserve Bank's index of business activity rose from 101 to its present level of 124, and yet the volume of member bank business loans increased only about \$500,000,000, or about 14%. In the face of such a disappointing performance, is it any wonder that banks, needing earning assets, were forced into the high-grade bond market, tending to make prices higher and returns lower?

Added to this influence is the steady accumulation of investment funds by insurance companies and mutual savings banks. The outlet for such funds through investment in mortgages is severely restricted, and again and again accumulations have been invested, sometimes with reluctance, in government low-yielding bonds.

When we look at the change in the supply of bonds eligible for investment by banks, it is obvious that not only was the supply of high-grade bonds inadequate at the beginning of 1939 but the situation was aggravated during the year as the increase in the potential demand for investments far outstripped the increase in the supply of investments. New bond flotations by corporations were at a low since 1935 and the only major new financing during the year was done by the Treasury which sold a total of \$1,400,000,000 of publicly traded securities into the market. The relatively larger increase in Government securities has, in fact, given a scarcity value to high-grade corporate bonds, so that some of the latter now sell at little or no increase in yield over governments offering nothing in the way of insurance premiums to investors willing to assume the credit risks inherent in corporate bonds.

Unless the pace of the European war is accelerated far beyond its present rate, it is difficult to see how it will cause any great demand for American credit. The Allies appear to have ample gold and credits both here and abroad to finance their purchases in this country for some time.

On the other hand, if the United States enters the war as a belligerent or in a big financial way, banks would undoubtedly be called upon to extend credit through loans. Even though such extending might not actually necessitate the sale of bonds by the banks, they might feel relieved of the pressure to buy bonds and attempt to put profits on their books as they have done several times in the past.

From the foregoing analysis the conclusion is reached that no hardening in money rates is in

prospect. But conditions in the world being what they are any forecast must be made with the proviso, now more than ordinarily, that new developments of such far-reaching and drastic effect are possible as to upset all present prophesy.

Just as bond prices are subject to the law of demand and supply so are the rates obtainable for mortgage money. There is no prospect of extensive building activity in New York City except in the low cost individual and multiple house field. The demand for small homes in the newer sections of the city continues active and is likely to extend well into the New Year. Investors are taking these loans with avidity, especially where they are insured by the Federal Housing Administration. This insurance is serving as something of an artificial stimulus to lending, but thus far no ill effects from this stimulus are apparent.

As an illustration of developing changes in the approach of investors to their problems the following may be cited: There is a growing realization in New York that united effort needs to be made to reclaim the old and blighted sections of the city where at present new construction is at a standstill and deterioration continues unchecked by replacements. The problem is to find the way to build in those areas housing which can be rented for as low as \$11 or \$12 per month per room, and thus attract back into those neighborhoods persons who in recent years have been moving to the outlying areas.

To accomplish such a result requires more than the availability of investment funds. It requires cooperative action by the municipal authorities in respect of taxes and the provision of decent environmental conditions, cooperation by the Federal and State housing authorities, cooperation by land-owners and lending institutions and skill in reducing costs of construction and improvement in layout by builders and architects.

In a word, the outlook for investment in the mortgage as well as other fields is much affected by changes in social conditions and the extension of government activity. To cope with these new influences institutional investor functionaries no longer may sit in their offices waiting for applications for loans or offerings of securities. They must attempt to help shape the course of government and social policy which vitally influence their ability to make safe and profitable use of funds entrusted to them.

* * *

P. D. Block

President, Inland Steel Co.

Since the declaration of war in September the steel industry in general has booked probably a tonnage larger than that in any comparable period. In the main, this was for account of domestic consumers, whose stocks had reached the vanishing point. When the industry was operating at 50% of capacity, the consumer felt no concern that he could not be supplied with his requirements in reasonable time.

With the declaration of war, American consumers were aware of the need to place their orders promptly. There have been no sizable tonnages of steel required by the nations at war, but these belligerents were themselves the chief source of steel supply to practically all neutral countries of the world who had only nominal production of steel, or none. Such neutrals, naturally, turned to us for their needs which, added to the heavy demand from domestic consumers, created an oversold condition for the steel companies.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

P. D. Block

This announcement is not to be construed as an offer to sell or as an offer to buy the securities herein mentioned. The offering is made only by means of the Prospectus and by underwriters or dealers who are qualified to offer at the places where the offering is made.

NEW ISSUE

\$10,962,000

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company

**Refunding Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds
3 1/4% Series due 1970**

Dated January 15, 1940

Due January 15, 1970

Price 105% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any state from only such of the underwriters, including the undersigned, as are qualified to offer the securities in that state.

White, Weld & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.

Joseph W. Gross & Co. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Bonbright & Company
Incorporated

Lee Higginson Corporation

Stone & Webster and Blodget
Incorporated

January 24, 1940.

Canadian Business Showed Improvement in 1939

Concluded from page 485.

(2) *The extent of British purchasing in Canada is likely to be of increasing importance. Although British contracts and orders have not been placed rapidly in this country, several large contracts have been negotiated. It was recently announced that British purchases in Canada during the first year of the war would probably be about \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000.*

(3) *The business situation in the United States is more difficult to appraise. Business there is holding its ground, and in some lines is still expanding. So long as conditions remain active as at present, the outlook for Canadian exports to the United States is favorable.*

For a time, Canada may be able to increase her production sufficiently to provide for these additional requirements of war without curtailing production in other lines and without reducing living standards. But if the war lasts for long, and we have no reason to believe that it will be of short duration, it may result in some curtailment of non-essential production and Canadians may have to accept a reduction in the standard of living.

H. H. Heimann Warns Against Additional Government Spending for Defense Requirements—Comments on National Debt

Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in a discussion of tax burdens and rearmament, presented in his Monthly Business Review released Jan. 22, warns that additional spending by the Federal Government should not be done behind a smoke screen of defense program re-

Continued on page 480.

**State
and
Municipal
Bonds**

Municipal Bond Department

LEHMAN BROTHERS

New York

Chicago

While new bookings in December are not in the volume that prevailed during the previous three months, they are very substantial. This condition gives the assurance of satisfactory operations through the first quarter of the new year.

* * *

Philip A. Benson

President, The Dime Savings Bank

The year that has just closed was one of the most eventful years of recent history. The war in Europe that had long been threatened became an actuality. An incident of that war—the alliance of Germany



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

Philip A. Benson

and Russia—revealed to the world that the Naziism of Germany and the Communism of Russia were closely related. The attacks of these two powers upon weaker and democratic countries not only shocked the world but revealed the true character of totalitarian and despotic government. The result in this country has been an abandonment of communistic principles by a number of intelligent people who formerly thought there were elements of good in them. America has become alive to the dangers of Communism and the threat to democracy involved in the ideas embraced by it.

The year 1939 saw another great change in America. It was a psychological change. For years efforts had been made to "break" the depression. These efforts resulted in relief measures and subsidies in various forms, old-age pensions, labor legislation, dollar devaluation, silver and gold purchases, restriction of production, restrictions imposed on business and competition of government with it. These have led to increased taxation, an unbalanced national budget, and a huge increase in the public debt.

However, during the past year there has come an increased recognition of the value of the business order; a realization that business is the hand that feeds us and that the objective most to be desired is the restoration of business to a healthful condition and the encouragement of capital to take risks in new enterprises.

This feeling must continue and if it does, and if private enterprise is encouraged and burdensome laws are modified, 1940 will see further progress toward economic recovery. Supposedly needed reform measures must be sidetracked for the present. We need most a revival of business, and this must be aided by freeing business from governmental restraint, modifying or repealing unwise laws and reducing taxation.

The year 1940 may be a fateful one. We do not yet know how dreadful would be the results of a spread of the European war. King George of England, in his Christmas address to the Empire, referred to the threatened collapse of our Christian civilization. We hope and, in fact, believe that this will not happen. However, let us not be unmindful of the threat that is involved in the war. Let us, also, in a spirit of humility, cling more tenaciously to the heritage of freedom that is ours in this country and let us determine, no matter what happens elsewhere, America shall be kept free and its democratic institutions shall be preserved.

There are many reasons to believe that 1940 will be a better year for business than many preceding years. Every index of business shows activity on a higher level than it has been for many months. Prediction is freely made that 1940 will be better than 1939 by about 10%. Investors in railroad securities will take encouragement from better earning statements, for the railroads will carry more

freight and more passengers. The business of producing airplanes will show a new peak. The output of electric energy will increase and petroleum products will very likely show increased sales.

The continued production of small homes in the New York area furnishes a source of investment of savings bank funds. These homes are being sold to bona fide purchasers and the mortgage loans resulting are considered one of the best savings bank investments obtainable. Many of the loans are insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

There is a promise that a few dark spots in the city will be eliminated through slum clearance operations. However, these are not enough to cure the stagnant condition that exists in some of the older sections of the city. There is a real need for rehabilitation of many of the old houses, in order that they may be continued to be used both for business and for dwelling purposes. There is a large supply of money for good mortgages. Servicing those mortgages that are obtainable involves more work than formerly for we have come to the unalterable conviction that every mortgage shall be amortized, preferably on a monthly basis.

The market prices of second grade railroad bonds I believe will increase due to the improved earning statements to which I have referred. High grade bonds, Government, State, municipal and corporate, are all selling at prices that seem unreasonably high to the conservative investor. I cannot see that they will go much higher and I have a feeling that they will very likely sell lower—but not much lower—before the close of the year.

* * *

George H. Bucher

President, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Though the world's attention throughout the past year has been focussed on war, the most important contributions of American engineers and scientists have furthered the arts of peace.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

George H. Bucher

The year has seen important strides in the electrical field, and in the electrification of industry. Many industrial plants, including several large steel mills, are producing better, cheaper products because of the 1939 electrical equipment that operates and controls them. Throughout the country, electrical systems are giving more reliable service because of lightning research and the introduction of self-protecting "lightning-tested" transformers. The new fluorescent lamps, introduced at the New York World's Fair, are rapidly finding their way into homes, factories, business establishments and of-

fices, bringing better and more efficient light. Another kind of electrically-produced radiation—ultraviolet—found major use during the year in the tenderization of beef. Westinghouse engineers experimentally introduced a new kind of heating and air-conditioning system in the company's plant at Emeryville, Calif. By reversing the principle of air-cooling, the engineers use the cool outdoor air to heat the building in the winter time; a system that may have wide application throughout the country. During the year several new alloys of considerable importance have been produced. One, "K-42-B," containing nickel, cobalt, chromium, titanium, manganese, silicon, carbon and iron, may prove spectacularly useful at high temperatures. It is stronger at 1100 degrees than carbon steel at room temperatures.

We are fortunate to live in a country where the national emphasis is so effectively centered on construction and better living, and where the output of

International Shoe Co.

ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK

BOSTON

H. H. Heimann Warns Against Additional Government Spending

Continued from page 487.

quirements. He states that a deficit spending program must be considered by itself and that the defense program must be justified on its own merits. Mr. Heimann continues:

There is an undercurrent of public realization that there must be a sane relationship between armament costs and national ability to support such a program. Not only initial cost but upkeep is high while obsolescence comes early.

Within the public consciousness there is the knowledge that too often in the history of nations, military machines have not remained idle. And opposition to war is widespread and thorough. For such reasons our people are not willing to have us set the pace in rearmament activity. . . .

Commenting on the recent discussions as to possible increase of the national debt limit by Congress, Mr. Heimann says:

The indifference that has existed with respect to debt in the past decade has passed its peak. Our public debt is now over \$42,000,000,000. Our present debt limit is set at \$45,000,000,000, a limit under the control of Congress and one about which it is well to clear a misconception.

I have noted on numerous occasions while traveling around the country, an impression that this \$45,000,000,000 debt limit has been set at that figure by specific Congressional action. This is not exactly true. The limit arises, not from a specific Act of Congress, but from the total of individual legislative enactments which authorize the issuance of bonds or securities for various purposes. That limit on the Treasury's borrowing ability is subject to change whenever a new bond authorization is voted. During the summer months of this year, at the present rate of expenditures and receipts, we will reach our debt limit. How will we resolve this situation?

There are four ways. First, we can choose further authorizations of government bonds. Second, we can decide to curtail our spending program so that it will be balanced by our total

Continued on page 491

Investment Securities

STIX & Co.
SAINT LOUIS
509 OLIVE ST.

Members

St. Louis Stock Exchange

Markets in Securities of

ST. LOUIS
and the
Middlewest & South

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

Bell System Teletype
St. Louis 456-7-8-9

Landreth Building
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Wire System: E. A. Pierce & Co.

Garfield 0225
L. D. 123

the country's laboratories and factories raises the standard of living instead of destroying it. The business of the Westinghouse company has been very good in 1939, and we expect that the present high level will be maintained into 1940.

* * *

John D. Biggers

President, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

Glass is in step with man's natural progress today. The whole movement toward natural living is a turning to the light, and glass is the one structural medium of light which has proved satisfactory in all climates and at all temperatures.



John D. Biggers

Certainly the great building development which must come in this country will be featured by the widest areas and the most varied uses of glass which construction ever has known.

To broaden markets the flat glass industry in the last decade has developed many new products, including structural glasses of all kinds, tempered glass, spun glass for insulation and clothing, glass stone, which is a load-bearing glass surfacing unit, and even new uses for the old-time washboard glass for non-load bearing partitions in offices and

other public buildings.

As part of the evolution in the flat glass industry toward more intensive merchandising of both new and old products, we in the industry are thinking in terms of interior frontiers; that is, the interior improvement of cities by the rehabilitation of old business districts.

Many times during the past few years it has been demonstrated in various cities how glass can be used to restore values in store fronts, and otherwise give business property a "face-lifting." Luminous architecture—which means construction with modern glass combined with gleaming metal sash and trimming—is doing much to restore old values and bring back the flow of consumer purchasing power to downtown business areas and neighborhood stores.

Another example of greater concentration on merchandising by the flat glass industry has to do with fuel savings made possible by installation of storm windows—overlooked by many home dwellers for years. Owing to the fact that the precise service value of storm windows previously had never been calculated, there was reason for this neglect. Two colleges, one in 1937, the other in 1938, were induced to make such tests as a research project in engineering.

The tests plainly showed that an investment in storm windows or other types of double windows will pay for itself in fuel savings within a surprisingly short period. With these facts available to home dwellers, there was an immediate rise in the number of new double window installations, a trend toward "window conditioning" which developed rapidly during 1939 and which we expect to see further accelerated during 1940.

Merchandising effort is being expended in another direction and bringing fine results. Until recently no one had accurately determined the effects of different types of glass on the vision and driving reactions of motorists. Tests for such a purpose were devised recently by Dr. A. H. Ryan of Chicago and made available to automobile designers. This has emphasized the advantage of using safety plate glass in car windows as well as windshields. Automobile manufacturers have also adopted larger glass areas in cars, and greatly improved visibility in 1940 models. These trends were perhaps furthered by the six-year \$6,000,000 joint research project of two glass companies and three chemical concerns which developed

a much safer safety glass, called High Test, as announced early in 1939, and now in general use.

* * *

A. Edward Barit

President and General Manager, Hudson Motor Car Co.

Disclosing that Hudson has already shipped more 1940 model cars to dealers in the United States than were shipped in the entire 1939 model season, A. E. Barit, President of the Hudson Motor Car Co., today expressed a favorable view of the business outlook for the coming year.



A. Edward Barit

Mr. Barit supported his view with a summary of gains made by the company during the past year. He said in part: "Shipments of new Hudson cars for the 1939 calendar year totaled 82,100 units, representing a gain of 61% over the 1938 calendar year.

"Retail sales in the United States alone for the calendar year of 1939 totaled 66,000 cars, a gain of 54% over the calendar year of 1938."

Mr. Barit pointed to increases made during the last quarter as being particularly significant. He revealed that Hudson sales in the United States for the last quarter of 1939 totaled 26,600 units, or more than double the number of cars sold by the company during the same period a year ago, the percentage of gain being 105%.

"Still more significant," Mr. Barit stated, "is Hudson's steady gain in percentage of the entire industry business. Compared with the first six months of 1939, current retail sales show that Hudson's percentage of the entire industry sales has more than doubled."

A similar record gain in the number of new dealers added to the company's rolls since the introduction of the 1940 models was also reported by Mr. Barit. Six hundred fifty-seven new dealers have been dealer strength to 2,639, he disclosed.

In reviewing these gains Mr. Barit declared that it was only natural that the Hudson company look forward to even greater progress during the coming year.

* * *

Barney Balaban

President, Paramount Pictures, Inc.

After an acutely jittery period dating from the outbreak of war until the recent holidays, the motion picture industry is making substantial progress towards adjusting itself to changed world conditions and has settled down to work under these changed conditions.



Barney Balaban

More intensive cultivation of the domestic and remaining world film markets is the first item on the 1940 program—a move that I am confident will pay handsome dividends during the coming year.

The first step in this program, of course, is the production of better and better pictures by all of the producing companies. Since the history of recent years proves conclusively that the entertainment standard has risen steadily, I have every reason to believe that it will reach a new high

during the coming year.

But in addition to this factor, it is vitally important

H. H. Heimann Warns Against Additional Government Spending

Concluded from page 489.

tax income which is now at record levels. Third, we can elect to levy higher taxes and thereby balance our expenditures. Fourth, we can inflate currency.

Whether our growing tax consciousness, our increasing demands for reduction of Government expenditures are potent enough to bring a halt to our spending program remains to be seen.

But that this must develop in time, and before too long, was one of the few uncertainties that we carried forward from the decade of the "Troublesome Thirties." And that it will develop is evidenced by the undeniable fact that the average working man and woman cannot be hoodwinked much longer about the tax burden as it affects them. They sense the toll that taxes are taking, whether they pay them directly or indirectly.

W. Gibson Carey to Speak at Meeting of New York State Chamber of Commerce Feb. 1

W. Gibson Carey Jr., President of the United States Chamber of Commerce will be the guest of honor and speaker at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Feb. 1. Mr. Carey, who is also president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., will discuss the activities and program of the U. S. Chamber for 1940 as directed towards business recovery.

Far Western Business Continued to Gain in December, Reports Bank of America

Continued gain in Far Western business during December is reflected in the current "Business Review" of the Bank of America, California. A new high since September, 1937, was recorded as the December business index rose to 78.9. Each of the index's three factors, bank debts, carloadings and electric power production, showed increases over the same month a year ago, and only power production showed a decline from November, 1939. The bank also stated:

Although the value of all types of building in the Far West declined 10.4% from November last and 3.8% from December, 1938, there was a less than seasonal decline in new residential construction. As a result, the adjusted index of new residential building advanced three points to 63% of the 1923-25 average, equalling its record high attained in January, 1939, and standing about 21% above December, 1938.

In retail trade, sales of western department and apparel stores in the final month of 1939 averaged 1% higher than the same period in 1938 or 1937, although there was one less trading day. Western sales in the full year 1939 averaged 3% higher than in 1938.

New car sales in California totaled 21,337 in December, 5% higher than the previous month.

CURRENT NOTICES

—Hemphill, Noyes & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, and Chicago Stock Exchange, announced the appointment of W. Wallace Thompson as Manager of the investment department of their Chicago office at 231 South La Salle Street. Mr. Thompson, recently associated with Harris, Hall & Co., has been in the investment business in Chicago since 1919, and was formerly Manager of the Chicago office of White, Weld & Co.

—As manager of their Over-The-Counter Trading Department, Harry Parker is now associated with E. S. Ladin & Co., members of the New York Security Dealers Association.

CHARTER NO. 13738 RESERVE DISTRICT NO. 7
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT
 in the State of Michigan

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 30, 1939

Published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts (including \$458.30 overdrafts)	\$ 30,173,956.29
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	54,083,027.10
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	2,717,026.26
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	8,075,379.95
Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve Bank	279,500.00
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection	63,120,229.54
Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve Bank	279,500.00
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection	63,120,229.54
Bank premises owned \$333,001.43, furniture and fixtures \$1.00	333,002.43
*Other assets	1,310,370.40
TOTAL ASSETS	\$160,092,491.97

LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	\$ 87,526,244.84
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations	26,105,317.16
Deposits of United States Government	67,357.58
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	7,937,787.93
Deposits of banks	27,913,726.59
Other deposits (certified and cashier's checks, etc.)	1,131,322.92
TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$150,681,757.02
*Other liabilities	1,078,808.77
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$151,760,565.79

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Capital stock, common, total par	\$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,879,780.14
Reserves	452,146.04
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$ 8,331,926.18
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$160,092,491.97

MEMORANDA	
Pledges assets (and securities loaned)	NONE
Secured liabilities	NONE
*"Other assets" and "Other liabilities" include contra items consisting of unused loan commitments of \$855,436.47.	

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss:
 I, R. C. Wandel, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of January, 1940
 George D. Maxwell, Notary Public
 Correct Attest: Alex Dow, Wesson Seyburn, M. W. Sales, Directors

DIRECTORS
 GEORGE F. FINK EDSEL B. FORD
 CHARLES A. KANTER CLIFFORD B. LONGLEY
 HENRY H. SANGER WESSON SEYBURN

OFFICES
 Detroit
 Dearborn PENOBSCOT BUILDING Highland Park
 Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Statement as of December 30, 1939

Resources		Liabilities	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$46,118,250.37	Capital Stock	\$ 4,550,000.00
U. S. Government Securities	34,379,114.42	Surplus and Undivided Profits	9,215,063.32
State, County and Municipal Securities	6,283,580.66	Reserve for Contingencies	610,898.54
Other Securities	11,915,272.69	Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.	229,157.74
Demand Loans	11,151,190.03	Reserve for Dividends	113,750.00
Time Collateral Loans	6,916,789.28	Unearned Discount	309,136.17
Commercial Paper Purchased	2,290,000.00	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	1,858,676.67
Bills Discounted	17,763,538.71	DEPOSITS	125,165,340.18
Bank Buildings	3,335,815.13		
Accrued Interest Receivable	311,850.29		
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	1,567,169.10		
OTHER RESOURCES	19,451.94		
	\$142,052,022.62		\$142,052,022.62

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

that motion pictures be "sold" more thoroughly to the 130,000,000 citizens of this country as well as in the remaining world markets. Despite the great popularity of the screen there are still nearly 50,000,000 people in the United States alone who do not see motion pictures regularly. These millions, or at least a large percentage of them, must be won over by the motion picture industry.

I am confident this can be done and I believe it can be accomplished by more intensive and intelligent advertising and by more careful booking of pictures so that these people will know about and want to see the many really great pictures which will be produced during 1940 and the years to follow.

Glancing over the production schedules of all of the major film companies, I see a wealth of pictures of high quality which I believe can win new friends for the screen. On our own Paramount schedule are such pictures as "Gulliver's Travels," "The Light That Failed," "Remember the Night," "Dr. Cyclops," "The North West Mounted Police," "Buck Benny Rides Again" and "The Night of January 16"—to name only a few—which will assure profitable domestic theatre operations for at least the first half of 1940.

Good pictures exploited in a showmanship way, coupled with longer theater engagements for the real successes, will mean increased theater attendance everywhere. And increased attendance spells motion picture prosperity for 1940, despite the curtailment of certain portions of the war-torn world market.

* * *

Harry J. Bauer

President, Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.

It would be pleasant to forecast, unreservedly, that 1940 will bring a continuation of the satisfactory increase in business activity which has marked the past few months. It seems probable that there will be some further business improvement this year, but in the face of the many unpredictable factors which must temper our calculations, sanguine prediction is not possible.



Harry J. Bauer

While we are cautious about long-range forecasting as to the probable turn of business, we have adopted a forward-looking program designed to meet maximum demands for our service. Necessarily, this program is flexible enough to meet a wide variety of circumstances. We have abundant generating capacity in our Big Creek hydro and Long Beach steam-electric stations to meet all existing demands from our customers; installation of generating units at Boulder Dam recently have been made and our Boulder transmission line, a new major link in our high voltage transmission system, has been completed.

The new year, therefore, finds us additionally equipped, not only to extend our service to new customers and to increase service to existing customers, but to care for any emergency demand which is likely to develop.

The increase in virtually all classifications of our business in the past 12 months has reflected the general development of business in southern and central California. Our total of meters in service now is about 545,000. During the past year we have added 25,000 new meters, one of the largest gains in many years.

This increase reflects, of course, the rapid expansion in home building which is under way in this territory, and a corresponding gain in the manufacturing industries. Both plant expansions

and the establishment of new industries here have been noteworthy during the year.

Again our agricultural customers, particularly the citrus growers, have had an unsatisfactory year, partially as a result of the curtailment of foreign markets following the outbreak of the war.

The impact of the war upon the lives and activities of all of us in 1940 of course cannot be foretold, but the pessimistically inclined will find some justification for apprehension in the war abroad and a Presidential campaign at home, adding to a situation which already was none too stable.

* * *

Alexander Calder

President, Union Bag & Paper Corp.

The year 1939 was a better year for the Kraft paper, bag and board industry, as a whole, than 1938. Volume continued to increase month by month from the middle of the year. The Kraft division of the paper and board industry not only showed slightly better profits as compared with 1938 but also hit a new high from point of consumption.



Alexander Calder

There are three basic reasons for this:

1. Stocks in the hands of retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers were extremely low. There had to be a period of replenishment.

2. The element of fear and uncertainty with regard to market changes was largely dissipated by the fact that price levels as of Jan. 1, 1939 were also extremely low. There was, therefore,

fore, a condition of confidence in the paper market—confidence on the part of jobbers and consumers that they could make normal purchases and put in an inventory stock without fear of inventory losses.

3. There was an upward trend in general business. Volume increases were sustained throughout each month of the year, therefore, demand for product was on an increase and the resulting production increases experienced during the period gave confidence to manufacturers that raises in price levels could be held.

These three factors were in existence before hostilities started in Europe. During August, volume in the paper market picked up appreciably and this, of course, was accentuated when war was declared into a buying surge that had not been experienced in over 10 years.

There was a definite reason for this. Fear—that paper and pulp materials would be immediately affected by war conditions. America had been dependent upon foreign sources for a large portion of its raw material. Consumers of paper were familiar with this situation. Prices were still low, therefore there was a united effort on the part of consumers to attempt to cover their requirements over as extended a period of time as they could, and buying continued through the successive price advances.

This wave of fall buying was sufficient in volume to insure Kraft mills running full operation for the balance of the year.

The year 1940 augurs well for the Kraft division of the industry both from standpoint of profit as well as from volume. The underlying reason for this is the shortage and increased price of Kraft pulp.

Early January quotations from Scandinavian countries on limited amounts of tonnage are being made at \$58.00 per ton, c. i. f. Atlantic ports, but all such quotations are well protected with "Force Majeure" and war clauses. This is an increase in cost to domestic mills of nearly 100% as compared with Jan. 1, 1939. There is no way of determining

Indications Seen by J. H. Collins That Raising of New Capital for Expanding Business May Increase—Remarks Before Wisconsin Bankers Association

There are many indications that the raising of new capital for business expansion may increase, Julien H. Collins, Vice-President of Harris, Hall & Co., Chicago, said on Jan. 24 in addressing the mid-winter meeting of the Wisconsin Bankers Association at Milwaukee. "As confidence improves there will be more business of this type," he said. Mr. Collins, who is also Chairman of the Central States Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America, answered criticisms sometimes directed at investment bankers for not financing new and hazardous ventures. "Capital of that sort comes from promotional and speculative sources. If the enterprise proves to be sound, the investment banker then aids its expansion and development," he said, citing the history of the electrical utility industry as an example. The so-called "term loans" with average maturities of five years and longer, such as large metropolitan banks have been making recently, are not typical commercial banking transactions and are explained by the current scarcity of loans, Mr. Collins said. He indicated that he expected shorter maturities on such loans when a period of more generous interest rates occurs.

Chicago Stock Exchange Governors Hope New York State Transfers Tax Is Revised—However, Disagree with New York Exchange's View Regarding Increased Trading on Smaller Exchanges

Arthur M. Betts, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange, in a statement to members of the Exchange Jan. 24, in behalf of the Board of Governors and Advisers, called attention to an article in the January issue of the magazine, "Exchange," published by the New York Stock Exchange, concerning "the increased trading on smaller exchanges of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange which the article attributed largely to the New York State Transfer Tax." The statement said that "there are many other factors, in our opinion, but that in the interest of the whole business, the Chicago Exchange Board of Governors agrees that the New York State Transfer Tax should be revised." The statement goes on to point out:

"Press reports and rumors have suggested possible adverse action by the New York Stock Exchange with reference to the above trading on the smaller exchanges. According to Securities and Exchange Commission dollar volume reports, of the total stock business transacted on the country's stock exchanges in the 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1939, the New York Stock Exchange accounted for 87.5% and the New York Curb, 6.4%. The remaining 6.1% was distributed over 18 exchanges located outside of New York City. These smaller exchanges perform essential services in their communities, and their members, directly and indirectly, are responsible for a substantial share of the volume on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The relations of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Stock Exchange have been cordial and cooperative over a long span of years. We are confident that no hasty or ill-advised action will be taken to interfere with the continued useful functioning of the smaller exchanges. Nothing should be done which would prejudice the welfare of the business as a whole or impair the efficiency of the service rendered customers."

The New York Stock Exchange article was referred to in these columns of Jan. 20, page 364.

NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, DECEMBER 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and Due from Other Banks		\$208,496,609.15
United States Government Obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed		197,317,551.95
Other Securities		18,072,351.28
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		772,500.00
Loans:		
Loans and Discounts	\$ 54,402,902.73	
Real Estate Mortgages	13,805,266.86	
Overdrafts	9,715.61	68,217,885.20
Branch Buildings and Leasehold Improvements		787,373.22
Accrued Income Receivable—Net		1,029,178.12
Prepaid Expense		1,251,976.45
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit		1,751,246.21
TOTAL RESOURCES		\$497,696,671.58

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Commercial, Bank and Savings	\$416,307,173.88	
U. S. Government	20,327,284.47	
Treasurer, State of Michigan	7,460,239.04	
Other Public Deposits	18,218,601.77	\$462,313,299.16
Capital Account:		
Preferred Stock (370,000 Shares)	9,250,000.00	
Common Stock (825,000 Shares)	8,250,000.00	
Surplus	8,250,000.00	
Undivided Profits	5,974,203.69	
Reserve for Retirement of Preferred Stock	38,125.00	31,762,328.69
Reserve for Common Stock Dividend No. 11, payable February 1, 1940		412,500.00
Reserves		1,457,297.52
Our Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit		1,751,246.21
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$497,696,671.58

United States Government securities carried at \$56,855,121.19 in the foregoing statement are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes required by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Cotton— Friendship— Advertising—

A large part of the cotton business is done through personal friendship—the same sort of mutual faith which is necessary to every business.

BUT—did you ever stop to think of the large part played by consistent publicity in developing the initial introduction?

An advertisement in the "Chronicle" will help you form new friendships among the people constituting the "backbone" of the World's Cotton Industry.

how much higher pulp prices will be nor is there any way of determining how much will be available even at higher prices.

However, two things seem fairly certain.

1. The Kraft mills in this country which make their own pulp will probably have no surplus capacity unsold.

2. The converter mills which have been dependent upon foreign sources of supply for their pulp face the possibility of a severe shortage of raw materials at premium prices which must be reflected in the selling prices of domestic paper and board products.

* * *

Alfred E. Colby

President, Pacific Mills

The Current Outlook for Textiles

Among the many factors bearing upon the outlook for 1940 in the different branches of the textile industry, those which seem likely to have the greatest influence over the next few months are:

1. The course of prices for our raw materials, especially cotton and wool.

2. The action taken by cotton goods manufacturers as to rate of operations when and if unfilled orders fall below the level of recent months.

3. The extent to which national income and consumer demand for textiles increase during the 1940 spring retail selling season.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

Alfred E. Colby

The textile industries are peculiarly susceptible to fluctuation in prices of their raw materials. A sudden increase in prices creates large scale buying due to the effort of everyone to

cover their requirements before the price rise becomes effective. Similarly sharp price declines remove from the market what demand may be there until everyone feels reasonably sure prices will go no lower. It is accordingly to be regretted that in recent years new forces wholly beyond the control of the textile industry have added to the natural instability of our raw material markets. An instance of this sort of action was the removal last month of a Government export subsidy on cotton which resulted in a sudden rise in the price of a cent a pound. Recently there have been indications that an attempt is to be made to renew the processing tax. Should this be done it would be difficult to prevent on the one hand speculative buying designed to anticipate the effective date, and on the other, a sizeable shrinkage in consumer demand due to the higher price levels. Sound merchandising, either by mills or their customers, becomes increasingly difficult in the face of arbitrary action of this kind affecting the prices of the raw materials we use.

The exceptionally high rate of mill consumption of cotton during recent months, as a result of which 1939 will almost equal the all-time peak year 1937, naturally raises a question as to the extent to which the output of the industry has actually been moving into consumption. There have indeed been certain increases in the demand for cotton goods resulting from the war, the principal one being in substitution of cotton bags for burlap, but it is unlikely that in total they bulk very large. Mill consumption of cotton in November, on the other hand, was 22% higher than the average for the first six months of the year. While it would seem somewhat too optimistic to expect that all of these goods are moving immediately into consumption, slight increases in inventories in the hands of all factors in the trade would be no cause for concern provided mills did

not continue to produce at this high rate after their customers' are taken care of. It seems that mill management generally will again be confronted with the question that has raised itself periodically over the past few years, whether such readjustment of rate of production will be made before or after inventory accumulations. The answer which mills collectively make to that question will determine to a considerable degree whether cotton goods will be sold at a profit or at no profit during the next few months.

As to the third point, it is reassuring to note that business analysts have been almost unanimous in forecasting a higher national income in 1940. Since the actual consumption of most kinds of textiles by consumers increases proportionately with increases in the national income, it may be expected that a somewhat larger volume of textiles will be purchased by consumers in 1940. Recent increases in department store and mail order sales have helped to keep the increased volume of output of our industry moving into consumption. If drastically unsettling factors can be prevented from disturbing the raw material markets, and mills will exercise good business judgment in refusing to make goods for stock, at least to the extent necessary to prevent stocks from accumulating, and consumer purchasing power increases in accordance with expectations, then there is good reason to look forward to the highest rate of per capita consumption of textiles in terms of yards and pounds in 1940 which has ever been known in this country.

* * *

Donald L. Brown

President, United Aircraft Corp.

THE American aircraft industry in 1939 was faced with unusual demands for increased production as a result of disturbed world conditions which greatly increased the requirements for all aeronautical materials.

Certain countries, which normally manufactured and exported aircraft products, have absorbed their own entire output and have had to look to the United States to supplement their production. As a result of this, neutral countries, unable to fill their needs through their normal sources, have also turned to the United States. The national defense program of our own Government has been accelerated during the year, adding greatly to the demand and in addition there has been a rapid growth of commercial airline business.

Fortunately, however, the United States Government has carried out during the past 15 years, a well-planned procurement program which has contributed materially to the development of a sound and stable industry, and commercial development has kept pace with this program. As a result, the aviation industry has been able to expand rapidly enough to meet all requirements.

Moreover, the number of major purchasers, even with the increased demand, remains relatively small. This has facilitated the maintenance of a reasonable balance in the expansion of the manufacturing units producing airplanes, engines, propellers and accessories.

United Aircraft is strongly conscious of the problem of meeting these increased requirements without setting up an establishment that will be a burden when the emergency is past. By the application of foresight and judgment, I believe we can keep our plant expansion at a figure commensurate with the real demand. Shipments during 1939 have been substantially increased. In general, we will enter 1940 with our capacity booked for the year and our plants functioning smoothly. Subject always to unforeseen circumstances, we can look forward to 1940 to be a good year.

During the last year, increasing expenditures have been made for engineering and development, and our

CURRENT NOTICES

—The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Stock Exchange Lunch Club has appointed Felix Smith of Pillsbury Madison & Sutro to fill the unexpired term of Colis Mitchum as the Club's Vice-President, it was announced. Mr. Mitchum is changing his residence from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

At the recent annual meeting of the Lunch Club, Bertram E. Alanson was elected to his fourth consecutive term as President. John R. Hooker and William R. Bacon were reelected to the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. H. D. Collier, Henry D. Nichols, Frank C. Shaughnessy and Robert L. Coleman Jr., were elected members of the Board of Directors.

The Stock Exchange Lunch Club, one of the best known clubs of its kind in the country, occupies the 10th and 11th floors of the Stock Exchange building, but has no other connection with the exchange. The interior of the Club has become famous as an outstanding example of modern decoration, and among the works of art, housed there is a Diego Rivera fresco picturing the life of California.

—M. Leslie Denning of A. G. Becker & Co. was named president of Cashiers Association of Wall Street, Inc. for the year 1940, it was announced at the 14th annual entertainment and banquet of the Association held Thursday, Jan. 25th, at the Cafe Savarin, 120 Broadway.

Thomas B. McDonald of Blyth & Co. was named First Vice-President and Robert T. Craig of A. C. Allyn & Co., Second Vice-President. John Grinwis of Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy was elected Secretary, and Ralph Jones of E. H. Rollins & Sons is the new Treasurer.

Directors named for 1940 are: Joseph Costa, L. F. Rothschild & Co.; George Steinrich, Bayles, Softye & Co.; Thomas P. Keely, Green, Ellis & Anderson; Leo P. Deignan, White, Weld & Co.; Joseph Hughes, Blair & Co.; Emory G. Johnson, Hanson & Hanson; and Fred W. Birtwell of Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.

John T. Wall of H. M. Byllesby & Co. was named chairman of the 1940 nominating committee, which includes Kenneth Martin of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. and Morgan Gibbons of R. E. Swart & Co.

The slate of officers and directors was presented by Fred W. Birtwell, chairman of the nominating committee for 1939.

—Charles G. Stachelberg, a former member of the investment banking firm of Speyer & Co. with whom he had been associated for many years, is to become a partner of Spencer B. Koch & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in the early part of February.

Upon the dissolution of Speyer & Co., which occurred last June, Mr. Stachelberg became a Vice-President of the Swiss American Corp., from which he is now resigning to undertake his new activities.

—H. C. Speer & Sons Co. announce that Alois R. Clarke has become associated with them. Mr. Clarke began his investment career with the Harris Trust & Savings Bank in 1911. He has since been associated with several other Chicago investment firms, his most recent association being with Morris Mather & Co., Inc. and prior to that was with F. S. Moseley & Co.

—F. Lawson Bennett and Andrew J. Casazza have formed the firm of F. L. Bennett & Co., to specialize in Municipal and other Tax Exempt Bonds. Mr. Bennett was formerly a member of the firm of Bennett Bros. & Johnson; Mr. Casazza treasurer of Roger Lasley & Co., Inc.

The DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKLYN

Incorporated 1859

DE KALB AVENUE AND FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1940

One Hundred and Sixty-First Semi-Annual Statement

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 16,094,728.73
Bonds of the United States	46,582,597.65
Bonds Guaranteed by the United States	3,500,000.00
Bonds of States	418,265.63
Bonds of Cities	13,228,213.82
Bonds of Counties	2,172,460.68
Bonds of Towns	689,175.52
Bonds of Railroads	10,598,512.54
Bonds of Public Utilities	7,475,022.10
Investment in Savings Banks Trust Company and Institutional Securities Corporation	1,247,850.00
Bonds and Mortgages (less Reserves)	119,875,543.61
Banking Houses	3,725,000.00
Other Real Estate	6,277,760.00
Loans on Pass Books	12,635.00
Modernization Loans	642.36
Interest Due and Accrued	1,568,175.24
Prepaid Taxes	61,622.54
Other Assets	1,537.51
	\$233,529,742.93

LIABILITIES

Due 205,122 Depositors	\$199,043,243.25
Due 23,253 Christmas Club Depositors	118,788.75
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses	201,000.00
Other Liabilities	318,275.22
	\$199,681,307.22

Surplus (Investment Value) **\$ 33,848,435.71**

OFFICERS

PHILIP A. BENSON, President	ALFRED R. MARCKS, Mortgage Officer
FREDERICK W. ROWE, Vice-President	CLINTON W. PARKER, Assistant Secretary
WALTER HAMMITT, Vice-President	ROBERT D. BARKER, Real Estate Officer
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ROBERT L. FERNALD, Secretary	GUY L. GOULD, Assistant Secretary
AUSTIN C. CHESHIRE, Comptroller	GEORGE N. MAUGER, Assistant Comptroller
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EUGENE R. SHOTWELL, Assistant Secretary	ALBERT HUTTON, Counsel
CLINTON L. MILLER, Assistant Secretary	ARTHUR C. WEYMANN, Solicitor
RAY C. SHEPHERD, Assistant Secretary	

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Frederick W. Rowe	John F. Bermingham	Frank F. Jackson
Walter Hammitt	Philip A. Benson	Henry A. Ingraham
Frederick L. Cranford	Arthur L. J. Smith	George C. Johnson
W. J. Wason, Jr	Joseph K. Smith	Robert L. Fernald
Edward C. Blum	William W. Walsh	Charles R. Gay
Thomas H. Roulston	Albert Hutton	DeWitt A. Forward

CURRENT NOTICES

—Jackson & Curtis, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a Waterbury, Connecticut office under the management of Francis T. Phillips. This brings to 12 the number of cities in which the firm maintains offices, others being New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Providence, Cleveland; Cambridge, Springfield and Lynn, Massachusetts; Elmira, New York; and Akron, Ohio.

—Frank J. Daly, formerly with D. M. S. Hegarty & Co., has become associated with Fitzgerald & Co., Inc., in their retail sales department.

—Allen & Co., 30 Broad St., New York City, are distributing a circular containing a quarterly presentation of bank stock earnings for 1939.

CURRENT NOTICES

—Hornblower & Weeks, 40 Wall St., New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have published a pamphlet setting forth, in tabular form, earnings per share and dividends for 1938 and 1939 on 101 dividend-paying industrial common stocks and a pamphlet on New York Bank Stocks containing a summary of the operations of 16 leading New York banks, based on published Dec. 31, 1939 statements of condition.

—Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., 150 Broadway, have recently released revised reports on 1400 Broadway Building and 1410 Broadway Building, New York City and the Industrial Office Building of Newark, N. J.

—Hoit, Rose & Troster are re-opening their retail sales department, which was discontinued about 10 years ago.

plans for the coming year contemplate even further expenditures.

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft is busy on new engines. Hamilton Standard Propellers is concentrating on advanced types. Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft is continuing a progressive program along experimental and research lines. In general, we are accelerating these activities in an effort to be prepared for the aftermath of the present emergency.

* * *

C. M. Chester

Chairman, General Foods Corp.

The American food industry sold a record tonnage in 1939. It expects to do likewise in 1940, if for no other reason than because of the estimated growth of population, which averages around 700,000 annually.

Food sales through more than 600,000 retail food stores in 1939 totaled about \$10,165,000,000, a gain of 1.5% over 1938. These sales exclude foods sold through hotels, institutions, and restaurants, most of which enjoyed a rising volume near the year end. The dollar gain in retail food store sales was smaller than the 4% tonnage increase, because retail food prices steadily declined from January to mid-August, rose rapidly for a few weeks in September, leveled off, and ended 1939 by averaging for the year 2% lower than in 1938.

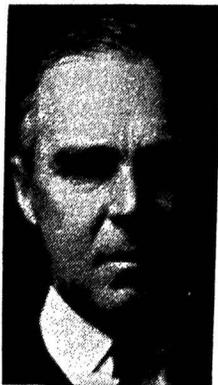


Photo by
Blank & Stoller

C. M. Chester

Heavy carryovers of canned fruits and vegetables at the start of 1939, coupled with subnormal

public purchasing power, depressed food prices, until by mid-August they reached a five-year low level—a fact duly recorded in shrinking farm incomes, failures of food processors, wholesalers, and retailers, and lessened dividend declarations.

An upswing in general trade and industry, along with smaller crops—the latter resulting from decreased plantings and poor growing weather—claimed public recognition just as the outbreak of the European war touched off a public buying wave. Coming at a time when grocers' stocks were at their lowest point in several years and wholesalers' inventories were light, the wave of public buying lifted sales and prices rapidly for a brief period until the public realized that supplies of most foods were ample, though not so large as earlier in 1939.

Meanwhile, increased employment and expanded payrolls lifted national income and public buying power and thereby shifted demand somewhat from low to higher-priced food items, a change reflected in rising dollar sales of food.

In an endeavor to cut costs, the food processing industry near the end of 1939 was buying 35 to 40% more equipment, machinery, and trucks than in 1938. It was also building new plants, designed to meet demands imposed on the American food industry, which is the largest and most highly organized in the world's food trades.

Food is one of our few industries that can claim an entire population for its market. It employs—directly or indirectly, full-time or part-time, either in growing, processing, distributing or fields allied thereto—one out of every three of the nation's workers. They are employed on our 7,000,000 farms, in the 49,000 processing establishments, the more than 600,000 wholesale and retail food outlets, hotels, restaurants, and institutions, and sources of supplies and services, such as forests, mines, steel mills, and railroads. Nearly one-third of all the manufacturing plants in the United States are engaged in food processing.

The value added by manufacture in food processing plants is 33%, as against value added by all American manufactures of 41.5%. Most food processing plants are small. Only 25% of them handle \$100,000 or more volume a year. Yet a single organization such as General Foods produces less than 2% of the total factory value of foods processed. One-third of all American retail stores are food stores. This percentage rises to 48 if eating and drinking establishments are added.

Factors favorable and unfavorable to general trade and industry immediately affect such a highly complicated business as that of supplying a nation with its daily food. For example, an early revival in new capital markets would increase employment, expand purchasing power, and thereby lift quality food sales. It is said that the national industrial plant could well use \$25,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000 expenditures for neglected maintenance and replacement. Numerous new products merely await capital in order to be marketed. It is estimated that every time capital goods industries add two new workers, other lines, like transportation, communication, and trade, add three new workers. The wages of these five new workers constitute new purchasing power, at least some of which will be used to buy more and better food.

The food industry is not unmindful of outside influences, for essentially it has practiced the principles which one foreign observer, the "London Economist" suggested—namely, to lower production costs—to spur recovery.

Retail food prices near the year end were 27% lower than in 1929, though general living costs in the same periods were down only 16%. General Foods Corp. prices average more than 30% lower than in 1929. Meanwhile, food processors added more than 100,000 employees during the 10 years and their employment in 1939 was about 20,000 higher than in 1938. Capital purchases of equipment, machines, and plants by food processors likewise increased employment indirectly.

One current question facing the industry is this: Will the United States start storing food due to war abroad?

This question assumes importance because war conditions reduce the number of food producers, while consumption remains about the same.

The American food industry today is far better prepared to cope with a European war than it was in 1914. Farming is more mechanized and becomes more so each year as an array of new mechanical devices is marketed. However, we are still at the mercy of disastrous weather conditions.

General Foods Corp. in 1939 enjoyed a record year in tonnage, case sales, dollar sales, and employment. Most of its business is within the United States. Of 68,000 General Foods shareholders, 67,293, or 98.96%, live in the United States. Of the 5,251,440 common shares outstanding, 98.7% are owned by residents of the United States.

* * *

Robert H. Colley

President, The Atlantic Refining Co.

DURING 1939 the American public was able to consume a record volume of petroleum products at a cost which amounted to nearly \$90,000,000 less than it would have had to pay for an equivalent volume at 1938 prices. Once again the industry was able to demonstrate its long-established ability to supply increasingly larger volumes of increasingly higher quality products at decreasing costs to the consumer. Total domestic consumption of petroleum products during 1939 was approximately 1,090,000,000 barrels, nearly 8% more than in 1938. Present indications are that 1940 domestic demand for petroleum products will exceed that of 1939 by a little more than 6%.

"Who's Who in Transportation and Communication" to Be Published in September, 1940

"Who's Who in Transportation and Communication," described as the first complete and authentic reference work covering all branches of endeavor in these two closely related fields, is now in preparation for issuance in mid-1940, and will contain sketches of approximately 15,000 leading figures, it was announced Jan. 25 by John Simons, President of Transportation Press, Inc., New York, publishers, and Charles Henry Davis, editor of the work. Mr. Davis reported that 80,000 questionnaires have been sent throughout the country to key men and women carefully selected from many scores of thousands holding important positions in allied transportation and communication industries. The announcement further stated:

"Each sketch will give the facts of the subject's career, training, and background. Also included will be marriage data, social activities, and public honors, together with home and office addresses.

"Mr. Davis is the founder of the Davis Library of Highway Engineering and Transport at the University of Maryland. Engineer, industrialist and publicist, he is known as the 'father of the good roads movement' in this country, being the founder, trustee and President of the National Highways Association.

"Covered in 'Who's Who in Transportation and Communication' are all phases of transportation: Railways, waterways, airways, motor vehicles, urban and interurban lines, travel bureaus, highways, aqueducts, bridges, &c. Similarly, communication is represented in all possible phases: Electric light and power; telegraph, telephone and cable; wireless, radio and television; the press and advertising; motion pictures. Also represented are fuel, pipe lines and pneumatic tubes, cartography and geodetic survey, supervisory government agencies, postal service, U. S. Army, Navy and Coast Guards."

CURRENT NOTICES

—13 new members have been elected to the Wall Street Chapter of Kappa Beta Phi and were initiated at the twelfth annual dinner of the organization held at the St. Regis last night, Friday. The new members are: K. C. Hogate, Wall Street Journal; Joseph H. King, Union Securities Corp.; Hugh Bullock, Calvin Bullock; George J. Leness, The First Boston Corp.; T. Taylor Foster, Spencer Trask & Co.; Wm. M. Rex, Clark, Dodge & Co.; John W. Valentine, Harris, Hall & Co.; A. H. Kiendal, Guaranty Trust Co.; W. R. Erickson, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Clarence Bartow, J. P. Morgan & Co.; Henry G. Riter, 3rd, Riter & Co.; Frank L. Sunstrom, Burton, Cluett & Dana; and C. Gerard Dodge.

To head the Wall Street Chapter for 1940, Joseph A. W. Iglehart is slated for election as Grand Swipe to succeed Frank M. Stanton. The election of officers took place at the dinner.

—Glenn Griswold Associates announces that Denny Griswold has become a partner in the firm. Mrs. Griswold will act as manager of the New York office. James P. Conway is manager of the Chicago branch. Denny Griswold has been an account executive with Glenn Griswold Associates since the firm was organized and was formerly active in publishing, radio and public relations work.

—Granberry & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 50 Broadway, New York City, have prepared a study of the "Aircraft Mfg. Industry." Copies available upon request.



A NATION UNITED BY TELEPHONE

JUST twenty-five years ago, on January 25, 1915, the first transcontinental telephone call was made.

President Wilson talked from the White House across the country, testifying to the nation's pride "that this vital cord should have been stretched across America as a sample of our energy and enterprise."

The inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, in New York, repeated across the continent to San Francisco the first words ever heard over a telephone—"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you"—to the same Thomas A. Watson who had heard them in the

garret workshop in Boston in 1876.

That ceremony ushered in transcontinental service twenty-five years ago. Then it cost \$20.70 to call San Francisco from New York. Now it costs \$6.50 for a station-to-station call and only \$4.25 after seven in the evening and all day Sunday.

In 1915 it took about half an hour, on the average, to make a connection. Now most calls are put through without hanging up.

These are measures of progress in the never-ending effort of the Bell System to give faster, clearer, more useful and courteous service to the people of the United States.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Consistent Advertising —

is an economy and cuts the cost of selling, making lower prices or better services possible without sacrifice of seller's profits. The CHRONICLE can carry your message to the World's most influential class of people at a moderate cost.

Let us help you solve your publicity problems in a consistent manner.

Although the petroleum industry's ability to improve its products while lowering its prices has been due to its relative freedom to conduct its business on the basis of free initiative and free competition, the record of the industry during 1939 was interspersed with illustrations of the trend of legislative thought and action toward uneconomic restrictions and controls. Throughout the year the industry was confronted with a succession of governmental investigations, proposals for the divorcement of the producing and refining divisions from the marketing divisions, proposals for Federal control of oil conservation, and a long list of proposals for the imposition of discriminatory taxes on the industry's products and facilities.

Despite these distractions the industry continued to make progress along lines calculated to maintain its record of service to the public. During 1939, through its exploratory drilling activities, it discovered new underground supplies of crude oil more than ample to replace withdrawals for consumption, so that at the close of the year the American public was assured of a larger reserve of crude petroleum than at any other period in the history of the industry.

The total footage of wells drilled during the year was approximately 81,000,000, or more than 15,000 miles. Two new States, Nebraska and Mississippi, were added to the oil-producing group. More than 3,500 miles of new pipe line were constructed, making 1939 the most active pipe line construction year in nearly a decade. Modernization and expansion of refinery capacity made it possible to supply consumers with a greater volume of the higher octane gasolines, and contributed to greater operating efficiency in commercial and military aviation through increased production of 100-octane aviation gasoline.

At the close of 1939 the industry's internal affairs were in reasonably good order. Inventories of crude and refined products, with the exception of gasoline, were in a strong statistical position, having been reduced in total by approximately 44,000,000 barrels during the year. Supplies of raw material were ample. The threat to crude prices of over-production from new fields had been largely dissipated. Prices of petroleum products were at levels providing an annual return on investment about equal to the year 1937, and profits appeared to be fairly equitably distributed among the industry's several divisions.

Looking forward over the coming 12 months, current expectations are that domestic demand for petroleum products in 1940 will approximate 1,163,000,000 barrels, an increase of 73,000,000 barrels over the 1939 record year. The outlook for export demand remains cloudy, but the indications are that the major part of the expected increase in the industry's operations will be for domestic rather than foreign consumption. All in all, the petroleum industry is in a moderately good position to share in the increase in national prosperity which everyone hopes is on the way.

* * *

Harris Creech

President, The Cleveland Trust Co.

BUSINESS activity in the Cleveland district has improved during the past three months in even greater degree than has been the case in most other sections of the country. The chief reason for this better showing is that this district is largely dependent on the heavy industries, and especially on iron and steel, and machine tools, and automotive parts which have all participated vigorously in the recent upturns.

Our industrial activity will enter the year 1940 at such relatively high levels that we expect some decreases during the first half of next year, since a fair part of our added production has been going into replenishing working inventories that were abnor-

mally low when war broke out in Europe. The first half of 1940 in this district will almost surely provide better business than the first half of 1939.

We do not look for important changes in the trends of interest rates and bond prices, but we incline to the belief that the long term trend of interest rates is a slowly advancing one and if that proves to be true, we should expect the prices of the highest grade bonds to decline a little rather than to show important further advances.

During this year the total loans of the banks of this city have increased by 17% and the increase still continues. On the other hand the investments of our banks have decreased by a little less than 4%. Our tendency here is for more commercial loans but not for a corresponding increase in bond holdings.

The whole situation may be summed up by noting that we look forward to 1940 with considerable confidence, mildly tintured with a little optimism.

* * *

William H. Coverdale

Chairman and President, Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.

Although viewed against a background of national and world conditions which may suddenly shift, the outlook for the territory served by the Seaboard Railway is conspicuously brighter at the beginning of

1940 than it was a year ago. Almost every line of business and industry in the Southeast has felt the impetus of renewed activity evident throughout 1939, which came even more strongly into evidence during September of that year and which has continued without marked diminution until the present time. On every hand one finds a feeling of optimism, but an optimism which, fortunately, is tempered with discretion and which, additionally, is anchored to a firm base of generally sound conditions.

Of particular significance in the case of the Seaboard Railway is the industrial expansion which has taken place in its territory during the decade just ended. Notable among those developments has been the establishment of large pulp and paper mills on its rails, the huge expenditures made for enlargement of existing plants and facilities in other fields of manufacture, the construction and operation of large chemical plants, and other important industrial projects of varying kinds and sizes.

With this industrial development, there has been no lack of agricultural progress. Crops which it was previously believed to be impracticable to grow in this territory have, after experimentation, been found to be ideally adapted to the growing conditions obtaining in this section. The result has been not only a marked increase in the production of agricultural commodities, but also a widespread diversification hitherto unknown, and which of itself makes for greater stability.

There is every reason to believe that the winter resorts of the Southeast still enjoy this year one of the largest and most successful seasons, if not the greatest season, in their history. This is an important factor in the Seaboard Railway's outlook from both a passenger and freight standpoint. Serving all of the noted winter resorts in its territory, the Seaboard stands to benefit in direct proportion to the increased patronage enjoyed by those resorts. Many resorts already report bookings far ahead of those for the same period last season.

During 1939 the Seaboard placed orders for nine new 2,000 h.p. Diesel-electric locomotive units, 14 new lightweight, stainless steel passenger cars, 700 all-steel 50-ton capacity box cars, 100 50-ft. 50-ton capacity all-steel flat cars, and 100 70-ton capacity



W. H. Coverdale

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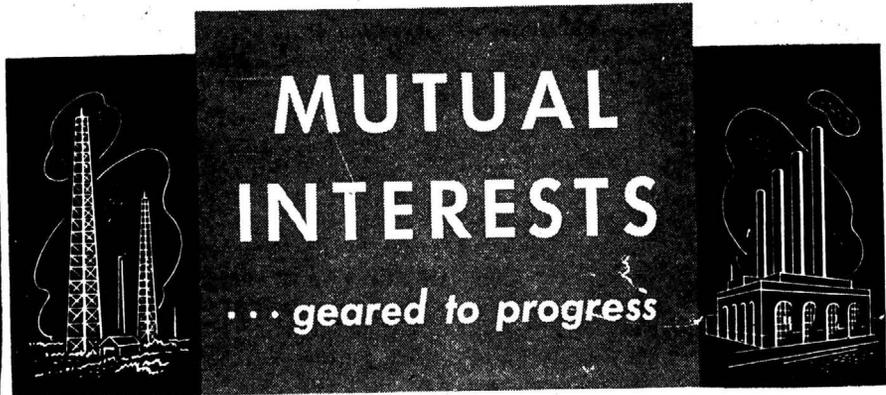
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- Dec. 25 1920
- Jan. 7 1922
- Jan. 5 1924
- Jan. 9 1926
- Jan. 8 1927
- Jan. 7 1928
- Jan. 5 1929
- Jan. 26 1929
- May 4 1929
- Oct. 5 1929
- Oct. 12 1929
- Oct. 19 1929
- Oct. 26 1929
- Jan. 3 1931
- Jan. 10 1931
- Jan. 9 1932
- Jan. 7 1933
- Jan. 6 1934
- Jan. 4 1936

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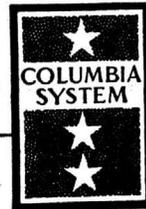
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT today must rely largely upon an abundant, unfailing supply of light, heat and power. By the same token, local economic and social welfare are factors which fortify the investment of public utility companies supplying these services. Recognition of the element of interdependence, based upon such mutual interests, is inescapable.

Situated in several adjoining central and eastern states, communities which comprise the consumer territory of Columbia System share much in common. Marked similarities in climate and population, as well as in the conduct of business, are encountered throughout the area.

On the other hand, this region possesses great diversity. Industries are many, including iron and steel, coal and coke, rolling mill output, machine tools, sheet metal, tile, brick, lumber, wood-working machinery, office furniture, glass, pottery, clay products, shoes, clothing, boats, automobile accessories, printing and publishing, packaged foods, meat packing, soaps and chemicals.

Columbia System is constructively identified with the volume and variety of these industrial activities, besides enjoying a continuing demand from commercial and residential sources. The gas and electricity, provided by its operating companies, meanwhile contribute, in generous measure, to better living and working conditions for their customers. Thus is maintained a progressive, reciprocal alliance which redounds to the benefit of all concerned.

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steel hopper cars. The locomotives and passenger cars were delivered during November and December of 1939, the freight cars remaining for delivery in 1940. Deliveries of those cars are expected to begin about the middle of this month.

With the acquisition of the new Diesel-electric locomotives, supplementing those already in service, both sections of the "Orange Blossom Special," the South's most distinguished winter train, are now drawn by this type of locomotive, designed to give exceptionally smooth riding qualities at even the highest speeds. The "Silver Meteor," the first streamlined, stainless steel, chair car train to operate between New York and the South, is likewise powered with Diesel-electric locomotives, and this luxurious coach train is now operated on a daily schedule, instead of on a "sailing day" basis as was the case prior to Dec. 1, 1939.

The equipment and plant of the railway have been maintained in adequate relation to the volume and character of traffic offered, and it is not now anticipated, in view of the acquisitions just mentioned, that there will be any substantial expenditures made for new equipment during 1940.

Roadway and structures have also been maintained in adequate relation to the volume and character of traffic offered. Important reductions have been made, particularly in the last two years, in the running time of both passenger and freight trains, and the track and appurtenant facilities have been improved to assure the safe, efficient and economical operation of trains on the faster schedules—some of the schedules the fastest ever operated between given points. It is quite likely, therefore, that the Seaboard's maintenance program for 1940 will follow approximately the same general trend as that for immediately recent years.

It is difficult in the extreme to make any accurate forecast as to prices to be expected for materials and supplies during the coming year. Prices of a good many of the numerous items necessary in the operation of a railway system of the Seaboard's size have, after rather rapid rises in some instances, apparently become more stable. It is perhaps not unreasonable to think that, barring unusual and unforeseen conditions arising, most prices will not be substantially greater during 1940 than at the present time.

Constantly changing conditions bring in their wake new problems for railway management. The Seaboard will continue in 1940, as in the past, to endeavor to meet these new situations in a manner designed to bring to the territory and patrons it serves the greatest permanent benefits. With that end in view, the Seaboard looks forward confidently to a year of achievement in 1940.

* * *

Carl F. Danner

President, American Hide and Leather Company

AS the year starts, the shoe and leather business is facing one of the most difficult situations that it has had to meet in many years.

By advertising and by other means a large majority of the shoe-buying public, and more particularly shoe retailers, have been educated to buy shoes on a fixed-price basis. This policy, together with the severest kind of competition, has undoubtedly increased sales, reduced the price of shoes, and given the consumer greater value for his money. It is estimated that the average wholesale price per pair for shoes today is \$1.85, which compares with \$2.57 a pair in 1929.

On the other hand, when as at present, raw material and manufacturing costs have increased to a point above the amount that can be absorbed by increased efficiency or reduced overhead, the established custom of selling shoes in certain price "grooves" presents a real problem.

In the past retail resistance has often exerted enough pressure on shoe manufacturers and tanners

to cause corrective price reductions in the hide and skin markets. This has been particularly true in the last decade. The price trend was downward until 1933 and an upward movement started at that time. This upswing was checked in 1934 by the excessive supply of hides resulting from the drought in that year. Large quantities of hides were placed in storage, and the surplus of hides overhanging the market has been burdensome enough to check any substantial advance since that time.

This experience seems to have convinced many retailers and shoe manufacturers that the more or less established price levels can be maintained; and there has been great resistance to advances in the price of shoes, notwithstanding an advance of more than 40% in hide prices since September.

In the closing months of 1939 the situation was met in various ways. Some manufacturers resorted to the questionable expedient of cheapening their shoes. Many have used less expensive leathers under the guise of a new style appeal—very often price makes the style. In order to meet the drastic competition, other shoe manufacturers have averaged the cost of the leather they owned with the cost of the additional amounts that they have had to buy. Likewise, most tanners have averaged the cost of their raw material.

Manufacturers and retailers who have habitually maintained the quality of their shoes have raised their prices slightly, but none of the advances cover more than half the increase in cost of the raw material put into them. The difference has been absorbed by shoe manufacturers and tanners; if by chance raw material prices should decline to the levels prevailing last August, it will be found that many of them have been giving away their capital. Business to be profitable over any considerable period of time has to be based on something more than replacement cost.

There are still some who believe that buying sentiment reflected back through the shoe manufacturers and tanners can again force a material reduction in the prices of hides and skins. However, the situation today is radically different from any existing in the past 10 years.

Before the outbreak of the present war, tanners' supplies of raw, process, and finished stocks were at or near their historical lows. Most of the hides resulting from the drought in 1934 had been used up. There were no excessive quantities of shoes, leather, or raw stock in the country, and the entire tanning industry had been operating on a hand-to-mouth basis.

After the declaration of war foreign raw stock supplies were seriously curtailed, not only because of export restrictions in supplying countries, but because of the increased costs of war risk insurance and other impediments. Imports of foreign leather, which in recent years have been substantial, were reduced and some sources have been eliminated completely. At the same time, American tanners have materially increased their exports to Central and South American countries, where the markets have been previously supplied from Europe. It is understood that substantial war orders may be placed in the future; although there has been no quantity of this business placed as yet, that contingency must be reckoned with sooner or later.

The United States normally imports about 25% of its hides, 30% to 40% of its calfskins, and practically all of its goatskins. The restrictions on imports have brought about unusual competitive bidding for the domestic supply of raw stock with a consequent rise in prices to their present levels. In spite of the substantial advance, some domestic raw calfskins have been sent to Europe and Japan.

Historically, the present price level of about 14 cents a pound for cowhides is not high. Prices fluctuated between 20 and 32 cents throughout the last war; and in August, 1919, because of an imagined scarcity, they reached 61 cents a pound. Since then

**State Loan of
The Kingdom of Hungary 1924
Dollar Tranche.**

J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, 46 William Street, New York, New York, give notice that the coupons due February 1, 1940, on the bonds of the above-mentioned issue which have been encased in evidence of acceptance of the conditions set out in the Memorandum of the 17th September, 1937, which was published in the New York Times on the 28th September, 1937, may be presented for payment on and after February 1, 1940, at the rate of four and one-half percent, per annum. Presentation must be made within a period of six years from the due date of the coupon irrespective of the date of encasement of the relative bond. January 26, 1940.

Dividends



**OTIS
ELEVATOR
COMPANY**

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 165
COMMON DIVIDEND No. 129

A quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 15¢ per share on the no par value Common Stock have been declared, payable March 20, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 23, 1940.

Checks will be mailed.
C. A. SANFORD, Treasurer
New York, January 24, 1940.

**EATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Dividend No. 60**



The Board of Directors of Eaton Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c.) per share on the outstanding common stock of the company, payable on February 23rd, 1940 to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 5th, 1940.

January 19, 1940.
H. C. STUESSY, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a special dividend of \$1.50 per share on the Common capital stock payable February 14, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 30, 1940.

CHARLES G. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

**J. I. Case Company
Incorporated**

Racine, Wis., January 25, 1940.

A dividend of \$1.75 per share upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable April 1st, 1940, to holders of record at the close of business March 12th, 1940.

THEO. JOHNSON, Secretary.

**UNITED GAS CORPORATION
\$7 Preferred Stock Dividend**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of United Gas Corporation held on January 24, 1940, a dividend of \$2.25 per share was declared on the \$7 Preferred Stock of the Corporation for payment March 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 7, 1940.

E. H. DIXON, Treasurer.

**THE BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY
26 Broadway,**

New York, January 20, 1940.

A dividend of One (\$1.00) Dollar per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 15, 1940 to stockholders of record at the close of business February 23, 1940.

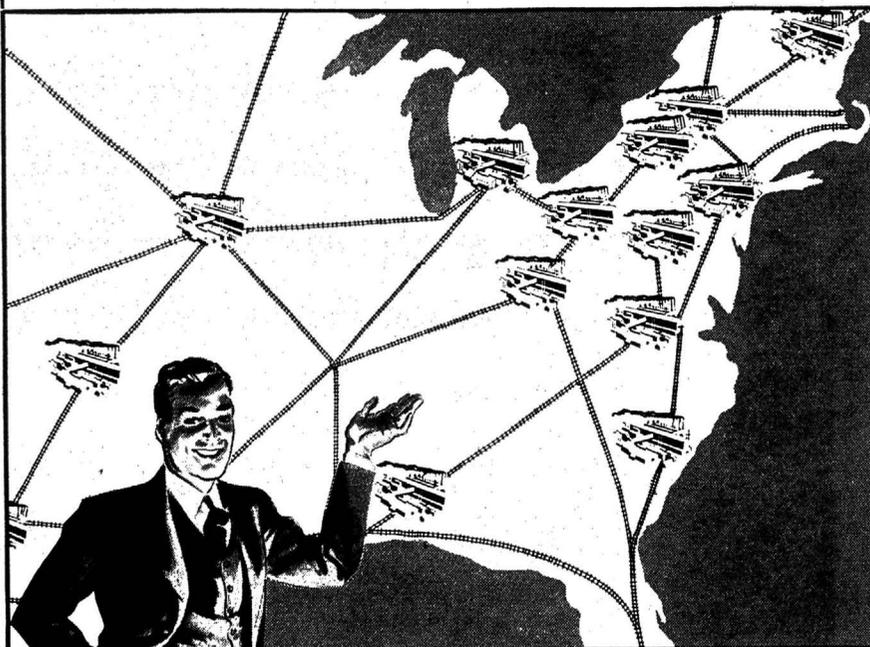
J. R. FAST, Secretary

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

Quarterly dividend No. 86 of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the preferred stock, payable March 1, 1940, has been declared to stockholders of record at the close of business February 5, 1940.

SANFORD B. WHITE,
Secretary.

16 Plants and a Sales Curve...



From one plant in Western New York, National has developed to 16 plants strategically located to service all important markets east of the Rockies.

BACK in 1925 a few men in Buffalo decided to put new life into a stagnant industry. These men knew the building material business inside and out. They owned a priceless deposit of pure gypsum and a patent.

They started the National Gypsum Company, processing gypsum wallboard of surprising strength and lightness.

They agreed to sell only through selected dealers, and three salesmen worked themselves ragged writing orders.

That was in 1925. Today National Gypsum Company operates 16 strategically located plants, em-

ploy over 300 salesmen.

Its extensive research facilities have developed hundreds of vital improvements in wall and ceiling building materials. The National Gypsum "Gold Bond" line has been increased to more than 141 wall and ceiling products sold through better than 10,000 dealers.

Whether it is a country cottage, or a mammoth office building, National Gypsum has a group of products adaptable to every requirement for finishing walls and ceilings, including the best in insulation, acoustical treatment, and paint. National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

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they reached a top of 26 cents in 1928, and of 17 cents in 1937.

Unless there is an early cessation of hostilities or a severe drop in the national income, it would be logical to expect that present raw stock price levels will be maintained; and, unless hides and skins can be bought cheaper, higher shoe prices are inevitable.

* * *

John S. Coleman

President, Birmingham Trust & Savings Co.

The large excess reserves of banks and the continuous pressure by the owners of idle money to profitably employ their funds do not indicate an early decline in bond prices or an increase in interest rates. The demand for commercial loans has recently shown a slight upward tendency, but it is thought that any substantial increase will largely depend on the continuance of favorable business conditions.



John S. Coleman

The banks in this district have not shown a disposition towards increasing longer-term loans.

It is believed that the recoveries of banks in this section are exceeding losses.

The industries in the Birmingham district are enjoying capacity operations and, while a number of the leaders advise that the outlook for the next three months is good, they decline to predict beyond the first quarter of 1940. Notwithstanding its large industrial growth, Alabama continues to be preponderantly an agricultural State. Due to excessive rains last summer the value of the principal crops has been reduced, according to recent estimates, by \$20,000,000. Cotton production for 1939 is placed at 780,000 bales, whereas the normal production is around 1,200,000 bales. These losses are somewhat compensated by better prices for the articles produced, by larger diversification of farm products and by an increase in cattle production. The banks in agricultural communities seem to have been conservative in making last season's crop loans and no losses of consequence are anticipated.

* * *

J. M. Davis

President, Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR. Co.

To undertake to measure progress in the light of experience during the past year, in an endeavor to make a forecast concerning social and economic progress in 1940, we are compelled to admit that the outlook is more confusing than it ever has been during modern times.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood

J. M. Davis

World affairs in many respects are so disconcerting that it seems to me that our security and economic well being depend largely upon international developments. Society has been shaken to its foundation by warfare in Europe and in the Far East. Upon the extent of those wars and upon their outcome, including the possibility of governmental upheaval, depends the degree of progress which will be attained in this country and throughout the rest of the world.

There is reason to hope that with the restoration of international order and with the return of equilibrium in the relations between

peoples, there still is time to achieve recovery of an enduring sort. Such recovery embraces both social values and business gains.

Although business during the latter part of 1939 was definitely better than it had been, the increase was due largely to replenishment of inventories for domestic purposes, supplemented by orders from abroad for finished products and raw materials.

That meant renewed industrial activity in many directions. It meant, first of all, the return of many people to steady employment providing domestic necessities and filling orders from abroad. The resulting stimulation of business placed our basic industries and manufacturing in improved positions as to orders and profit. And profit of course means additional expansion and increased employment.

At the close of the year inventories were about 20% above the preceding year and unfilled orders were 50% greater for the same period. It is reasonable to predict that under existing conditions those activities will continue during the coming year. However, developments abroad will exert a potent influence in such connection.

The railroad industry, being closely allied with almost every other business, reflected during 1939 the broad improvement in trade, although the improvement in railroad earnings was not so quickly apparent. Earnings for 1939 approached four billion dollars, an increase of about 15%, with net operating income about \$465,000,000, an increase of 65%.

The figures are of great significance to business. They prove that greater efficiency of operations made it possible for the railroads to convert into operating income a large share of their increased earnings. It is through operating income that the funds are provided with which to pay taxes and interest and to devote to renewals and modernization of the plant.

At the first indication that business had improved, the railroads undertook to improve their plants and their equipment. Orders were placed for equipment, rail and materials. Improved credit and interest rates encouraged the railroads to make investments covering future needs. Thousands of cars and many locomotives were ordered. Railroad purchases furnished much additional employment to skilled mechanics and laborers.

Although it is conceded that the railroads, whose equipment is of greater capacity than formerly, could handle the peak traffic of the prosperous years that began in 1926 with 400,000 fewer freight cars than were in use at that time, preparations were continued beyond that point in order to equip the carriers to deal with any conceivable upswing of business or with a national emergency.

There is justification for the belief that buying by the railroads will continue well into 1940 and that employment will be increased, thus furnishing additional work for other persons in outside industries engaged upon railroad orders.

Of course the railroads have many problems of immediate importance with which they must deal. Among them are taxes, rates and what is termed unfair competition by subsidized agencies of transportation.

The railroads do not object to paying fair taxes. They always have been among the larger taxpayers. They do believe, however, that taxes in many States are too burdensome. Both tax assessments and rates are too high in many instances. When a railroad or any other concern is taxed beyond its ability to pay, thereby being forced into receivership, or bankruptcy, an unnecessary burden is placed upon citizens and injustice is done to investors. Without going into details, the litigation over railroad taxes in New Jersey is a case in point.

The tax load that we are carrying today has cut down our buying power to a point where many are not able to buy many of the things they desire and need. Because of the tax demands, business enter-

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prise has to struggle along, working desperately to pay taxes and wages. Business does not dare to increase payrolls to relieve unemployment, nor to risk starting new ventures or expanding going concerns, because no one can tell what may happen to taxes—a first charge upon every operation.

Many of the taxes we must meet are so inequitable in their application, or so discriminatory in their nature, that in their imposition and practical operation they only serve to hold business back.

If we are to make any headway toward freeing from governmental domination a greater portion of our incomes, we must find a way to lighten the tax burden. We cannot restore prosperity merely by spending. We must insist on relief from government activity before we can get relief from taxes. We cannot get relief merely by complaining about taxes and at the same time urging or encouraging new and enlarged government activities—Federal, State and local—in which we may have a special interest.

The paring of rates must be discontinued if the railroads are to prosper. The carriers are entitled to earn from fares and rates a fair return upon the money invested in the service, plus reasonable return upon funds applied to the industry by institutions and individuals.

The railroads always have performed, and I believe they will continue to perform, the largest part of the country's transportation service. Other forms of transportation service, however, have made their influences felt so far as both the revenue and the volume of business are concerned. For many years the railroads have contended that they were entitled to equality of opportunity, which means that subsidies to competitors of the railroads should be eliminated. So soon as that principle becomes established the railroads will be placed in much better position to improve their service to the public and at the same time they will be better able to earn a fair return upon the funds invested in them. Under equality of opportunity, competitive transportation services will be able to get along in their respective fields.

It is hoped and expected that many inequalities will be corrected by legislation during the present session of Congress.

Public relations, or intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the problems of the railroads, have been improved to a gratifying degree during recent years. The public has recognized that the railroads are essential to the well being of everyone. The contribution by the railroads to development and to sustained progress also is generally recognized.

Nowhere is that more strikingly reflected than by growth of passenger service. The railroads have adopted innovations, provided better cars and faster schedules, including greater comfort, even luxury, while improving the all-important factor of safety, with the result that an increasing number of people are using the railroads.

The passenger business of the railroads should be greater during 1940 than for many years. With European travel virtually suspended because of war, American citizens will travel more extensively in their own country. The World's Fair in New York also will create additional railroad traffic.

* * *

W. W. Duecker

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

The Sulphur Industry

STATISTICS relative to the sulphur industry reflect the general increased business activity experienced during 1939. Shipments of sulphur to domestic users were more than 50% over those of 1938 and amounted to approximately 1,600,000 long tons. Total export shipments, including shipments made to Canada, approximated 630,000 long tons, an increase over 1938, of nearly 10%. Total shipments of all kinds of American sulphur are estimated

to be about 2,200,000 long tons, an increase of over one-third. Domestic sulphur production, however, decreased about 10% to somewhat over 2,000,000 long tons, which means that during the latter part of the year, shipments of sulphur were made from accumulated stocks. During the last several years, during which general business activity was low, production of sulphur at the mines was maintained at a rate somewhat above consumption. This production rate was maintained—at least in the case of Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.—partly because of peculiar mining conditions, and partly because of the desire to keep employed an efficient operating group. As a result of this policy, large stocks of sulphur have been accumulated above ground, ready to meet the larger and more varied uses of today.

These uses are so wide that it would be difficult to point out an industry or a commodity that does not come in contact with sulphur in one form or another. During the last quarter of 1939, a strong demand developed for sulphuric acid, reflecting increased activity in the steel, chemical and allied industries. There are also indications that the use of this acid is being revived in the petroleum industry, an industry in which consumption of acid was expected to decrease because of new technical developments. In the last year the alkylation process of making aviation gasoline through the use of sulphuric acid was announced and production by this method is expected to increase. Chemists are constantly rediscovering the utility of this acid and today its volume of consumption continues to be a good index of business activity.

In the field of elastomers it was announced that a special form of Thiokol, a rubber-like material, containing 80% sulphur, had been developed, which could be sprayed on to metal surfaces. The industrial application of sulfamic acid has been investigated further. Condensation products of aliphatic polysulfamides and aldehydes have been studied from the standpoint of commercial possibilities. New production is planned of rayon staple fiber. A plant has been built to make sulphite pulp from Georgia pine suitable for the production of rayon. In the field of medicine, it is said that about 800 sulfanilamide derivatives are now available for physicians in the treatment of disease. Another year in the history of applied science has been recorded and sulphur has contributed its share.

* * *

Lamot du Pont

President, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The Outlook for Chemical Industry

The chemical industry serves every major extractive and manufacturing industry from agriculture and mining, on the one hand, to steel making, automotive manufacture, textile fabrication, paints and varnishes, &c., on the other. Accordingly, its welfare and progress is intimately tied in with that of industry as a whole.



Photo by
Wm. Shevell Ellis Studios

Lamot du Pont

Through the introduction of new products, the rate of growth in chemical industry has been greater than for industry as a whole, and this trend has probably by no means as yet spent itself. Today's chemical industry is not the same in its make-up as the chemical industry of 10 years ago. It has made tremendous strides since 1929. The developments from research, the individual initiative of the leaders of the industry, and good concentrated hard work have accomplished this. New lines of products, such as the nylon polymers, are prospectively important contributors in the decade to come.

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The effect of the hostilities in Europe on the du Pont Company's business is essentially the same as on chemical industry generally. This is explained by the high degree of diversification of the du Pont Company's manufactures. Our principal products are dyes, dye intermediates and synthetic organic chemicals for the petroleum, rubber, and textile industries; rayon, "Cellophane" cellulose film, and nylon; plastics; explosives for the mining and quarrying industries; staple chemicals such as acids, alcohols, and ammonia; paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels; pigments; and coated fabrics.

America's export business in chemicals has increased, as indicated by the monthly reports of the United States Department of Commerce. As the du Pont Company's export business is small relative to total sales, the increase is not nearly so significant as the increase in domestic sales.

What has happened already in chemical trade indicates the vastly improved position of the country as compared with 1914, at which time 90% of our dyes came from Germany. In 1938 we imported only 4% and had in fact a substantial export balance. Similarly the industry has greatly improved its strategic position with respect to synthetic organic medicinals, fertilizer nitrogen materials, potash, optical glass, and camphor. There need be no fear of human suffering or crippling of industry for want of essential chemicals. That is one lesson, at least, learned from the last war.

Chemical industry, therefore, perhaps has a somewhat better outlook than business as a whole. It is, however, subject to the same inhibiting influences, such as unsound Federal finances and obstructive political attitudes. Further, the stability of business in this country is dependent in no small degree upon the establishment of a just and permanent peace throughout the world.

* * *

Dr. Camille Dreyfus

President, Celanese Corp. of America

Barring developments which, at the moment, are unpredictable, I expect that the coming year will show a definite improvement in American industry.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

Dr. Camille Dreyfus

As far as the business of Celanese Corp. is concerned, there is every indication that it should continue to go forward. The demand for rayon yarns and fabrics generally is steadily increasing and the demand for "Celanese" rayon in particular has grown beyond our increasing facilities to supply it. In addition to our plants near Cumberland, Md., we are now operating the first units of a new plant near Pearisburg, Va. This plant is being erected to increase the output of "Celanese" yarns and to produce new and improved products developed by the research departments.

As in the past, we will continue during 1940 to maintain our standards of quality and make improvements where possible.

* * *

Alex Dow

President, The Detroit Edison Company

IN my opinion business conditions promise to be good in 1940. The trade winds, so to speak, promise to be fair and reasonably steady. If this promise is not fulfilled—if we get into the doldrums or meet head winds, we will have to set the sails accordingly. And that's that.

Edward J. Engel

President, The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. System

Agricultural production in Santa Fe territory during 1939 has been somewhat below average, except in irrigated districts. The citrus fruit crop suffered some frost damage last winter, while wheat and cotton yields were curtailed by dry weather.



Edward J. Engel

Large yields of corn in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, offset poor yields in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Such industries as mining, manufacturing, lumbering, and building showed increasing activity toward the close of the year.

The two Fairs were quite a stimulus to passenger travel, especially the San Francisco Fair, so far as the Santa Fe was concerned, because of that city being on our line.

A shortage of rainfall in the Southwest since midsummer has reduced the acreage of winter wheat and handicapped growth where planted. In consequence agricultural conditions in that region are unfavorable at the moment. However, no certain forecast is possible, for radical change, may occur between now and next year's harvest.

General business is quite active and it is hoped may continue so. As for passenger traffic, there will probably be increased tourist travel in this country as long as conditions abroad are so disturbed.

* * *

L. Gerald Firth

President, Firth-Sterling Steel Co.

Recent months have seen a chain of constructive indications in the industrial picture. First, the concerted effort to dispel shortage fears and stabilize prices has been in the interest of national balance.



L. Gerald Firth

The government has played an important role in assuring adequate supplies of certain strategic materials—such as tungsten, for example, which suffered abnormal price fluctuation during the world war. No one is in a position to estimate the duration of the present European war, but from time to time there has been consideration of peace possibilities and this serves to emphasize the need for care in planning purchases.

It is equally important for the seller or producer not to regard the war as a sure-fire pump handle to prosperity, and it is being increasingly demonstrated that industrial management does not intend to make that mistake. We must continue to ask ourselves if the increase in production for domestic users is being consumed, or if an appreciable portion of it is just going into stock to cut production at some future date. The surveys already undertaken to determine such facts have been a definite contribution, and continual effort to understand the true needs of our consumers will be profitable research.

Assuming that through such measures, industry has discharged, or is in the process of so doing, its first obligation, and has avoided the risk of throttling domestic consumption, it is now in a position to survey calmly the factors affecting our participation in potential European war business.

What may be expected from such an analysis? It must be remembered that the basic labor rate in this

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country is approximately twice what it is in England. On top of this, the rate of exchange increases the differential a further 20%. Increased freight and insurance add their quota to make the delivered price far higher than the English cost.

For another thing, it is not likely that this war will follow the course of the world war. At that time, there was mass production of high explosive and shrapnel shell, but who expects the long land battles of the last war to be duplicated? Will any of the warring nations permit the enormous sacrifice of life this incurs? Without these mass attacks, it is very questionable if there will be anything like that amount of shell used.

There is the consideration, too, that England and France now have the equipment and technique to make large quantities of shell, a very different situation from that of 1915 and 1916. This increase in manufacturing facilities does not affect their dependence on outside sources for certain raw materials, but it does reduce the potential influence of war needs on our manufacturing operations.

Apart from raw materials and semi-finished goods, the aircraft field is one of the main places where large purchases may be expected to take place. From the standpoint of industry as a whole, however, aircraft business even at the rate of 1,000 units per month is not a large item compared to the enormous purchases of shell in 1915 and 1916. There will also be certain specialties in demand, such as aeronautical instruments, machinery and mill equipment, certain types of tools, and perhaps automatic rifles, machine and anti-tank guns; but even here great potential tonnage can hardly be said to exist.

Above all, the attitude of the last war, which emphasized the demand "no matter what the cost," is absent today except on a few vital items. This is because warring nations better appreciate the importance of preserving their financial and economic resources.

All of this leads to the conclusion that while there may be, in the aggregate, quite considerable purchasing by belligerents, the volume will not equal that of the world war, and if we are in for an era of prosperity, the greater part of it must come from home consumption.

Jack Frye

President, Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

The air transport industry experienced during the year 1939 the greatest single period of expansion in its history. More miles were flown and more passengers carried than ever before. New equipment was added to many of the major airlines and more new equipment is planned for the year 1940 when TWA will bring out a fleet of Boeing "Stratoliners," the first four motor planes to be put into service on any domestic airline.



Jack Frye

In round figures, the airlines of the country flew 880,000,000 passenger miles, an increase of nearly 40% over the 635,000,000 passenger miles flown in 1938. More than 2,000,000 people traveled by air during the year, as against 1,350,000 who traveled by air the previous year. There were more than 13,000,000 pounds of air express carried, compared

with 9,542,000 pounds carried the year before, and air mail poundage increased from 23,500,000 pounds to more than 27,000,000 pounds.

More than 60% of the airline revenue was from passenger traffic, whereas five years ago the airlines drew 70% of their revenue from air mail and 30% from passengers and air express.

In view of this unprecedented expansion, our problem at the turn of the year is to analyse the causes of the expansion and adjust ourselves to this growth so as to insure, as far as we can, that the growth will continue in 1940. Some of the causes of the expansion were temporary, such as the presence of two World Fairs on opposite sides of the country. Other reasons for increased domestic travel, such as the unsettled situation in Europe, which is diverting much of the travel that formerly flowed to Europe into channels in this country and in South America, remain uncertain quantities. In general, our problem must be to examine the basic factors which we know will continue in 1940.

If one were to list the principle causes of this expansion, I do not believe there would be any question as to the most important. That is the great record for safe operations established by all the airlines during 1939. During the preceding five years the industry had gone through a period of rapid development in equipment. Navigation instruments were brought out, new equipment was put into operation, and great strides were taken in airline maintenance and in the science of weather forecasting. The fruit of this intensive period of aviation progress was the record for safety which we established in 1939.

There were only two accidents and nine passenger fatalities during the past year, compared with three accidents and 25 passengers killed the year before, four accidents and 40 passengers killed in 1937, and nine accidents and 43 passengers killed in 1936. The record shows that the safety rate of the airlines of this country increased more than 650% in that period—from 9.9 million passenger miles per fatality in 1936 to 66.6 million passenger miles per fatality in 1939. From March 26 of last year until the present day there has not been a single airline accident resulting in a passenger fatality or serious injury—a total of approximately 67,000,000 miles flown and 1,650,000 passengers carried without a flaw in the safety record.

Figures usually are neither edifying nor interesting, but in this case the figures show a direct correlation between the record of safety in operations and the increase in passenger traffic. For many years the industry wavered on the question of whether "fear" or "fare" was the important issue in air travel. The traffic records of the past year indicate that once fear was allayed, people began to adopt air travel as a natural mode of travel.

Air transport has become an indispensable part of transportation and commerce of the world. Over 100 trans-Atlantic trips have been completed successfully, and trans-Pacific operation has become commonplace. We can accept two conclusions from these records: First, that air transport has become a routine and necessary form of travel, and second, that air transport has gained the confidence of the traveling public to a greater degree than ever before.

There are other factors to be considered, however. During the past year the Civil Aeronautics Authority, acting under the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, awarded carriers additional route certificates which provided a new basis of stability for the companies making up the domestic industry. The Post Office Department extended and expanded postal service by air in accordance with the public need and within the limits of Congressional appropriations.

In 1940 there should be a continued expansion of these services under the regulation of the Authority. New air service will be opened to cities now served only indirectly by transcontinental systems and many cities not served by any airline will be added to the growing network. Additional airways will open up new sources of traffic. There are now on file with the Civil Aeronautics Authority applications for new routes which undoubtedly will be acted upon during the coming year.

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The accelerated expansion of the airlines may be measured in terms of the sound, basic Federal law and the sound administration of that law, which has enabled airlines to perfect their operating organizations and add material improvements in airway control, navigation and communication facilities, and in the steady technical advancements in engine, airplane, radio and instrument engineering and maintenance.

Many of the feeder lines now operating small planes of 10 to 14 passenger capacity are replacing that equipment with larger planes. Braniff Airways and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines have added fleets of 21 passenger twin-motor Douglas DC3's, Mid-Continent is adding a fleet of Lockheed Lodestars, Chicago & Southern has purchased three Douglas DC3's, Delta Airlines is buying several DC2's, and the larger airlines also are planning to expand their fleets in 1940. The introduction of the Boeing "Stratoliner" on TWA's coast-to-coast route will inaugurate the era of four-motor high altitude equipment and other airlines have indicated their intention of following with similar equipment in 1941.

In order for this expansion to become effective, the natural development of routes and adjustment in mail pay rates must be maintained. During the coming year it may be anticipated that the latter will be smoothed out so that a basis of equivalent pay for equal service will be determined. Such service rendered may not necessarily be in ton-miles of mail carried, but also in service to areas where volume is light, but delivery important.

The air transport industry looks forward to 1940 with enthusiasm and confidence. The basic factors have been established and there is a growing feeling that the pioneering investments in money and energy made in the formative days of the industry will be rewarded for work well done. The industry has reached the point at which it may constructively realize upon its obligation to develop, in the words of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, "The present and future needs of foreign and domestic commerce in the United States, of the postal service and of the national defense."

* * *

T. Henry Foster

President, John Morrell & Co.

The net income of our company for the fiscal year ended Oct. 28, 1939, was \$2,149,871.46. This figure amounts to \$5.53 per share of common stock outstanding. Considered from another point of view, net income represented a profit of 2.18 cents per dollar of sales and slightly more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% per pound of product sold.

The results of the year were materially better than those of last year, when the net profit was \$1,016,227, or \$2.64 per share. Our 1939 sales totaled 768,086,551 pounds, on which the realization amounted to \$98,709,293.77. This represents an increase of 10.66% in pounds, and 8.5% in dollars over the previous year.

The two principal factors responsible for the increase in earnings were a larger supply of livestock available than in the preceding year, and an improvement in the domestic demand for meats as a result of general increases in industrial activity and consumer income.

Slaughtering at our plants of all animals numbered 3,200,285 head, as compared with 2,712,683 head a year ago, an increase of 18%. The increase in the hog kill, however, was even larger, amounting to 23.7%. This reflected the substantial rise in pro-



T. Henry Foster

duction of hogs in the area from which we draw our principal supplies. This production increase, according to competent opinion, will be further extended in the current packing year.

The livestock shortages occasioned by the very severe droughts of 1934 and 1936 and the government control program are rapidly being made good and a more normal meat production established. This makes the outlook for our business good because, to the packer, volume rather than price is the real key to profits. This is no less true for the farmer and livestock grower; and certainly for the country as a whole, for which bountiful crops at fair prices spell a sounder prosperity than short crops at high prices.

On the demand side, consumer incomes are rising and there is basis for the opinion that the rate of general business will be well sustained. Experience over a long period of years seems to indicate that the amount spent by the American public for meat is a fairly constant percentage of its total income. Accordingly, as national income rises, the dollars available to the meat packing industry and to the farmer increase.

The present European war has had a marked effect on our business. First, pork imports into this country, which came mostly from Poland and amounted to over 50,000,000 pounds in 1938, have virtually ceased and are not likely to be resumed for the duration of the war. Secondly, the initial reaction of our commodity markets to the war situation was a substantial price rise, and while the advance was subsequently lost, the downward adjustment was anticipated.

Export demand growing out of the war has not yet developed but if hostilities continue for any extended period, American pork exports are likely to expand. The United Kingdom is the principal pork importing country, with about three-fourths of its supplies coming from Denmark and other Continental sources. Hog production in these areas will suffer under war conditions, since feed supplies are largely imported.

Again, as in the last war, Great Britain will have to turn to the United States and Canada to make good these shortages. In addition, the domestic demand for meat will benefit from such general business activity as may be stimulated by the international situation.

In the past year, approximately \$1,000,000 was spent on new construction at our several plants, the major items being the completion of an enlargement to our cattle and sheep abattoir in Sioux Falls; an enlargement to our cattle abattoir in Ottumwa; and the replacing of a 45-year-old cold storage building at our Ottumwa plant with a modern structure.

For the current fiscal year, the enlargement of our manufacturing facilities at all plants, especially Ottumwa and Topeka, are the principal items.

* * *

F. J. Gavin

President, Great Northern Railway Co.

It is too early to make any definite forecast for the coming year, as no one can tell how large the crop will be, nor what other traffic will develop. So far no estimate of the ore movement is available.

However, the drought that existed during the unusually fine fall weather was broken by extensive rains and snowfall in the latter part of December, and there has been considerable snow in January, which will materially improve the crop conditions.

Our maintenance expenditures for 1939 totaled \$26,000,000, which was about \$4,000,000 more than the year before, and we will spend as much for maintenance in 1940, in order to keep the property in first class condition.

In 1939, we bought 25,000 tons of new 112-lb. rail which will be laid in the main line during 1940. The 90-lb. rail recovered from this main line relaying will be used for relaying in secondary lines.

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We cannot say at this time what equipment we are likely to buy in 1940, but if the improvement in business conditions continues, we will undoubtedly be buying additional equipment during the coming year.

The present indications point to a slight upward trend in the cost of labor; and this is also true with reference to taxation. The gross earnings taxes and the income taxes are, of course, directly related to the earnings.

In some respects our rate structure is satisfactory, but in other respects it is not. The Great Northern might desire some revision in passenger rates, but these rates have to be handled in the Tariff Bureaus, according to the best judgment of the representatives of all the roads concerned. Our westbound trans-continental freight rates are unsatisfactory because we cannot fairly meet water competition, owing to the Fourth Section of the Interstate Commerce Act; and in other instances we are handicapped by regulatory restrictions. However, what is most desirable is an improvement in general business conditions and an increase in volume of traffic.

* * *

M. M. Gilman

President, Packard Motor Car Co.

Signalizing construction of the first Packard automobile in 1899 and production for sale of the first in 1900, President M. M. Gilman reviews 41 years of Packard progress and projects an encouraging picture as Packard enters its fourth decade in 1940. Watching the conclusion of a four-year program of factory modernization designed to speed up and economize production, President Gilman calls attention to a new position in the low price field now held by Packard.



M. M. Gilman

Mr. Gilman's election to the position of President in April of 1939 marked the beginning of a fourth cycle in Packard progress. With Packard since 1918, Mr. Gilman came up the hard way, through the truck division in New York to accessories, wholesale management, and finally Vice-President of Distribution of the parent company in 1932. Rough, rugged, and realistic, he shucked his coat and began working *with* employees and *for* Packard stockholders, from the moment of his appointment as President in the spring of 1939.

Prior to his selection as President Mr. Gilman directed his efforts toward a policy-shaking decision in Packard history. Despite the company's continuous record as a producer of fine cars, Mr. Gilman recognized at the depths of the depression a fact that many of his competitors did not see until its close. He saw the temporary suspension, if not the end of the rich, plush-and-pleasure clientele upon which Packard based its very foundations. Of greater significance was his recognition of a depression-fostered new price class. This new sales field was being created by an upward increase from the lower price group, together with a simultaneous shrinkage downward from the higher price group.

Into this new and middle ground Packard finally decided to cast her fortune. Having no car to meet the new price class, they decided to create one. In the depths of the depression Packard placed all her rich store of tradition and prestige upon the table and bet it against a new car for the lower price field. Bearing the Packard name, there was to be little compromise with quality.

By the end of 1934 over \$6,000,000 had been spent in tuning up for the new car. Packard, thus, entered

production in possession of the most modern and efficient plant for the complete manufacture of volume fine cars on the precision basis that the industry had yet known. By February of 1935 the first of the tradition-breaking Packard One Twenty's began to roll from the line. So great was public interest in this new light Eight that 10,000 orders were on hand before a single One Twenty was ready for delivery. Public acceptance was instantaneous and phenomenal. Occupying last position in its price field in March of 1935, it rocketed into third place at the end of its initial year.

The new middle field was immediately broadened by introduction of a light Six in the fall of 1936. The Six, likewise, captured public fancy and did so without disturbing sales in the newly accomplished One Twenty field.

Concluding his first year as President, Mr. Gilman shows Packard in good cash position and well entrenched in the lower priced field. Packard enters 1940 with a prospect of profit. Two additional major objectives were attained in 1939. First was completion, in the final quarter of 1939, of the extended four-year program of factory modernization enabling more efficient production. Second objective was attained by year's end with the achievement of the strongest position in sales outlets in Packard history. Reporting on this, President Gilman called attention to 577 new Packard dealers added since Sept. 1, 1939. The end of 1939 found the company with a total of 1,896 distributor-dealer outlets, a new high in Packard history.

* * *

J. W. Frazer

President, Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

The phenomenal progress we have made in the three months of the model year, convinces me that we are entering one of the most successful years in the history of this company.



J. W. Frazer

Business generally is building on a sound and natural basis. Capital investments assure jobs. Homes are being built and government guaranteed loans of \$2,800 and less are being made at the unprecedented rate of 500 daily. This means men are at work. When it is considered that two-thirds of the cars on the road today are driven by people making less than \$2,000 a year it can readily be seen that the new Willys, the lowest priced standard size car in the world, is in for volume sales.

The Willys-Overland dealer organization has been built thoroughly and carefully during the past months until today it is the finest in the history of the company.

We have two vast markets and the first months of the 1940 model year convinces me they offer Willys great opportunities. There is no reason why a man who can't afford to spend more than \$900 for a car should be forced to be a used car owner with the burden of used car upkeep. Priced as the Willys models are, this man can own a new automobile, standard in size, low in first cost, economical in operation and with speed, style, sturdiness and upkeep unequalled in the cars available today.

A second vast market for the new Willys is the one-car family who will find they can own and operate two Willys cars for virtually the same amount now expended on the one car they own now. This emancipation of the car-widow means great sales opportunities for dealers everywhere. The new year will be a banner year, for this company.

Robert M. Hanes

President, The American Bankers Association; President, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

As we enter the new year and try to look ahead and forecast business happenings for 1940; there are three factors that inject definite elements of uncertainty; these are the trend of legislation in the Congress now in session, the forthcoming national political campaign, and the war situation. What turns these forces may take and what influences they may have on business in the year 1940 are unpredictable.



Copy, photo by Harris & Ewing

Robert M. Hanes

The war abroad gives evidence of being prolonged. The intensive military activity aspect of it seems to be giving way to what promises to be a long economic struggle in which the side with the greatest economic resources will win. The battlefield itself does not appear to be the court of last resort in this war of economic blockade.

Nevertheless, the very equipping of large armies and the prosecution of naval activity necessitate the manufacture of necessary war goods, not all of which will be produced in the warring countries. Unquestionably military needs will afford some stimulus to American industry, especially in the airplane, motor vehicle and related fields, such as oil and tools. But it will be only a temporary stimulus and will have its reaction for us when terminated.

With these qualifications, it seems reasonable to say the present upturn in business had a substantial foundation and will continue. It began well before the war started and, except for the flurry in September, has followed a conservative course. I believe it is possible that the levels of business activity will go even higher.

What will happen in the next few months depends largely upon the attitude of business management toward inventories. Already there is some debate as to whether they are too large. Should management conclude that they are too high and undertake to reduce them we may see a temporary business decline. My guess, and it is only a guess, is that we may find business adopting a middle-of-the-road policy regarding inventories.

Underlying our current business activity, however, are the general influences of war. The direct stimulus of war abroad is not the only war stimulus influencing American business. Our own greatly enlarged defense program is having and will continue to have a stimulating effect on our industry, especially our heavy goods industries. Here is pump-priming in a new form.

In North Carolina business progress kept pace with, and in some lines outdistanced, the national average. Improvement in practically all lines was made, the State continued to attract many new industrial plants and employment made definite gains. The cotton and rayon textile industry, furniture and tobacco manufacturing, as well as agriculture, all enjoyed better years than in 1938.

Whatever the demands business and industry make upon the credit system will be easily met. There is nothing abroad indicating any change in money rates or bond prices. Of course, there may be flurries of excitement that will knock bond prices down temporarily, as occurred with the outbreak of war last September. But with the present enormous volume of excess reserves being constantly increased by Government spending and gold imports there is no likelihood of increasing interest rates. Lending institutions must have earnings. Under the pres-

sure of their reserves they must continue to be buyers of bonds even at the present low rates.

While there was an increasing demand for commercial loans in the latter half of last year there is no demand in sight that could begin to absorb the lending capacity of the banks. Commercial credit may be expected to continue at the present rates.

Banks are looking toward a wider use of their credit facilities as a means of adding to their earnings from loans. During a recent trip across the country I found banks everywhere studying new types of loans as a means of extending their credit services.

In view of the widespread belief that banks are not making loans the American Bankers Association asked commercial banks last fall to report the number of new loans made and outstanding loans renewed during the first six months of 1939. Replies were received from 6,078 banks or 41.5% of all commercial banks, showing 11,609,733 credit extensions totaling \$18,153,534,633 between Jan. 1 and June 30. The Association is repeating the process for the second half of the year. We believe the figures disclosed by this study prove conclusively that banks are meeting the credit needs of business.

* * *

Charles J. Hardy

President, American Car and Foundry Co.

With world conditions—economic, industrial and political—as they are, it is a daring, not to say a foolish, man who will venture a prediction as to what the future, immediate or remote, has in store for

America, its people and its industries. The past gives us no measure for judgment. The world is in a state of flux, out of which may emerge either peace and tranquillity and so the salvation of civilization, or such a complete disruption of all moral and ethical standards as will mean, if not a return to barbarism, at least to something akin to it.



Charles J. Hardy

I do not say this in any spirit of pessimism. I merely appraise the possibilities while believing firmly that the brighter rather than the darker picture is the one that finally will emerge from the welter of confusion and the play of cross-purposes into which the world is now plunged and with which it is now struggling.

Leaving the realm of speculation and concentrating on that of fact—and particularly of those facts of immediate and direct interest to the industry in which American Car and Foundry Co. is chiefly engaged—the manufacture and sale of railroad rolling stock: Obviously, a concern engaged in that industry has but one outlet for its products—the railroads. And equally obviously, the prosperity of the equipment companies is dependent upon buying by the roads. And my thesis carries me further—the more quickly the roads realize and accept the necessity of replenishment and modernization of their equipment, both rolling stock and motive power, with its consequent lessening of operating costs, the sooner will come the dawn of a better day, not for the railroads alone, but for the entire country as well.

The railroads after all are a—if not *the*—basic industry of the Nation. It is perhaps speaking too broadly to say that upon them depend the prosperity of the country in times of peace and its salvation in times of war—but that statement is at least measurably true. Despite the competition of buses, trucks and aeroplanes, to say nothing of the government-fostered and government-subsidized competition *via* inland waterways, the railroads are, and will remain, the country's chief reliance for the safe, economical

and speedy transportation of its products, agricultural and industrial.

That the roads have been grievously afflicted by excessive taxation, by too much and too drastic regulation and otherwise, is an irrefutable fact—but happily there is now in evidence a more just and fairer appreciation of their needs and a more sympathetic approach to the solution of their problems.

During 1939 there were built by, or for, the railroads approximately three times as many freight cars as during the preceding year—orders for a large proportion of these having been placed between August and December. To what extent this up-surge of buying was motivated by governmental insistence, or perhaps suggestion, that the roads improve their carrying facilities, may be open to debate—but the fact remains that the terms upon which our government offers aid in the financing of equipment purchases will make it possible for many of the roads to embark upon that program of rehabilitation and modernization of their equipment that will be a long step forward along the way to a substantial betterment of their condition through the substitution of equipment susceptible of economical operation for much that is now the reverse.

The first quarter of 1940 will see the completion of deliveries of most of the freight equipment now on order. Whether the year upon which we have now entered will see a continuance of railroad buying is anybody's guess. As for myself, I am not guessing—but hopeful.

It will be noted that I have used the words "built by, or for, the railroads" in referring to the equipment produced in 1939. It is the fact that approximately 26% of all the freight cars built during that year were built in shops operated or controlled by the railroads themselves. That this presents a serious problem for the "contract shops"—i. e. those owned and operated by companies such as ours—is an undeniable if unpleasant fact, and the solution of the problem is as yet obscure. Presumably it will be worked out on the basis of comparative costs—and on that basis I venture the thought that the balance will be found to be in favor of the contract shops.

There remains the question as to what business may accrue to our company and to others like it, because of possible "foreign" contracts for the materials of war, offensive and defensive.

For myself, I am not overly optimistic in this regard, nor am I listening to the siren-voices of those purporting to be in control of huge buying orders.

If such business offers, suitable to our productive facilities, on terms of assured payment with a legitimate profit and without impairment of any obligation of ours to our own government, it will be welcome—but I repeat, I am not overly optimistic in this regard, nor are we loading up with facilities to meet a demand that, after all, is as yet in the realm of possibilities only.

* * *

Major Gen. James G. Harbord

Chairman of the Board, Radio Corp. of America

FOR the past four months we have had reason to be convinced that the United States is the most fortunate nation in the world. Recently, however, the first surge of thankfulness having passed, our rejoicing has been tempered by the growing suspicion that smugness is not the most admirable of national characteristics, and that business as a whole cannot in the long run make a profit out of war, even a war confined to other nations.

In a material way, this country enjoyed a very fair year up to the outbreak of the war. Then the short-sighted foresaw in our isolation a golden opportunity to fiddle ourselves into a business boom while civilization burned. This expectation was based on past history; but the present war acknowledges no pre-

cedents, and the looked-for war boom did not materialize. American business, for the most part, as 1939 closes, is healthy in spite of the war rather than because of it.

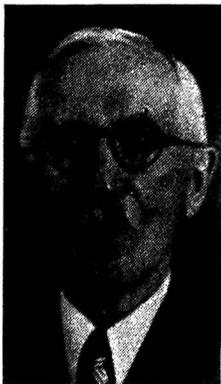
If the past is barren of finger-pointing, then the future is indeed a closed book. Only one thing is certain, and that is uncertainty. Developments in Europe in the next month, to say nothing of the whole year, may entirely change the business and financial situation in this country. Therefore, it is a time for calm and dispassionate observation until events take up a course that can be charted with reasonable accuracy. And while we are waiting, we can also analyze our national conscience to determine what policies will best preserve our American traditions of freedom, and will promise the most lasting peace with national honor.

* * *

Clay H. Hollister

President, Old Kent Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

This community has had a comfortable increase in business during 1939. There has been a growth in employment, and machine tool and furniture industries have been quite active, the former especially so with substantial foreign orders and the latter showing shipments 21% ahead of those in 1938. Crops have been fairly good. The apple crop was large and of fine quality; the peach and pear crops somewhat reduced but prices were low. A neighboring community shipped 1,000 cars of onions, thus farther spreading Michigan charm abroad. Potatoes had a light crop with fair prices.



Clay H. Hollister

Bank debits were 637 million as against 554 million in 1938. Bank deposits on Dec. 31 were 78 million against 67 million one year ago. Loans and mortgages

have about held their own and bonds and security investments have lessened slightly, all resulting in an increase of cash holdings. There has been plenty of money available for those who could qualify as safe borrowers and certainly no need has been shown for additional borrowing facilities. Industrial business has been conservative in its demands. It has become cautious in its engagements while the world's trade is in such chaotic condition.

Grand Rapids, industrially, is the most diversified of any town in Michigan with eight groups and 122 classifications, making it more of a commercial than an industrial center. An oil industry has been added in the last 15 months which now produces 500,000 barrels a month and gives business to four refineries. Twelve hundred new individuals are handling that with prospective growth.

Employment in 14 selected plants of 8,391 individuals compares with 7,603 a year ago, with a decided improvement in November and December. Metal working represents one-half of total employed, furniture one-quarter, and general industry one-quarter. Wage employment was 12% ahead of 1938. There are only 5% of houses available for rental. Recoveries of previous losses have exceeded substantially any new mark downs. The tendency to lengthen time loans is conservative. We do not expect money rates to lessen much from present levels.

Altogether the atmosphere while more hopeful and contented, still is greatly unsettled. This condition must continue so long as the wretched wars overhang which threaten to break down the accomplishments of the ages and destroy the morale of the world.

Paul G. Hoffman

President, The Studebaker Corp.



Paul G. Hoffman

The automobile industry appears to have ample reason to base its production and sales plans on the assumption that the highly favorable trend which prevailed throughout most of last year will continue well into 1940. At least the prospect for the first six months of the year is highly reassuring.

This is among the first of the major industries to feel the beneficial effects of a general upturn in the business curve. It experienced a substantial gain last year by comparison with 1938 but production totals were below those of the three years ended with 1937. Since the general business curve is in harmony with the trend in the automobile industry, we appear to be in a definite period of recovery. The fact that no recovery period in automobile production has ever

been confined to a single year encourages confidence in that assumption.

For several years obsolescence in automobiles in use has been accumulating at an unprecedented rate. Twenty-five per cent of the automobiles in service in 1939 were more than eight years old. The higher incomes which business improvement is bringing to the owners of those old cars should be reflected in purchases of the newer models. The automobile industry will be among the first to feel the effect of this increased buying power.

One of the confusing elements in the business situation today is the influence of various wars on international economy. Fortunately for us these influences have been less potent than was expected at the outset. While war purchases and the prospects of them undoubtedly exerted some influence on the upward turn of the business curve in this country they were not a controlling factor. A strong upward trend had set in before the European war was anything more than a vague threat. For the moment we seem to have passed the danger point when a false business prosperity could be based upon the anticipation of war buying.

However, the most serious latent threat to business lies in the ever present possibility that buying enthusiasm, production excesses and price recklessness may start another upward spiral of competition between prices and costs. This situation is a distinct challenge to business statesmanship. What this country needs desperately at this time is a long period of stability; stability of prices, wages and costs. Only under such conditions can industry produce more goods at lower prices, create more jobs and produce earnings in the huge aggregate necessary to finance the legitimate functions of government without crossing the danger line into inflation and regimentation.

Studebaker has experienced the biggest fourth quarter's business in its history. It enters 1940 with the largest bank of unfilled orders it has ever had on its books at the start of a new year. Our total unit sales for 1939 were more than double those for 1938. The industry as a whole showed a gain of about 40%.

The year 1940 opens promisingly for us, therefore. We expect to be able to maintain production and employment at the rate of the last several months. Should spring demand reach proportions which might be anticipated from this vantage point, we will have to expand our production materially with commensurate enlargement of the working force. Earnings of Studebaker workers last year were the best since 1930.

W. B. Holton, Jr.

President, Walworth Co.



W. B. Holton Jr.

Business looks better for 1940. Without attempting to forecast the percentage increases either in volume or profits for the year 1940, we can at least say that a preponderant majority of the business signs today point towards better business this year. One of the important plus signs is that the capital goods industries seem to be on a surer footing than they have been for many years. Prosperous business levels will not be regained until the heavy industries have joined with agriculture and consumable goods in creating a larger national income. There is a great pent-up demand for the products of the heavy industries awaiting release through the creation of public confidence—sufficient confidence in the future to warrant the investment of long term money in equipment and materials for the manufacture of goods and the earning of profits.

One important factor in the capital goods industries is that collectively they themselves are one of their own best customers. The producers of tonnage materials are large buyers of the fabricated products manufactured from what they themselves sell. Therefore, when capital goods begin to move in better quantity, a momentum is created which tends to improve business. There is a real momentum today and it will continue if not stopped through the imposition of unsound taxes and regulatory legislation. The experiences of 1936 and 1937 were outstanding examples of the effect of unwise tax legislation, when the forward progress of the capital goods industries was completely stopped and, in fact, turned in the opposite direction through the effects of the tax on undistributed surplus. Congress is fully aware of what happened in 1937 and we can be reasonably certain that there will not be a repetition of such unsound legislation in this present session.

The great construction and reconstruction program which is ahead of us is barely under way. The housing program is still far behind. The shipbuilding program is just getting under way with full force. Public utility projects have come off the drawing boards and are now moving. The railroads are regaining their purchasing power. The oil industry is expanding to meet the demand for larger volume and higher qualities. General repair programs are becoming active and history shows us that repairs to existing facilities always precede plant construction and extension.

Those of us who are engaged in the manufacture of pipe fittings and valves always know that when the demand for union fittings rises abruptly a general repair program is under way. More unions are used in repairs than in construction. During the past four months the demand for unions, fittings of the type which are required to connect two ends of a cut pipe, have exceeded in rate of increase all other items of manufacture in our industry.

Yes, the signs point towards better business and when the present program of the Under Secretary of Commerce, Edward J. Noble, is completed and business is currently receiving a compilation of orders, we shall have another valuable signboard along the way. Two other plus signs should be kept in mind. Inventories are not the problem this year that they were in 1937. Nearly every company with whom I have talked shows an inventory increase very considerably less in proportion than their increase in business. But perhaps the most important

indication of all is that we have come to realize that the effect on business of the war in Europe was much overemphasized. The war released the psychological trigger which had been cocked and primed for some time. The total amount of business directly attributed to the war is insignificant when compared with our national totals. This country can and will be prosperous—war or no war.

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W. M. Jeffers

President, Union Pacific RR. Co.

The railroad industry as a whole, like most all other industry, has suffered from the burden of having to carry the investment in, and maintenance of, plants having capacities far greater than the need, as measured by the current volume of traffic. In their efforts to increase the volume the railroads responded to demands from all sides for reducing of rates until they have about reached the point which produces diminishing returns.



W. M. Jeffers

It is my hope and belief that the year 1940 will see other industry emerging from several depression years and reestablish itself along more normal lines.

The Union Pacific RR. Co., throughout the depression, has pursued a progressive policy looking to the ultimate restoration of confidence and normal business activity, from which policy it does not propose to recede. Naturally, therefore, we look to the year 1940 with optimism.

I would not undertake to analyze and weigh the individual factors which have contributed to the wavering confidence of industry in this country, but present indications, as I observe them, point toward a return of the fighting spirit which made this country what it is.

* * *

John Holmes

President, Swift & Company

Increased business in the meat packing industry naturally depends upon the amount of livestock, i. e., cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs, that come to market. Unlike most other businesses, the meat packing industry has no control over its source of supply. It must be geared to a great degree of flexibility so that it may be prepared to take the meat crop that comes to market when the producer of that crop is ready to market it. We do not know from day to day or week to week the number of head of livestock that we will have to process.



John Holmes

During 1939 there was a sharp increase in the number of hogs that came to market. Federally inspected hog slaughter in the hog marketing year which ended Oct. 1, 1939, rose to 40 million hogs, compared to 35 million in the previous year. On the other hand there was a decline in the number of cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs handled under Federal inspection. The heavier weights at which cattle were marketed, however, together with the larger proportion of corn-fed beef cattle in the total, increased the average weight of beef per animal so that inspected beef supplies decreased slightly less than 1%.

For the 1940 fiscal year, we anticipate considerably larger marketings of hogs than were received during 1939. The U. S. Department of Agriculture anticipates that Federally inspected hog slaughter will rise from 40 million in the 1938-39 period (October through September) to around 47 million in the 1939-40. This will tend to keep meat packing plants busier than they have been for a number of years.

Supplies of cattle are expected to be somewhat smaller than last year, but heavier weights at which cattle will be marketed will tend to offset at least a part of the decline in numbers.

We look for an increase in the sheep and lamb marketings, especially during the fed-lamb marketing season this winter and spring.

The war has not resulted in any important increases in our sales to belligerents up to the present time. The improved demand we have experienced in recent months is due largely to increased buying power in the hands of local consumers.

The breadth of the business improvement which has occurred gives reason for the considerable confidence among forecasters that an interruption, which might occur in 1940, would be confined to moderate proportions. There are, of course, many difficulties and uncertainties such as the labor situation, political campaign disturbances, and—most important—war developments, any one of which might well dominate the year's developments.

* * *

O. C. Huffman

President, Continental Can Co., Inc.

Canned foods are among the cheapest commodities, having yet risen comparatively little in price. At the same time, due to excellent climatic conditions, their quality is better now than it has been for some time. Canned food markets are in good shape, and consumption is increasing under the stimulus of increasing employment. The prices for staple fruit and vegetable cans for 1940 have already been announced, in some sizes at levels slightly below those of 1939. Indications are that the can manufacturing industry feels assured of an adequate supply of raw materials for the year. These fundamentals form a basis for a favorable view of the can-making industry's situation in the coming year.



O. C. Huffman

Canned foods are used to feed the civilized world whether at peace or war, and experience shows that although wars sometimes stimulate the consumption of canned foods, neither the can-making nor the packing industry is dependent upon war orders for prosperity. As a matter of fact, these industries in the United States have yet reflected few, if any, effects of such buying as a result of the present war.

Although this past year some of the vegetable packs were materially lower than those of the previous year, Continental Can Co., Inc., experienced an improved demand for packers' cans over the previous year. The improvement in the demand for its general line cans, used in packing a great variety of commodities, was even more marked, in response to increasing activity in industry as a whole.

One of the features of its 1939 business was a sharp increase in the demand for its cap-sealed beer can, particularly for the newly introduced one-quart size, which has proved to be very successful.

Our research department continues to develop new products and processes, and to improve existing ones. Having spent approximately \$50,000,000 on plant improvements and expansion during the past 10 years to meet an ever-increasing peacetime demand

for its products, the company is in a position to take advantage of opportunities for increased business as they develop.

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William S. Knudsen

President, General Motors Corp.

We in the automobile industry have every reason to be gratified with the general improvement in business which became so marked in the last quarter of 1939. We certainly can look forward to good



William S. Knudsen

business in 1940, which, if the present trend continues, is reasonably sure to show an increase over the 3,700,000 car total for the industry obtained in 1939.

We are grateful to the motoring public for its support and patronage. The new 1940 models show important progress in beauty, comfort and economy of operation and it will always be the policy of the automobile industry to strive for higher standards of perfection in its vehicles so as to give the motorist the ultimate in comfort and freedom from fatigue.

With employment on the increase all over the country and no evidence of undue price inflation, I feel that we can look forward to a real recovery in American business with a national income sufficient to provide comfort for everybody.

I hope and trust we will not be drawn into war. America's progress and future destiny are tied up with peaceable pursuits and the elimination of all waste. May our country continue to show the world that Democracy, and peace, make possible life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all.

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Oswald W. Knauth

President, Associated Dry Goods Corp. of New York

The outstanding feature of the turns in the business cycle during the last few years has been the relative shortness in periods of time. The upturn that began in 1936 lasted only little more than a year; and the downturn lasted between one and 1½ years. The present upturn began in May or June, 1939; and the question before us is whether it can be expected to run for a short period, thus ending at some time during the present year, or whether the forces behind it will operate over a more prolonged length of time.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

Oswald W. Knauth

The present upturn cannot today be considered a boom; nor does there appear to be any prospect of a boom. Negatively, it appears to be a cessation of depression. The most plausible reason for the quick disappearance of the 1936-37 upturn is that it did not generate a capital expansion which would have extended the period of active demand. When consumers' needs were relatively filled, it accordingly came to an end. The present situation appears to have more prospects of such a demand coming into existence. Demands for increased capital are evident in all directions, and if this continues we may well expect a continuation of the present upturn throughout the year and extending into next year.

Normally, until the last few years, economic conditions have dominated politics. This position has recently been reversed, so that an economic forecast today cannot rest merely on economic conditions, but must include a forecast of political activities. The prospect that these will be more favorable appears good. An increased volume of production in itself will go far toward removing the ills under which we suffer. If to this could be added an upturn of prices, the revival of enterprise and confidence would be assured, and the economy of the country would once more balance its politics.

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E. J. Kulas

President, The Otis Steel Co.

The picture in the steel industry for the latter part of 1939 was one of a high rate of operations with a narrow margin of profit. Although mills were running full, the ratio of profits to volume was low and did not represent a return sufficient to pay reasonable dividends, build reserves for plant improvements and betterments, and guard against future contingencies.



E. J. Kulas

From past experience it seemed unlikely that the operating rate in the steel industry would continue indefinitely at this high level. At this writing operations are slowing down and the percentage of operations for the first quarter of 1940 is uncertain.

Beyond that point the whole picture resolves into a series of question marks.

Will the war in Europe spread still further? If so, what will be the effect upon our domestic situation?

Will the present higher rate of activity upon the part of many of our manufacturing industries prove the forerunner of a sustained and long-continued domestic demand for the normal peacetime products of this country? Or is to-day's picture merely a spurt based largely upon the psychological impetus afforded by war abroad and defense at home, and destined to suffer a relapse as the new year advances?

In any event, it seems probable that the demand for steel from the manufacturers of devices which add to the convenience and comfort of the public—automobiles, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and similar items which might be termed "machines for personal use"—will continue in fair volume.

With the advent of the current business upturn, larger payrolls were immediately reflected in larger sales of cars and household conveniences. This in turn stimulated further employment in the industries manufacturing those products—and increased employment added further to buying power. This spiral has attained a very substantial momentum, and it is my belief that it will carry well into 1940.

Since the output of our own company goes chiefly into these fields, especially the automobile field, we will probably benefit if conditions on the average for the year are favorable.

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Bernard W. Lynch

President, Standard Gas & Electric Co.

PUBLIC utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system have a preliminary and tentative construction budget for 1940 amounting to \$37,047,735, according to a statement by Bernard W. Lynch, President of Standard Gas & Electric Co.

This amount includes \$5,365,152, which it is estimated will be carried over from the 1939 construction budget for expenditures on projects not completed this year.

A classified summary of the total preliminary budget of \$37,047,735 indicates estimated expenditures in the electric department of \$32,718,999; gas department, \$3,454,021; and other departments, \$874,715.

The amount of \$37,047,735 includes five major projects, involving additional generating capacity totaling 135,000 kilowatts. These projects consist of the following: Installation of a 60,000 kilowatt capacity unit in the James H. Reed Station of Duquesne Light Co. at Pittsburgh; the addition of a 50,000 kilowatt capacity unit by Northern States Power Co. (Minnesota) to one of its generating stations, the location of which will be determined later; and also a new generating station of 7,500 kilowatt capacity by Northern States Power Co. (Minnesota) at St. Cloud, Minn.—design of this station is now in progress; a generating station of 10,000 kilowatt capacity by Northern States Power Co. (Wisconsin), at La Crosse, Wis.—construction of this station now is in progress; the addition of 7,500 kilowatt capacity to the present plant of Southern Colorado Power Co. at Pueblo.

In addition to the foregoing, consideration is also being given to one other project in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system that would involve 25,000 kilowatts of added generating capacity. This project has not been included in the budget because it has not been decided at this time that it will be authorized.

Preliminary budgets for the principal public utility companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system are as follows: The California Oregon Power Co., \$1,014,162; Louisville Gas & Electric Co., \$2,015,615; Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) and subsidiaries, less Wisconsin utilities, \$8,454,135; Northern States Power Co. (Wis.) and subsidiaries, \$1,987,560; Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., \$1,631,104; Philadelphia Co. and subsidiary companies, \$15,262,428; San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., \$2,809,905; Southern Colorado Power Co., \$1,105,259; Wisconsin Public Service Corp., \$1,557,590. Mountain States Power Co. budget of \$695,000 is included, although the company is undergoing reorganization.

The amount of \$15,262,428 indicated as the preliminary construction budget for Philadelphia Co. does not include Pittsburgh Railways Co. and Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co., now in receivership. However, included in this amount are estimated expenditures for construction by the electric group of \$12,372,684, and for the gas group of \$2,884,744.

The figures indicated are subject to material changes and they cannot be expressed in final form until adjusted actual construction carry-overs from 1939 into 1940 are obtained, Mr. Lynch explained.

All of that portion of the preliminary construction budget representing installation of additional capacities, Mr. Lynch said, is occasioned by the growth in demand for electric service in the territories served and in planning to meet all additional demands anticipated in the near future.

Mr. Lynch emphasized that consideration must be given to the fact that these preliminary budget figures are only tentative and they cannot be considered as final until they have been acted upon by the boards of directors of the respective companies.

* * *

S. H. Logan

President, Canadian Bank of Commerce

IN THE past the world's money markets have been profoundly disturbed by wars. But a notable degree of monetary stability has characterized the early stages of the present conflict in Europe. True,

a decline in bond prices and considerable speculative activity in stocks and commodities occurred in certain markets upon the outbreak of hostilities in September, but there was no semblance anywhere of a financial panic such as that at the opening of the last Great War. The down-trend of bond values was soon reversed, and stock and commodity exchanges became comparatively quiet.

The present steady financial conditions are due to several factors. War came this year not like a bolt out of the blue, but as the final outbreak of a slowly gathering storm against which there was time to adopt protective measures. I think that all large financial institutions had long ago taken into consideration the probability of a breakdown of peace. Moreover, war finance has been part of world economy for some years under the increasing pace of rearmament since 1933, and it was therefore unnecessary for governments to lean heavily upon the capital markets for their initial war expenditures. Furthermore, security markets, notably that for bonds, have come partly under the control of governments and central banks whose policies determine in some degree fluctuations in values.

All the above-mentioned factors are still operative and therefore continue to have a steadying influence on the bond market. And it is still the policy of governments and central banks to keep interest rates low, even though it is no longer argued that cheap money can act as a powerful economic restorative in a period of great economic uncertainties. But nothing is permanent in this world. So while American bond yields continued to decline, and conversely, bond prices to rise, throughout most of 1938 and 1939, contrary movements took place elsewhere—in Great Britain and Sweden, to mention only two countries. It should also be noted that financing during actual warfare differs from that in the preparatory stages of the conflict. In Canada, for example, the provisional plans to finance this country's initial war efforts provide for a small and carefully regulated credit expansion, but there is a resolute desire to avoid progressive inflation and new taxation has been designed to increase the Dominion Government's revenue by over \$60,000,000, this estimate being based on the results that would have ensued if the new basis of taxation had been applied in a year as productive as 1938. As, however, Canadian business activity is now, and may reasonably be expected to continue, well above that of 1938 a greater sum than that mentioned is in prospect. It is clearly recognized, however, that while a pay-as-you-go policy is desirable as far as practicable, there is a limit to the taxes that can be levied without causing inefficiency, lack of enterprise and general discontent. Borrowing from the public will therefore be undertaken, but it is the intention to borrow in this manner as cheaply as possible, and certainly no patriotic Canadian should wish to see a marked rise in the interest rate on a Government loan for war purposes. But an approach to the public for a large loan is a different matter than one to financial institutions which for several years have taken up most of Government issues. Thus, while it is unlikely that a material change in money rates will be seen, the public may expect a higher return than that to which financial institutions have been accustomed. It should also be noted that new capital and larger bank loans will probably be needed by private enterprise to expand its productive plant and thereby to meet a greater demand for civil and governmental requirements.

I think the conditions outlined above apply to money markets in several countries, including the neutral nations who find it essential to strengthen their defenses. Over a large part of the monetary world, therefore, war finance is of such increasing proportions as to require the use of public savings at probably somewhat higher interest rates than have prevailed in recent years.

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO BE OF ASSISTANCE TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS AND OTHERS IN CLARIFYING THE EXISTING REGULATIONS OF THE CANADIAN FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD, AND IN DISCUSSING ANY OTHER PROBLEMS RELATING TO CANADIAN SECURITIES.

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W. C. MacFarlane

President and General Manager,
Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co.

Our company has experienced a considerable increase in the volume of its farm machinery business, starting last August. This increase will amount to a little over 50% over the same period the year before.



W. C. MacFarlane

But this statement is not as favorable as it may at first sound, due to the fact that the same period the year before was abnormally low in volume of business, and very unsatisfactory prices were paid our customers, the farmers, so that they were not in position to purchase our products.

Our 1939 November and December volume was exceeded only once in the last 10 years, and the outlook for a continuance of this increase through the first quarter of this year is very promising.

The second quarter should likewise be an excellent one for our industry, as that is normally the peak spring buying season; and prices of farm products in general are considerably above the levels in the same period last year.

Owing to the poor wheat crops in Canada in 1939, and the accumulated surplus being taken for export, and also owing to the very small wheat crop (off about 60% in the Argentine (and the poor quality of what crop there was)—the Argentine accumulated surplus has been wiped out—therefore our farmers should approach their planting season in the belief that whatever crop they do harvest will be sold at a fair price.

It is impossible to make any prediction beyond midsummer for our industry, or until we are able to determine what the harvest is likely to be.

Since last September, management has been confronted with many additional problems, such as foreign-exchange control boards' regulations, price-fixing or "freezing" in many other countries, and numerous and sundry other rules and regulations, which take so much more time of the key men, in an organization, to transact the same amount of business, as prior to Sept. 1. This is now becoming more or less routine, so that we can look forward more confidently, and have more time to plan aggressively for the future. This should result in better business all around.

In my own opinion, if Uncle Sam does not go ahead with a comprehensive national defense program—regardless of the outcome or termination of the European conflict—we will be at a decided disadvantage in the international "diplomatic poker game," where they seem to play for "table stakes." Our country should have a stack of chips visible to all, consisting of supplies and equipment for at least one million men, streamlined and motorized to the last word in efficiency; and then, it is my most fervent hope, that we would never be called upon to use them.

It is my understanding that equipment is not yet available for a defense army of some 400,000 to 600,000 men; nor has industry the facilities to rapidly produce the equipment, necessary to keep pace with the speed with which armies could be raised and trained in an emergency. If some such program as now being discussed is carried out, it will create additional employment, will use many basic commodities that would otherwise have to be used up in ordinary industrial manufacture, and will relieve the market of some surplus production facilities by employing them for defense purposes. This would materially increase the buying power in our country and stimulate all lines of business.

George V. McLaughlin

President, Brooklyn Trust Co.

As the year 1940 begins, the outlook seems to be for continuation of low interest rates, including low yields on high-grade bonds. The causes for the low rates of return on relatively risk-free capital which have prevailed, generally speaking, for the last five years, are so deep and so fundamental that only an unforeseen development of great magnitude could bring about any permanent change within a 12-month period.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

G. V. McLaughlin

For example, military participation by the United States in the European War—which now seems quite unlikely in 1940—could bring about a transformation in the money and capital markets, just as it probably would transform the commercial, industrial and political structure of this country, but events of such magnitude are below the horizon of probability.

The primary cause for low interest rates is the fact that more than 60% of the world's monetary gold stock has found its way into the United States and has created a base for bank credit far in excess of our needs. The secondary cause lies in the fact that most of our capital is still seeking safety of principal and immunity from taxation at the expense of yield or profit, due largely to the existence of unsettled relations between business and government and to our patchwork tax structure which penalizes equity capital and encourages investment in securities involving practically no risk.

We know that much of our inflated "gold stock" is the result of a heavy inflow of capital from Europe, motivated largely by fear of war, and later by war itself. Another important cause, according to some authorities, was the "under-valuation" of the dollar in terms of gold in 1934, which made American goods and securities unduly cheap in terms of foreign currencies. A reversal of the trends set in motion by such causes is a matter of years, rather than of months.

While banks, taken as a whole, constitute the largest single reservoir of capital, it must be borne in mind that the channels through which their funds may be loaned or invested are limited by law as well as by practice, and that some of the legal restrictions date back only to 1933. By its very nature, deposit banking is restricted, generally speaking, to the highest grades of loans and investments. The same is true, in large measure, of life insurance companies and fiduciaries, the next largest reservoir of capital. Equity capital, which must absorb the risks of business before there can be any high grade bonds or loans, must be supplied largely by individual investors. It is a situation where the most important customers wish to buy only "cream," while the "milk" goes begging.

At present only about four out of every ten business corporations are earning any net income, according to tax statistics. When, by chance, an investor in equity capital earns a substantial profit, a large share of it is taken away through taxation. Is it any wonder, then, that there are few today who will chose "x" % subject to risks or taxation in preference to 2½% without risk and tax-exempt?

Faced with the necessity of earning enough to meet their operating expenses and pay a very modest dividend to their stockholders, however, many banks recently have been forced to invest in securities of longer term than had been their practice. Naturally these securities show greater fluctuations in market value when interest rates change, or even during periods of sentimental unsettlement, as, for example,

September, 1939. Thus far, however, the high-grade bond market has recovered practically all its September loss, and many banks now find their long-term bonds quoted at values higher than cost. It is therefore premature at this time to say whether the trend toward longer terms in bank investments has been helpful or harmful to their market value position. It is certain that it has been helpful to their income accounts. Then, too, the adoption in 1938 of new examiners' rules as to allowances of security values, under which high grade bonds may be carried at cost less amortization (instead of market value), has tended to lessen the importance of market values in computing net capital position. So long as the present period of low interest rates continues, high grade long term bonds will not threaten the solvency of banks. If an upward change in interest rates were to be accompanied by a credit stringency of sufficient magnitude to convert the present excess bank reserve position into a deficit which might require the sale of long term bonds at a heavy discount in order to meet withdrawal of deposits, a topheavy long term bond position could become quite embarrassing.

There remains the question as to whether expanding business activity resulting from war orders may create a demand for commercial loans sufficient to absorb excess bank reserves and cause a hardening of interest rates. This I believe improbable in 1940. The present war is a "poor man's war" in comparison with the conflict of 1914-18, and American credit is not available to the belligerents. Thus we may expect a much smaller volume of war purchases than that of 1915-16. The rise of 35% in industrial activity in the United States between May and November, 1939, was accompanied by an expansion of only about 15% in commercial bank loan volume, or approximately half a billion dollars. The most that could be reasonably expected would seem to be a duplication of the rise of two billion dollars in bank loan volume which occurred between 1935 and 1937. This compares with a maximum possible expansion of about 30 billion dollars in bank loans and investments without exhaustion of present excess reserves.

Thus I see little probability of any material change in the excess bank reserve position in 1940, and so long as large amounts of bank funds remain idle, substantial and permanent increases in interest rates cannot be expected.

* * *

Sydney G. McAllister

President, International Harvester Co.

The uncertainties of the international situation hang threateningly over 1940 business just when the domestic outlook had begun to grow brighter. Any attempt to appraise the probable course of business next year must balance these uncertainties against what seems to be an improved demand for goods and services in this country.



Sydney G. McAllister

American business has now had four months of experience in operating under the difficulties of war conditions abroad. Some ill-advised observers predicted at the outbreak of war that American business could and would obtain prosperity and profits at the expense of other peoples' misery and uncertainty.

The experience of these four months has shown once again that war is a destroyer of business. It has brought further and even more prohibitive barriers to international trade—embargoes, rigid exchange restrictions, belligerent sea blockades and prohibitions of shipping.

It has raised again the threat of the false "war boom." Business is not deluded by "war booms," which fade quickly into their aftermaths of depressions, widespread unemployment, ruinous inflation, burdensome taxes, huge debts, social and political upheavals. No section of our national life is more interested in having our Nation remain at peace than is business.

Business can prosper healthily only in an atmosphere of confidence and peace. War destroys confidence, stifles the spirit of forward looking hopefulness, which alone prompts the risking of capital in new productive enterprises.

No one profits from war, business least of all.

Business and the capital which sustains it are always among the casualties of war.

So I say that the trend of American business in 1940 must depend primarily upon our own domestic economy and that of the other nations in this hemisphere which are determined, along with ourselves, to remain at peace.

In our own farm equipment industry an improvement had begun well before the war broke out. Fortunately the war has not, as yet, interfered with the domestic upward trend. The prices the farmer receives for his grain and staple products have been increasing, and he is in a more favorable buying mood. Livestock prices, however, remain unsatisfactory and a short wheat crop is in prospect next year because of the severe drought in the West.

Should the farmer receive good prices for his products in 1940, and have good crops, our industry can look forward with reasonable hope, because the higher efficiency and the social desirability of cost-reducing farm machinery are now universally recognized as necessary by farmers.

* * *

A. D. McDonald

President, Southern Pacific Company

Railroad enterprise and ingenuity produced for the American public in 1939 the best rail service in history at the lowest rates anywhere, except in Japan, where costs are not comparable to ours.



A. D. McDonald

Railroad employees received wages at an all-time high level. National and local government received in taxes an all-time high proportion of railroad revenues.

But the railroads failed to achieve hardly more for themselves as business enterprises than just to keep their heads above water.

The increase in general business and in volume of railroad traffic during recent months has been most helpful. As a result of better operating methods and equipment and of shippers' cooperation, a greater percentage of the increase went into net than in

former years. But in spite of this it seems unlikely that either increase in volume of traffic or increased efficiency achieved within the railroad industry will serve basically to solve the problem.

What the railroads need is public action to release the full driving power of the new era in railroading they have started under great difficulties during the last 10 years. They do not need and do not ask any special favors; but they are entitled to and must have public recognition of the fact that they now face great and growing competition in nearly every phase of their business. Basic need is for a national policy under which regulation will be evenly applied to all forms of transport, so that each will be able to serve where it can provide the best and cheapest transportation, considering all true costs.

Important steps have been taken by the Southern Pacific in 1939 to abandon, curtail or readjust unprofitable phases of service and further moves in that direction seem inevitable under present conditions.

Transfer last August of official headquarters of the Southern Pacific company from New York to San Francisco and the reorganization of the board of directors with an all-western Executive Committee were noted as moves toward greater efficiency in bringing the top management more directly in touch with local problems. These steps, were accompanied by a popular movement in all ranks of the railroad to adapt the services as nearly as possible to the needs and desires of customers.

Average speed of freight and passenger trains continued to increase in 1939. The fast merchandise train-truck coordinated service, pioneered by this company, was further extended, so that such service is now maintained from nearly every principal center to its jobbing or wholesaling territory over the entire Southern Pacific System. Popular low cost passenger train service was extended and \$2,000,000 worth of new light-weight modern passenger cars was purchased. Fifty new locomotives, costing more than \$8,000,000 were bought also, these including 40 heavy duty road engines and 10 modern Diesel electric switchers. New heavy steel rail was laid on more than 200 miles of track, at a cost of over \$4,000,000, in line with the general trend for faster, heavier trains with consequent greater efficiency and economy.

These are typical features of the new era in railroading that has developed strikingly during the last 10 years.

The benefits from the increased efficiency and economy of railroad operation have largely gone to railroad customers, railroad employees, and to the government. During the last 10 years our average revenue per ton of freight carried one mile has gone down 19% and average revenue per passenger mile has gone down 41%. Average compensation per employee, on the other hand, has gone up about 13% and taxes claim 30% more of our net revenue dollar than they did in 1929. Prices of materials and supplies have increased, too, in recent years.

Facing these increased costs with decreased rates and facing rapidly growing competition, the railroads generally have had a desperate time keeping their heads above water. Indeed, some of them have not done so, and nearly a third of the mileage is in receivership. The progress that has been made has been achieved with little capital available and with the strict necessity of investing every dollar where it would yield the greatest return. New station facilities and other improvements not directly connected with providing better, faster, safer transportation have generally had to be postponed.

This financial urgency has made inevitable the elimination of phases of service long operated at a loss. For example, we have applied for permission to abandon entirely the commuter service operated by our subsidiary, the Northwestern Pacific, between San Francisco and Marin County points because of the development of competition by highway, intensified by the recent completion of the Golden Gate Bridge. Another subsidiary, the Pacific Electric, operating a somewhat similar service, in Southern California, is taking important steps to abandon several unprofitable phases of its service, and at the same time to readjust and improve others that show more promise of public patronage. Still other services, adversely affected by new competitive factors and changed transportation habits of travelers and shippers, are causing major concern.

Because these unprofitable phases of service are no longer generally desired by the public, as indicated by lack of patronage, and because they constitute a drag on our efforts to provide modern service of the type

that the public does want, we are asking and expect to have the support and cooperation of the public, in its own interest and for the greatest good of the greatest number, in working out these transitions in transportation services.

Not only is readjustment imperative within the various phases of railroad service, but it is a fundamental necessity in the whole field of transportation. Conditions of competition and regulation affecting various forms of transport must be realigned on an equitable basis if each is to serve where it can do so most efficiently and economically on the basis of true costs.

Obviously such a readjustment would greatly benefit the people as a whole. It would mean a great acceleration of the new era of modern railroad service and an increase in employment, not only within the railroad industry, but in all lines of industry and business throughout the country.

* * *

Sidney Maestre

President, Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

Although the bond market is again approaching the high levels reached in the summer of 1939, there is much skepticism among bankers in this district concerning its ability to hold the gains made recently.

As long as the supply of funds seeking investment continues to grow and the issue of new securities continues to lag, they realize that there will be little change in bond yields. They seem to be convinced that a reversal in the upward trend of the bond market is close enough to warrant the adoption of cautious investment policies. Although some bankers in this area have been compelled to invest in longer term bonds to augment earnings, the trend seems to be definitely in the other direction. From Aug. 16 to Dec. 13 holdings of Treasury bills in the 24-weekly reporting member banks in this district increased from \$2,462,000 to \$6,390,000; Treasury note holdings increased from \$49,345,000 to \$55,077,000; United States bond holdings fell from \$155,025,000 to \$136,068,000; and guaranteed obligations rose from \$67,308,000 to \$71,074,000. From these figures it would appear that, while some bankers are adopting a more conservative policy in shifting from long-term bonds to short-term bonds, there are still some holding longer maturities to obtain better yields. Those retaining all or part of their long-term bonds are apparently convinced that a decline in bond prices is not yet imminent.

The demand for commercial loans is closely related to business activity and in the past few months both the volume of commercial loans and the level of business activity have increased. Most forecasters are agreed, however, that the pace of industrial activity will decline in the first quarter of 1940 and only a moderate increase is in prospect for the second quarter. Consequently, it is doubtful, if the forecast is correct, that any substantial increase in commercial loans can be expected in the immediate future. It would seem more likely that the volume of commercial loans would decline.

Business in this area participated in the rapid increase in industrial activity which took place in the last half of 1939. In addition, it received some stimulus from the development of the Illinois fields. While production of petroleum in the Illinois fields is expected to continue at the present high level in 1940, it is believed that the developmental phase is nearly over.



Sidney Maestre

Business in this area, like business throughout the Nation, will be affected by the uncertainties arising from the war in Europe; the vagaries of American politics in an election year; and the problems of domestic industry. While the war has had as yet little direct effect upon American business, heavy fighting in Europe might result in increased sales to belligerents. England can, however, buy much from the colonies. While there may be an increase in the volume of sales to neutrals, England is not likely to give up her markets without a struggle. An election year is supposed to be a bad year for business, but a study of business conditions in the quadrennial election years does not seem to substantiate this thesis.

It is, therefore, desirable that the outlook for business in 1940 be appraised in terms of domestic trends rather than in terms of highly uncertain foreign orders. Business improved in the last half of 1939 and is now operating at extremely high levels. A decrease in business activity is expected in the first quarter of this year. There are, as yet, few signs of widespread activity in the capital goods industry, which is necessary to the maintenance of a high rate of business activity. Construction is expected to gain only slightly in 1940. Inventory accumulations may develop in certain industries due, the Department of Commerce reports, to the fact that the production of goods is running ahead of utilization. However, business appears to enter 1940 in better condition than it entered 1939.

* * *

M. Lee Marshall

President, Continental Baking Co.

To the baking industry 1939 was not altogether unsatisfactory; although business was slow the first quarter it improved materially the remainder of the year.

The war has added new important problems which make it difficult to predict the future events or trends. The experiences we gained in the last great war are of little value because of the great changes in present-day conditions.

Indices of industrial production during the past several weeks have shown a material improvement over 1939, particularly in the heavy goods industries, but so far this has not been reflected in material improvement in the baking industry—perhaps this will come later.

Predictions of business leaders carry a note of optimism for the first quarter of 1940 with the representatives of most lines of

business forecasting somewhat better conditions as compared to the last quarter of 1939. Consensus of opinion among food industries is mixed, with the majority predicting about the same and a slightly lesser number forecasting somewhat better conditions.

I feel that the baking industry should be prepared for the usual seasonal slow trend the first quarter with acceleration of business for the remainder of the year.

I believe that most members of the baking industry agree that The American Institute of Baking's Department of Nutrition has, in the past 12 months, continued to increase the consumers' high regard for bakers' bread (which it is my observation has continued to improve in quality), and the baking industry will continue to support this work in ever increasing proportion.

Albert H. Morrill

President, The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

On completion of an unusually successful and profitable year, The Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. feels justified in thinking that 1940 presents a hopeful picture for the company.

Last year our 3,960 food markets in 19 Middle Western and Southern States showed earnings consistently ahead of 1938, enabling the company to pay during the year three extra dividends to shareholders, totaling 90 cents a share. In addition, \$364,000 was distributed to employees as a Christmas bonus, and \$506,000 under a profit-sharing plan.

Officers of the company attribute no small part of this success to a capable personnel, as well as to increased sales of better quality products and to economies effected in operation. There is no reason why these three

factors cannot be counted on to produce even better results during 1940.

The food business in the past few years has taken tremendous strides in efficient management; producers, manufacturers and distributors have cooperated to give the public better merchandise at low prices and to supply enormous variety in foodstuffs the year around, including produce which was once "in season" but a few months a year.

Generally better business conditions, together with increasing acceptance of Kroger brand merchandise should insure continued improvement in sales and profits for the Kroger company. We feel that consumers are becoming more and more aware of the advantages offered by the chain store system of distribution which reduces the distance between producer and consumer to the advantage of both.

* * *

W. O'Neil

President, The General Tire & Rubber Co.

At the close of the best year in the history of our company and, generally for the tire industry, as a whole, we are looking forward into a new year that promises a continuation of the business activity that has marked the past months.

Today, so much of the country's freight is being transported by truck that there are very few idle trucks anywhere. Within the past six months, truck tonnage has increased so greatly that a continuation of trucking operations at the present rate will mean that 1940 will be a better year than 1939.

There should not be a drop of more than 5% in the total volume of tires in 1940 as compared to 1939. Moreover, the expected increase in the heavier truck tire sizes probably will mean that the total tire tonnage

in 1940 will be as great, or greater, than in 1939, in spite of a possible slight drop in units manufactured.

While crude rubber has advanced in cost about 25%, most of this increase is due to the extra cost of insurance on ocean freight, because of war conditions.

It is not likely that the war will seriously interfere with the shipment of rubber from the Far East, and thus cause a rise in crude rubber costs, unless Japan



Photo by
Greystone Studios, Inc.

Albert H. Morrill



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

M. Lee Marshall



W. O'Neil

should become involved in the European war, and this does not now appear to be imminent.

In view of the rising costs of materials and factors which enter into the manufacture of tires, it would not be unreasonable to expect that tire prices might have to be correspondingly increased during the coming year.

* * *

C. B. Nolte

President, Crane Co.

There are too many red and orange lights already visible on the 1940 economic highway to justify anyone in feeling that a prophecy of future business behavior made at this time would be dependable or reasonable. Among other things, these uncertainties include a national election, excessive taxation, increasing public debt, and economic repercussions of wars in other lands.



C. B. Nolte

There are some known factors, however, which savor of optimism. For example, the total sales of plumbing and heating materials in the U. S. in 1939 increased approximately 20% over 1938. This increase was due largely to an impetus in residential construction, as well as developments of new products, and marked such sales as the highest since 1928. While, of course, opinions differ, it has been estimated by reasonably reliable sources that this year will bring an additional 10% increase in sales of these commodities.

We shouldn't overlook the increasing activity of rural electrification under both governmental and private auspices, and the fact that a stable national industrial economy is largely dependent upon a satisfactory construction program, both rural and urban. Nearly everything required in the building, equipping, and furnishing of a home today, including the machines and tools used in its construction, are the products of countless manufacturing enterprises giving employment to millions of men and women. A substantial increase in residential construction, therefore, means a substantial decrease of unemployment.

All indications point to a fairly satisfactory first quarter in the heavy goods industries, in which valves, fittings, and other piping materials play an important part, largely because of a leveling of inventories and a back-log of unfilled orders. But a longer view of the situation necessarily must envisage a continuance of orders brought about by plant maintenance, increased consumption of manufactured commodities, and the employment of idle capital in new enterprises.

* * *

Hayward Niedringhaus

President, Granite City Steel Co.

THE intelligent manner in which American business handled the conditions confronting it upon the outbreak of war has not been fully appreciated. It was well demonstrated that business learned its lesson from the predepression boom and the self-restraint shown in the present situation was an effectual brake upon what might have been unwarranted industrial expansion.

In most quarters, expectancy of war business was tempered with the knowledge that war prosperity is a mirage. Further, that the Allies' purchases from us will probably not come up to first expectations, for a number of reasons—among them the fact that they have greater raw materials at their command

than was the case in 1914, the decline of the Pound sterling, cash and carry, &c.

The improvement in business began in mid-year and, of course, impetus was given to this by the European developments later. This improvement was largely a natural one and was caused by potential business which had been accumulating for years and only needed encouragement to be released. It does not necessarily follow that a continuation of this activity would be entirely dependent upon the continuation of the war.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that real encouragement can only come from the cooperation of Government, industry and labor. If this can be effected, sizeable capital expenditures can be made, larger payrolls will result, and a more prolonged period of prosperity is possible.

Recently the steel industry has enjoyed the greatest demand in its history. Higher prices would have been justified because of the advanced cost of raw materials. Production and shipments increased 50% in three months. In spite of this, consumers and manufacturers inventories are not excessive.

During 1939, the Granite City Steel Co. completed a supplemental modernization program. This doubles the Company's production of cold rolled sheets.

While, no doubt, some reaction is in order, primarily because peak production cannot continue long without extensive repairs and replacements, indications do not point to a severe reaction and business for 1940 on the whole should be satisfactory.

* * *

Ernest E. Norris

President, Southern Railway System

The financial condition of the railroad industry depends directly upon the rate of industrial and business activity of the country at large.

During the 1920's there was enough food in the pantry to support all the children in the transportation family. Then came the lean years, 1931 to 1938, inclusive, and out of the meager traffic pot, some of the younger ones got the choice bits and the eldest son often went hungry. But the last six months of 1939 proved that, with all the indices of business showing constant and accelerating gains, well integrated railroad properties can make a living.



Continental by
R. M. G., Inc.

Ernest E. Norris

Southern Railway company, serving one of the most diversified and potentially developing sections of the United States, has shown unmistakably that, after making net losses since 1931 (with the exception of comparatively small gains in the temporary recovery of 1936-37), it has begun to emerge in 1939 from the long depression, and, with a basis of gross revenue larger than for any half year since the depression, it has been enabled to earn an estimated net income of more than \$5,000,000 in the months from July to December alone.

A continuing and sustained plateau of safe earnings for the future, however, depends upon so many contingent factors that it is impossible to name them all, but the principal ones, which should be emphasized, are:

(1) A normal rate (as contrasted with the subnormal trough of the 1932-38 period) of constructive industrial and business activity for the United States, at or above the level of the months of September, October and November, 1939.

(2) Fair, equitable and equal regulation by government of *all modes of commercial transportation*, and the withdrawal of special privileges to the railroads' competitors.

(3) A compensatory level of rates and fares which will produce, (and as to which the shipping and travelling public should be cordially anxious, for the well being of the country's economy, that it do produce), a sufficient margin of safety for the necessary restoration of the financial credit of the railroad industry.

(4) Cooperation of the public and regulatory authorities to the end that costs impossible for management to control, such as public impositions and taxes and other expenses, are adjusted downward to the point where the railroad industry is never again thrown into the unfavorable financial limelight it has occupied for so many years, the very existence of which deplorable condition has acted so directly as a deterrent to all business and finance during the departed 1930's.

Southern is looking forward hopefully, and with increasing confidence, to 1940, believing that the rate of traffic producing industry will remain at a fairly satisfactory level, despite the doubtful and dubious stimulus of war, and that some, if not all, of the other factors mentioned above, through a better understanding and a determined will to action of the public and of the State and Federal lawmakers, are progressing to a happy solution.

* * *

W. A. Patterson

President, United Air Lines Transport Corp.

The airlines of the United States had their biggest year in history in 1939. They flew 35 to 40% more passenger miles than in 1938. They carried approximately 13,000,000 pounds of air express compared with approximately 10,000,000 pounds the year before. Air mail increased 11½%.



W. A. Patterson

Since passenger business accounts for approximately 60% of the airlines' income, the sharp increase in passengers was essential to keep the airlines from operating at a loss as the industry had for the previous five years. Our studies indicate that industrial production and long-distance travel, and by that I mean travel of 300 miles or more, have in the past run fairly parallel to each other. Air transportation in general has been penetrating this long distance travel market

to a greater degree each year. In 1930 the average flight was 230 miles. Last year it was 415 miles. However, United's charts indicate that air travel may increase more rapidly than industrial production in 1940. There are several reasons for this:

The airlines have earned public confidence. The domestic airlines, since the last accident, have completed approximately 700,000,000 passenger miles, and approximately 75,000,000 plane miles without a passenger fatality. Airline fares have been brought close to first-class surface transportation costs. Frequent schedules and added comforts and conveniences aloft and on the ground have stimulated air travel.

For the first time, civil aviation has had the benefit of a unified comprehensive national policy now administered by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The airlines and the C. A. A. have shown a disposition and ability to cooperate with each other to advance aviation.

However, the airlines have their real "growing pain" problems. Ours is an industry which calls for the investment of large sums for new equipment and facilities to keep pace with the technical and equipment improvements and the cost of the policy of the airlines of installing every facility which adds to the safety of air travel. The industry is faced with

increased taxes and in some branches increased wage and salary scales, increased rentals and charges at various airports.

There is need for a modernized method of determining the method of mail pay. Some companies, United included, are seeking a more remunerative rate for carrying air mail which our company carries at a profit to the government, not on a subsidized basis.

However, the industry is confident of the future. We believe 1940-50 will be known as the "Flying Forties." In 1939 the industry purchased approximately \$4,000,000 worth of equipment. In 1940 the lines will purchase about \$12,000,000 worth of airplanes, engines and accessories, and in 1941 three companies will be operating four-engined airplanes on a three-stop 13½-hour coast-to-coast service. These orders have already been placed. These 40-passenger planes will release existing equipment for supplemental and intercity services.

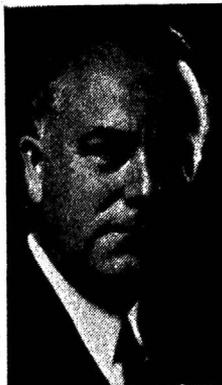
Air transportation is now an indispensable part of our national scheme of communication and transportation, and it should be treated and managed as such.

* * *

Moses Pendleton

President, American Woolen Co.

Conservative optimism characterizes the attitude of the wool textile industry toward 1940. For the first time in a decade, during which the trade experienced intermittent operation, gyrating prices and other adverse factors of domestic and worldwide origin, the woolen and worsted manufacturing business is approaching normalcy so far as a steady, even flow of production and distribution is concerned.



Moses Pendleton

In the closing months of 1939 volume operations were general throughout the industry and a sizable back-log of orders was on the books as the old year ended. The rise in manufacturing schedules in both durable and consumer lines from mid-year onward, with the consequent improvement in general employment and public purchasing power, naturally benefitted an essential industry like ours; but, despite increases in raw material and production costs, the effort to restrict price advances to the minimum in order to stimulate greater consumption of wool products resulted in curtailed profit possibilities. Nevertheless, the maintenance of volume schedules in the mills provided much needed employment, and the gradual elevation of prices from the subnormal basis of mid-year 1939 to the approximate level of 1937 permitted a general wage increase throughout the industry, to become effective the first Monday in February. This wage advance, it is believed, will be a factor toward cost stabilization, as well as a contribution to consumer buying power.

Higher wool prices, resulting from increased consumption of the domestic clip, coupled with intensified import difficulties, necessitates the advancement of fabric prices for the impending fall season. Conservative estimates place the advance that must be made at approximately 20% above prewar levels, if the mills are to break even. Since wool values are expected to be maintained for several months to come, it is anticipated that the manufacturing and merchandising of apparel will be predicated on a higher basis, if the profit motive in business is to be retained. If prices can be stabilized on a basis permitting a steady, even flow of business during 1940, better results all around can be confidently anticipated.

From a long-range viewpoint the industry is seriously concerned with the continuance of the so-called reciprocal trade treaties which, until the outbreak of war, had reacted seriously against the wool textile industry. It is feared that on the conclusion of hostilities abroad, foreign nations endeavoring to resuscitate themselves by American orders will find in the reciprocal trade treaties, as well as their depreciated currencies and low living standards, a tremendous price advantage against which American capital and labor cannot hope to compete successfully.

The desire is general throughout the wool textile industry that the Administration's power to negotiate these treaties without the approval of Congress be abrogated, and thus insure the maintenance of the American standard of living. The revision of the Wagner Act on a basis more equitable to employers, the curtailment of Government spending, and the easement of taxes and other burdens on business, are also factors which would engender confidence and make for a better business situation throughout 1940.

* * *

Anonymous

A Prominent Railroad Executive

THE traffic outlook of this company is that of business in general. We are largely a coal carrying railroad and the volume of our traffic depends, to a great extent, on the measure of industrial activity. One man's guess is about as good as another's of the year ahead. I would like to believe it will be better than the year 1939, although I have some doubt that the volume for next year will exceed that for this year, certainly not very much.

I think our maintenance-of-equipment expenditures will be lighter next year than this year because of the very heavy program we have carried on during 1939, particularly the latter quarter. There should not be much difference in the maintenance-of-way expenditures. Our road is in excellent condition.

We have no program in mind for the purchase of new equipment in any substantial amount during 1940.

I do not think labor costs will be higher, i. e., there should be no general increase in labor costs for next year. Taxation will probably be higher because the local and national units of government have not yet seen the necessity for lessened expenditures. The tax bill of the railroads is appalling, and like all other taxes on industry, should be reduced. This means, of course, that government expenditures should be reduced.

What might be termed "the railroad problem" is much broader than that. This country is now facing a "transportation problem." We have entirely too much transportation for the needs of commerce, with some forms overlapping and duplicating others. Senate Bill 2009, which will be before the next Congress, is an effort to more or less coordinate all forms of transportation. It is highly desirable that some scientific and unprejudiced study be made of the various forms of transport, then an effort be made by law or regulation to hold each form to the field where it has advantages of economy or service. Regulation and taxation should be uniform as to all forms, insofar as this can be practically applied. There is such a wide divergence between the treatment accorded the privately-owned railroads and other forms of transportation which are aided by government subsidy, such as water ways, airways and highways, that the problem of the railroads grows more and more difficult each year. Under present conditions I can see nothing but further reduction in the rate levels. The problem of the transportation companies is greatly augmented by private industry going into the transportation business for the haulage of its own products, such as oil

companies, steel companies, coal companies, &c., on the waterways, as well as smaller groups on the highways.

The actual workings of the National Railroad Adjustment Board is far from satisfactory. It is creating working conditions and making new rules on a national scale not heretofore in the various contracts between railroads and the employees' organizations. Labor, only to some extent, has seen that the whole tendency of this is but to cripple their own industry.

* * *

Seton Porter

President, National Distillers Products Corp.

The year 1939 has taught us that the American people have an indisputable preference for whiskies of established reputation and quality.

As quality products have been brought gradually, though progressively, within the range of the average purse—through the ability of a recently reconstructed distilling industry to achieve that highly desirable end—the response has been immediate and gratifying.



Seton Porter

The purpose of the industry has not been to encourage larger personal consumption of alcoholic beverages but to enable all who use them to obtain the best at the most reasonable price.

As we enter upon a new year we cannot fail to find ample justification for renewed optimism that this trend will continue.

There are numerous reliable indications of its further development and expansion.

Given intelligent management, a sound economy and a constant regard for its social responsibilities, the distilling industry is certain to move forward further in 1940.

* * *

Howard S. Palmer

Trustee and President, The New York New Haven & Hartford RR. Co.

Concerning the New Haven RR. in particular, it now appears that 1940 will start out with business activity and railroad traffic at levels above those of a year ago and we are now forecasting that



Howard S. Palmer

for the first six months our gross revenues will exceed those of the corresponding 1939 period. What the second half of 1940 may bring is speculative. Intensification of the European situation might well raise our traffic levels and on the other hand there is no certainty that the advent of peace would materially alter our traffic outlook.

During the past four years New Haven's maintenance expense has approximated \$24,300,000 per annum. For the year 1940 we now anticipate this expense will be reduced to about \$23,775,000 due in part to the programs accomplished by the trustees since the date of trusteeship. Orders were recently placed for 250 high-side coal cars, 10 Diesel electric locomotives and 25 steel caboose cars costing approximately \$1,435,000. Delivery of this equipment is anticipated during the early part of 1940. Consideration is being given to the advisability of purchasing during 1940 500 50-ton steel box cars and five modern freight electric locomotives. Since the date of trusteeship, Oct. 24,

1935, the New Haven has expended approximately \$16,000,000 for the purchase of new equipment and the modernization of other equipment and facilities.

We do not anticipate any marked change in either rates or costs during 1940; and we are confident that increased efficiency will probably offset any additional taxes and expenses.

* * *

H. W. Prentis, Jr.

President, Armstrong Cork Co.

Critical domestic problems have been crowded out of the public mind, in recent months, by sensational news from the theatres of war and startling developments in power politics abroad. While the terrible implications of the present conflagration in Europe leave Americans sick at heart, we dare not, for the sake of our own national welfare as well as the ultimate contribution that destiny may permit us to make to a just and lasting world peace, allow our attention to be diverted from the necessity for a sound solution of the problems America faces at home.



H. W. Prentis, Jr.

What actions and words will influence the minds of business managers in this grave hour? Above all other things, they must be assured that a state of sympathetic understanding will be established between government, industry, and labor. From political leaders, they will look for government based on laws that recognize the constitutional rights of every minority group and which are administered with absolute impartiality in the best interests of the Nation at large. They will look for distinct evidence of a strong desire for governmental economy as a preliminary step in the solution of the difficult problem of balancing the Federal budget. Furthermore, they will seek constant confirmation of the popular will to keep out of war. From labor leaders industrial management will look for recognition of the principle that the coordination of the four M's of business—money, machinery, materials, and men—is the responsibility of management. Coincidentally, intelligent management will expect, and in fact will see, that the wage earner participates in just fashion in the rewards of increased productive activity. For, generally speaking, industry is in a more optimistic frame of mind than it was a year ago. This attitude persists despite the gloomy predictions of economic crepe-hangers who have asserted repeatedly that our national manufacturing plant is overbuilt and that there is little chance for future industrial growth. Such despondent critics are prone to overlook the fact that our productive equipment comprises an untold number of kinds and varieties of apparatus and machinery. Old products are steadily being supplanted by new ones. Competition is constantly altering the status of different companies that produce similar commodities or services. The usefulness of the productive equipment in many industries has been materially altered through new techniques in manufacturing and merchandising. So, while there may be excess capacity in some parts of our national economy, there is unquestionably need for additional and more modern facilities in other sections.

Everything considered, it seems fairly clear that the time is here when many enterprises must decide whether or not to bring their productive equipment up to date. Although necessity is said to be the mother of invention, it also is, to some extent, the mother of investment. And in 1940 it appears that necessity and some degree of broadened opportunity

for investment may find happy union with resulting increase in production and employment.

We can be thankful that in this critical period American business has taken a clear and positive stand against war. It is solidly arrayed against any step that would involve us in conflict. While business recognizes its patriotic duty to support adequate national defense, it is equally aware of its leadership responsibility in respect to domestic affairs. With a world at war it is imperative that constitutional representative democracy, private enterprise, and religious liberty—the inseparable foundations of American freedom—be kept vital and unimpaired in an America at peace.

* * *

Henry H. Sanger

President, The Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit

The year 1939 has been on the whole, one of marked recovery for American business, notwithstanding many disturbing influences. Generally, the volume of business for the year was impressively ahead of 1938 and the results would seem to have justified the improvement in general confidence so evident in the closing months of 1938. The year ended with industrial production at a high level and with industry on the average having a substantial amount of business on its books. Such financial information as is available regarding the outcome of the year, profitwise, appears favorable and most companies should show satisfactory results. The automobile industry improved its position materially and there were substantial increases in both production and sales.



Photo by
Bachrach

Henry H. Sanger

While official figures are not available, there is every indication that the industry produced for the year, 3,720,000 cars which would represent the tenth best year in automobile history. These figures are better by several hundred thousand cars than estimates early in 1939 and a further encouraging factor is the backlog of business on the industry's books at this time.

As a result of the improved conditions in the automobile industry on which we in Detroit depend to such a large extent, retail business had shown a very satisfactory improvement. The outlook for 1940 is favorable and estimates of production figures for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1940, reach as high as 4,100,000 cars.

In the field of finance, the year also brought forth moderate improvement and, as we know, there has been a modest increase in industry's demand for funds. This, however, has not been sufficiently impressive to change present low rates of interest and at this time it would appear that present rates will continue. In this connection one cannot lose sight of the greatly increased efficiency in manufacturing and transportation as well as the shortening of terms by industry, which has taken place over the past eight to 10 years and has made it possible for business to operate on substantially smaller capital account. These factors, together with the government deficit financing, gold imports, &c., have been major contributors to the substantial excess reserves. Therefore, in spite of a continuation of the present satisfactory level of business and some increase in the demand for money, one cannot look for much change in the present interest yields on the investments of banks generally. However, it is reasonable to expect the banking industry to continue to seek satisfactory term loans and various types of financing in cooperation with the Government.

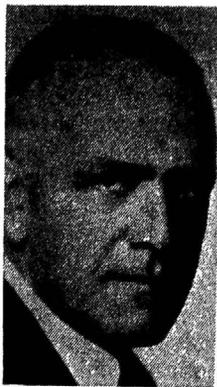
The year 1940 looks favorable and, as suggested, we expect a continuance of the present good business and most close observers are optimistic for the first six months. It would appear that this country has absorbed and digested in a reasonable way, the effects of the outbreak of war in Europe and, while naturally the future is fraught with many uncertainties, it would seem that business generally is in as favorable a position as it has been for some time. The situation, of course, calls for careful management, closely defined financial programs on the part of business and close supervision of expense accounts in order to end the year on the profit side of the ledger.

* * *

Louis Ruthenburg

President, Servel, Inc.

Since July, 1939, automatic refrigerators have been purchased at a gratifying rate. This tendency continues and we have reason to believe that business in 1940 will be good during the first half of the year which, fortunately, includes the year's seasonal "hump." To form an accurate conception of business after the first half of 1940 is difficult in view of the international situation and the presidential election.



Louis Ruthenburg

During the rapid-growth phase of the initial market for automatic household refrigerators, which definitely ended with 1937, this industry, like the motor car industry in the depression of 1920, continued to expand contrary to the trend of general business. From 1929 through 1937 refrigeration volume expanded each year with the single exception of 1932. However, in 1938 this industry's volume receded in common with most other industries, a definite indication of the changing market characteristics which developed with the "new user" market diminishing and the replacement market expanding.

With the replacement market becoming of increasing importance, Servel, Inc., finds itself with a product particularly suitable therefor. The Servel Electrolux gas and kerosene refrigerator with its silence, absence of moving parts in its freezing unit and many convenience features, meets the requirements of the experienced user. Moreover, Servel, Inc. enjoys the benefit of the whole-hearted cooperation of the American gas industry.

In spite, therefore, of current tax policies and rates, the failure of the Government, business and labor to cooperate in meeting current problems and the resultant failure to expand existing business enterprises and to start new ones, Servel, Inc., looks forward with reasonable confidence toward the coming sales season.

* * *

David Sarnoff

President, Radio Corp. of America

RADIO in 1939 has had its greatest year. More than 9,000,000 radio receivers have been sold. More radio sets are in use in the United States than in all the rest of the world combined. With 45,000,000 receivers in American homes and automobiles, radio has become an integral part of our national life.

► American-owned radio communication services, vital to our national defense, have maintained direct contacts with all nations, belligerent and neutral. In 1914 these radio services were non-existent, and our communications were at the mercy of the countries which controlled the cables. Today direct

radio circuits connect the United States with 51 countries, and no intermediate censorship is possible. Our radio communication facilities guarantee the freedom of our communication lanes for the flow of international messages and in the interests of American trade.

Employment has risen in the entire radio industry, and the industry is paying higher wages to workers, musicians, artists and performers. It is estimated that radio gives employment to 400,000 people in the United States, with an annual payroll in excess of \$500,000,000.

The research laboratories of the Radio Corporation continued in 1939 their coordinated attack on all fronts of radio, to explore the possibilities of improving old services and to create new ones. Television, the latest child of the RCA research laboratories, after a period of field test, emerged into the domain of public service.

Since the beginning of a public television service in New York City on April 30, 1939, NBC has maintained a regular schedule of television programs—drama, fashion and variety shows, round table discussions, demonstrations of art, music and domestic science, sports events of all kinds, and motion picture film. The quality of these programs has improved steadily during the eight months that public television has been on the air. On the technical side, the quality of television images broadcast by NBC has shown striking improvement in brilliance and clarity.

Television progress in the United States exemplifies the American way of developing new industries and public services. Our method stands out today in sharp relief against the background of Europe, where public television development depended upon government subsidies, and has now been discontinued. In the United States it has depended upon private capital and initiative, and is going ahead. In Europe, industrial research in most lines has been a preparation for war. In the United States it has been a preparation for peace.

Looking ahead, I believe that 1940 will be a year of even greater importance than the year just ending. Two factors alone should insure a year of eager and unflagging public interest in broadcasting. One is the international situation. The other is the presidential nominations and election in the United States.

The birth-date of broadcasting in the United States is generally regarded as Election Day 1920, when the returns of the Harding-Cox election were broadcast to a few hundred owners of home-made receiving sets. Only 20 years later, more people will actually see and hear the presidential candidates in 1940 by television, than heard the 1920 election returns by sound broadcasting.

In all history, no other industry ever crammed so much amazing progress into one 20-year span. But the far-reaching developments, which are now the subject of investigation and experiment in the radio research laboratories, already indicate that the progress of the next two decades will surpass the achievements of the last two—in the birth of new miracles of radio science, and in the building of new highways of public service.

* * *

Edward G. Seubert

President, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)

IN A world so plagued with strife and misery in other lands we have much to be thankful for in ours. Peace and order permitting us to follow our normal pursuits is a blessing which we should appreciate more today than ever before.

We have been favored in the oil industry by another in the long series of annual increases in demand for our products. When the figures for production and consumption are all in they may even show totals in excess of any previous record. While financial results have not been in proportion to the gain in

volume, it seems likely that for many companies they will show some improvements over the previous year.

Since the production of crude has increased less extensively than consumption, stocks above ground show a healthy decline. This has not prevented, however, an increase in gasoline stocks which has had a depressing effect on prices toward 1939's close. In the rapid growth of demand for fuel oil, the oil industry has had presented to it a serious problem in refining economics: how to supply the fuel oil and still keep from making too much gasoline.

On the basis of present information it seems logical to anticipate that consumption of petroleum will continue to increase in 1940 and that there will consequently be still more activity in oil fields, refineries, and distributing systems. This should be the case whether war sales abroad increase materially or not, and those sales, the oil industry and all the world would be better off without.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has had a relatively good year in the volume of sales. Although its earnings have not improved in the same proportion as volume, preliminary estimates seem to justify the hope that the net per share of consolidated earnings for the entire enterprise will be larger for 1939 than it was for 1938.

* * *

P. L. Smith

Chairman of the Board, Middle West Service Co.

The immeasurable factors are of the greatest consequence in appraising the immediate position and future outlook of the electric utility industry. Generally speaking, the various physical factors are in good relationship to one another among the privately owned companies. Where indicated future needs of customers point to the desirability of increased generating capacity, the latter is being provided for by the construction of new generating stations or additions to existing ones.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood

P. L. Smith

The foregoing implies a belief that the output and sales of electric utilities during 1940 will be greater than in 1939 and it is rather confidently expected that this will be so. The kilowatt hour output for the year 1939 for the industry established a new high annual total. The

year to year cumulative effect of the use of electric appliances purchased by customers and the expected level of industrial activity, combined, will undoubtedly result in a greater electric gross revenue.

Assuming that the United States does not enter the war, operating costs should not increase disproportionately to increased business. Net income, therefore, may be expected to increase.

The greatest immeasurable factors are:

1. The extent to which Congress makes appropriations for competitive power projects on the part of the Federal Government.
2. The effects of the administration of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.
3. Prospective taxation.

The favorable or unfavorable effect of these factors during the next few years will, in all likelihood, be indicated by the expression of public opinion not later than the 1940 November election.

There exists an unusual opportunity for a demonstration of a high quality of statesmanship by our Federal Government and its agencies in the handling of these important relationships. Hazardous a guess, I expect that even in the absence of such a demonstration the net results to the electric utilities from said three factors will be unfavorable to a minor

extent. Such unfavorable effect will probably be more than offset by increased volume of business and additional savings through refunding by lower interest coupon bonds and lower dividend rate preferred stocks. These opinions are on the average for all electric companies. Individual company or system experience may vary widely.

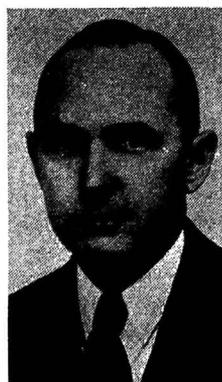
* * *

Donald J. Smith

Director of Distribution, Fundamental Investors, Inc.

The Investment Trust's Position in the Investment Field

With total assets of approximately \$3,000,000,000 at current market values the investment company or trust is an integral part of this country's vast financial structure. This capital was subscribed in



Donald J. Smith

15 years by some two million investors—an "average" of \$200,000,000 per year. During the six years' existence of the Securities and Exchange Commission to date about one-sixth of all new corporate securities registered for public subscription are reported to have been those of public trusts. This record, plus the fact that sales of new shares of mutual trust funds now total more than \$100,000,000 in a normal year, indicates the extreme importance of these trust funds in the year-to-year investment business of the nation.

The investing company or public trust fund has attained, and should continue to maintain, its important place in the financial life of the nation because it provides the investor with a sound, inexpensive investment plan in equities, i.e., he can systematically acquire a good cross section of profitable American industry on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. The trust fund is a medium through which he can obtain, in a single investment, a broadly diversified group of securities under constant and capable supervision, providing income, ready marketability and the prospect of growth in the market value of his investment. In addition, when the well-to-do individual places funds in trust shares it provides liberation from the many problems of managing money and permits him to devote all of his time and energy to the important problems of his own business. The small investor finds in trust shares, in addition to a planned investment program in equities, a protection against himself—against his disregard of the importance of constant and continuous supervision of investments and his lack of training, time and facilities to interpret financial news as it affects his investments.

An important requirement of the average investor in common stocks is *income* and that is satisfactorily provided by mutual trust funds. The primary object and business of this type of investment medium is by wise, farsighted and conscientious management to secure the highest return possible with a minimum of risk. During the score of years that the investment trust has grown to be one of the largest and most important managers of the public savings of investors it has afforded a better than average return to the holders of its securities.

Diversification, one of the prime requisites for successful investment, is not always obtainable by the individual of limited wealth and the investor who has funds enough to diversify his security holdings too often finds he has not diversified wisely or has over-diversified. The mutual investment trust fund offers to both the large and small investor, on the same equitable cost basis, the opportunity of obtaining broad *diversification of opportunity and*

risk determined on the basis of the knowledge and experience of the men who manage it. These investment organizations not only invest the original funds with greater care and wider diversification than is possible for the average individual, but thereafter they are constantly studying the timing of industrial trends and the reports of specific industries and companies, seeking better opportunities in which to employ the money entrusted to them in a fiduciary capacity.

One of the chief objectives of a desirable investment plan in equities is liquidity or *ready marketability* and the shares of investment trusts adequately meet this requirement. Especially is this true of the mutual type trust fund with the right of shareholders to receive not less than net liquidating value for their shares upon surrendering them to the fund. Limited only by the amount of cash on hand and the realizable cash value of the total assets of the trusts, the shares of mutual investment trust funds are extremely liquid.

The possibility for the *growth of invested capital* and/or the conservation of wealth, thereby increasing its usefulness over a greater period of years, is one of the most important contributions of the public trust fund to the field of investment. Appreciation of investment and conservation of capital usually accompanies trained and experienced security management, which is able to place funds wherever and whenever opportunities are greatest to a far greater degree of accuracy than if invested by the average individual. The investment trust fund definitely lessens the probability of economic waste by reducing the dissipation of wealth invested.

Because the mutual investment trust fund is founded upon the basic principles of sound investment, because it fulfills a distinct need among investors, because shares are obtainable by dealers for distribution to investors both when other new securities are not being underwritten and when they are—thereby continuously providing new capital for industry—and because the shares have proved more profitable to investors than managing their own money, the investment trust is a definite contribution to the field of investment and its position in the investment field is equal in importance to that of any other security. Consequently, the volume of trust shares sold in 1940 should continue at a satisfactory level.

* * *

J. P. Spang, Jr.

President, Gillette Safety Razor Co.

As far as the domestic business is concerned, we look with reasonable confidence to the immediate future—that is, the next three or four months.

Dealers' stocks of our products are at a low point, consumer purchasing power is up, which factors augur well for a healthy flow of business.

It is impossible to forecast on foreign business. We are beset on all sides by import restrictions, monetary restrictions, blocked funds, increasing taxes, disruptions in transportation, &c. All of these necessarily make any prediction as to what might happen impossible.

One feature which is particularly disturbing and applies both to domestic and foreign business, is the continued increase in taxes. On the entire business income taxes are

roughly 60% more than in 1938.

It seems to me the requisites necessary to view the future with any degree of confidence are courage and hope.



J. P. Spang, Jr.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr.

Chairman of the Board, United States Steel Corp.

WE look forward to the New Year encouraged by the substantial improvement which has taken place in the steel industry during the past four months. A sharp upward movement in steel operations began early in September, due chiefly to domestic demand for needs that had been accumulating for some time, with an added stimulus from increasing foreign inquiries. This is particularly pleasing to us because it gives opportunity for increased earnings and employment to thousands of our steel workers who suffered a curtailment of employment when business fell off so sharply in the latter part of 1937. Likewise, after many months of lean earnings, we are gratified at the prospect, at current rates of activity, of improved return upon our large investment in plants and facilities.

In entering upon the New Year it must be borne in mind, however, that there are many uncertainties and many difficulties yet to be solved before a sound basis for sustained progress can be realized. The future course of American business depends, to a large extent, upon the solution of our domestic problems. Industry can prosper only when a feeling of confidence permits the full utilization of our great resources, thus putting back to work both idle capital and idle men. The business future should also be measured in terms of the uncertainty which surrounds the termination of world-wide conflict, particularly in Europe. No healthful or sustained prosperity can be predicated on industrial stimulation which in considerable measure is temporarily inspired by war demands. All responsible members of American industry earnestly pray for an early peace upon a permanent basis, as well as for a solution of the many problems on the home front.

* * *

Reese H. Taylor

President, Union Oil Co. of California

During 1940, perhaps more than in any recent year, the oil industry faces a mixed outlook . . . an outlook of opposing forces and conditions, some highly encouraging, others perhaps reasonable cause for some concern among oil operators. We might say, however, that in our opinion the good outweigh the bad.



Reese H. Taylor

We enter a year which apparently will be featured by probable tariff reductions, various forms of State control or attempted State control, tax problems, Federal control, severance taxes, and many other problems, which, though they are large, are not unusual in a ten billion dollar industry.

Heavy fuel oil requirements have in the past few months caused abnormally high refinery runs with resultant excessive gasoline inventories. On the other hand, high refinery runs have tended to keep crude stocks to a minimum. With the end of the heavy fuel using season, and the return of better driving conditions, it is felt that gasoline inventories will soon adjust themselves satisfactorily.

Due to curtailment of civilian gasoline consumption in belligerent nations of Europe, which has offset actual war consumption, the war thus far has had little effect on European demand. Eventual effect will be dependent upon whether or not Europe's "peculiar" war continues and follows a more conventional war pattern.

However, we must realize that the days of mushroom growth for the oil industry—created primarily by oil discovery booms and the rapid increase in

number of automobiles—have no doubt passed into the limbo of happy memories.

Car registrations have reached a leveling-off place. The oil industry is facing an era of consolidation of gains, of business gained through service to the motoring public, of improved facilities, improved products, active interest in travel promotion, of sound public relations and merchandising programs.

We are entering an era of more intense competition. Automatic sales gains will not be the style in the next few years. Every company will have to go after what it gets—and product, quality, and service will be the watchwords.

* * *

John W. Thomas

President, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The rubber industry enters the new decade with exceptional opportunities for growth, and well prepared to meet the problems which may lie ahead. While automotive tires will undoubtedly continue to compose the major portion of our business, our horizons for new products are expanding at an ever accelerating pace. Today the accent in our industry is upon greater research and development; not along just one particular line as in an earlier period, but into many new fields of manufacturing.

Ten years ago, products other than tires accounted for approximately 15% of our business volume. Today that has been increased to 30%. In addition, the rubber industry has increased its tire business 5% by the introduction of new types of pneumatic tires. These latter include farm tractor and implement tires, road building and earth moving equipment tires, industrial and airplane tires and many other minor types. These are new tire fields that will continue to offer expanding markets for many years.

It was eight years ago that Firestone introduced the first practical pneumatic tire for farm tractors. This coming year 85% of the farm tractors manufactured will go out equipped with rubber tires. With a new economical changeover plan, introduced last year, we expect another increase this year in the number of tractors changed from steel to rubber.

Unusual advances and expansion were experienced in the adoption of pneumatic tires to road building and earth moving equipment. Their load carrying capacity has been enlarged many fold. Some idea of this is given by the fact that we have in regular production today, earth moving pneumatic tires standing nine feet high and weighing 2,600 pounds each. A set of four will carry a load of 75 tons. We expect to build even larger ones and to have the demand for them steadily increase. The same situation applies to road building equipment, the unit sales of which have been greatly enlarged during the past decade.

Any expansion in our domestic defense program, or in military purchases from abroad, is certain to be reflected in increased volume for the rubber industry. All modern military transport and equipment is increasing its use of rubber products, including tires, bullet proof tubes, gas masks and other articles.

Among other new products, we have developed a new line of track blocks and bushings for tractors, trucks, tanks and other heavy vehicles. Experiments in the use of our rubber tie plates in reducing noise and vibration and adding to the life of rails and equipment in recent subway tests have proved so successful that orders have been received recently for their installation in New York, and the railroads

are now manifesting keen interest in them. We recently introduced and marketed a new anti-friction product making it possible for rubber to replace many automobile metal parts, adding to the 300 already used on modern motor cars. These are only a few of the many new products that could be named.

Among those introduced in the past two or three years, rubber cushioning is becoming an increasingly important product. Orders and inquiries from new sources are being received continually. In addition to its installation in mattress form for sleeping cars and homes, it is also used as upholstery for furniture and motor car seats and airplane and theatre seat manufacturers are among the many new customers recently adopting it.

Among the favorable factors accounting for our record-breaking volume of sales last year were the following: Production of new passenger cars showed an increase of 50%, trucks and commercial cars 30%, and gains were also made in other vehicles such as buses, trailers, tractors, &c. It is expected that in 1940 the rate of sales will be maintained if not improved.

The new high record of automobile registration of over 30 million cars established last year, brings out forcibly how widespread is the use of the motor car in this country and how this has been brought about. Improved construction and design of the car, low pressure tires and rubber parts have reduced vibration and wear to such a degree that the life of the average automobile is now about 10 years. In the course of its operation it changes hands five or six times. This means that towards the end of its useful life it can be purchased at low cost and as a result millions of families who otherwise could not afford cars are able to buy them. Obviously this results in a substantially larger demand for replacement tires.

These and other factors give us confidence in the future and in the opportunities for the rubber industry.

* * *

Paul Thompson

President, Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Co., Philadelphia

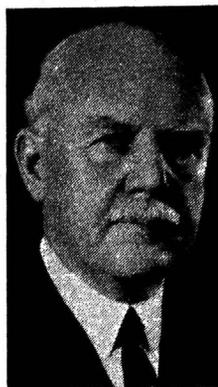
Compared with a year ago commercial loans in this section show a small increase. For the Federal Reserve System as a whole, the total of all loans also shows a moderate increase. Against a relatively small increase in loans, however, there has been an increase in demand deposits in the Federal Reserve System of approximately \$2,750,000,000, and an increase in excess reserves of \$1,400,000,000. There is nothing in these figures to indicate any particular change in the trend of interest rates.

In this situation, the pressure of idle funds for investment continues. Under such conditions, bond prices will feel this plethora of funds seeking investment. It means, of course, that good bonds will continue to sell on a low yield basis. Naturally, advantage of this situation has been taken to call in long-term issues and refund them at lower rates.

There has been no general disposition to go in for long-term industrial loans, but there has been a tendency, in a moderate way, to do such financing in special cases. The aggregate to date does not appear to be large. There has been, however, a more pronounced development in the field of small loans, secured and unsecured. This loaning metamorphosis is naturally the result of necessary efforts to secure reasonable banking income, and so long as the pressure of tremendously excess reserves continues,



John W. Thomas



Paul Thompson

the banks will cultivate new legitimate loaning fields for their idle funds.

Bank credit policies in recent years have undoubtedly kept down losses to a minimum on new loans. With recoveries on old loans and a continuation of present credit policies, the banking system is placing itself in a position best to serve the community.

There is no evidence of excessive inventories of manufactured goods. The large carry-over of certain crops continues to be a problem. The business picture is confusing. Notwithstanding the tremendous productive capacity of this country, commodity prices today are approximately 20% higher than they were a year ago.

We cannot ignore the war as a factor in our own economy. Neither can we associate any severe business depression with a continuation of a strong commodity price situation. We cannot ignore the effect of war demands, our own armament demands, the probable increase in South American trade and the automatic check on imports caused by the war, as factors in the domestic business situation during the coming year.

Financial reports coming in at this time show that business operations for 1939 have been profitable and far ahead of what the country had expected earlier in the year. Business results for 1939 were accomplished without undue speculation. That in itself is a good harbinger for the coming year.

Unless there should be adverse developments that it is impossible to foresee at the present time, conditions seem to warrant confidence in the business outlook for 1940.

* * *

Walter S. Tower

Executive Secretary, American Iron and Steel Institute

DURING the closing months of 1939 the production of steel ingots in the United States rose to new heights for all time.

For the year as a whole the output is estimated at 46,800,000 gross tons, compared with 28,200,000 gross tons in 1938 and with 50,318,000 gross tons in 1937.

The average rate of operations for the first quarter of the year was 54.5% of capacity. For the second quarter it stood at 50.8%, rising to 62.2% in the third quarter and to an estimated 91.2% in the fourth quarter.

Slightly more than one-third of the year's output of steel was produced in the final three months. October, November and December broke all earlier monthly records of tonnage produced.

The upturn in steel activity started in May and continued steadily through the summer. Early September operations were greatly accelerated coincident with the outbreak of the war in Europe. However, the war exerted only an indirect influence on the expansion of steel production. According to reliable opinion few orders for steel have been placed by any of the belligerents.

One important cause of the sharp upturn was the prompt decision of steel users to rebuild their stocks of steel. In many cases these stocks were subnormal, a condition which called for prompt correction in view of the indicated increase in industrial activities and possible uncertainties of continued quick deliveries. No evidence has appeared that inventories of steel are being increased beyond reasonable levels relative to current use.

Two other specific causes of the rise in steel output to such high levels was the great volume of automobile production in the last quarter, and the unexpectedly large increase in demand from the railroads. Shipbuilding also continued at an active rate.

With advancing operations in the mills there were steady gains in employment and earnings of wage earners during the year.

Average employment for 1939 was 482,000, but in October the total stood at 545,000. Average weekly earnings in October were \$32, a gain of \$8 per week since mid-summer. Employees were working an average of 38 hours each week compared with 31 hours in October of 1938. Average hourly earnings at 84 cents were the highest for any year in the history of the industry, and total payrolls in the industry in 1939 totaled \$810,000,000 against \$600,000,000 in 1938.

Rising operations have resulted in some improvement in earnings. During the past 10 years the annual return on invested capital in the steel industry has averaged only 2.4%. In the first half of 1939 the industry earned \$25,450,000, equivalent on an annual basis to a return of 2.1% on capital investment. This compares with a loss of \$18,000,000 in the first half of 1938.

Further gains in earnings for most companies were reported for the third quarter and continued betterment is expected for the fourth quarter.

During September the prices of many kinds of raw material used in the steel industry advanced sharply. However, the prevailing published prices of finished steel were reaffirmed by leading companies both for the fourth quarter and for the first quarter of 1940. That action was widely regarded as a desire on the part of the steel companies to avoid any step which might stimulate inflationary tendencies in commodity prices. It is worth noting that although average steel prices are less than 3% above the 1929 level, average wage rates in the industry are nearly 30% over 1929.

In November various executives in the steel industry appeared before the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington in connection with the Committee's study of the industry. The testimony of the executives constitutes a full and frank record, illuminating many phases of the steel business, and effectively disposing of many unfounded, but persistent, popular notions pertaining to practices and conditions in the industry. Chiefly the testimony made clear that keen competition exists in the industry in all its phases, including prices. Another point emphasized by the steel executives is that the industry has no desire for war business.

In various respects, therefore, the steel industry approaches the end of 1939 in a more satisfactory condition than has been the case for several years.

* * *

Edwin C. Vogel

Chairman, Executive Committee of Commercial Investment Trust Corp.

A forecast with respect to the business prospect for 1940 must assume either a continuance of the European war or its cessation. Naturally the results would differ greatly. If the world should be so fortunate as to see an end of hostilities this year, there must necessarily follow great social and economic readjustments and the conditions to follow will depend in large measure upon the wisdom and statesmanship shown by those who settle the peace.

While I do not presume to predict whether or not the war will continue during the year 1940, for the purposes of this article I will assume that it will continue. Prior to the outbreak of the war there had been in this country a considerable new stimulus to business, and, with the outbreak of the war, further impetus was given to business improvement, so that by December production and business activity were moving at a very high rate.



Photo by Blackstone Studios

Edwin C. Vogel

Merchants developed a greater confidence in the value of merchandise and reflected that in more forward buying. In some lines of industry the rate of production had increased in December to such a point that expectation of uninterrupted continuance would hardly seem justified in the light of current consumption. Nor is such rate of production necessary for a continuance of good business. However, I do not believe that there has been an undue amount of speculation in inventories or that inventories have reached a point at which they represent a burden or in any degree a threat to general business.

With the experience of the last war in mind, there seems to be a concerted effort among business men to avoid the pitfalls and dangers that are incident to the temporary benefits of business speculation in wartime. It seems to be the common purpose to prevent prices from mounting too high. With this sound and sane approach, I believe the year 1940 is set upon a firm foundation and look for a continued demand for goods and services in amounts sufficient to make the year 1940 better than the year 1939. If large war orders materialize, as is quite likely in the spring, there would of course be further increase in business and employment.

Having said this, I must qualify it by a reference to the ever present dangers through shocks and unexpected occurrences that are likely to develop with a world at war.

Our own business, in the main, is that of financing industry's sales. Covering such a wide and varied field as it does, its activities naturally move with the activity of business itself. Among the main industries to which our financing relates are automobiles, refrigerators, household appliances, oil-burners, home modernization, machinery and equipment, and textiles. These industries appear to me to be generally in healthy condition and should show a sound growth in the coming year. Hence, the volume of sales financing should also show satisfactory improvement.

* * *

P. D. Wagoner

President, Underwood Elliott Fisher Co.

Despite the news of war which we see daily in our newspapers, the stability and progress of American business continues. During the past year, we, in the office equipment industry and particularly in the Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., through our close association with all forms of American business and industry, feel that we have had our hands at the pulse of this advancement.



P. D. Wagoner

During this past year, we have continued and expanded the work at our research laboratories in Hartford and have presented several new products for the use of American business. Among these were the new Easy Operating Underwood Elliott Fisher Accounting Machine, the Standard Underwood Typewriter with Automatic Justifying device and the new Quiet Model

Underwood Sundstrand Adding-Figuring machine. Each of these is the result of extensive research and experience in supplying the best possible machines for office use.

An achievement of which we are rightfully proud is the production of the five millionth Underwood Standard Office-Size Typewriter which came to the end of the production line in our Hartford factory on Sept. 13. This crystallizes the advancements in the typewriter field during the past 40 years, and is but an index of future accomplishments.

Our feeling at this time is one of continually increasing confidence of the progress of the office equipment field. We have supreme faith in our country's future, and we believe that the improvements made each year will continue with ever-increasing momentum.

All over the country out-moded forms of business writing and accounting are being replaced by new machines, to give more quickly, more accurately, better results for the mutual benefit of producer and consumer alike.

* * *

Daniel Uptegrove

Chief Executive Officer, St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines

ON DEC. 15, 1939, the Court approved our application to spend \$2,082,754 on additions and betterments to the property during next year. We also contemplate spending approximately \$3,377,899 in maintenance of way, \$3,668,702 in maintenance of equipment, and \$40,000 in advertising during the coming year. All of these expenditures, of course, are contingent upon our ability to finance them out of prospective earnings during 1940.

* * *

A. N. Williams

President, Lehigh Valley RR. Co.

For the railroads, the year 1939 constitutes a ray of sunshine—breaking through skies which have been more than cloudy. Better business gave the rail carriers more traffic. Rail management responded with an operating efficiency little short of remarkable. As a result, the railroad industry will record a net income of about 100 million dollars after all charges, compared with a deficit of more than 123 million dollars in 1938.



Photo by
Blank & Stoller

A. N. Williams

Carloadings for the year should reach 34,125,000, an increase of 12% when compared with 1938. The increase was progressive throughout the year—5.4% in the first quarter; 9.7% in the second quarter; 14.7% in the third quarter, and 17% in the last quarter.

Operating revenues will show an increase of about 460 million dollars, or nearly 13% when compared with last year. The carriers spent about 135 million dollars additional for maintenance of plant and equipment. Taxes will total about 365 million dollars, an increase of nearly 25 million dollars—the highest tax bill since 1929.

But the test of operating efficiency is always reflected in transportation expenses—the cost of moving the freight and passengers over the road. With an estimated increase in operating revenues of 460 million dollars, transportation expenses will rise only about 60 million dollars—a most satisfactory showing indeed. As a result, net railway operating income should approximate 600 million dollars, an increase of more than 60% and the best showing since 1931.

As we turn to the future, we face uncertain factors which are not confined to our own shores. While the conflict abroad naturally stimulated our business in some measure, it is apparent that the trend was rising even before the war began. This makes us hopeful that we may hold our present traffic volume and possibly increase it 5 or 10% in 1940.

In any event, the railway plant has been maintained in good physical condition, and it is being improved currently. Traffic volume which has risen sharply has been handled in a highly satisfactory manner. The railroads are ready for more traffic when it

comes. This has been evidenced in the recent months. From Sept. 9 to Oct. 21, a period of only six weeks, carloadings increased nearly 30%—the largest increase in the shortest period in railroad history. The railroads met this test with good service and practically no car shortage.

As I see it, this indicates that the railroads are getting more out of their power and equipment than ever before. Trains are moving faster and shipper cooperation in loading and unloading is making more cars available. In addition, cars and locomotives which have not been needed for some time are now being repaired and placed in service at a rapid pace. Moreover, approximately 60,000 new freight cars will have been installed or ordered during 1939.

In this connection, it is well to keep in mind that the railroads are always spending money for capital improvements—even during periods of business depression. Over the period 1932-38, such expenditures exceeded \$1,700,000,000. During these years 1,124 new locomotives and more than 157,000 new freight cars were placed in service. Capital expenditures in 1939 will probably exceed 360 million dollars—an increase of 133 millions when compared with 1938. With the exception of 1937 expenditures for permanent improvements will probably exceed those of any other year since 1930.

It is true that retirement of obsolete locomotives and cars greatly exceeded installation of new equipment. But we cannot escape the fact that the railroads now handle more traffic with less cars and locomotives. As earnings permit and for greater efficiency and economy, there will always be the desire to avail of the newest types of cars and locomotives. But this does not necessarily mean a buying wave of large proportions. Railroads must live within their income.

The rail carriers enter 1940 with a renewed hope even if they are not unduly optimistic. The results for 1939 have eased conditions in the railroad industry temporarily. But they do not provide a sound or permanent solution to conditions which the railroads have been facing for some years and which are due largely to the lack of a sound national transportation policy. What the railroads need is only what the public at large needs—a transportation policy in this country that will play fair with everybody.

* * *

Langbourne M. Williams Jr.

President, Freeport Sulphur Co.

At a time when the emphasis of domestic and foreign policies of the nations of the world is predominantly on raw material supplies, the crude sulphur industry begins the year 1940 in a position to fill all the anticipated sulphur needs of the United States without dependence upon outside sources.



L. M. Williams Jr.

In analyzing the changed position today of this industry, it is necessary to look back a quarter of a century. When the American industrial system felt the first shock of the World War abroad, the United States was dependent to a considerable extent upon foreign countries for the element sulphur.

In 1913, the nation consumed the equivalent of 907,704 long tons of sulphur. Of this only 230,112 tons, or approximately one-fourth, was crude sulphur or brimstone produced in the United States. Moreover, only 2.6% of all the sulphuric acid produced in the United States was made from brimstone.

Today, although the consumption of all forms of sulphur has more than doubled since 1913, approxi-

mately two-thirds of sulphur consumption is domestically produced brimstone. Brimstone is now the source of 60% of the sulphuric acid used in this country. That we are able to meet our own industrial needs for sulphur without dependence on other nations is another of the steps toward national security during the past 25 years resulting from the engineering skill and initiative of private industry.

In the year just ended, which brought great expansion in the application of chemistry and chemical processing to industry and agriculture, crude sulphur shipments were the third largest in the industry's history, being exceeded only by the record year 1937 and by 1929. And sulphur's important part in new industrial developments was again emphasized.

In the petroleum industry, the new alkylation process was introduced employing sulphuric acid as the catalytic agent for reforming into super-quality fuels gases formerly wasted at refineries. Five plants producing alkylation fuel are already in operation and six others are being either built or planned. Although a large part of the sulphuric acid is reused, the amount expected to be consumed eventually will probably regain for sulphur the position in the petroleum industry which it partially lost through the introduction in 1932 of solvent refining methods.

In the kraft division of the paper industry, the Mathieson Alkali Works recently announced the production of synthetic salt cake, expected to play an important role in the kraft pulp industry in the South. This synthetic salt cake, manufactured from sulphur and a standard alkali, takes its place with the achievements of other domestic producers in assuring adequate supplies of this important chemical raw material, of which half of our past consumption has been imported.

During 1940, sulphur is expected to follow the index of general industrial production. In at least one branch of sulphur's industrial uses—the chemical industry—indications point to a year surpassing the impressive showing of 1939. Expenditures for new plants and plant extensions in 1940 may be estimated at more than \$100,000,000, which would be more than a 100% increase from 1938 and more than a 25% increase from the estimate for 1939.

* * *

R. L. Williams

Chief Executive Officer,
Chicago & North Western Railway Co.

From surveys I have caused to be made and also based on information I have been able to secure from various business men on my recent trips over the line, I feel that we can look forward confidently



R. L. Williams

to a continued increase in business for the ensuing year. I say this for the reason that there do not seem to be any excessive inventories, and industrial concerns generally report a good backlog of orders, sufficient to bring them well into the spring of 1940. There has been a noticeable reduction in unemployment throughout our territory, and it is hoped that this situation will continue to improve during the coming year. Taking all of the angles studied into consideration, I have faith to believe that we will enjoy a greater business in 1940 than was the case last year.

Our maintenance expenditures during 1940 will no doubt run in the neighborhood of \$32,000,000, or practically the same as for the previous year, although that figure might have to be increased by several millions of dollars if conditions should improve to an extent that additional equipment maintenance

would be necessary. As to the purchase of new equipment, no definite program has been worked out as yet. If traffic demand should be such that certain additional cars or power might be needed, we will, of course, have to alter our plans accordingly.

Railroad costs as a whole are receiving much attention. Local taxing bodies have been forced to recognize some of the inequities of the past. However, the social security and retirement taxes have placed a burden on the railroads for which no compensation has or apparently can be found in increased revenues.

* * *

Edward Foss Wilson

President, Wilson & Co., Inc.

The Outlook for the Meat Industry

Although consumption increased about a billion pounds in 1939 as compared with 1938, and each person in the United States ate approximately seven pounds more meat in 1939 than he did in 1938, it seems probable that consumption per capita will continue to increase throughout 1940. Reports and data issued by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that meat production will expand next year, and that most of the increased production will be consumed in this country.

The Institute of American Meat Packers recently estimated that production of meat during 1939 was the greatest since 1934, with most of the increase having been brought about by the large expansion in the production of pork. As in the past year, most of the increase in production in 1940 will be brought about by a substantial increase in the production of pork.

It is believed by Government experts that production of all classes of meat, with the exception of pork and lard, will be about the same in 1940 as in 1939. Hog marketings will increase substantially over those of last year, and these increased hog marketings will contribute substantially to enlarged meat packing operations during 1940.

Exports of meat products during 1939 showed some improvement up to the beginning of the war in Europe, but after that time, fell off somewhat, largely owing to a decline in exports of pork. It is expected, however, that meat and lard exports will increase somewhat during 1940, but there is little in the outlook to show that the increase will be very substantial. Exports of pork products and of lard are expected to show the greatest increase, but any estimate at the present time is highly uncertain and much will depend on activities both here and abroad.

Inasmuch as exports of meat and meat products during 1940 are not expected to increase substantially, it is believed that, following increased supplies, domestic meat consumption in 1940 will be somewhat greater than in 1939. The increased supply probably will offset an improvement in demand, according to Government reports, and prices during the next few months, at least, will not be greatly different from prices during the last year, according to these same reports.

Current wholesale prices of most cuts of meat are at an unusually attractive level and are substantially lower than the peak levels reached in September, 1939. According to the most recent Government figures available, wholesale prices of fresh pork loins are about 45% lower than they were in September; Boston-style butts are 38% lower; smoked hams are from 15 to 23% lower, and bacon is 20% lower. Beef is wholesaling at levels from 9 to 20% lower than the peak levels of last September; veal prices

are 15 to 22% lower, and lamb prices are about 25% lower.

During last year, prices of two important products of the meat packing industry—bacon and lard—declined to the lowest levels in five years. Since early last summer there has been some improvement, but at present they still are considerably lower in price than a year ago.

In the case of lard, consumption has been increasing and further improvement will occur during 1940. The production of lard during 1939 was about the same as the average of the five years, 1929-33, and it is expected that production will increase in 1940.

It is impossible to predict how the meat packing industry will fare in 1940. The fact that operations will be on a virtually normal basis is an encouraging factor, as is the fact that demand during 1940 undoubtedly will be stronger than in 1939.

* * *

C. E. Wilson

President, General Electric Co.

We in the General Electric Co. confidently expect that in both capital goods and consumer goods, business in the electrical industry will be better in 1940 than in 1939.

Late in 1939 the output of electricity reached new all-time high levels, clearly indicating the continuing need for more capital goods for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. These high levels also reflect increased industrial activity and the more urgent related need for capital goods for plant modernization and for low cost production by means of efficient electrically energized equipment.

Larger farm incomes and expanding payrolls in manufacturing and service industries should further stimulate the growing demand for consumer goods as represented by home appliances for better living.

A greater appreciation of the relationship of good light to good sight, together with the application of new forms of lighting, broaden the outlook for this field.

Through research and invention, new services—and new opportunities for more widespread employment—are constantly being made available.

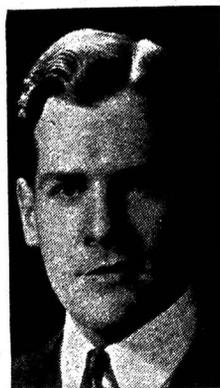
In reaching these conclusions, due consideration has been given to the uncertainties arising from conditions abroad, as well as to our unsolved domestic problems, but in support of our confidence, we are increasing our expenditures and commitments not only in anticipation of, but as an aid to, better business in 1940.

* * *

Anonymous

A Prominent Oil Executive

THE rather decided and abrupt changes that occurred in the industry during the year 1939 call for an attitude of caution in approaching 1940. The uncertainties which obscured the trend in September have now been largely removed and it becomes more evident every day that whatever improvement may take place in the oil industry must come as the result of general improvement in the United States. The warnings which have been sounded in other industries, that we should not expect a boom to result from war demand, apply, even more specifically, to the oil business. It is apparent now that the total volume of export trade in petroleum products will probably be reduced drastically as the result of war and very likely will offset to a considerable measure any increase that



Edward Foss Wilson



C. E. Wilson

reasonably can be expected in domestic consumption as the result of general improvement in the United States.

One very pronounced change which occurred in the industry recently has been the rapid growth of the distillate fuel market which has been out of proportion to the increase in the consumption of gasoline to such an extent that it appears that some refiners have been prevailed upon to process crude oil for its distillate fuel oil content; the gasoline concomitantly made, for which there was no immediate market, helped to swell the already existing surplus of that product. If the practice continues the industry will enter the gasoline consuming season of 1940 with a surplus estimated at about 20 million barrels.

It is expected that, over a number of years, the more general adoption of the new refining processes throughout the industry will make it possible to bring the output of gasoline and distillate fuels back into balance with their consumption inasmuch as some of the newer processes, besides being more flexible, will yield a larger fraction of distillate fuel oil. It is likewise possible that a somewhat better balance in the output of these products could be realized by refiners with their present equipment; but in any event, it is quite obvious that it is extremely unsound to permit a secondary product, that is, distillate fuel, to overshadow the industry's major product—gasoline.

The oil industry has been built and geared to supply gasoline. For the United States in total, 45% of the crude oil run to refineries comes out as gasoline and to this is added a quantity of natural gasoline so that the relationship between the total output and the crude intake is about 50%; in some districts, east of California, it goes as high as 70%. It seems unnecessary to elaborate on the simple statement that with all products coming from a common supply, namely crude oil, the required production of the principal product should control the output of secondary products.

In the crude oil division of the industry a healthy reduction in the formerly burdensome crude oil inventories resulted from the shut down in August. However, the material effect of this was largely offset by the aforementioned increase in gasoline inventories. Considering this, along with the fact that a substantial part of the crude oil production east of the Rocky Mountains comes from uncontrolled fields in Illinois and further the recent discovery of prolific deeper production in that State, it is apparent that the crude oil division has a long way to go before it can relax in its vigilance. It is hoped that the hearings on the proposed Federal oil control bill will bring out the many advantages of adequate State conservation laws to the end that the producers in Illinois will demand the same protective legislation in their own State.

* * *

Charles Deere Wiman

President, Deere & Co.

I LOOK for the farm equipment business for 1940, through the winter and up until the spring—around May 1—to be reasonably good.

The recent rise in farm commodity prices has helped the total cash farm income to the extent that some forecasters are predicting for 1940 a considerably better total cash farm income next year than the one just closed. Of this account, it would seem reasonable to expect that the purchase of farm equipment will be on a somewhat more liberal basis in the year ahead.

Our predictions are made only to May 1 for the very good reason that by that time next year's crop conditions, the quantity of same, and likewise prices on the crop will govern the amount of farm equipment sold.

R. J. Wysor

President, Republic Steel Corp.

The steel industry entered the new year with unprecedented monthly records of production immediately behind it and many uncertainties just ahead of it.



R. J. Wysor

Following some months of steady improvement through the spring and summer, the outbreak of the war in Europe found the industry operating at about 63% of capacity. From that level operations climbed rapidly until they had exceeded 93%.

In September and October, orders greatly exceeded the capacity of the mills to produce and large backlogs were built up by many companies in the industry. By November the first flood of orders had slowed down. However, they continued at a fair rate through December and the year closed with sizeable

order backlogs in the industry.

One factor in the industrial outlook for 1940 is the program of national defense, which will be greatly expanded. No large purchases of steel by belligerent countries have been made in this country since the war started. Some increase in exports both to belligerents and to neutrals is indicated for the coming months.

Although the building up of inventories was one of the elements in the upturn of steel production, there is no evidence that stocks have been increased to an unreasonable level. Larger inventories are needed because the consumption of steel is greater. Such steel consuming industries as automobile, railroad equipment, building construction, aircraft, shipbuilding and machinery are operating at high rates of activity.

The outlook contains many uncertainties. Among them are the war in Europe, the Presidential election, and numerous domestic problems, which must be solved if there is to be genuine and lasting improvement. However, the prospects are for a good rate of operations in the steel and other heavy industries in the early part of 1940.

* * *

William P. Witherow

President, Blaw-Knox Co., and Chairman, Committee on Employment, U. S. Chamber of Commerce

Viewed from present indications, 1940 business should be better, on the whole, than that of 1939. While the current high rate may not continue throughout the year, it is reassuring to note that the present weighted average of industrial activity compares favorably to 1937 and 1929, and with more people employed in manufacturing industry than at any time in a decade.



W. P. Witherow

In spite of this high rate of employment, manufacturing industry is chronically indicted in certain circles for its so-called delinquency in providing jobs for the "10,000,000 unemployed"—a figure popularly referred to in discussions of the subject. It is unfortunate that this situation has not been more thoroughly clarified. True statistics of the total number of unemployed have not been available, thus no foundation is provided for the accuracy of the habitually used 10,000,000 figure. By allowing this undoubtedly inflated estimate to stand unchallenged, business

(Continued on pages 569 and 587)

OUR EXPORTS

1914-1915

1939-1940

The sharp increase in our exports during the closing month of the year, and the recent tapering off of domestic demand for many lines of goods, have turned attention again quite sharply to the question of so-called war orders and the possibility of further sharp increase in the extent to which foreign countries, belligerent and otherwise, may turn to this country for needed supplies of all kinds during the year to come. A revived interest is accordingly manifest in the course of our export trade during the earlier months of the World War, although much of the discussion is given over to a priori argument concerning the differences which seem to exist between our trade relations with the remainder of the world and the state of affairs existing at the outbreak of war in 1914 and the months immediately following.

Examination of the actual export figures during the earlier period and those for the past few months do show a number of markedly different trends, but they also reveal at other points a general course strikingly similar to that of 25 years ago. It will be recalled that while a certain revival of our export trade, which had fallen to an extraordinarily low level, took place in the autumn of 1914, it was not until December that the increase in the total attracted much attention. Even then the improvement was in large measure due to what appeared to be a threatened world shortage of breadstuffs. The wide variety of purchases in this country, at least so far as actual export shipments are con-

cerned, was a later development. It was not until the month of January, 1915, was well toward its close that some fairly clear glimpses were obtained of what was in store for this country in the way of foreign demand. In reviewing the year 1915 the "Financial Review," then regularly published by the "Chronicle," remarked that during the month of January "many developments tended to stimulate a decidedly more hopeful feeling . . . but trade continued on a very restricted scale," adding that "ground for very sanguine views was found in the state of the country's foreign trade. The return for December, issued about Jan. 20, had few parallels up to that time in the favorable balance disclosed, mainly owing to the tremendous grain shipments at high prices. . . . It was obvious, too, that this exceptional foreign trade situation must continue during 1915 unless indeed peace should come, and, as a matter of fact, subsequent returns were destined to reveal yet more striking results."

It was true, of course, that subsequent returns revealed striking results, but there were a number of developments in our export trade during the first three or four months of the World War which naturally were not disclosed in the total export figures. In retrospect, some of these changes are of special interest. They furnish an excellent background greatly assisting in the task of interpreting the developments in our export trade during the past few months. In the accompanying Table I we have brought together the figures showing not only the total of our domestic exports of merchandise, but the total shipments of each class of goods.

TABLE I—EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Total		Crude Materials for Use in Manufacturing		Crude Foodstuffs and Food Animals		Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured		Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing		Manufactures Ready for Consumption	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
January.....	201.6	263.6	80.8	68.6	9.1	49.8	29.2	41.1	29.5	30.1	52.4	64.0
February.....	171.6	294.3	60.2	75.6	8.5	58.0	22.1	47.7	28.5	28.5	51.7	73.4
March.....	183.9	292.3	56.3	61.2	7.2	52.1	23.0	55.2	32.9	33.2	63.7	80.7
April.....	159.0	289.0	37.6	44.4	6.3	59.4	19.6	46.6	31.8	38.5	62.6	90.5
May.....	157.5	269.3	37.8	44.3	10.1	38.8	20.1	40.8	30.4	36.9	58.6	97.5
June.....	154.1	264.1	32.9	30.5	11.0	26.0	20.1	46.4	31.8	40.2	58.1	110.4
July.....	151.0	264.7	22.7	26.7	27.9	16.6	18.0	47.6	29.6	42.1	52.5	118.8
August.....	108.2	257.1	12.2	23.9	28.6	25.9	18.6	42.2	16.2	40.7	32.4	113.2
September.....	153.2	295.6	18.2	43.7	41.9	32.5	26.8	44.5	21.2	42.4	44.0	122.4
October.....	190.3	321.8	32.3	56.4	36.2	30.4	37.4	53.7	28.6	41.5	53.6	128.7
November.....	200.0	321.2	42.3	44.4	36.9	25.8	36.2	48.4	25.7	46.4	53.2	149.5
December.....	240.6	352.8	57.1	47.2	51.6	26.8	37.7	55.9	38.9	52.7	56.1	161.2
Year.....	2,071.1	3,486.0	490.5	566.8	275.3	404.9	308.9	607.7	345.0	468.7	628.9	1,315.1

From these figures certain facts may be noted at a glance: (1) Even through to the end of 1915 there was no sustained improvement of great consequence in our exports of raw materials. The year 1915, it is true, recorded an advance of proportions over 1914, but the latter year was a poor one in any event, and furthermore, it of course sustained during the first month or two after the outbreak of war a sharp reduction in the exports of raw materials, due doubtless to the chaotic conditions then existing in shipping and elsewhere, and the 1915 record

is without question in part a result of higher prices. (2) A very sharp increase took place almost at once in our foreign shipments of raw foodstuffs, chiefly wheat. This movement, however, had largely spent itself before the end of 1915. (3) Foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, recorded a broadly similar, although somewhat less marked, course during the earlier months, but was able to maintain itself throughout the year 1915 very much more successfully. (4) Manufactures for further use in manufacturing, or what are ordinarily known as produc-

ers' goods, were much slower in reflecting the war situation, but by about the middle of 1915 began to show gains which carried through to the end of the year. (5) Manufactured goods ready for consumption did not begin to show marked increase until late winter and the spring of 1915, at which time the war order frenzy, if such it may be termed, began to make itself felt, but from that time forward the gains from month to month were striking, to say the least. In discussing the developments of the month of April that year the "Financial Review" said that "the main feature . . . was that orders of huge dimensions for munitions of war, armaments, &c., were inducing not a few manufacturing concerns to turn from their ordinary line of work, in which they had encountered so much idleness, to these new fields of industry, thereby insuring a special kind of activity for the time being."

But if marked variation occurred in the type of goods which first felt the stimulus of war, the developments in this respect were no more striking than those having to do with geographical distribution of our export shipments. German and Austrian purchases as such, that is, direct purchases such as would be recorded as shipments to Germany or Austria in the official figures, virtually disappeared at once, although there was a slight and temporary revival of such exports at the turn of the year. Among other countries, however, some changes of extraordinary interest occurred. In the accompanying Table II we bring together the exports to the three chief belligerents, the United Kingdom, France and Russia (in Europe), and a group of neutral countries whose takings from us were without doubt, as Great Britain was at pains to point out, in some substantial part destined for Germany.

TABLE II—UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE
(In Millions of Dollars)

	United Kingdom		France		European Russia		Italy		Netherlands		Denmark		Norway		Sweden	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
January	60.1	99.8	11.5	34.3	2.7	0.6	7.4	24.5	9.4	14.6	1.7	6.5	0.7	4.2	1.1	9.9
February	49.5	101.7	11.8	42.0	2.2	0.5	5.1	26.7	8.5	18.1	1.0	10.7	0.5	7.8	0.7	13.7
March	43.8	93.4	13.5	40.6	4.1	3.7	6.0	23.5	9.0	23.4	1.4	11.6	0.8	4.9	1.5	18.4
April	36.5	94.3	8.9	51.7	2.5	4.9	5.2	19.4	9.1	20.8	1.1	7.4	0.7	3.5	1.1	5.9
May	37.7	98.7	9.6	49.7	2.2	6.7	4.5	11.5	8.2	12.9	1.3	4.9	1.0	2.1	1.4	4.3
June	36.4	88.2	6.9	43.1	1.6	13.9	5.7	15.2	10.7	7.7	1.2	4.3	0.5	1.1	1.0	2.0
July	34.4	84.4	6.0	43.0	1.7	18.5	4.2	13.9	12.3	4.6	1.0	3.8	0.5	2.6	0.7	3.2
August	33.0	93.6	7.4	28.9	--	9.7	1.2	15.5	2.5	6.7	0.7	3.5	1.1	1.6	0.3	4.3
September	42.7	95.8	19.0	35.8	--	14.7	4.3	33.6	7.6	8.0	3.4	5.5	3.0	4.7	1.7	4.8
October	72.0	111.5	17.0	32.6	3.9	11.3	11.1	38.5	4.0	10.1	8.0	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.4
November	69.6	104.6	20.9	50.0	0.7	17.0	17.0	26.2	7.1	5.9	13.0	5.2	3.8	4.9	7.5	5.6
December	83.9	125.6	37.6	48.2	0.5	23.0	26.2	22.3	12.4	10.3	8.1	5.2	3.0	4.7	8.0	6.4
Year	599.8	1,191.6	170.1	499.9	22.3	124.7	97.9	270.7	100.7	143.1	41.9	73.1	19.6	46.9	31.0	84.8

So far as the United Kingdom and France are concerned, it will be observed that their purchases from us began to increase at once, or almost at once, and continued without substantial abatement throughout the period under review. Russia in Europe was for a time largely cut off from our markets, but managed later to get our goods through in greatly enlarged volume. Among the neutrals, The Netherlands, Italy (neutral until May, 1915), Denmark, Norway and Sweden showed increases as promptly as did the leading belligerents, but without exception were obliged to be satisfied with

smaller amounts of our goods as the British Navy tightened its controls upon goods allegedly designed for Germany and Austria, although shipments to these countries remained throughout the period under review substantially above what they had been during the months immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

To give a more detailed picture of the developments of that period we present Table III showing the course of our exports of a number of individual items as reported by the Department of Commerce at the time.

TABLE III—EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Wheat		Cotton		Iron and Steel and Manufactures		Explosives		Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines		Automobiles (Commercial)	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
January	4.7	33.1	68.4	59.9	16.7	18.1	0.5	2.6	2.0	3.2	0.1	2.5
February	3.9	38.4	47.2	67.3	16.5	16.5	0.7	3.0	2.0	4.3	0.1	3.0
March	3.4	31.5	43.4	53.5	20.6	21.0	0.7	2.8	2.3	4.5	0.1	4.7
April	3.0	36.3	24.6	33.0	20.6	25.3	0.8	6.1	2.4	6.0	0.1	5.2
May	6.7	23.1	24.8	29.9	19.7	26.5	0.4	8.6	2.4	6.7	0.1	6.6
June	7.1	12.9	18.7	15.8	18.9	31.8	0.4	11.7	2.4	6.3	0.1	8.6
July	24.0	9.9	8.0	11.7	16.7	35.9	0.4	16.4	2.4	8.0	0.1	6.8
August	23.9	20.8	1.3	7.6	10.4	37.7	0.3	14.7	1.9	6.9	0.1	4.4
September	29.3	25.2	5.8	28.5	12.5	38.4	0.7	18.4	2.4	8.4	0.3	5.9
October	22.1	20.5	20.4	42.7	16.5	43.6	1.6	19.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	4.3
November	22.8	15.6	31.9	31.9	15.7	48.1	1.4	32.2	3.3	9.7	2.2	3.8
December	36.2	15.2	49.4	35.1	14.9	45.8	2.2	46.1	2.8	8.9	3.4	3.9
Year	187.2	282.5	343.9	417.0	200.0	388.7	10.0	181.8	29.0	80.4	9.0	59.8

We turn now to the commodities most markedly affected. One of the most dramatic developments of the period was the increase in shipments of horses and mules, chiefly to France but also in large numbers to the United Kingdom and Canada. Hardly less dramatic and, by reason of the volume involved, much more important were the increases in our exports of breadstuffs, chiefly wheat, wheat flour,

and corn. This, however, was more or less a world demand, our shipments greatly increasing to all parts, or almost all parts, of the world. There was, of course, a sharp increase in our exports of explosives, but the movement, strange as it may seem, did not assume really important proportions until the spring of 1915. There was a substantial volume of war buying of copper, but our total exports did not

change substantially, due doubtless to diminished purchases elsewhere. There was a marked increase in shipments of chemicals, although of course, as compared with the situation at the present time, we were then not very important in the chemical industry of the world. Certain countries, such as, for example, France and Italy, took greatly increased amounts of cotton from us, but the change in the total shipments was not as great as might have been expected. Motor vehicles soon came into large demand, as did a number of iron and steel products, such as machinery, particularly metal-working machinery, to the United Kingdom, France and Canada. Boots and shoes, chiefly men's, soon were in large demand after a few months, as were a wide variety of packing house products.

Much stronger export markets for our products also developed during the World War in those countries where the increased demand was for the most part only indirectly the result of the conflict in Europe. In the accompanying Table IV we show total foreign and domestic exports to the North American countries about us, to South America, and to Asia. While it is true that Canada in North America and Russia and Japan in Asia were participants in the World War, the figures here presented are probably for the most governed much more by indirect than by direct war factors. Exports to Canada in any event showed no marked change during the first year and a half of the conflict. Japan was hardly more than technically at war with Germany, while Russia in Asia was not a controlling factor in our exports to Asia. It will at once be seen that while our sales to these parts of the globe swelled very substantially, the movement was of an observably later origin than was generally the case with the more important belligerents and those neutrals so situated that they constituted convenient routes through which goods could for a time at least pass from this country to the warring Powers of Central Europe.

TABLE IV—UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE
(In Millions of Dollars)

	North America		South America		Asia	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
January.....	36.2	30.2	8.7	7.0	11.6	10.4
February.....	35.3	37.3	8.5	6.5	8.3	9.0
March.....	41.6	37.8	8.4	10.5	9.4	9.5
April.....	42.0	41.6	9.0	10.8	8.8	15.0
May.....	42.6	41.8	10.2	12.0	6.5	9.6
June.....	42.2	46.6	7.6	13.7	7.3	13.6
July.....	45.7	48.5	7.8	12.6	6.2	12.9
August.....	47.7	52.1	5.3	13.5	3.8	10.3
September.....	41.0	50.9	8.3	16.9	7.0	10.0
October.....	38.6	56.7	6.7	13.1	8.8	15.7
November.....	36.9	54.0	5.2	14.0	11.0	16.9
December.....	31.9	60.2	5.4	14.6	10.6	17.3
Year.....	481.6	557.8	91.0	145.3	99.2	150.0

We now turn to the export figures of the past few months. Obviously exact parallels or contrasts cannot be drawn. There are several reasons for inability to make such comparisons, any one of which would constitute a formidable obstacle. In the first place detailed export figures are not available as yet for the last month of 1939, or, for that matter, in fully comparable form for even November, and in a number of cases for October. In the second place, the export figures as now published by the Department of Commerce are presented in a form which makes exact comparisons with those of 25 years ago difficult at best. Finally, certain fundamental changes, both geographical and other, have

taken place in our export sales in the interim. We now normally sell much larger quantities of semi-manufactured and wholly manufactured goods abroad than was our custom in 1914, and our trade with South America and Asia has grown very substantially in the meanwhile. France now normally buys somewhat more from us than she did in the earlier period, but the changes that have occurred elsewhere in Europe are of a much less drastic nature than those which are to be noted in the cases of South America and Asia, except in the case of Germany, to which we have of late years been sending our goods in very much smaller amounts than was the case before the World War. The loss of the German market—that is, the direct access to this market—which of course has this time as in 1914 been prompt and complete, has accordingly been a matter of much less importance in the showing made by the total figures than was the case 25 years ago.

In view of the fact that war on a large scale broke out in Europe this time a month later in the year than was the case in 1914, and considering that for the most part hostilities have been conducted on a scale in no way comparable with those of the closing months of 1914, it is rather remarkable that an observable increase in our foreign shipments of goods should have occurred almost at once, and, generally speaking, have been maintained through the latest available figures—no less remarkable by reason of the restrictions so promptly and vigorously placed upon shipments and shipping. The accompanying Table V brings together the more general statistics bearing upon this situation so far as they are as yet available. The increase in total shipments of domestic merchandise is easily more substantial than that which occurred during the corresponding early months of the World War—notwithstanding the disappointment apparently felt in some quarters with the showing thus made. It was hardly to be expected that precisely the same products would be most markedly affected, and an inspection of the figures will quickly show that the most spectacular gains were, in some instances, at least wholly different, although semi-manufactures and finished manufactures are again proving not to be laggards in the movement.

TABLE V—UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—1939
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Total	Crude Materials	Crude Food-stuffs	Manufactured Food-stuffs, &c.	Semi-Manufactures	Finished Manufactures
January.....	210.3	36.4	16.4	14.6	35.5	107.4
February.....	216.0	36.5	11.4	15.2	34.9	118.1
March.....	264.0	40.0	12.2	15.7	45.7	150.9
April.....	227.6	26.0	9.8	13.8	41.0	137.0
May.....	246.1	30.2	10.8	16.1	48.2	140.5
June.....	233.3	25.7	6.0	13.5	48.5	139.7
July.....	226.7	29.7	4.7	15.0	46.0	131.4
August.....	248.2	36.5	8.4	15.9	53.5	133.8
September.....	284.0	66.8	7.5	21.3	59.0	129.4
October.....	323.2	78.4	10.2	27.5	64.5	142.4
November.....	287.0	58.3	5.4	17.3	63.2	142.9
December.....	357.8	*	*	*	*	*

* Not available.

The most obvious difference is that last time it was the breadstuffs, chiefly wheat, which were in sharply increased demand from abroad at the earliest moment, while this time it is cotton. The causes are not obscure, and indeed are well known to the informed, but the fact is of interest nonetheless. The sharp increase in crude materials

(which in 1914 were quite sluggish), beginning, as a matter of fact, before the major Powers were actually at war but continuing through to the present, is doubtless in large part a reflection of the greatly enlarged shipments of cotton, which, incidentally, are understood to be only in part a reflection of the barter agreement with Great Britain. In 1914 the sharp rise in exports of breadstuffs swelled foodstuffs columns, which this time show relatively small increases. There is good reason for believing, as a deduction from such December figures as have become available, that both semi-manufactured and manufactured goods closed the year with a record of improvement quite comparable with, probably above, that made in the fourth month of the World War.

It is perhaps when we turn to the countries which show the most marked improvement as markets for our goods that we find the most striking similarities with the situation as it unfolded itself in 1914. Here it has proved impossible to obtain exactly comparable figures for the two closing months of the year, but the September and October data, plus such information as is available concerning exports to these countries during the later months of the

year leave little doubt about the general trend. The United Kingdom, for example, at the very outbreak of war again began to take more of our goods. There was some decline in October, but that month made a better showing than any previous month in 1939, and if we may judge from the partial figures available the upward trend continues to this day. The situation as regards France is not so clear. In this case it will be necessary to await later figures. The picture is clear and emphatic as regards such neutral countries as Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy and The Netherlands. Both the figures presented in the accompanying Table VI and the later but more incomplete data show without question that this time as last this group of countries are proving an excellent market for our goods—a fact which without question lies at the root of Great Britain's determination to restrict to the utmost of her ability shipments to these countries. Canada and such neutrals as the South American and Asiatic countries, largely dissociated in any direct way with the war in Europe, are meanwhile making a record which so far is surpassing that of 1914, as the figures presented in Table VI and previous tables clearly reveal.

TABLE VI—UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—1939
(In Millions of Dollars)

	United Kingdom	France	Russia	Belgium	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Italy	Netherlands	Canada	South America	Asia
January.....	42.5	10.8	2.8	5.5	1.9	1.5	4.3	4.4	7.5	26.7	18.7	37.8
February.....	38.7	10.7	3.0	5.8	1.7	1.4	6.5	3.9	8.1	25.8	21.5	41.0
March.....	41.9	12.6	6.8	5.8	1.8	1.5	8.1	5.1	7.2	32.3	27.4	53.7
April.....	34.3	12.5	3.6	5.1	1.7	2.1	6.6	4.1	6.0	34.5	24.3	41.7
May.....	37.4	12.9	3.6	6.5	1.4	2.3	7.1	4.5	7.2	42.6	22.7	46.6
June.....	36.6	10.8	1.1	3.9	1.1	2.0	6.4	4.3	5.2	39.9	26.6	44.5
July.....	33.5	14.9	3.2	4.4	1.9	1.8	6.3	3.7	5.1	40.1	24.8	36.4
August.....	47.4	22.3	3.7	5.0	1.3	1.5	5.7	3.0	8.1	42.3	21.9	37.4
September.....	60.3	12.1	1.8	5.6	2.7	4.4	8.7	4.8	9.9	52.2	25.4	43.2
October.....	52.9	12.6	8.6	4.9	3.0	5.9	16.7	6.3	8.8	61.7	33.0	56.0
November.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
December.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Not available.

When we turn to individual products most markedly affected to date we find, as already indicated, that foodstuffs are taking a back seat this time, while cotton is playing the stellar role, but while not quite so obvious, the fact that such items as steel mill manufactures and iron and steel advanced manufactures are beginning to show precisely the type of stimulation they felt during the early months of the World War. It may well be that at least some of these products by now would have shown a more marked increase were it not for the fact that we have for a good while past been doing a flourishing export business in precisely

these goods, and the further circumstance that our own Government is pushing a large-scale preparedness program of its own. Although it is well known that France at least has bought substantial numbers of trucks in this country, the export figures do not as yet show a marked reflection of the fact. Industrial chemicals have, however, begun a rather marked spurt which may well portend further advances even comparable (giving full weight to the growth and general development of our chemical industry in the interim) to that which took place in some departments of this industry during the second half of the first year of the World War.

TABLE VII—UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—1939
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Wheat	Cotton	Steel Mill Manufactures	Iron & Steel Advanced Manufactures	Industrial Machinery	Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	Motor Trucks, &c. (New)	Motor Cars, &c. (Passenger, New)	Aircraft Parts, &c.	Industrial Chemicals	Meat Products
January.....	6.6	15.0	3.5	3.1	18.0	6.7	5.0	8.9	4.9	1.8	2.3
February.....	5.4	13.7	3.5	3.0	20.8	7.0	6.9	9.9	6.8	1.8	2.2
March.....	4.7	17.0	4.9	4.1	29.6	9.3	7.8	11.2	8.8	2.3	2.9
April.....	3.3	9.2	5.0	4.0	24.6	8.8	7.0	10.0	7.5	2.4	2.4
May.....	5.3	7.5	4.6	3.9	26.1	8.4	6.5	8.8	10.4	2.5	2.9
June.....	2.3	6.2	5.7	4.0	22.6	9.0	6.6	6.4	10.6	2.4	3.3
July.....	1.3	6.0	4.6	3.8	24.6	8.7	6.3	4.8	9.0	2.2	3.5
August.....	3.5	11.9	4.5	3.9	25.8	8.7	5.3	2.3	12.1	2.4	2.5
September.....	1.8	35.9	5.6	4.2	23.3	8.1	2.5	2.8	8.1	4.2	2.4
October.....	1.3	47.3	6.2	5.3	23.9	9.6	4.7	5.8	3.0	5.2	2.0
November.....	0.9	30.6	7.9	5.2	21.9	9.8	4.7	6.2	6.8	4.5	1.8
December.....	*	43.3	*	*	*	10.8	6.4	7.5	28.9	9.2	*

* Not available.

What the future may hold for us in the form of export demand for our goods must, of course, await

development, but considering the "proof" that has

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ELECTRIC UTILITIES *during* 1940

. by Ernest R. Abrams

The year 1939 was significant in the electric power and light field in that no serious threats of additional punitive legislation were effectively proposed, and no new public power projects were established to compete with private enterprise. Furthermore, during the first three quarters of the year, at last, not only was the industry free from the bitter political attack on its rates and practices which had characterized the attitude of the present Administration toward private electric operations during the preceding six years, but public power enthusiasts in Washington were forced into an agreement limiting the zone of operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Tennessee River watershed. And, finally, although most of the privately-owned electric utilities in Tennessee were transferred to public hands during the year, with the transfer of distribution systems in northern Alabama, northern Mississippi and southern Texas similarly arranged, only 26 of the 51 voting subdivisions in the country favored public ownership of their local service systems, as compared with 106 of the 172 voting communities during the preceding year, and by far the greater proportion of these new public ownerships was confined to the valleys of the Tennessee River in the Southeast and the Colorado River in Texas, where funds of the National Treasury had been distributed with great abandon.

But what of 1940? Will this lessening antagonism toward private rendering of electric service be continued throughout the year, or were the first nine months of 1939 just another of those breathing spells? With a presidential election falling in 1940, will the New Deal attempt to legislate another lending-spending program of vast proportions to instill in the needy a proper respect for the present Administration? With national defense on the congressional agenda, will congressional public power exponents attempt to convert this fundamental activity of government into a vehicle for further excursions into the field of private utility enterprise? What threats will arise during 1940 to successful electric utility investment?

In modern warfare an attacking force usually lays down a withering barrage in advance of its offensives to cripple and demoralize the opposition, and to clear away as many defense facilities as possible. In like manner the New Deal has released devastating barrages of propaganda in derision of private electric utility rates and managements as a prelude to each of its past expeditions into the field of privately-rendered electric service, in an endeavor to arouse public antipathy toward private enterprise and to insure public acceptance of its ruthless tactics. Such a propaganda campaign was directed at privately-owned electric utilities during the late

fall of 1939, which probably presages another raid on private utility enterprise.

On Nov. 15 Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission and Vice-Chairman of the National Power Policy Committee, warned a meeting of engineers in Washington that private utilities must accept the Administration's viewpoint that the production and transmission, if not the actual distribution, of electricity constitute national problems with which the National Government should deal, and cooperate with existing or proposed public projects in the distribution of their hydro-electric supplies. On Nov. 18 Tennessee Valley Authority Director David E. Lilienthal accused privately-owned electric utilities of the Southeast of openly obstructing the Administration's rural electrification program. And on Nov. 20 Federal Works Administrator John F. Carmody told the people of South Carolina that the privately-owned electric utilities do not operate in the public's interest.

Furthermore, on Nov. 21 the Securities and Exchange Commission issued a report citing dividend arrearages on utility preferred shares and pointing to the need of wholesale capital readjustments. On Dec. 5 the National Power Policy Committee began a series of meetings with Eastern utility executives, ostensibly to determine the capacities of their several systems to meet the increased electric demands that might arise from foreign war orders or the possible involvement of the United States in present hostilities, but more probably to establish the need of further public invasion of the electric service field. And all during the fall, Washington dispatches have recited the need of a super-grid to link heavy-consuming industrial centers of the Northeast, the Southeast and the Middle West, and have called for the construction of the St. Lawrence navigation and power project, both as necessary national defense measures. It would seem evident, then, in the light of this sudden revival of public power propaganda, and in the face of this spontaneous attack on private utility enterprise, that some variety of New Deal expedition into the field of electric service is about to get under way.

But the particular form of political advance on the electric service front—the exact terrain selected for occupation—is not so simple of determination, for just as an attacking force may shell one sector to draw support to that area and thereby weaken defenses at another point, so the final objectives of past New Deal attacks on the electric power and light industry have often been unrelated to the subjects of advance propaganda. Yet it would seem that the coming New Deal assault will be waged more along broad regulatory and reformatory lines by the SEC than through an attempt to further invade privately-served territory, although such an expedition is also under way.

First, it would appear that not only will integration activities of the SEC be accelerated but that a more energetic attempt will be made to break up large utility aggregations. Second, the SEC will probably institute a drive for the elimination of preferred arrearages, the readjustment of capital

structures, and the redistribution of voting power of many holding company systems as a collateral move toward integration. And third, Commission invasion of the jurisdiction of State utility commissions, and Commission interference with electric utility financing will probably be expanded. In addition, the Administration will doubtless exert relentless pressure for the establishment of a public power project in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River to furnish "yardstick" competition with private enterprise in the only section of the United States now without huge Federal power undertakings. Each of these potential lines of attack is worthy of more detailed examination.

But before appraising the likelihood of more aggressive integration activities, it might be well to review the passage of the holding company legislation through both houses of Congress, for in this manner an adequate appreciation may be gained of the attitude of the congressional power bloc toward the existing law and its administration, and toward electric holding companies as an agency of private enterprise. It will be recalled that the holding company bill, as first approved by the Senate, effectively abolished all electric utility holding companies through the device of limiting their ownerships to a single integrated utility system; that the House refused to join in the emasculation of a corporate instrument which had largely made possible the extension of electric service to practically the entire Nation in the first half-century of its existence; and that the present Act is, in its major provisions, the product of compromise between House and Senate conferees. But what may not, perhaps, be so well appreciated by many is that the Senate conferees reported back to their colleagues that the conference bill, in the main, was the same bill which the Senate had previously adopted, and would accomplish all the major purposes of the earlier bill.

Accordingly, although the Public Utility Act of 1935 reads, in subsection (b) of Section 11:

It shall be the duty of the Commission, as soon as possible after Jan. 1, 1938: (1) to require by order . . . that each registered holding company . . . shall take such action as the Commission shall find necessary to limit the operations of the holding company system . . . to a single integrated public utility system . . . : Provided, however, that the Commission shall permit a registered holding company to continue to control one or more additional integrated public utility systems, if . . . it finds that (A) Each of such additional systems cannot be operated as an independent system without loss of substantial economies . . . (B) All of such additional systems are located in one State, or in adjoining States, or in a contiguous foreign country; and (C) The continued combination of such systems . . . is not so large . . . as to impair the advantages of localized management, efficient operation, or the effectiveness of regulation,

the congressional power bloc has persisted in claiming that the intent of the Senate, at least, was to limit a holding company to one, if possible, but certainly not more than two integrated systems. And for that reason the SEC has been forced to carry on its integration activities under the watchful eyes of over-zealous reformers, bent on hamstringing, if not actually destroying, the holding company device.

Furthermore, since the execution of this "death sentence" for electric utility holding companies became mandatory upon the Commission "as soon as possible after Jan. 1, 1938," and since the integration activities of the Commission, aside from exhaustive studies of registered holding companies, have consisted largely of requiring all such com-

panies to file tentative plans of integration by Dec. 1, 1938, and of attempting the integration of a few holding companies whose reorganization plans required Commission approval, certain members of the congressional power bloc have reportedly demanded immediate and drastic integration action by the Commission, under threat of a bitter attack on the floor of Congress and a demand for the removal of Commissioners unsympathetic to virtual death for holding companies. And, obviously, with 54 holding companies, controlling 666 operating subsidiaries in all sections of the land, now registered under the Act, the probabilities of an intelligent solution to this highly technical and complicated problem of wholesale integration are not enhanced by crusading pressure from a radical congressional group.

For one thing, certain of the restrictions with which the Act has surrounded the retention by a holding company of more than one integrated public utility system are highly susceptible of conflicting interpretations. It would seem apparent that the requirement that "each of such additional systems cannot be operated as an independent system without the loss of substantial economies which can be secured by the retention of control by such holding company of such system" is, at its worst, only a straw-man which few holding companies would find difficulty in defeating in any attempt to retain desirable operating units. And while the restriction that "the continued combination of such systems under the control of such holding company is not so large (considering the state of the art and the area or region affected) as to impair the advantages of localized management, efficient operation, and the effectiveness of regulation" might prove a more formidable opponent, due to its ambiguity and susceptibility of varied interpretation, most holding companies could probably retain their existing subsidiaries under any but a punitive interpretation. But the remaining requirement that "all of such additional systems are located in one State, or in adjoining States, or in a contiguous foreign country" might well justify the designation of this section of the Act as the "death sentence" under any but liberal and sympathetic interpretation.

In all probability no majority of either our Senators or Representatives favored an Act, during the half-year this legislation was under consideration, which would have permitted a holding company to retain a nation-wide string of operating units, merely because they were located in adjoining States, for the obvious legislative intent was to break up all far-flung "utility empires," whether or not their service areas adjoined one another. But it would seem equally improbable that any such majority intended the creation of legislation which would restrict holding company ownerships solely to operating systems in adjoining States. Left to itself, it seems reasonable to assume the SEC could arrive at some ingenious interpretation of this requirement which would permit holding companies whose operations are confined to two, or three, or four well-integrated systems to continue existing ownerships, whether or not all of those systems were located in adjoining States, and still serve the will of Congress. But under the goadings of a congressional "wrecking crew," many desirable existing controls may be disturbed to the eventual disadvantage of consumers and investors alike.

There remains, however, another reason why more intensified integration activity by the Commission may be expected in the immediate future. Broad as are the powers conferred on the Commission by the Act of 1935, and clever as is its construction, many of the brighter legal minds surrounding that body entertained grave doubts in the past whether certain of its provisions could be sustained in any extended court action, and whether the United States Supreme Court, as then constituted, would confirm the Commission in many of the mandatory acts required of it. But with the complexion of that court now completely changed, and with a majority of its members apparently in sympathy with New Deal philosophy, the Commission no longer fears the acid test of Supreme Court scrutiny, and is ready "to stick its neck out."

The anticipated SEC drive to eliminate dividend arrearages, readjust capital structures and redistribute the voting power of registered holding companies and their subsidiaries stems from certain mandatory provisions of the Holding Company Act. "It shall be the duty of the Commission," reads subsection (a) of Section 11, "to examine the corporate structure of every registered holding company and subsidiary thereof . . . to determine the extent to which the corporate structure of such holding company system and the companies therein may be simplified, unnecessary complexities therein eliminated, voting power fairly and equitably distributed among the holders of the securities thereof, and the properties and business thereof confined to those necessary or appropriate to the operations of an integrated public utility system." And in its enforcement of this requirement of the Act the Commission has evolved the "priorities theory" of capital readjustment and voting power distribution, which classifies preferred dividend arrearages as accumulations of unpaid interest, with a claim on assets and earnings senior to that of the preferred shares themselves, and it has already applied this innovation in the reorganization of two registered holding companies, both of which, incidentally, were legally solvent.

In its findings and opinion in the reorganization of Utilities Power & Light Corp., the Commission concluded that reported earnings of the past had not been correctly stated, due to inadequate depreciation and depletion charges, and did not, therefore, reflect the true earning power of the corporation. And, accordingly, the class A, class B and common shares were excluded from any participation whatsoever in the reorganized undertaking. Again, in its recommended plan of reorganization of Community Power & Light Co., the Commission held that because of present financial condition, past earnings and future prospects, "the interest of the [existing] common stock in the company's assets and earnings is at best slight," and, therefore, it granted 95.04% of the new common stock to the old preferred stockholders and less than 5% of the new common to existing common stockholders.

Important as these findings are in themselves, they take on added significance when read in connection with the Commission's report on the dividend status of preferred stocks of registered holding companies and their electric and gas subsidiaries. For the Commission found that as of the close of the 1938 calendar year, based on an analysis of 518 preferred stock issues with a liquidation

value of \$4,206,365,075, the public alone held utility preferred shares with a liquidating value of \$1,580,648,416 on which dividend averages averaged 23.6%, while the total liquidating value of all outstanding preferreds with dividend arrearages, however held, was \$1,950,297,864, on which dividend accumulations were equivalent to 26.2%. And, naturally, if the Commission should decide to extend the "priorities theory" previously applied in the Utilities Power & Light and the Community Power & Light reorganizations to the broad utility field, integration of registered electric utility holding companies could be approached from a wholly new angle, through shifting the voting control of subsidiaries with preferred arrearages from parental holding companies to private investors holding their preferred shares.

The possibility of increased SEC interference in electric utility financings during 1940 has been sharply advanced by the Commission's refusal a month ago to permit Consumers Power Co. to issue \$10,000,000 in bonds to finance a like amount of new plant construction, although the Michigan Utilities Commission, which had jurisdiction over this intrastate operating utility and was charged by Michigan law to protect electric consumers within its borders, had already given its full approval to the financing program. To be sure, this refusal may have represented nothing more than an Administration attempt to harass Wendell L. Willkie, Board Chairman of Consumers Power and President of its parental Commonwealth & Southern Corp., but agencies of government—especially New Deal agencies—are loath to surrender any of their newly-gained powers until directed to do so by the highest court. And with the language of the Holding Company Act so ambiguous that nothing short of its clarification by the United States Supreme Court can determine whether the SEC has full jurisdiction and complete control over every conceivable act of utility management, plus the fact that the congressional power bloc is now riding the Commission for its failure so far to execute holding companies under the "death sentence" of the Act, it will be surprising if the Commission does not further impose its will on electric utility managements in future financings, and further invade the jurisdictions of the sovereign States.

So much for potential regulatory and reformatory activities by the SEC. During 1940 the American people will be faced for the second time since the New Deal came into power with the possibility of a huge navigation and power development in that stretch of the St. Lawrence River which forms the common boundary between the State of New York and the Canadian Province of Ontario. Ever since the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty of 1932 failed of ratification by the United States Senate, in 1934, the present Administration has pressed unceasingly for a new treaty with Canada which would authorize the joint development of the International Rapids section of the stream, largely because of all our public power projects, proposed or established, this undertaking has been the President's particular pet. He promoted it enthusiastically as Governor of New York, he listed it as one of the "four great Government power developments in the United States," in the course of a campaign speech at Portland, Ore., in September, 1932, toward the construc-

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BANK CLEARINGS *in* 1939

..... and the Course of Trade and Speculation

THE recovery movement which had its beginning in the middle of 1938, after some hesitation in the early months of 1939, was carried forward in the latter part of the year to within striking distance of the 1937 peak. The level reached by indexes of general business in the closing months of the year was not substantially below the banner year 1929, and some of the major subsidiary indexes reached heights never before attained.

It is necessary to record, however, that the year's economic attainments were not wholly the consequence of natural forces, but rather were largely attributable to the calamity which overtook Europe in September in the form of a general war. In addition, they were greatly influenced by deficit spending of the Federal Government, which was in the largest volume since 1936. These were such major influences on the course of business in 1939 that it is difficult to say in what degree natural forces may have been operating. As pointed out recently by a careful observer, the longest period in American history had elapsed before producing a new peak in productive achievement, from which it can be inferred at least that natural forces gathering in the 10 years since 1929 must by now have attained sizable proportions and should be affecting the course of business upward. Again, however, it is an open question to what extent such accumulated forces have been dissipated by the injection of inflationary funds into the economy by the New Deal Administration.

The outbreak of war in Europe started a movement toward expanding inventories, partly because of actual need, but probably chiefly on account of fear of material shortages and price increases, and anticipation of orders from abroad, expected to be engendered by the war. The adjusted index of inventories in the hands of manufacturers of the National Industrial Conference Board shows that the downward trend in stocks of raw materials was reversed in September, and at November the index was up to 93.0 from 89.5 in August. Finished goods were at 108.1 in September, the lowest since April, 1937, but by November were up to 114.6, the highest since May, 1938. According to the magazine "Steel," steel inventories of buyers increased 22% from Sept. 1 to the end of December.

The export figures did not show marked enlargement, unconnected with usual seasonal movements, however, until December, when shipments abroad were the largest for any month since March, 1930. For the year 1939 shipments totaled about \$3,124,619,000, compared with \$3,057,169,000 in 1938, \$3,298,929,000 in 1937, and \$2,418,969,000 in 1936. Imports last year, estimated at \$2,300,000,000, com-

pared with \$1,949,624,000 in 1938 and \$3,009,852,000 in 1937. December's figure represented the largest monthly inflow of goods in more than two years.

That the business community was not wholly convinced that the recovery movement would continue and be extended was evidenced by the action of the stock market in the closing months of the year and in the opening weeks of 1940. Although stocks were boosted up sharply in the first days of the war, they closed the year only slightly higher in the averages than they were at the end of 1938; and in the new year receded below the 1938 close.

The New York "Times" business index, which at the start of 1939 stood at 93.3, declined to a low of 86.0, first in April, then again in May and June, from which point it rose to a peak of 107.3 in November and closed the year at 106.8. Last year's figures compare with the 1938 low of 75.0, the 1937 high of 111.2, and the 1929 peak of 114.8.

Assisted largely by stepped-up activity in the steel, glass, and cotton industries, the adjusted index of industrial production of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in December of last year established a new monthly peak of 128. The previous monthly high of 125 was recorded in June, 1929. The production index for the year just ended averaged about 106, compared with 86 in 1938, 110 in 1937, and 119 the record high of 1929. Steel ingot production in November was the largest monthly output on record and cotton consumption in both October and November was the largest recorded for those months, and only a little lower than the peak monthly output of March, 1937. Output of electricity established a new yearly high as well as a number of new weekly peaks during the year.

Construction contracts awarded in 1939 were the largest since 1930 but, according to figures compiled by the "Engineering News-Record," private construction last year totaled only \$890,707,000 out of \$3,002,856,000 aggregate of public and private, whereas in 1930 private amounted to \$1,784,037,000 of the \$3,173,259,000 total. Our own compilation of building permit figures also rose last year to the highest level since 1930, but remained lower than any year in the period 1919 to 1929, inclusive.

Of course in viewing all of these figures judgment must be tempered by the realization that the population of the country has increased by an estimated 8% since 1929.

Bank clearings outside New York City rose to \$138,409,614,074 in 1939, an increase of 8.5% over 1938, when checks cleared amounted to \$127,554,968,367; in 1936 clearings totaled \$146,344,564,369. Corporation profits, as compiled by the Federal Re-

serve Bank of New York, in the first nine months of 1939 rose to \$727,500,000 compared with \$425,400,000 in the same period of 1938. They were substantially lower than 1937, however, when \$1,254,600,000 was earned. No doubt the figures for the year as a whole were considerably better considering the greater activity in the last quarter.

Commodity prices, which did not participate in the 1938 upturn in business, rose considerably directly after the outbreak of war and continued at a relatively high level for the balance of the year. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's seasonally adjusted index of freight car loadings rose every month from May to November, but declined in December. The November index of 82 compared with 60 for April, and was the highest since April, 1937. The Board's department store sales adjusted index rose to 96 in December, seven points higher than a year earlier and the highest since 1931.

Last year's national income is estimated at \$68,500,000,000, compared with \$63,993,000,000 in 1938, \$71,853,000,000 in 1937, \$65,226,000,000 in 1936, the depression low of \$40,089,000,000 in 1932, and the record high of \$82,691,000,000 in 1929. Farm cash income, including that derived from Government payments, did not rise in as great proportion last year, totaling \$8,300,000,000 in comparison with \$8,109,000,000 in 1938, \$8,988,000,000 in 1937, \$7,944,000,000 in 1936, \$4,328,000,000 in 1932, and \$10,479,000,000 in 1929.

The Reserve Board's adjusted index of factory employment rose to 103 last November, 10 points higher than a year earlier, and the highest of any month since November, 1937. The average for the 11 months of last year was 96, compared with 90 in 1938, 109 in 1937, and 106 in 1929. Figures of the number actually employed in the final months of 1939 were not very different from the 1929 average, but the number unemployed in November last was as high as 8,511,000 compared with an average of only 429,000 in 1929. The comparison is explainable by the 8% increase in the population in the past 10 years. But it is indicative of the fact that business activity must rise to a level considerably higher than 1929 before we can expect to have anywhere near full employment and emerge from our economic difficulties.

The amount of new capital acquired by industry last year from the sale of new securities was the smallest since 1934, totaling only \$371,249,537, compared with \$871,998,950 in 1938 and \$1,225,012,213 in 1937. It is expected that a large increase in the flotation of securities for new capital purposes must attend any substantial recovery, and how deficient the 1939 total really was is only revealed when placed against a year like 1929, when such issues aggregated no less than \$8,639,439,560. That the Federal Government has not been similarly hesitant about raising new capital, or, in this case more appropriately new indebtedness, is only too well known and quite evident from the trend of the

United States debt. In 1939 there was an increase in the gross debt, less balance in the general fund, of \$3,110,789,729 last year and \$2,049,054,777 in 1938. The reason for the increase is plainly enough shown by the budget deficits of recent years; in the fiscal year ended June 30 last the deficit amounted to \$3,542,267,954, and for the 1938 fiscal year, \$1,384,000,000. It is now estimated for the current fiscal year ending next June 30 at \$3,932,813,641, and for the one following at \$2,176,231,570. Such a record, to say the least, is not inspiring to business. But it is to be hoped that Congress will show a continuance of the spirit which persuaded it to discard last year's spending-lending bill, which was not the least of the factors which provided business with needed confidence.

The huge export excesses of the past two years were to a considerable extent responsible for the record influx of gold into the country during the past year. But a more important factor was the heavy capital movement to this country, which in recent years has resulted from the anticipation and outbreak of warfare in Europe. Last year no less than \$3,573,906,000 gold arrived here, after deducting exports, by far the largest for a single year on record, and in 1938, \$1,973,570,000 of the metal arrived. The country at the end of 1939 had gold stocks valued at \$17,643,449,666, estimated to equal around 60% of the world's supply used for monetary purposes. Aside from other dangers associated with the acquisition of this vast hoard, it was largely responsible for the tremendous rise in excess reserves which occurred last year. It was dangerous enough at the beginning of the year, when the excess was in the three billions, but far worse when it touched no less than \$5,534,000,000 last October. The elements of danger involved extend even beyond the inflationary. And the prospect of war induced sales abroad for more of the metal should be judged with equanimity concerning the advantages to this Nation.

Labor disturbances were a serious obstacle to business last year. The automobile industry was especially harassed, General Motors, as a result of jurisdictional jealousy of rival unions, suffering a minor interference with its operations in June, and a major interruption in July and early August. Chrysler was closed down nearly all of October and November, in what was believed to be the longest labor dispute in the history of the automobile industry. Probably even more detrimental to the economy was the bituminous coal strike, in which virtually the entire industry was brought to a standstill from the beginning of April to the middle of May. The welfare of the entire Nation was threatened, finally, when serious coal shortages commenced to develop, particularly in New York City.

Even relief workers last year sought to exert pressure against their employer, who in this case was the Federal Government, through the strike medium, although the implications in this instance were more political than economic. It was start-

ling to the entire country when, on July 7, building workers on the Work Projects Administration projects in New York City and elsewhere were called out by American Federation of Labor locals in protest against reduced wage rates ordered by Congress. For here was a subsidized minority complaining of the price paid for "made work." In principle, such a movement contained a dangerous threat to the entire political system. The movement, however, never reached large proportions, for while as many of 77,627 workers were reported out at one time by Washington officials, the number represented only a small fraction of the 2,400,000 persons employed by the WPA. Popular feeling was unsympathetic, and the movement died down in a little more than a week.

Labor Department statistics reveal that in the first nine months of 1939 strikes started involving 971,191 workers, nearly 50% more than the entire year 1938, when strikes involved 688,376 workers. Man-days idle in the three quarters of 1939 totaled 13,765,522 compared with 9,148,273 in all of 1938. And it is to be remembered that the Chrysler strike involving, before it ended, from 50,000 to 60,000 and lasting two months, occurred in the last quarter of the year. The number of strikes which started in the nine months of 1939, totaling 1,801, compares more favorably with the 2,772 strikes that started in 1938, than do the other strike statistics.

The bituminous coal strike, which started April 3, initially involved about 320,000 men and ultimately 340,000, or about 95% of the industry. It came about because negotiators had not succeeded in reaching an agreement to replace the labor contract for soft coal miners in the Appalachian area which expired March 31, and continued until mid-May. The repercussions were widespread, for available supplies of the fuel were running low in many places. In New York City the situation was becoming particularly serious and continued operation of the transit system was threatened; in fact, transit operations had to be curtailed 25% when the situation started to become acute. Under the agreement which the operators and John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers entered into, it was stipulated that new miners had to become members of the U. M. W. This was important to the union leaders, who resented efforts of the A. F. of L.'s Progressive Miners of America to invade the coal fields.

The strike in the plants of the Chrysler Corp., which started Oct. 9, initially involved 16,000 men, and before its conclusion, 54 days later, 50,000 or 60,000 workers were on strike. The countless number made idle in other shops as a direct result of the Chrysler standstill was doubtless enormous. The strike started as a "slow-down," a worthy offspring of the ill-conceived "sit-down." With workers handling only every other car on the assembly line, the company had no choice but to cease operations. The settlement concluded provided for a wage increase of approximately \$6,000,000 a year, in the aggregate; it is estimated that wages lost by

Chrysler men alone in the idle period amounted to no less than \$15,000,000.

General Motors Corp. was harried by the rivalry of the two factions in the United Automobile Workers, first by the A. F. of L. group in June, and then in July by the Congress of Industrial Organizations union. The strike called by the A. F. of L. affiliate June 8 was almost entirely ineffective; in three of the four plants involved only 1% or 2% of the workers responded, and in the other, where about 10% walked out, only a temporary shut-down was necessitated. It was called off June 14 when, according to the union, the company agreed to recognize it as a bargaining agent.

The walk-out initiated by the C. I. O.-U. A. W. on July 5 was a different affair, however. It was aimed only at production on 1940 models and started with 7,500 tool and die workers. Before an agreement was reached, Aug. 4, 150,000 production workers had been made idle. Ostensibly it was occasioned by union demands for higher wages, which in the final settlement were not granted. The accepted cause, however, was the contention between the two labor organizations for power over General Motors workers. The company was placed in the disturbing position of not knowing which union it ought to deal with, and its request to the National Labor Relations Board to determine which should have bargaining rights was said by the Board to be receiving "routine attention." The request at least set a precedent, for previous NLRB rulings had limited such petitions to organized labor. Under the settlement reached the management agreed to recognize the U. A. W.-C. I. O. grievance committees in plants where no other union claimed bargaining rights. Pending settlement of rival union claims, collective bargaining was to be frozen.

Law and order were belatedly upheld by the United States Supreme Court in three decisions rendered Feb. 27 declaring sit-down strikes unlawful and invalidating orders of the NLRB that sit-down strikers be reinstated by their employers. The cases concerned dated back as far as 1937. It was considered that the rulings would mark the end of this type of illegal coercion, and some evidence that this was the case was immediately produced when 400 workers staging a sit-down at the South Bend, Ind., plant of the Bendix Corp. left the building directly after the high tribunal had announced its decision. It was coincidental that the same plant was the scene of the first major sit-down in the United States in 1936.

Another important ruling handed down by the court last year was contained in two decisions announced by the justices, March 27, holding that a State may tax the income of an employee of the Federal Government, and that the Federal Government may, in turn, tax the income of a State employee. At the time these precedent-making rulings were being rendered, Congress was completing passage of the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939, providing for such reciprocal taxation, but specifying that

such taxation should not be retroactive. Legal precedents of nearly 100 years' standing were reversed by the ruling, which permits a more just distribution of the tax burden.

But to return to the paramount development of the year:

The war in Europe, which started with the German invasion of Poland, Sept. 1, climaxed a period of increasing political tension on the Continent, dating back to the occupation of the Rhineland and inauguration of the German rearmament program, shortly after the accession of Herr Hitler to leadership in the Reich in 1933. There is no need to detail the events which followed upon other events in the years preceding 1939; most of them were so shocking as to make an ineradicable impression nearly everywhere. But despite the occurrences of the past few years and of early 1939, which cast such long shadows on the course of future European history, the actual commencement of warfare came as a distinct shock on all sides. Everyone had become, by September, 1939, accustomed to unresisted acts of aggression against weaker nations, and had come to consider that another would probably be treated as preceding ones. It was perfectly apparent also that the memory of the physical horrors and terrific economic cost, as well as the utter futility of the 1914-18 debacle, had hardly had time to be eradicated from men's minds, and it was inconceivable that such recollections could be so utterly disregarded by the Powers who held conflicting opinions as to the rights of one nation or another.

Even casual contemplation of the economic positions held by the large European nations indicated that only fear of national extinction or severe economic degradation should possibly persuade them to launch themselves into another major war. But if so, such a dread must have made itself felt last September.

From the beginning of last year events occurred in Europe with such frequency as to allow only brief breathing spells to the world markets. The Spanish civil war was about ended with the fall of Barcelona at the close of January, and came to its final conclusion March 29. Even before it was ended, however, Germany on March 14 and 15 occupied Bohemia and Moravia and made a "protectorate" of Slovakia; Ruthenia went to Hungary, thus completing the liquidation of the former Czechoslovak State. The episode served a severe stock to international confidence and resulted in Great Britain canceling impending trade talks with Germany and calling her Ambassador home from Berlin. The French also recalled their Ambassador, and Premier Daladier asked and received extraordinary powers to make an immense workshop of France. He took occasion to serve notice to possible aggressors that France would not be tricked or intimidated into giving up an inch of its territory. Also in March the Reich "persuaded" Lithuania to return the city of Memel to Germany. Details concerning the arguments used were not announced.

As early as March the Danzig Corridor question became a point of active concern, and on March 29 Germany and Poland entered into diplomatic conversations on the problem, according to reports.

Interest in the German-Polish question, however, was suspended for a time by the invasion and annexation of Albania by the Italians in April. The action had broader implications in that it suggested joint action by the axis partners in the Balkans.

In May, apprehension over the European situation declined somewhat, but was renewed toward the end of June and continued to cast a cloud over the world's markets all summer. On Aug. 20 and 21 came the announcements of the Russo-German trade and non-aggression pacts, and it became apparent that little hope remained for peace. The gravity of the situation was further disclosed when on Aug. 25 the British withdrew official support from the pound sterling, on the 28th introduced regulations governing holdings of nationals in foreign securities, and on the 29th Parliament voted extraordinary powers to the Cabinet. The invasion of Poland by German troops on Sept. 1 was followed by declarations of war on Germany by England and France, Sept. 3. The conquest of Poland by the Germans and the division of her territory between the Germans and Russians was an accomplished fact before the month was over. When the German conquest was virtually completed the Russians sent an army of occupation into the country from the east, Sept. 17. Very little fighting developed on the Franco-German border, apparently because an attack by either side against the strong defenses of the other must result in terrific losses by the attacking party. The conflict developed, therefore, into an economic siege of Germany which the latter boasted she could withstand indefinitely, having Russia as a source of needed supplies.

Russia, taking advantage of the general conflict, proceeded in October to exert pressure on the small Baltic countries, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which resulted in their granting Russia military bases in their territory. Similar pressure brought against Finland was resisted and resulted in Russia attempting an invasion of that country in November, so far unsuccessfully. The Russian action against Finland not only had the effect of immediately extending the territory involved in combat, but furnished grounds for suspecting that hostilities might later be carried against the Balkan countries.

However, the year's important news was not confined to that from abroad.

The Congress, which convened on Jan. 3, 1939, and adjourned about seven months later, conducted itself with a greater degree of deliberation and independence than has been evidenced by that body since Mr. Roosevelt took up residence at the White House. In this respect it carried on from where the Seventy-fifth Congress left off, but with added courage, derived from the anti-New Deal successes at the polls in November, 1938.

In the opening month of the year the Congress gave indication of its attitude by cutting \$150,000,000 from the relief appropriation bill covering the period Feb. 1 to June 30, 1939. It softened its tone somewhat before the last word was said on the subject, and in response to President Roosevelt's plea for the restoration of the \$150,000,000 deducted, restored \$100,000,000. As to \$50,000,000, however, the legislators were recalcitrant.

Probably the severest blow dealt the Administration, and a most laudable one, was the complete defeat of the proposal to expend over a seven-year period \$3,860,000,000 on "self-liquidating" projects. This was the first "pump-priming" measure to be defeated since President Roosevelt took office, and perhaps foreshadows a return to sanity in Government spending. Another setback to the Administration's prestige came with the defeat of the Neutrality Act, which Congress refused to pass at the regular session. The Rooseveltian forces later, however, had the satisfaction of seeing the law enacted at the special session, in the autumn.

A Government reorganization measure was passed in 1939, but minus the objectionable features of the bill which was rightly defeated a year earlier.

Tax revision was undertaken with a view to removing some of the business deterrents in the existing law. The result was the rescinding, as of Dec. 31, 1939, of the small remaining tax on undistributed corporate income of companies earning over \$25,000 a year, left in the law passed in 1938, which reduced the tax to rather harmless proportions; in place of the surplus tax a flat 18% levy was imposed on corporation income. The capital stock tax law was also revised. Of further benefit to business was the postponement until 1943 of the advance in the social security tax. The existing law had provided for an increase in the rate from 1% to 1½% Jan. 1, 1940, and further increases in subsequent years starting with 2% in 1943. As revised, the rates originally fixed for the years starting with 1943 remain unchanged, but the 1% rate stays in effect from Jan. 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1942.

A precedent of long standing in taxation concepts was set aside when both Congress and the United States Supreme Court acted in favor of reciprocal taxation of Federal and State employees. Congress approved a bill providing for such taxation, but specified it should not be applied retroactively.

A recess study of tax revision was undertaken in accordance with a House resolution. It was conducted by that body's Ways and Means Committee.

The ideal of social security, with its tremendous mass appeal, has been exploited on a grand scale in recent years by persons and groups who, perhaps sincerely, have attempted to force impossible old-age pension systems through the Federal and State Legislatures, and have, in fact, succeeded in their aim in one or two States. The concept meets with such popularity among a large number, either unable or unwilling to recognize the fallacies and dangers of the propositions, that in recent years such groups

have acquired considerable political influence. In such circumstances it is noteworthy that the House killed a bill embodying the well-advertised Townsend plan by a vote of three to one. Nevertheless, that such a scheme actually found as many as 97 Representatives willing to vote for it does not redound to the credit of that body.

The Hatch bill, which was passed in the latter days of the regular session, was designed to remove politics from relief and to remove the power of patronage from political activities. The measure was inspired by the revelations of political use of WPA funds in the 1938 elections. President Roosevelt declared himself in favor of the objectives of the law but did not lend it any active support. It was believed enactment of this legislation would lessen Mr. Roosevelt's hold on the 1940 Democratic National Convention by preventing members of the Federal patronage machine from being delegates to national party conventions.

The Smith resolution passed by the House in July, providing for a sweeping investigation of the activities of the NLRB, has already uncovered sufficient facts to prove that revision of the National Labor Relations Act is very necessary.

The neutrality law amendments which were passed by the special session of Congress, called into session Sept. 21, after the commencement of warfare in Europe, provided occasion for a long debate in the Senate, where nearly all concerned were in favor of the objectives of such legislation—keeping the country out of Europe's wars—but were disagreed upon the best means of accomplishing it. The President in the end had his way, and the arms embargo was lifted. The law and proclamation issued under it provided for the sale of arms and munitions to belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis; American ships were banned from calling at ports in the combat area, as defined by the President. Travel by Americans in such zones and on ships of warring nations was stringently restricted; loans to belligerents were banned. The law is far-reaching in its economic aspects, and one can only hope that it may succeed in its purposes. It instantly created a problem for American ship owners and their employees, as well as for neutrals included in the "combat zones" who are dependent on our ships for the carrying on of their commerce. The law will undoubtedly create many more problems, both domestic and international, before hostilities cease on the European continent.

The gold sterilization fund and dollar devaluation powers of the President were allowed to lapse June 30, 1939, when Congress balked at extending them; however, on July 6 they were extended to June 30, 1941.

Although the 1939 Congress refused to pass the tremendous lending-spending bill, already referred to, it nevertheless will go down in history as having passed the largest volume of peace-time appropriations to date, estimated at about \$13,000,000,000. Included in the total are \$2,000,000,000 of defense

appropriations and \$1,775,000,000 for relief. A glimmering of sanity was disclosed in the midst of the huge spending orgy when provision was made in the relief appropriation law for a 30-day vacation for "career men" on the WPA—those on the rolls for 18 months or longer—as well as for more hours of work per man without a proportionate increase in wages. It was this that brought on the short-lived strike of WPA workers, which fortunately failed to influence the decision of Congress.

Apart from its willingness to approve a tremendous deficit, Congress may be said to have conducted itself more approbriously last year than in many a day.

The stock market in 1939, as measured by the New York "Times" averages of 50 stocks (25 rails and 25 industrials) listed on the New York Stock Exchange, had a net change over the year of no more than 1.49 points. At the year's close the index stood at 110.00 compared with 108.51 at the end of 1938. Regardless of the proximity of the year-end figures, however, the year saw wide fluctuations in values, which fact is more apparent from the range for the year, which shows that from a low of 84.79, April 11, the averages rose to a high of 114.27, Sept. 13. Although for the entire year a small gain is shown in the averages, at the end of each of the first eight months the averages were lower than at the end of 1938. In fact, at the end of August the net loss for the year to then amounted to 12.06 points. The war rise in September jumped values up 16.28 points, entirely wiping out the accumulated loss for the first eight months and leaving a plus balance of 4.22 points. While October and November saw 6.39 points erased from the averages, a rise of 3.66 points in the final month enabled the year to end with a meager net gain.

Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange in 1939 dropped to only 262,069,599 shares, the smallest of any year since 1923; and if it had not been for the interest in stocks, stimulated by the outbreak of war, it is safe to say that the year's total volume might not have exceeded even that of 1923. It was the third successive year that volume of sales declined, and the total compared with 297,466,722 shares in 1938; 409,464,570 shares in 1937, and 496,046,869 shares in 1936. Compared with the record volume of transactions recorded in 1929, last year's total was less than 25% as great.

Similarly the volume of stock transactions on the New York Curb Exchange dropped to 45,729,888 shares, the smallest since 1925. Here, too, the figures have dropped steadily since 1936. In 1938 the total was 49,640,238 shares; in 1937, 104,178,804 shares, and in 1936, 134,843,049 shares.

The weakness which prevailed generally in stock prices during the first half-year was largely attributable to the poorer than expected trade reports. Instead of the generally anticipated improvement, business slowed down for the first five months of the year, and the Federal Reserve adjusted index of industrial production, which was at 104 in Decem-

ber, 1938, was only 92 in April and May, 1939. In addition to the state of business, the market was beset almost constantly with apprehension over the political situation in Europe. One situation seemed hardly to drop into the background when another, more serious, would arise. There was the fall of Barcelona in January, the Czechoslovakian coup and Memel in March, Albania in April, and Danzig and the Corridor all summer, climaxed by the Russo-German pacts in August and the invasion of Poland on the first of September.

Fear of a recurrence of the 1914-18 World War experience of the dumping of American securities on the markets by the belligerents was largely removed by the British action of Aug. 28 prohibiting dealings in and requiring registration of holdings of American securities by English nationals.

The speculative furor which took hold in the stock market and elsewhere in September was predicated on the expectation that war in Europe would mean greater demand abroad for American products. The replenishing and expanding of inventories which resulted from similar anticipations of business men exercised an immediate influence on trade indexes which, in turn, lent additional stimulus to the stock market.

The 1939 and 1938 closing prices of certain New York Stock Exchange stocks which follow give some idea of the trend in different industries: Allied Chemical & Dye closed in 1939 at 176½ compared with 193 at the end of 1938; American Car & Foundry closed last year at 31¾ compared with 34⅛ a year earlier; American Smelting & Refining, 50¾ as against 51¾ in 1938; American Telephone & Telegraph, 170⅞ compared with 150; Chrysler, 89½ compared with 83; Consolidated Edison, 30⅝ compared with 31¼; Curtis-Wright, 10⅞ compared with 7⅞; Douglas Aircraft, 82¼ compared with 79⅞; du Pont, 182 compared with 154½; General Motors, 54½ compared with 50; International Harvester, 61 compared with 60¼; Johns-Manville, 72¼ compared with 105; Loew's, 35⅞ compared with 54⅞; Norfolk & Western, 214½ compared with 189; Sears, Roebuck & Co., 85⅞ compared with 73¼; Standard Oil of New Jersey, 43⅞ compared with 53⅞; United States Steel, 66⅞ compared with 69⅞, and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing, 116¾ compared with 119½.

The bond market was carried to new heights in 1939, and the outbreak of war in Europe proved only a temporary deterrent to the generally buoyant tendency. The ease of bond rates was a reflection of the large volume of idle funds in this country seeking investment. With net gold imports of \$3,573,906,000 in the year, by far the largest on record, excess reserves of the member banks rose to several new peaks, the highest being reached Oct. 25 when the excess amounted to \$5,534,000,000. At the beginning of the year excess reserves were less than \$3,500,000,000, and at that level were feared to be unmanageable in event of emergency.

Moody's compilation of bond prices, based on average yields, established record highs in the high-grade classifications during 1939; the year's peaks, up to September, in the three corporate classifications were recorded in July and August, and in the United States Government group in June. The sharp setback in September changed the situation so

abruptly that in all but the railroad group new lows for the year were established before the month was out. The reversal in Governments was so sharp that prices dropped below their 1938 lows, notwithstanding strong support from official sources. Subsequent recovery, however, brought prices at the year-end to nearly the best levels of the year, and utilities and industrials actually touched new peaks in December, at which figures they closed the year.

The volume of bond trading on the New York Stock Exchange rose to \$2,046,083,000 in 1939, slightly greater than the exceptionally small amount traded in 1938, but substantially under other recent years. In 1937 the volume totaled \$2,792,531,000, and in 1936, \$3,576,874,000. Trading in Governments on the Exchange rose considerably from the low 1938 figure, but was not up to 1937. In that group a total of \$311,132,000 was transacted last year in comparison with \$127,366,000 in 1938 and \$348,644,000 in 1937.

Bond transactions on the New York Curb Exchange last year aggregated \$444,497,000, compared with \$366,984,000 in 1938 and \$442,361,000 in 1937.

The commodity price decline which started in the spring of 1937 was checked in 1939, directly after the commencement of hostilities in Europe. Measured by the index of the Department of Labor, the low for the period was touched in the week ended Aug. 19, 1939, when the average of the 813 commodities dropped to 74.6% of the 1926 level. In the week ended Sept. 23 this generally slow-moving index had risen to 79.5, which turned out to be the high for the year. A minor decline which set in, in the closing months of the year, brought the index down to 78.7 in the week ended Dec. 16, but at the year's end the figure was up again to 79.4.

The trend as recorded by Moody's index of 15 actively traded commodities, which is naturally a more volatile measuring device, indicated that the lowest point after the start of the decline in 1937 was reached in June, 1938, at 130.1, down nearly 100 points from the 1937 high of 228.1. According to this index, prices were up to 143.6 at the opening of 1939 and receded to the year's low of 138.4 on Aug. 15. The sharp upward movement that then took place is in this index more graphically revealed than in the Labor Department's, for by Sept. 22 it had risen to 172.8, which figure became the peak for 1939. When the year closed this index stood at 168.8.

It is evident from these records that an important reversal of trend in commodity prices, in general, coincided with the commencement of war in Europe. The fact can be more effectively demonstrated by examining the figures somewhat more closely. For although the lows for the year in both indexes were established in August, it was only after the actual invasion of Poland on Sept. 1 that the real rise occurred. Thus, the Labor Department's index stood at 74.8 in the week ended Aug. 26; 75.3, Sept. 2, and 78.4, Sept. 9. Moody's rose from 140.3 Aug. 31 to 146.9 Sept. 1; it was up to 169.1 Sept. 7, and, as already stated, reached its peak of 172.8 Sept. 22.

At the time it was impossible to say to how dangerous a degree the upward movement might be carried, for after watching the rapid chalking up of prices in the first week of September it was difficult to view the facts in a realistic way. Many speculators were seemingly convinced that war

orders would overnight inundate domestic exporters, and that similarly foreign shippers would find themselves unable to supply their foreign markets. A dampening effect was produced by the realization that revision of the Neutrality Act was necessary before any war materials could be shipped to belligerents. In spite of its being widely anticipated that this would shortly be done assurance was lacking; after all, Congress had refused to pass such an amendment as recently as August.

The unjustified rise in the price of sugar, of which huge world surpluses exist, influenced by the fears of home consumers recalling their experiences of the last war, when shortages developed, was stymied by the action of President Roosevelt on Sept. 11 temporarily suspending sugar import and domestic marketing quotas. At the same time the Department of Agriculture called attention to the fact that no actual shortage of sugar stocks exists. On Dec. 26 President Roosevelt proclaimed reestablishment of the sugar quota system as of the first of the new year, explaining that the conditions which prompted their suspension had disappeared.

As time passed, and more and more evidence accumulated that war orders were not only not being received in great volume, but that the belligerents who were in a position to buy in our markets did not have the same need for our products as in 1915 and 1916, and in addition intended to bend every effort to buy mostly within their own empires where the exchange problem was not so important a factor, a degree of sobriety was induced.

Wheat prices received an additional stimulus in the fall of 1939 from the reports of weather conditions in the greater part of the winter wheat belt. The indications were, and they were borne out by the first official report of the newly-planted crop issued by the Government Dec. 21, that fall seeding had been delayed and to some extent suspended on account of a moisture shortage described by the Department of Agriculture as "acute beyond precedent." Seedings in wide areas were reported to have been made in such dry soil that germination and rooting had been seriously impaired. The statistics derived from these facts showed that the condition of the crop as of Dec. 1 was only 55% of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 80% for the date. It was the lowest condition figure ever reported for Dec. 1, and furthermore markedly lower than the previous low of 69% as of that date in 1932. The facts pointed to a crop of about 399,000,000 bushels for harvest in 1940, according to the rough calculations possible at so early a date, the Department reported. The 10-year average crop of winter wheat has amounted to 546,396,000 bushels. It was not until the end of December that heavy snows commenced to relieve the situation.

The trend of last year's wheat market was largely determined by receipt of news from Europe concerning the outlook for large-scale hostilities. Such reports as the German acquisitions of Czechoslovakia and Memel in March, and the Italian seizure of Albania in April, and threatened hostilities over Danzig culminating in the Russo-German pacts in August, were bullish factors which induced traders to discount the tremendous world supplies. From time to time signs of continuing peace in face of these circumstances dampened enthusiasm for the rise. After the start of war, consideration was lent to its possible duration and severity. The Russian

attack on Finland in December gave substance to the conclusion that the area involved would be wider than previously indicated and might even extend to the wheat-producing sections of Eastern Europe. This and the poor outlook for next year's domestic crop sent prices to their peaks in the closing month.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, May wheat, which opened the year at 69 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.-69 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., fluctuated rather narrowly until its month of maturity, when it rose from 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., largely on the strength of drought fears, which were dissipated in June. July wheat, which opened the year at about the same level as the May option, touched a peak of 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in June and then receded to its lowest level of the year, 62 $\frac{5}{8}$ c., on the last day it was traded, July 22. The September option found its low of 60 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. also in July, but before it expired in the latter part of September it had ascended to 88 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. The December option, which had reached a similar level in September, rose to \$1.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the closing month. The new May option touched its peak of \$1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dec. 19, and closed the year at \$1.04-\$1.04 $\frac{1}{8}$, about 35c. higher than the old May contract had opened the year.

Corn did not show any such appreciation as wheat, but closed the year higher than it opened. The May option for corn at the opening in January was 53c.-52 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and at the year's close the May, 1940, contract was 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.-58 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

Oats rose substantially during 1939, opening the year at 30 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. for the May contract and closing the year at 39 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.-39 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for the new May option.

Crop estimating by the Department of Agriculture during 1939 was a fairly accurate endeavor. The initial winter wheat estimate, based on April 1 conditions, of 549,219,000 bushels, compared with a harvest estimated in December of 563,431,000 bushels. Prospects declined somewhat during April and May, and the June 1 forecast placed the crop at 523,431,000 bushels. Better weather conditions in succeeding months brought the estimate up again, however, to 537,767,000 bushels on July 1 and 550,710,000 bushels on Aug. 1. The spring wheat estimate of July 1, the first issued (except that in its June 1 crop report the Department stated that the early outlook was for a crop between 145,000,000 and 170,000,000 bushels), placed the crop at 178,888,000 bushels, which figure was increased in succeeding monthly estimates until in the Oct. 1 report it was placed at 188,735,000 bushels. Production of all wheat in 1939 was reported by the Agriculture Department in December as amounting to 754,971,000 bushels, compared with the bumper output in 1938 of 931,702,000 bushels, and the 10-year average of 752,952,000 bushels. Annual domestic disappearance and exports have averaged about 685,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels, respectively, in recent years.

Last year's corn harvest was particularly close to earliest expectations; the final figure of 2,619,137,000 bushels compares with the July 1 forecast of 2,570,795,000 bushels; the lowest estimate was that of Aug. 1 of 2,459,888,000 bushels, and the highest was less than the final results. The harvest compares with one of 2,562,197,000 bushels in 1938 and a 10-year average of 2,309,674,000 bushels.

Oats produced in 1939 aggregated 937,215,000 bushels, compared with 1,068,431,000 bushels in 1938 and a 10-year average of 1,049,300,000 bushels.

Cotton prices during 1939 were influenced upward by the almost constant scarcity of available supplies

in commercial channels resulting from the withdrawal of large quantities by the Government loan program; they were also stimulated by the export subsidy program approved by Congress in June, and were not adversely affected by the commencement of warfare in Europe because of the simultaneous enlargement of demand of domestic mills; in November and December sharp rises in foreign markets assisted the upward tendency, and the year's high was reached in the closing month.

Middling upland spot cotton ($\frac{7}{8}$ -inch) on the New York Cotton Exchange opened the year at 8.94c., and on the last trading day, Dec. 29, was up to 11.36c. Its low for the year was established in the early part of January, when it dropped to 8.78c., and from March to July each month saw a new high reached; the highest quotation for the year was that of Dec. 16, when 11.40c. was recorded.

The cotton crop produced in 1939 totaled 11,792,000 bales, a little more than 2,000,000 bales under the average, but not reduced greatly from the 1938 crop of 11,943,000 bales. Previous estimates of the crop ranged from as low as 11,412,000 bales, as of Aug. 1, to 12,380,000 bales on the basis of Sept. 1 conditions.

Domestic consumption of cotton was at a substantial level all through 1939, but particularly in the months commencing with August; November's consumption rose to 718,721 bales, the highest since April, 1937; at that time mill operations were at a very high level, an all-time record consumption figure having been chalked up in March, 1937, of 776,942 bales. Consumption last year reached 7,331,131 bales, compared with 5,905,355 bales in 1938 and 7,418,721 bales in 1937.

Exports of raw cotton in the first seven months of 1939 were at a very low rate by comparison with other years; in this respect they were similar to the figures recorded in the latter part of 1938, when shipments dropped to the smallest amounts in many years. A reversal of the trend occurred in August with the introduction of Government subsidies, foreign credits, barter arrangements, &c., and in September and October exports rose to considerable heights, reaching 917,327 bales in October; there was a sharp drop in November to 597,565 bales, but in December shipments were up to 831,712 bales. The year's total amounted to 4,816,941 bales compared with the 1938 total of 4,555,104 bales; in 1937 exports totaled 6,000,132 bales, and in 1936, 5,613,733 bales.

Non-ferrous metal prices spurted after the commencement of hostilities abroad; copper and lead maintained their gains and closed the year at their highs, but tin, after rising from 49.75c. Aug. 31 to 75c. (nominal) Sept. 11, reacted to close the year at 49.50c. Spelter managed to hold the high level it reached in September 6.89c., until Dec. 1, after which a decline set in which left it at 6.14c. at the close of the year. Copper (Lake, New York) opened the year at 11.375c., dropped to 10.00c. in May, and rose to 12.125c. in September and 12.50c. in October, at which level it closed the year. Spelter, which was quoted at 4.89c. in January, was, as already stated, at 6.14c. at the end of December. Lead ranged between 4.75c. and 4.85c. for the first six months of 1939, but an upward movement which started in July carried the price to 5.50c. in September, at which figure it remained for the balance of the year. The opening price of tin, 46.50c., Jan. 3, and the clos-

ing price, 49.50c., Dec. 29, hardly suggest the sharp rise the price had in September.

The impetus lent to American industry by the commencement of hostilities in Europe was especially marked in the steel industry. Here operations rose from 63% of mill capacity in the week preceding the outbreak of war to 94.4% just three months later. The sharp increase in rate of operations was attributable to the active demand which arose from domestic users, many of whom had been delaying their purchases because of the price uncertainty. Buyers were inclined to order beyond their actual requirements because of the anticipation of war orders from Europe. The backlog of steel orders at the year-end, while smaller than it had been a little earlier, was still substantial. As previously mentioned, the steel inventories of users of the metal rose 22% from Sept. 1 to the end of the year.

It is significant that, despite the greater activity, prices of finished steel were lower at the end of 1939 than at the beginning. The fact is even more notable considering that costs of basic materials did increase. Pig iron rose from its low for the year, \$20.61 a ton, the price prevailing during the first eight and a half months of the year, was marked up to \$22.61 Sept. 19, which price was still in effect at the end of the year. Scrap steel which was as low as \$14.08 a ton May 16, was at \$22.50 Oct. 3, the highest since 1923, and closed the year at \$17.67, compared with \$14.92 a year earlier.

Associated with the fact that finished steel prices closed the year at 2.26c. per pound, compared with 2.286c. a year previous (the year's low was 2.236c. May 16), was the attitude of the Administration in Washington, which opposes higher prices for steel on the ground that price is a chief factor in demand. It is axiomatic, however, that the prince and pauper industries, of which steel is the classic example, must have large enough profits in good times to cover the heavy deficits inevitable in depressions.

For the first six months of last year operations in the steel industry ranged between 45.4% and 56.1%, after starting the year at 50.7%. After the Independence Day shutdown week an expansion started which increased the rate gradually but steadily from 49.7% in the week starting July 10 to 63% in the week beginning Aug. 28. The first week after Labor Day, however, found operations up to 70.2%, from which point they rose almost weekly to 94.4% in the week starting Nov. 27; operations remained at 90% or better until the closing week of the year, when, due to customary shutdowns, the rate declined to 73.7%. At the opening of 1940 the rate had rebounded to 85.7%.

Production of steel ingots in 1939 aggregated 45,768,899 gross tons, compared with only 27,742,225 tons in 1938 and the estimated capacity output of 71,191,994 tons. Last year's tonnage was not up to the 1937 production of 49,502,907 tons, or the 1936 figure of 46,807,780 tons. Shipments of finished steel by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. totaled 10,652,150 tons last year, compared with 6,655,749 tons in 1938, 12,748,354 tons in 1937, and 10,784,273 tons in 1936.

Pig iron production rose even more sharply last year, totaling 31,533,370 gross tons, in comparison with 18,782,236 tons in the year before; in 1937, 36,611,317 tons were produced, and in 1936, 30,618,797 tons.

The railroads in 1939 participated in the general pick-up in business and in the sharp rise in the fall. Car loadings in every month were above the level of the corresponding month of the previous year, and in November rose to the highest for that month since 1930. December's weekly figures were above the corresponding weeks in the two years preceding, but except for the week ended Dec. 23 were under 1936. In the week excepted, the number of cars was greater than in any corresponding week in a decade; however, some of the corresponding weekly periods included Christmas, and so are not strictly comparable. Freight loadings in the year totaled 34,102,759 cars, compared with 30,457,088 cars in 1938 and 37,670,464 cars in 1937.

The heavier traffic was naturally reflected in the gross and net earnings of the carriers, the monthly reports of which consistently bettered the 1938 results. In October and November the gross returns were the largest for those months since 1930, and the October figure of \$418,934,974 was the greatest of any month since October, 1930. The "Railway Age" has estimated (December figures not available) that net earnings in the last third of 1939 will be the largest since 1929. However, the net income for last year, estimated at \$95,000,000 by the Bureau of Railway Economics, is a long call from the comparable figure for 1929 of \$896,807,000; in 1934 a deficit of \$16,887,000 resulted.

The better traffic resulted in a greater demand for equipment, and at the same time put the roads in a better position to afford it, with the result that at the year-end many equipment manufacturers were reported to have the largest backlog of orders since the end of 1936. However, in the year more equipment was retired than replaced, continuing the trend in effect since 1925.

Construction contracts awarded in 1939 totaled \$3,550,543,000 in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, according to the records of the F. W. Dodge Corp., compared with \$3,196,928,000 in 1938 and \$2,913,060,000 in 1937. The 1939 figures were the largest of any year since 1930. The marked expansion in construction activity in the latter part of 1938 continued during 1939, although the figures for the last three months did not come up to the level of the same months of the year before. In eight months of the year the value of awards exceeded the corresponding months of 1938.

It is notable that in large part the increases were due last year to larger private operations and were, in fact, somewhat offset by reduced public construction in some classifications. Contracts awarded for new residential buildings topped 1938 by more than \$348,000,000, of which \$244,000,000 was in private and \$104,000,000 in public construction. The volume of contracts for residential buildings exceeded that for non-residential buildings for the first time since 1928. Non-residential awards dropped below 1938 because of a reduction of \$156,000,000 in public construction, although the private volume increased \$49,000,000.

Residential building in 1939 rose to \$1,334,272,000 from \$985,787,000 in 1938 and \$905,292,800 in 1937. The depression low point was reached in 1934, when this type of construction totaled only \$248,840,100.

Automobile production in the United States and Canada combined totaled 3,732,374 units in 1939, an increase of 40% over the small 1938 total of 2,655,171 units, but 25% under the 1937 output of

5,016,437 units. In viewing the figures, consideration must be given to the fact that operations at the Chrysler plants were at a standstill during most of October and November due to labor troubles, previously described. December's output rose to 469,002 units, compared with 367,538 units in November; 406,960 units were produced in December, 1938, compared with 390,405 units in November of that year.

Truck production, which is included in the total figures, rose to 756,844 units last year, compared with 530,425 units the year before and the all-time peak of 947,502 units produced in 1937.

Production of crude petroleum last year probably reached about 1,265,600,000 barrels, available figures indicate. This is an increase over the 1,214,355,000 barrels produced in 1938, but not up to the peak output of 1,279,160,000 barrels produced in 1937. The war did not appear to have any striking influence on exports, which in the year up to Nov. 30 had an aggregate value of \$348,300,000 in comparison with \$355,400,000 in the same period of 1938.

There was a considerable improvement in the oil industry in the final quarter of the year, which suggested that, from a profit standpoint, the year might equal 1938, which year, however, was much less satisfactory in this respect than 1937. In November, 1939, daily average production of crude petroleum reached 3,729,600 barrels, the highest level in history; the previous record was 3,723,000 barrels average for August, 1937.

Electricity produced for public use in 1939 aggregated about 130,000,000,000 kwh. on the basis of the results for the first 11 months. This is the largest annual output on record, and compares with 114,197,000,000 kwh. in 1938 and 117,791,000,000 kwh. in 1937. In the latter half of the year just concluded the weekly production record was broken many times until in the week ended Dec. 23 a peak of 2,641,458,000 kwh. was established. Until 1939 the largest weekly output was that of Dec. 23, 1938, when 2,362,947,000 kwh. were produced. The annual figures quoted are those of the Federal Power Commission and are not strictly comparable with the weekly figures which are compiled by the Edison Electric Institute.

No high records were broken by the coal industry, which succeeded, however, in considerably bettering its very poor 1938 record in spite of sharply reduced bituminous operations for six weeks in April and May, when a strike tied up operations over a wide area. Output of bituminous coal last year totaled 389,025,000 net tons, compared with 344,630,000 tons in 1938, 442,455,000 tons in 1937, and 534,989,000 tons in 1929. Anthracite coal production aggregated 50,807,000 net tons in comparison with 46,099,000 tons in 1938, 51,856,000 tons in 1937, and 73,828,000 tons in 1929.

On the whole, the statistical record of business in 1939 seems to offer the most promising outlook of many years. We proceed now to our examination of the bank clearings figures for the year, which we believe indicate very accurately the trend of commercial operations.

The aggregate of checks cleared in the principal cities of the country last year was 4% above 1938 but 8.6% below 1937 and 7.3% under 1936. With the exception of those two years, last year's total was in excess of every year since 1931. The aggregate of checks cleared in 1939 was, however, less

than half the amount cleared in 1929 and 1928, from which years the percentage decreases were 58% and 52%, respectively. The drop from a decade ago is in large part the result of diminished speculative interest and resultant smaller trading volume on the New York securities exchanges, demonstrated by another of the tables exhibited in this summary.

The figures for the country outside of New York City are not so greatly influenced by speculative activity, and these showed a rise of 8.5% in comparison with 1938. While showing a 5.4% decrease from 1937, they were slightly higher than 1936. Compared with figures of a decade earlier, they were substantially smaller, but not so markedly as the totals including New York City. Last year's outside New York City total was 45% below 1929 and 43% below 1928. The following tabulation carries the figures for New York City and the country as an entirety for every year since 1905:

YEARLY TOTALS OF BANK CLEARINGS

Year	New York Clearings		Clearings Outside New York		Total Clearings	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
1939	165,913,543,429	+0.5	138,409,614,074	+8.5	304,323,157,503	+4.0
1938	165,155,897,296	-11.6	127,554,968,367	-12.8	292,710,865,663	-12.1
1937	186,739,777,521	-3.5	146,344,564,369	+8.6	333,084,341,890	+1.4
1936	193,548,797,427	+6.6	134,797,031,566	+16.7	328,345,828,993	+10.5
1935	181,551,008,363	+12.4	115,488,335,445	+16.7	297,039,343,808	+13.7
1934	161,506,795,223	+2.6	99,810,074,309	+19.0	261,316,869,532	+8.3
1933	157,413,993,750	-1.7	83,901,416,908	-13.0	241,315,410,658	-6.0
1932	160,138,463,733	-3.2	96,443,778,646	-34.0	256,582,242,429	-37.3
1931	283,270,393,938	-2.2	146,225,839,932	-25.0	429,496,233,920	-24.5
1930	347,109,528,120	-27.3	195,049,961,784	-21.8	542,159,489,904	-25.4
1929	477,242,282,161	+21.8	249,545,564,486	+3.1	726,787,846,647	+14.7
1928	391,727,476,264	+22.0	242,144,679,206	+3.7	633,872,155,470	+14.2
1927	321,234,213,661	+10.6	233,875,528,415	+0.2	555,109,742,076	+6.0
1926	290,354,943,483	+2.4	233,418,828,972	+2.1	523,773,772,455	+2.4
1925	283,619,244,637	+13.5	228,596,560,498	+11.0	512,215,805,135	+12.3
1924	249,868,181,339	+16.8	205,891,161,152	+3.1	455,759,342,491	+10.2
1923	213,996,182,727	-1.8	199,456,248,672	+14.8	413,452,431,399	+5.6
1922	177,900,386,116	+12.1	173,606,925,839	+7.7	351,507,311,955	+10.1
1921	194,331,219,663	-20.0	161,256,972,863	-21.9	355,588,182,526	-20.5
1920	243,185,013,364	+3.1	206,592,968,076	+12.3	449,772,981,440	+7.6
1919	235,802,634,887	+32.0	181,982,219,804	+18.3	417,784,854,691	+25.7
1918	178,533,248,782	+0.6	153,820,777,681	+18.7	332,354,026,463	+8.3
1917	177,404,965,589	+11.5	129,539,780,728	+26.7	306,944,726,317	+17.2
1916	159,580,645,590	+44.4	102,275,125,073	+32.4	261,855,773,663	+39.4
1915	110,564,392,634	+33.2	77,253,171,911	+7.0	187,817,564,545	+20.9
1914	83,018,580,016	-12.3	72,226,538,218	-3.9	155,245,118,234	-8.6
1913	94,634,281,984	-6.1	75,181,418,616	+2.7	169,815,700,600	+2.6
1912	100,743,967,262	+9.1	73,208,647,649	+7.9	173,952,614,911	+8.6
1911	92,372,812,735	-5.0	67,856,960,931	+1.6	160,229,773,666	-2.4
1910	97,274,500,093	-6.1	66,820,729,908	+7.3	164,095,229,999	-1.0
1909	103,588,738,321	+30.7	62,249,403,009	+1.2	165,838,141,330	+25.2
1908	79,275,880,256	-9.1	53,132,968,880	-8.4	132,408,849,136	-8.8
1907	87,182,168,381	-17.5	57,843,565,112	+4.8	145,025,733,493	-9.3
1906	105,676,828,656	-12.5	55,229,888,677	+10.1	159,905,717,633	+11.0
1905	93,822,060,202	+36.7	50,005,388,239	+13.9	143,827,448,441	+27.7

Note—Beginning with 1920 clearings outside of New York do not include St. Joseph, Toledo, and about a dozen minor places which in 1919 and previous years contributed regular returns, but now refuse to furnish reports of clearings. The omitted place added, roughly, \$2,000,000,000 to the total in 1919.

The trend of business last year was well indicated by the course of the monthly figures of bank clearings outside New York City. In the first quarter the monthly average was about \$10,700,000,000; in the second, \$11,100,000,000; in the third, \$11,500,000,000, and in the final quarter, \$12,800,000,000. The total outside New York City for the final quarter was the largest quarterly figure since the second quarter of 1931. The December clearings were the largest of any month, with the exception of December, 1930, since January, 1931. In the following we show the monthly and quarterly figures for the whole country and for the country outside New York City for the past two years:

MONTHLY CLEARINGS

Month	Clearings, Total All			Clearings Outside New York		
	1939	1938	%	1939	1938	%
Jan	\$ 25,691,148,356	\$ 24,240,611,319	+6.0	\$ 11,075,265,702	\$ 10,828,449,072	+2.3
Feb	21,840,480,633	19,631,519,840	+11.3	9,617,765,268	9,068,739,153	+6.1
Mar	27,459,954,766	25,194,100,574	+9.0	11,449,017,565	10,752,425,890	+6.5
1st qu.	74,991,583,755	69,066,231,733	+8.6	32,142,048,535	30,649,614,115	+4.9
Apr	24,156,251,684	23,968,256,682	+0.8	10,773,253,297	10,268,033,743	+4.9
May	24,639,271,350	22,351,135,431	+10.2	11,159,251,032	9,967,984,384	+12.0
June	25,501,739,516	26,286,118,101	-3.0	11,444,446,372	10,534,716,260	+8.6
2d qu.	74,297,262,550	72,605,510,214	+2.3	33,376,950,751	30,770,734,367	+8.5
6 mos.	149,288,846,305	141,671,741,947	+5.4	65,518,999,286	61,420,348,482	+6.7
July	23,848,853,208	23,955,578,204	-0.4	11,197,200,633	10,486,841,050	+6.8
Aug	24,961,796,436	21,945,173,922	+13.7	11,324,465,346	10,190,119,976	+11.1
Sept.	26,401,625,502	24,021,701,608	+9.9	11,991,497,492	10,450,561,274	+14.7
3d qu.	75,212,275,146	69,922,453,734	+7.6	34,513,163,471	31,127,522,300	+10.9
9 mos.	224,501,121,451	211,594,195,681	+6.1	100,032,162,757	92,547,870,782	+8.1
Oct	25,026,298,605	26,572,177,687	-5.8	12,499,498,090	11,484,650,034	+8.8
Nov	25,254,795,116	24,093,103,063	+4.8	12,333,100,480	11,021,882,100	+11.9
Dec	29,540,942,331	30,451,389,232	-3.0	13,544,852,747	12,500,765,451	+8.4
4th qu.	79,822,036,052	81,116,869,982	-1.6	38,377,451,317	35,007,097,585	+9.6
12 mos	304,323,157,503	292,710,865,663	+4.0	138,409,614,074	127,554,968,367	+8.5

Bank clearings in New York City managed to show an increase over the previous year of 0.5% despite an 11% reduction in stock trading volume on the city's two exchanges. The monthly trend of New York clearings and the volume of trading on the exchanges make an interesting comparison. Below are the New York exchanges:

MONTHLY CLEARINGS AT NEW YORK

Month	1939	1938	Inc. or Dec.	1937	1936
Jan.	14,615,882,654	13,412,162,247	+9.0	17,523,317,216	16,786,835,825
Feb.	12,222,715,365	10,562,780,687	+15.7	15,319,954,582	14,582,397,126
Mar.	16,010,937,201	14,441,674,684	+10.9	18,989,027,474	18,471,635,224
1st quar.	42,849,535,220	38,416,617,618	+11.5	51,832,299,272	49,840,886,175
Apr.	13,382,998,387	13,700,222,939	-2.3	16,073,583,590	16,203,421,050
May	13,400,020,268	12,353,151,067	+8.9	14,567,422,296	14,452,913,346
June	14,057,293,144	15,751,401,841	-10.1	16,276,216,326	17,325,433,599
2d quar.	40,920,311,799	41,834,775,847	-2.2	46,917,222,212	47,981,767,995
6 mos.	83,769,847,019	80,251,393,465	+4.4	98,749,521,484	97,822,654,170
July	12,651,652,575	13,468,737,154	-6.1	16,100,252,755	15,448,306,487
Aug.	12,921,694,636	13,071,420,983	+16.0	13,120,590,727	12,778,687,848
Sept.	14,410,128,010	13,571,140,334	+6.2	14,708,753,768	15,286,676,540
3d quar.	40,699,111,675	38,794,931,434	+4.9	43,929,597,250	43,513,670,875
9 mos.	124,468,958,694	119,046,324,899	+4.6	142,679,118,734	141,336,325,045
Oct.	12,526,800,515	15,087,527,653	-17.0	14,864,989,678	16,034,469,952
Nov.	12,921,694,636	13,071,420,983	-1.1	13,046,924,749	15,695,490,902
Dec.	15,996,089,584	17,950,623,781	-10.9	16,148,744,360	20,482,081,528
4th quar.	41,444,584,735	46,109,572,397	-10.1	44,080,658,787	52,212,492,382
Year	165,913,543,429	165,155,897,296	+0.5	186,739,777,521	193,548,817,427

The following summary of clearings in 27 of the largest cities in the country shows that, in each, a greater volume of checks was cleared last year than in 1938:

CLEARINGS AT LEADING CITIES

(000,000s omitted)	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
New York	165,914	165,156	186,740	193,549	181,551	161,507	157,414	160,138	263,270
Chicago	15,556	14,561	17,013	15,728	13,195	11,194	9,612	10,937	19,201
Boston	11,516	10,507	11,914	11,863	10,646	9,843	9,405	10,554	18,373
Philadelphia	19,823	17,969	19,724	18,745	16,909	14,515	12,424	13,970	19,701
St. Louis	4,528	4,211	4,815	4,498	3,941	3,451	2,897	3,070	4,588
Pittsburgh	6,119	5,561	7,387	6,664	5,246	4,465	3,795	4,160	6,556
San Fran.	7,350	7,053	7,914	7,230	6,469	5,475	4,685	5,054	7,142
Baltimore	3,586	3,274	3,643	3,349	2,911	2,640	2,044	2,893	3,852
Cincinnati	2,985	2,780	3,250	2,881	2,466	2,124	1,815	2,089	2,838
Kansas City	4,767	4,406	5,258	4,769	4,348	3,619	2,864	3,186	4,400
Cleveland	5,028	4,352	5,128	4,265	3,417	2,979	2,531	3,344	5,123
New Orleans	2,067	1,905	1,973	1,706	1,434	1,251	934	1,362	2,010
Minneapolis	3,467	3,256	3,686	3,337	3,045	2,704	2,518	2,438	3,172
Louisville	1,779	1,636	1,786	1,631	1,395	1,189	915	911	1,134
Detroit	5,054	4,420	5,868	5,351	4,523	3,575	1,941	3,236	6,167
Milwaukee	1,051	992	1,095	1,027	829	695	562	774	1,157
Providence	548	525	571	539	460	411	379	428	574
Omaha	1,566	1,468	1,611	1,647	1,503	1,375	997	1,122	1,725
Buffalo	1,663	1,539	1,887	1,693	1,474	1,342	1,206	1,284	1,930
St. Paul	1,329	1,258	1,348	1,290	1,171	1,034	760	768	1,016
Indianapolis	977	888	956	862	724	597	490	630	850
Denver	1,576	1,486	1,666	1,481	1,264	1,050	862	960	1,295
Richmond	2,106	1,982	2,112	1,863	1,697	1,558	1,288	1,369	1,749
Memphis	1,100	956	1,043	1,036	828	760	600	551	660
Seattle	1,842	1,709	1,986	1,727	1,460	1,184	985	1,141	1,563
Hartford	581	550	605	591	558	445	421	424	589
S. Lake City	787	708	857	756	648	549	460	490	715
Total	274,665,265	265,108,301	316,300,078	274,112,241	241,532,224	204,805,237	183,273,381	196,446,225	311,450,426
Other	29,658	27,603	31,268	28,268	23,065	19,827	16,547	19,361	28,118
Total all	304,323,292	292,716,904	347,568,346	302,376,509	264,354,049	224,632,064	200,034,928	215,807,542	339,568,544

Examining the results in the different Federal Reserve districts shows that increases over a year earlier ranged up to 11.5% in the different districts. The Chicago District had the sharpest rise, while the New York District, with an increase of only 0.5%, had the smallest. The following furnishes comparative figures for the different districts for the years 1932 to 1939:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

	Year 1939	Year 1938	Inc. or Dec.	Year 1937	Year 1936	Year 1935	Year 1934	Year 1933	Year 1932
Federal Reserve Districts									
1st Boston	13,490,281,347	12,384,370,798	+8.9	13,970,672,590	13,817,133,037	12,369,774,982	11,349,934,224	10,827,634,845	12,228,772,708
2d New York	171,587,409,072	170,701,855,647	+0.5	193,342,655,354	199,681,390,197	187,056,729,985	166,294,861,072	161,832,904,230	165,145,310,068
3d Philadelphia	20,897,796,933	19,005,127,063	+10.0	20,869,872,171	19,810,968,155	17,631,127,894	15,163,257,683	13,041,677,348	14,801,918,127
4th Cleveland	15,741,835,383	14,199,255,547	+10.9	17,640,302,782	15,498,116,955	12,119,967,349	10,311,641,484	8,735,434,280	10,237,489,676
5th Richmond	7,307,901,649	7,974,307,038	-7.9	7,622,630,175	6,905,373,211	5,815,926,338	5,193,382,429	4,124,091,288	5,507,126,307
6th Atlanta	8,895,002,467	7,974,307,038	+11.5	8,500,283,844	7,452,002,879	5,335,677,790	4,204,971,152	4,568,550,464	5,507,126,307
7th Chicago	24,917,518,466	22,911,117,438	+8.8	27,258,503,244	25,110,563,783	20,891,647,701	17,404,549,334	13,661,877,933	17,255,769,616
8th St. Louis	7,488,090,194	6,879,519,576	+8.8	7,728,793,846	7,239,321,043	6,189,041,291	5,422,573,564	4,457,710,424	4,635,322,762
9th Minneapolis	5,520,646,753	5,175,635,474	+6.7	5,742,461,878	5,286,467,352	4,767,297,865	4,160,160,815	3,650,851,008	3,693,211,987
10th Kansas City	9,230,741,885	8,675,688,693	+6.4	9,087,800,720	8,216,121,290	7,148,325,808	6,931,894,176	5,459,341,208	6,184,439,289
11th Dallas	6,299,325,946	5,771,302,039	+9.1	6,073,786,064	5,218,927,273	4,235,969,205	3,727,272,991	3,101,842,486	3,150,573,108
12th San Francisco	12,946,607,408	12,261,887,471	+5.6	14,346,579,222	13,113,443,808	11,477,857,599	9,925,187,182	8,254,163,516	9,225,812,317
Total	304,323,157,503	292,716,904,363	+4.0	333,084,341,800	328,345,828,983	297,039,343,808	261,316,869,532	241,315,410,718	256,582,242,429
Outside N. Y. City	138,409,614,074	127,554,968,367	+8.5	146,344,564,369	134,797,031,556	115,488,335,445	99,810,074,309	83,901,416,968	96,443,778,646
Canada	17,742,899,528	17,264,888,007	+2.8	18,854,552,327	19,203,324,678	16,927,457,721	15,963,488,513	14,720,600,993	12,909,613,409

Stock trading on the New York Stock Exchange was stepped up sharply in September, when the greatest number of shares was dealt in, of any month since January, 1937. The heavier volume did not continue, however, and December's total was one of the smallest of the year. In the following we have tabulated the monthly figures for the past four years:

SALES OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	No. Shares				
Month of January	25,182,350	24,151,931	58,671,416	67,201,745	19,409,132
February	13,873,323	14,526,094	50,248,010	60,884,392	14,440,525
March	24,563,174	22,995,770	50,346,280	51,016,548	15,850,057
Total first quarter	63,618,847	61,673,795	159,265,706	179,102,685	49,663,714
Month of April	20,246,238	17,119,104	34,606,839	39,609,538	22,408,575
May	12,935,210	14,004,244	18,549,189	20,613,670	30,439,671
June	11,963,790	24,368,040	16,449,193	21,428,647	22,336,422
Total second quarter	45,145,238	55,491,388	69,605,221	81,651,855	75,184,668
Total six months	108,764,085	117,165,183	228,870,927	260,754,540	124,848,382
Month of July	18,067,920	38,773,575	20,722,285	34,793,159	29,427,720
August	17,372,781	20,728,160	17,212,553	26,563,970	42,925,480
September	57,991,430	23,826,970	33,854,188	30,872,559	34,726,590
Total third quarter	92,532,131	83,328,705	71,789,026	92,229,688	107,079,790
Total nine months	201,296,216	200,493,888	300,659,953	352,984,228	231,928,172
Month of October	23,734,934	41,558,470	51,127,611	43,995,282	46,658,488
November	19,225,036	27,922,295	29,254,626	50,467,182	57,459,775
December	17,773,413	27,492,069	28,422,380	48,600,177	45,889,317
Total fourth quarter	60,733,383	96,972,834	108,804,617	143,062,741	149,707,580
Tot. second six mos.	153,305,514	180,301,539	180,593,643	235,292,329	256,787,370
Total full year	262,029,599	297,466,722	409,464,570	496,046,869	381,635,752

The face value of bonds traded in on the New York Stock Exchange last year was 10% greater than the very small volume of 1938, but substantially less than both 1937 and 1936. Figures for three classifications of bonds are shown in the following table:

SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Description	1939	1938	1937
Stock—Number of shares	262,029,599	297,466,722	409,464,570
Railroad and miscellaneous bonds	\$1,479,987,000	\$1,483,922,000	\$2,097,109,000
State, foreign, etc., bonds	254,964,000	248,577,000	346,778,000
United States Government bonds	311,132,000	127,366,000	348,644,000
Total par value of bonds	\$2,046,083,000	\$1,859,865,000	\$2,792,531,000

NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BY CALENDAR YEARS

Cal. Year	Stocks, Shares						
1939	262,029,599	1924	281,931,597</				

NUMBER OF SHARES OF STOCKS AND VALUE OF BONDS SOLD AT EXCHANGES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK.

	Stocks, Shares.	Bonds, \$	Stocks, Shares.	Bonds, \$
Chicago—				
1939	8,386,000	1,776,000	1939	5,356,219
1938	10,947,000	221,600	1938	5,378,492
1937	14,239,000	45,000	1937	6,606,434
1936	19,456,000	194,000	1936	6,747,981
1935	12,483,000	429,000	1935	5,736,490
1934	10,178,000	847,000	1934	8,048,051
1933	18,289,000	1,433,000	1933	13,672,390
1932	15,642,000	10,597,000	1932	10,299,500
1931	34,404,200	12,480,500	1931	12,419,793
1930	69,747,500	27,462,000	1930	15,251,177
1929	82,216,000	4,975,500	1929	24,662,115
1928	38,941,589	7,534,600	1928	18,240,390
1927	10,712,500	14,827,950	1927	8,807,874
1926	10,253,864	7,941,300	1926	9,562,931
1925	14,102,892	8,748,300	1925	9,912,352
1924	10,849,173	22,004,900	1924	5,300,862
1923	13,337,361	19,954,850	1923	4,783,324
Baltimore—				
1939	563,150	2,619,350	1939	3,569,002
1938	594,502	1,594,700	1938	4,057,484
1937	858,504	1,961,150	1937	4,948,902
1936	899,543	2,877,550	1936	7,094,262
1935	656,102	2,312,100	1935	5,777,031
1934	445,979	1,929,550	1934	3,492,972
1933	635,743	2,137,500	1933	4,089,671
1932	350,285	2,033,700	1932	2,775,956
1931	504,880	3,034,300	1931	3,843,225
1930	712,780	6,436,900	1930	5,065,720
1929	1,300,707	7,947,300	1929	11,434,605
1928	1,019,056	9,004,106	1928	10,227,019
1927	919,365	12,032,800	1927	2,786,915
1926	590,730	7,882,500	1926	1,852,451
1925	951,426	9,623,000	1925	3,264,164
St. Louis—				
1939	304,486	2,107,500	1939	4,686,086
1938	304,399	734,500	1938	6,833,944
1937	467,186	1,654,000	1937	13,724,472
1936	424,455	1,533,100	1936	12,662,164
1935	149,630	161,000	1935	8,156,706
1934	127,359	64,578	1934	2,609,852
1933	145,399	161,000	1933	3,228,819
1932	165,041	194,500	1932	3,068,749
1931	380,354	590,212	1931	5,450,543
1930	548,800	1,730,224	1930	9,171,442
1929	1,304,229	1,838,556	1929	15,406,993
1928	1,077,984	2,365,928	1928	49,403,083
1927	600,601	3,840,360	1927	27,082,349
1926	382,839	3,325,000	1926	44,067,288
1925	691,667	2,355,200	1925	36,230,111
Cleveland—				
1939	503,450	---	1939	6,316,006
1938	408,371	---	1938	6,529,965
1937	612,399	---	1937	6,921,668
1936	788,418	---	1936	8,943,720
1935	529,069	2,075	1935	7,723,780
1934	321,032	---	1934	4,635,352
1933	488,281	---	1933	8,129,554
1932	407,463	---	1932	7,058,715
1931	519,460	---	1931	9,875,057
1930	779,056	---	1930	15,262,932
1929	2,007,110	---	1929	19,188,822
1928	2,117,549	---	1928*	31,530,016
1927	1,263,708	---	1927*	11,332,159
1926	1,035,353	---	1926*	9,702,078
1925	1,859,390	---	1925*	9,464,660
1924	736,976	---	1924*	6,848,625
1923	846,055	---	1923*	5,948,638
Philadelphia—				
1939	3,738,435	1,628,525	1939	1,195,872
1938	3,564,395	883,700	1938	1,373,537
1937	4,862,114	898,100	1937	2,541,098
1936	5,363,832	1,527,925	1936	2,942,637
1935	4,495,681	1,190,981	1935	2,329,690
1934	3,081,205	1,618,725	1934	1,585,540
1933	7,614,522	1,560,188	1933	2,409,566
1932	6,592,342	3,948,602	1932	1,551,958
1931	10,589,837	11,089,222	1931	1,625,014
1930	27,234,794	5,882,125	1930	3,542,456
1929	35,520,785	6,057,074	1929	5,300,096
1928	17,649,062	8,287,827	1928	2,013,255
1927	7,959,556	9,401,361	1927	1,347,563
1926	10,174,589	9,087,564	1926	1,562,769
1925	6,297,878	14,210,920	1925	1,778,138
1924	3,434,690	44,418,116	1924	1,372,711
1923	2,319,270	42,996,225	1923	2,506,032
Pittsburgh—				
1939	3,738,435	1,628,525	1939	1,195,872
1938	3,564,395	883,700	1938	1,373,537
1937	4,862,114	898,100	1937	2,541,098
1936	5,363,832	1,527,925	1936	2,942,637
1935	4,495,681	1,190,981	1935	2,329,690
1934	3,081,205	1,618,725	1934	1,585,540
1933	7,614,522	1,560,188	1933	2,409,566
1932	6,592,342	3,948,602	1932	1,551,958
1931	10,589,837	11,089,222	1931	1,625,014
1930	27,234,794	5,882,125	1930	3,542,456
1929	35,520,785	6,057,074	1929	5,300,096
1928	17,649,062	8,287,827	1928	2,013,255
1927	7,959,556	9,401,361	1927	1,347,563
1926	10,174,589	9,087,564	1926	1,562,769
1925	6,297,878	14,210,920	1925	1,778,138
1924	3,434,690	44,418,116	1924	1,372,711
1923	2,319,270	42,996,225	1923	2,506,032

Canadian bank clearings last year were 2.8% greater than in 1938. The larger volume of checks was principally in the second and third quarters of the year, clearings in the first quarter being slightly smaller than 1938, and in the last quarter only slightly increased. Following are the Canadian exchanges by quarter years since 1916:

CLEARINGS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Clearings Reported	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total Year
1939	3,825,803,115	4,510,169,309	4,463,260,247	4,943,466,857	17,742,699,528
1938	3,849,107,508	4,268,964,958	4,226,388,857	4,920,426,684	17,264,888,007
1937	4,613,925,162	4,864,945,572	4,461,802,438	4,913,879,155	18,854,552,327
1936	4,403,127,022	4,737,138,335	4,728,025,671	5,335,033,648	19,203,324,678
1935	3,577,761,607	4,466,554,082	4,089,727,904	4,793,414,128	16,927,457,721
1934	3,473,080,453	4,067,401,029	3,974,559,885	4,448,47,146	15,963,488,513
1933	2,805,889,881	3,672,547,485	4,388,878,432	3,853,285,195	14,720,600,993
1932	3,103,494,918	3,189,615,159	3,248,885,858	3,367,617,474	12,909,613,409
1931	4,148,010,920	4,632,082,461	3,846,438,089	4,256,846,076	16,843,377,545
1930	4,952,120,236	5,207,727,374	4,791,115,007	5,164,057,073	20,094,909,690
1929	6,016,432,641	6,041,113,661	6,170,260,921	6,857,231,902	25,085,039,125
1928	5,540,519,953	6,224,576,655	5,199,332,605	7,171,369,396	24,556,298,549
1927	4,324,149,204	4,910,336,763	4,637,796,276	6,594,208,610	20,566,490,856
1926	3,929,891,000	4,388,475,000	4,304,272,000	5,263,984,000	16,731,243,000
1925	3,708,304,000	3,854,678,000	4,072,622,000	5,120,395,000	16,977,924,000
1924	3,834,897,000	3,950,010,000	3,904,722,000	4,685,582,000	17,377,200,000
1923	3,608,308,000	4,158,184,000	3,766,938,000	5,702,913,000	17,332,342,000
1922	3,840,001,000	4,031,429,000	3,806,930,000	4,685,582,000	16,263,805,000
1921	4,127,525,000	4,447,088,000	3,983,965,000	4,886,142,000	17,444,720,000
1920	4,638,357,000	4,924,428,000	4,819,806,000	5,849,805,000	20,232,406,000
1919	3,329,475,000	3,970,863,000	4,127,237,000	5,275,350,000	16,702,925,000
1918	2,818,417,000	3,387,131,000	3,212,600,000	4,300,425,000	13,718,573,000
1917	4,657,205,000	3,363,807,000	2,923,735,000	3,611,971,000	12,656,718,000
1916	2,162,216,000	2,618,482,000	2,489,518,000	3,236,383,000	10,506,599,000

Trading in stocks on the Montreal and Toronto stock markets was in sharply reduced volume last year, the decrease on Montreal amounting to 27.3% from 1938, and on Toronto, 43%. No doubt the European war and restrictions imposed as a result of it were factors influential in bringing about the reduced volume. Following we present figures for both exchanges for a long period of years:

NUMBER OF SHARES AND VALUE OF BONDS SOLD AT MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE BY CALENDAR YEARS

	Stocks, Shares	Bonds, \$	Stocks, Shares	Bonds, \$
1939	23,433,201	45,300	1928	18,990,039
1938	32,231,905	218,280	1927	9,992,627
1937	60,782,146	180,272	1926	6,751,570
1936	85,285,826	381,745	1925	4,316,626
1935	23,040,423	608,545	1924	2,686,603
1934	28,862,906	5,119,645	1923	2,910,878
1933	31,520,701	7,137,873	1922	2,068,613
1932	2,897,388	8,598,192	1921	4,177,962
1931	5,264,818	6,611,580	1920	3,865,683
1930	11,047,472	11,023,025	1919	7,340,080
1929	23,203,463	13,212,555		71,681,901

* Figures for these years include sales on Montreal Curb Market as well as Montreal Stock Exchange.

NUMBER OF SHARES SOLD AT TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE BY CALENDAR YEARS

	Stocks, Shares	Stocks, Shares	
1939	120,934,640	1929	10,471,819
1938	212,144,302	1928	5,916,923
1937	276,519,107	1927	4,663,042
1936	450,783,324	1926	2,470,167
1935	173,215,625	1925	1,999,218
1934	8,442,184	1924	907,871
1933	12,709,268	1923	1,025,923
1932	3,238,478	1922	1,214,543
1931	2,973,358	1921	548,017
1930	6,638,594	1920	670,064

Following we present our detailed tabulation of clearings for 191 cities in the United States and 32 cities in Canada. It will be observed that almost every city in both countries had a larger volume of checks cleared last year than in 1938. The cities in the United States are arranged according to Federal Reserve districts:

BANK CLEARINGS IN DETAIL FOR THE LAST EIGHT CALENDAR YEARS ACCORDING TO FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Clearings at—	Year 1939	Year 1938	Inc. or Dec. %	Year 1937	Year 1936	Year 1935	Year 1934	Year 1933	Year 1932
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
First Federal Reserve District—Boston—									
Maine—Bangor	26,802,607	28,180,262	+4.9	34,201,299	35,358,823	31,042,930	26,453,749	21,818,144	21,735,216
Portland	107,628,935	99,338,807	+8.3	109,334,858	111,233,922	90,994,065	85,549,737	72,724,139	112,486,341
Massachusetts—Boston	11,615,739,001	10,560,874,734	+9.6	11,913,702,225	11,862,695,393	10,645,822,754	9,843,325,469	9,405,283,453	10,553,707,435
Fall River	36,553,173	32,699,505	+11.3	35,742,759	33,788,745	33,694,079	31,216,876	29,390,017	35,521,668
Holyoke	18,749,079	18,759,963	-0.1	20,140,258	19,002,584	18,240,019	17,698,215	17,564,072	20,442,820
Lowell	20,107,770	20,235,404	+0.6	20,362,209	18,532,496				

BANK CLEARINGS IN DETAIL FOR THE LAST EIGHT CALENDAR YEARS ACCORDING TO FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—(Continued)

Clearings at—	Year 1939	Year 1938	Inc. or Dec.	Year 1937	Year 1936	Year 1935	Year 1934	Year 1933	Year 1932
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia—									
Pennsylvania—Altoona	22,292,376	20,879,866	+6.8	26,399,698	23,763,984	19,484,745	16,664,704	14,034,378	20,297,762
Bethlehem	28,382,430	23,980,950	+18.4	28,041,620	24,430,800	a	a	a	25,223,004
Chester	18,587,271	18,012,611	+3.2	17,650,791	16,627,048	14,710,771	13,676,691	13,412,343	19,384,920
Harrisburg	112,583,813	115,385,277	-2.4	120,061,078	105,298,948	92,462,196	80,627,667	79,752,062	119,873,195
Lancaster	66,195,122	62,549,851	+5.8	73,194,243	66,605,541	53,097,047	43,647,131	38,519,222	59,477,435
Lebanon	24,556,460	22,561,263	+8.8	24,955,696	21,461,140	18,674,008	15,793,326	15,412,472	17,165,764
Norristown	22,664,695	21,154,143	+6.7	25,112,356	27,810,394	24,748,832	22,955,183	20,529,927	22,992,290
Philadelphia	19,823,000,000	17,969,000,000	+10.0	19,724,000,000	18,745,000,000	16,909,000,000	14,515,000,000	12,424,137,000	13,970,000,000
Reading	77,672,386	73,448,222	+5.8	76,507,766	66,850,995	61,553,786	53,281,657	54,918,745	109,410,166
Scranton	122,368,804	115,071,217	+6.3	127,521,224	128,129,487	114,341,292	109,079,334	95,195,428	122,899,479
Wilkes-Barre	53,229,355	48,396,148	+10.0	55,866,619	57,734,005	49,877,120	60,586,436	74,302,077	89,952,506
York	61,994,643	72,815,602	-14.9	90,460,534	78,250,662	66,912,897	54,383,654	51,038,394	58,915,606
Poitsville	13,446,872	14,857,392	-9.5	18,124,203	17,332,177	a	a	a	a
Du Bois	7,164,274	6,636,500	+8.0	7,452,158	6,198,074	a	a	a	a
Hazleton	31,441,348	30,470,255	+3.2	34,558,941	34,497,276	a	a	a	a
Delaware—Wilmington	195,812,684	185,652,466	+5.2	193,184,244	171,538,644	a	a	a	a
New Jersey—Trenton	217,004,400	204,255,300	+6.2	226,801,000	219,439,000	206,265,400	177,562,000	160,425,300	165,824,000
Total (17 cities)	20,897,796,933	19,005,127,063	+10.0	20,869,872,171	19,810,968,155	17,631,127,894	15,163,257,683	13,041,677,348	14,801,916,127
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland—									
Ohio—Akron	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	20,416,000
Canton	108,871,172	95,396,066	+14.1	126,093,320	104,127,192	84,348,282	59,099,320	43,371,165	a
Cincinnati	2,985,475,888	2,779,940,734	+7.4	3,229,667,260	2,880,749,980	2,466,819,282	2,123,727,180	1,814,782,185	2,088,859,937
Cleveland	5,028,185,162	4,352,355,325	+15.5	5,128,345,199	4,265,016,595	3,417,055,094	2,978,666,477	2,530,896,775	3,344,466,086
Columbus	553,890,300	532,487,800	+4.0	644,186,500	610,964,300	526,282,600	446,690,900	346,380,650	386,397,500
Hamilton	25,828,267	26,591,733	-2.9	28,073,487	26,440,216	22,995,266	19,879,787	17,542,891	22,717,180
Lorain	11,998,776	12,408,680	-3.3	19,589,112	13,370,667	10,391,357	7,138,947	3,745,165	6,169,892
Mansfield	86,444,454	75,185,028	+15.0	101,770,891	79,667,144	63,838,909	55,220,865	44,241,486	40,929,770
Youngstown	133,480,353	110,939,424	+20.3	153,227,452	139,392,654	112,909,268	a	a	a
Newark	67,165,913	62,744,906	+7.0	77,527,067	66,003,167	a	a	a	a
Toledo	234,611,728	220,773,718	+6.3	292,146,128	252,965,251	a	a	a	a
Pennsylvania—Beaver County	10,251,439	9,304,067	+9.5	11,621,753	7,529,217	7,462,826	8,118,247	7,976,341	10,225,223
Franklin	4,565,771	4,442,918	+2.8	6,748,050	5,747,133	4,812,491	4,375,961	3,661,657	4,938,349
Greensburg	7,820,990	7,921,261	-1.3	9,013,511	7,758,417	12,007,318	10,932,245	7,406,777	13,947,659
Pittsburgh	6,118,971,448	5,560,826,478	+10.0	7,387,019,411	6,663,998,001	5,245,717,899	4,464,937,655	3,794,704,050	4,159,834,282
Erie	80,627,987	75,683,683	+6.5	89,022,718	78,278,307	a	a	a	a
Oil City	118,423,968	112,142,759	+5.6	137,843,231	116,934,868	a	a	a	a
Warren	a	a	a	9,566,363	8,603,387	a	a	a	a
Kentucky—Lexington	83,900,960	80,800,961	+3.8	80,803,930	70,053,399	62,760,856	55,501,991	43,810,962	53,541,288
West Virginia—Wheeling	81,320,707	79,250,006	+2.6	108,936,769	98,259,160	83,065,901	77,252,809	76,914,176	85,046,530
Total (18 cities)	15,741,835,383	14,199,255,547	+10.9	17,640,302,782	15,498,116,955	12,119,967,349	10,311,541,484	8,735,434,280	10,237,489,676
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond—									
West Virginia—Huntington	21,388,785	16,966,889	+26.1	19,463,533	14,735,052	8,081,893	7,026,874	7,720,027	19,532,286
Virginia—Norfolk	133,172,000	123,541,000	+7.8	144,259,000	131,899,000	121,797,000	110,665,000	109,925,000	136,068,783
Richmond	2,106,109,984	1,981,779,739	+6.3	2,111,801,349	1,862,526,216	1,697,211,599	1,558,199,157	1,288,377,373	1,369,431,275
North Carolina—Raleigh	a	a	a	70,398,304	59,768,967	50,503,403	43,098,346	38,358,700	35,824,898
South Carolina—Charleston	64,263,958	58,332,405	+10.2	100,847,158	93,460,031	76,797,514	82,116,807	66,205,325	43,622,843
Columbia	111,141,754	97,414,434	+14.1	107,847,158	93,460,031	76,797,514	82,116,807	66,205,325	43,622,843
Greenville	59,835,857	52,522,714	+13.9	60,724,677	57,624,677	a	a	a	a
North Carolina—Durham	a	a	a	195,375,555	190,441,284	a	a	a	a
Maryland—Baltimore	3,588,289,022	3,274,044,507	+9.5	3,642,964,591	3,349,477,081	2,910,636,583	2,640,026,816	2,044,121,827	2,892,638,534
Frederick	19,212,260	19,240,414	-1.9	20,805,476	17,510,681	13,558,760	13,558,760	10,923,323	12,114,118
Dist. of Col.—Washington	1,206,088,029	1,146,655,717	+5.2	1,255,990,906	1,127,930,222	935,056,843	738,690,669	618,459,713	956,807,113
Total (9 cities)	7,307,901,649	6,770,497,819	+7.9	7,622,630,175	6,905,373,211	5,815,926,338	5,193,382,429	4,124,091,288	5,507,126,307
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta—									
Tennessee—Knoxville	220,066,278	202,630,642	+8.6	203,163,433	174,993,018	146,583,478	117,916,060	148,907,909	127,219,199
Nashville	972,802,866	904,268,055	+7.6	933,702,393	809,122,151	696,558,308	574,513,170	468,491,661	460,439,179
Georgia—Atlanta	3,009,800,000	2,671,124,986	+12.7	2,879,900,000	2,601,000,000	2,204,500,000	1,957,400,000	1,503,200,000	1,414,100,000
Augusta	64,448,828	53,152,336	+21.3	66,170,323	62,232,159	55,199,615	46,493,153	46,189,885	43,898,263
Columbus	49,641,270	41,019,624	+21.0	47,696,276	38,782,679	31,282,701	25,477,145	21,023,031	22,603,056
Macon	51,609,665	45,686,062	+13.0	52,518,895	48,363,664	42,029,408	35,375,198	25,784,256	24,902,778
Florida—Jacksonville	970,049,545	760,396,845	+27.7	920,545,262	754,015,099	625,438,971	530,229,581	383,829,913	431,464,575
Tampa	63,737,494	57,971,013	+9.9	65,162,890	61,854,939	51,064,057	50,158,742	42,469,629	53,475,171
Alabama—Birmingham	1,103,197,227	950,342,642	+16.1	1,055,023,308	927,378,113	815,852,246	737,163,730	505,819,861	455,305,130
Mobile	95,092,068	79,331,423	+19.9	98,733,507	73,453,658	63,579,802	52,274,779	45,077,022	44,098,780
Montgomery	48,668,983	43,042,124	+13.1	45,324,589	45,139,540	42,798,557	34,950,218	25,491,026	24,543,761
Mississippi—Battlesburg	58,431,000	50,777,000	+15.1	59,080,000	49,388,000	45,316,000	41,264,000	35,940,000	25,139,000
Jackson	93,368,399	83,971,824	+11.2	83,111,013	75,426,977	60,643,289	49,260,840	a	a
Meridian	19,757,638	17,417,323	+13.4	17,560,767	16,359,272	13,773,311	13,768,947	12,697,399	14,065,389
Vicksburg	7,275,176	7,783,660	-6.5	8,953,149	7,997,368	7,509,830	5,759,553	5,777,793	5,851,482
Louisiana—New Orleans	2,067,058,030	1,905,391,549	+8.5	1,972,629,039	1,706,496,246	1,434,458,217	1,251,418,602	934,281,827	1,362,194,381
Total (16 cities)	8,895,002,467	7,974,307,098	+11.5	8,500,283,844	7,452,002,879	6,335,677,790	5,476,162,878	4,204,971,152	4,568,550,464
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago—									
Michigan—Adrian	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Ann Arbor	21,530,668	19,678,335	+9.4	20,730,219	18,791,653	26,215,143	22,689,776	24,070,384	30,322,779
Detroit	5,053,800,369	4,420,416,647	+14.3	5,868,433,936	5,350,618,257	4,523,166,839	3,574,899,424	1,940,556,322	3,236,378,646
Flint	50,626,765	51,103,272	-0.9	64,545,320	57,307,814	47,149,901	44,404,377	35,568,536	61,650,930
Grand Rapids	156,697,037	131,463,742	+19.2	165,393,450	149,606,126	108,254,084	83,584,106	59,634,435	142,258,285
Jackson	22,369,156	20,808,799	+7.5	25,380,654	22,611,590	19,111,730	14,733,239	29,940,971	25,038,273
Lansing	77,795,564	71,105,294	+9.4	84,055,161	76,792,248	60,635,640	49,814,697	25,415,366	61,996,273
Muskegon	29,486,846	25,886,802	+13.9	34,467,527	30,006,872	a	a	a	a
Bay City	30,250,301	31,515,332	-4.0	36,069,468	35,515,438	a	a	a	a
Indiana—Fort Wayne	56,761,459	51,508,633	+10.2	59,120,268	55,515,438	41,287,155	35,267,775	24,876,368	52,982,781
Gary	165,659,192	137,194,345	+20.7	183,601,777	147,972,857	113,007,665	89,726,545		

BANK CLEARINGS IN DETAIL FOR THE LAST EIGHT CALENDAR YEARS ACCORDING TO FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—(Concluded)

Clearings at—	Year 1939	Year 1938	Inc. or Dec.	Year 1937	Year 1936	Year 1935	Year 1934	Year 1933	Year 1932
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis	163,266,004	160,128,897	+2.0	189,674,147	155,717,562	136,061,636	122,706,582	130,713,267	124,249,575
Minnesota—Duluth	3,466,995,970	3,256,314,637	+6.5	3,686,111,280	3,336,540,866	3,044,735,370	2,704,320,377	2,518,077,098	2,437,597,703
Minneapolis	18,191,497	16,081,483	+13.1	15,630,019	15,707,777	12,630,486	9,693,863	8,749,470	11,796,474
Rochester	1,329,397,227	1,257,865,021	+5.7	1,348,159,284	1,289,777,170	1,171,034,947	1,034,463,068	759,852,909	768,083,755
St. Paul	19,151,518	18,867,577	+1.5	18,423,891	18,535,239	a	a	a	a
Winona	6,613,429	6,013,738	+10.0	6,324,037	6,378,613	a	a	a	a
Fergus Falls	118,125,141	110,029,903	+7.4	113,245,138	108,322,047	94,138,505	e79,015,141	a	86,620,147
North Dakota—Fargo	12,938,000	12,090,000	+7.0	10,607,000	10,067,000	e9,865,000	a	a	a
Grand Forks	9,811,936	9,347,492	+5.0	10,803,287	9,109,789	8,013,276	6,706,510	6,680,285	8,930,597
Minot	39,934,435	39,129,756	+2.0	35,789,837	32,110,879	29,719,141	23,936,910	23,375,717	29,701,849
South Dakota—Aberdeen	79,487,575	78,225,458	+1.6	77,833,905	87,003,766	64,355,618	46,699,470	39,216,329	40,379,680
Sioux Falls	9,155,292	7,468,026	+22.6	7,392,910	7,205,488	a	a	a	a
Huron	40,548,709	35,942,778	+12.8	36,630,721	33,833,785	27,497,608	19,812,205	14,455,233	16,863,142
Montana—Billings	43,558,162	40,327,461	+8.0	41,602,370	33,239,071	37,779,284	28,911,676	18,653,217	25,693,563
Great Falls	159,682,127	128,205,656	+24.6	139,845,538	133,650,063	138,492,287	118,424,513	92,099,077	89,079,362
Helena	3,789,731	2,797,591	+35.5	2,925,014	3,258,327	2,839,708	2,177,732	1,895,406	2,164,140
Lewistown									
Total (16 cities)	5,520,646,753	5,175,835,474	+6.7	5,742,461,878	5,286,467,352	4,767,297,866	4,117,752,515	3,613,762,008	3,641,159,987
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City	5,073,799	4,781,097	+6.1	5,520,136	5,780,845	5,105,867	4,415,714	3,034,341	7,986,310
Nebraska—Fremont	7,165,889	6,827,961	+4.9	7,173,198	6,574,057	5,423,947	3,504,695	b950,000	7,124,156
Hastings	138,936,193	124,618,947	+11.5	138,799,707	146,074,547	120,181,318	99,004,093	83,310,389	94,300,761
Lincoln	1,566,341,618	1,468,348,841	+6.7	1,610,593,487	1,646,788,876	1,503,195,104	1,374,821,061	996,877,087	1,102,436,600
Omaha	207,337,170	193,788,636	+7.0	199,899,965	163,774,148	68,975,947	71,889,000	63,581,182	87,338,172
Kansas—Kansas City	7,901,250	7,190,368	+9.9	6,974,124	6,069,089	a	a	a	a
Manhattan	11,101,483	11,107,991	-0.1	9,274,696	9,235,578	a	a	a	a
Parsons	115,479,887	115,336,689	+0.1	116,235,352	111,380,296	112,525,134	104,021,086	77,066,598	88,550,152
Topeka	151,025,022	156,889,024	-3.7	180,126,205	164,494,117	144,325,076	123,508,559	107,650,616	201,101,302
Wichita	25,169,655	23,371,720	+7.7	26,376,321	24,038,673	20,873,521	16,485,011	15,146,583	16,061,956
Missouri—Joplin	4,766,827,148	4,405,692,956	+8.2	5,258,142,334	4,768,638,222	4,348,112,547	3,618,798,988	2,864,297,991	3,185,864,846
Kansas City	158,687,160	144,004,108	+10.2	160,608,436	162,350,688	152,587,831	148,803,397	128,333,305	133,442,013
St. Joseph	6,055,822	5,696,833	+8.2	6,457,219	6,852,188	a	a	a	a
Carthage	404,704,213	442,495,358	-8.5	512,145,985	435,631,190	342,644,169	263,846,799	205,959,201	229,531,857
Oklahoma—Tulsa	31,322,243	33,244,923	-5.8	34,845,146	33,601,462	29,863,143	25,400,515	25,341,584	27,377,505
Colorado—Colorado Springs	1,576,367,398	1,486,319,196	+6.1	1,665,857,014	1,480,896,087	1,264,029,832	1,050,048,675	861,523,862	960,057,247
Denver	33,086,746	29,469,778	+12.3	33,537,057	35,727,764	30,482,372	26,846,585	26,218,469	36,266,412
Pueblo	18,159,789	16,604,267	+9.4	16,234,337	14,213,463	a	a	a	a
Wyoming—Casper									
Total (18 cities)	9,230,741,855	8,675,688,693	+6.4	9,987,800,720	9,212,121,290	8,148,325,808	6,931,304,176	5,469,341,208	6,184,439,289
Eleventh Federal Reserve District—Dallas	90,676,867	78,623,165	+15.3	73,591,466	62,830,872	65,584,047	43,171,694	35,460,095	41,840,979
Texas—Austin	47,968,549	49,492,293	-3.1	49,006,072	45,982,307	41,325,384	34,541,051	28,911,392	39,415,845
Beaumont	2,789,440,238	2,535,006,618	+10.0	2,699,944,350	2,401,917,089	1,969,290,253	1,743,402,700	1,401,169,882	1,381,360,860
Dallas	243,061,734	231,666,044	+4.9	240,023,454	203,789,582	169,198,993	142,061,819	108,065,512	122,988,459
El Paso	365,169,864	360,082,683	+1.4	412,283,932	328,269,894	290,521,612	258,998,181	241,650,309	278,306,143
Fort Worth	123,078,000	134,271,000	-8.3	146,200,000	130,036,000	109,293,000	107,458,000	100,828,000	119,756,000
Galveston	2,356,748,464	2,123,692,315	+12.4	2,165,962,723	1,808,758,478	1,420,404,459	1,246,139,725	1,051,135,777	1,008,516,606
Houston	22,379,875	21,641,625	+3.4	25,610,960	19,475,929	16,371,328	14,818,879	11,889,995	12,726,905
Port Arthur	15,568,184	14,065,097	+10.7	17,516,202	15,548,582	a	a	a	a
Texasarkana	47,443,198	50,430,267	-5.9	49,089,516	40,810,614	40,372,635	31,907,778	25,922,548	27,723,000
Wichita Falls	167,790,973	172,330,942	-2.6	187,557,389	162,007,926	113,607,489	104,773,164	96,803,976	117,848,311
Louisiana—Shreveport									
Total (11 cities)	6,299,325,946	5,771,302,039	+9.1	6,073,786,064	5,218,927,273	4,235,969,205	3,727,272,991	3,101,842,486	3,150,573,108
Twelfth Federal Reserve District—San Francisco	23,129,218	19,122,710	+21.0	26,188,975	30,505,738	24,251,057	20,551,984	18,315,353	20,692,540
Washington—Bellingham	1,842,375,027	1,709,245,848	+7.8	1,986,377,848	1,727,459,279	1,459,645,969	1,184,192,448	984,977,931	1,141,237,255
Seattle	54,410,520	47,998,791	+13.4	56,988,773	49,189,433	35,724,785	27,272,960	16,999,958	22,906,581
Spokane	62,435,411	64,494,112	-3.2	68,315,456	62,414,637	56,332,426	45,369,745	30,284,099	42,033,389
Yakima	13,765,000	12,216,967	+12.7	13,101,000	10,488,000	8,999,466	7,012,000	5,071,000	6,812,675
Idaho—Boise	1,602,816,358	1,472,050,460	+8.9	1,651,542,959	1,471,756,115	1,278,957,000	1,077,794,625	847,849,215	895,782,665
Oregon—Eugene	34,513,965	33,690,926	+2.4	41,045,064	40,385,430	36,385,824	26,602,877	23,353,759	24,428,708
Portland	787,415,117	708,225,672	+11.2	856,541,593	755,931,770	648,247,800	549,374,665	460,012,259	489,682,538
Utah—Ogden	163,096,727	150,778,848	+8.2	190,352,270	165,762,278	131,458,045	105,257,875	83,651,727	35,791,607
Salt Lake City	94,466,408	101,138,468	-6.6	99,898,625	72,663,623	57,459,968	45,617,685	149,560,432	162,840,991
California—Bakersfield	92,487,034	80,379,357	+15.1	85,845,412	225,071,466	174,436,406	137,205,788	138,258,182	156,230,105
Berkeley	218,616,388	213,192,545	+2.5	218,923,045	205,623,881	190,145,384	174,436,406	149,560,432	162,840,991
Long Beach	44,523,000	40,922,000	+8.8	47,142,343	38,648,581	30,786,473	24,924,181	19,130,473	20,672,371
Modesto	182,538,672	189,305,472	-3.6	209,351,235	181,250,449	146,110,341	128,540,941	128,143,615	160,692,209
Pasadena	39,930,913	40,503,037	-1.4	45,619,759	42,570,638	35,809,430	31,946,365	30,878,662	37,658,984
Riverside	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sacramento	7,350,410,140	7,052,520,016	+4.2	7,913,846,274	7,230,151,707	6,468,834,882	5,475,265,205	4,684,614,157	5,033,860,846
San Francisco	146,992,442	139,505,101	+5.1	154,757,584	137,438,473	115,331,953	95,221,099	75,193,514	83,484,854
San Jose	76,549,463	75,734,317	+1.1	79,435,269	74,188,822	59,914,224	52,096,573	45,948,070	56,237,798
Santa Barbara	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Santa Monica	116,135,605	110,832,824	+4.8	120,287,890	107,312,500	81,993,166	65,025,016	52,278,639	60,161,624
Stockton									
Total (19 cities)	12,946,607,408	12,261,887,471	+5.6	14,346,579,222	13,113,443,808	11,477,857,599	9,925,187,182	8,254,163,516	9,225,812,317
Grand total (191 cities)	304,323,157,503	292,710,865,663	+4.0	333,084,341,890	328,345,828,983	297,039,343,808	261,316,869,532	241,315,410,718	256,582,242,429
Outside New York	138,409,614,074	127,554,968,367	+8.5	146,344,564,369	134,797,031,566	115,488,335,445	99,810,074,309	83,901,416,968	96,443,778,646

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE LAST EIGHT CALENDAR YEARS

Clearings at—	Year 1939	Year 1938	Dec.	Year 1937	Year 1936	Year 1935	Year 1934	Year 1933	Year 1932
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Toronto	5,735,792,413	5,835,980,087	-1.7	6,397,987,564	6,465,263,740	5,720,065,081	5,643,522,459	4,916,531,044	4,072,710,626
Montreal	5,306,897,								

Electric Utilities During 1940

By ERNEST R. ABRAMS
(Concluded from page 543)

tion of which his contemplated Administration would be committed, and he has steadily advocated its construction ever since his inauguration. Yet it took a European war to bring the project to its present stage of probability.

Although the Treaty of 1932 was signed by both national governments well after the business depression had taken hold, that economic disturbance was still regarded in both countries as of passing importance, and with the expectation that a returning prosperity would soon erase its unpleasant memory. But as the depression became progressively worse, and as the economic fallacies of the undertaking became increasingly apparent, sectional rather than political opposition developed in the United States to defeat ratification and seal the treaty's doom. For there never was a time between the late summer of 1932 and the fall of 1939 when the Dominion Government, and particularly the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, looked with favor on the development of navigation and power in this strip of international water.

A moment's consideration will disclose the reasons. First, Canada's rail system had been constructed to serve twice the existing population; it was not overburdened with traffic; its rates were substantially lower than those in effect in the United States, and the greater part of Canada's rail mileage was owned and operated by the Dominion Government. So when the decline of industrial output occasioned by the business depression and the inroads of long-distance motor trucking materially reduced rail traffic, the business and political interests of Canada found nothing appealing in a costly scheme to increase the transportation facilities of the Dominion. And second, the electric power demands of both Ontario and Quebec had fallen off markedly during these seven years of depression; the publicly-owned Ontario Hydro-Electric undertaking was slowly devouring its cash reserves, and Canada was exporting power to utilities below the border at approximately its increment cost, so the development of more power obviously held little appeal in the two Canadian Provinces most vitally affected.

But all this was changed with Canada's declaration of war against the German Government in September, 1939, and with Great Britain's announced intention of expanding Canada's industries as a major source of supply of vital materials and equipment. For, almost immediately, Canadian power exports to American utilities were cut off, and visions of a severe overtaxing of Canada's transportation facilities arose. Here, then, was the situation for which the present Administration had long prayed—an overpowering Canadian desire for added sources of power supply and for increased transportation facilities. And negotiations were immediately started between the two national governments which will probably lead to a new treaty for the joint improvement of the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence for navigation and power development, while the New York Power Authority is laying plans for a further power development on the Niagara River as a supplementary activity in the United States alone.

Although negotiations to date have reportedly eliminated certain objectional features of the 1932 treaty—notably, changing the project from a two-dam to a one-dam undertaking and assuring Chicago of a more adequate and equitable water supply—a preliminary survey has indicated this new treaty will probably encounter formidable opposition in the United States and again fail of Senate ratification. But until Senate approval has been definitely withheld, the mere threat of the construction of a huge power project along the northern boundary of New York is certain to have a depressing effect on the securities of all electric utilities whose operations lie within transmission range.

Aside from the dangers of increased Federal regulation and reformation of electric utilities, the country wide, and the specific threat of "yardstick" competition in the highly industrialized Northeast, 1940 should prove a satisfactory year for the privately-owned electric power and light industry. Demand for power is still increasing, operating costs—with the exception of taxes—are not advancing at a sufficient rate to cause worry, and water conditions this year can hardly penalize hydro-electric plants worse than they did during 1939. Politics—and politics alone—will constitute the major threat to successful electric utility investment in 1940.

**Monthly Range of Prices on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE**

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—BONDS AND STOCKS

The tables which follow show the high and low prices, by months, for the year 1939, of every bond and every stock in which any dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The prices in all cases are based on actual sales.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS FOR 1939

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES																								
Abitibi Pow & Paper 1st 5s-195	50 ¹ / ₂	66	54 ³ / ₈	63	51 ¹ / ₄	67	43	53 ³ / ₈	42 ¹ / ₈	50 ⁵ / ₈	40 ³ / ₄	50 ¹ / ₄	40 ¹ / ₂	48 ³ / ₄	38	47	34 ³ / ₄	56 ¹ / ₂	50	55	46	49 ¹ / ₂	48 ³ / ₄	54
Adams Express col tr g 4s-1948	103	104	101	103 ¹ / ₂	102 ³ / ₄	102 ³ / ₄	101 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₄	102 ¹ / ₄	102 ¹ / ₄	100	100 ¹ / ₂	102	105	103	104 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₈	104 ¹ / ₈	103	103 ¹ / ₂	103 ³ / ₈	103 ³ / ₈	103 ³ / ₄	104
Coll trust 4s of 1907-1947	103	104	101	103 ³ / ₈	102 ¹ / ₂	103	100	102 ¹ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	101	101 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₈	102 ³ / ₄	104	101 ¹ / ₂	104	101	103 ¹ / ₂	103	103 ³ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄	104
10-yr deb 4 ¹ / ₂ s stamped-1946	103	104 ⁵ / ₈	100 ⁷ / ₈	103 ³ / ₈	103	104 ¹ / ₂	104	105	105	107 ³ / ₈	105 ¹ / ₄	107 ³ / ₈	105 ¹ / ₄	107 ³ / ₈	105 ¹ / ₄	108 ¹ / ₄	103	105 ¹ / ₄	105 ¹ / ₄	106 ¹ / ₈	107	107 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂	108 ⁵ / ₈
Adriatic Elec Co extl 7s-1952	60	65	60	66 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₄	49 ⁷ / ₈	51 ¹ / ₄	53	53	52	60	50	51	47	52	35 ¹ / ₂	52	51 ⁷ / ₈	67	70 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂	70	85

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point; viz.: 105¹/₂—105¹/₂. a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale.

1939—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December			
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High		
Ala Gt Sou 1st 5s ser A.....1943	107	107	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/4	108	108	108	108	108	108	108 1/2	109	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 3/4	107 1/8	
1st cons 4 1/2 ser B.....1943	104	104 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 1/2	105 1/4	105	105 3/8	105 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	102 1/2	103	104	105 3/8	105 3/8	107	107 1/8	
Albany Perf Wr Paper 6s 1948	34	35	35	35	32 1/2	36 3/8	33	35	35	38	37 1/2	38	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41	42	47	50	48	50	55	
6s with warrants.....1948	35	35	35	39 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/4	32	36	36	36	36	36	44	44	44	44	44	44	41	42	47	50	48	50	55	
Albany & Susq 1st guar 3 1/2 '46	72	74	72	75	75 1/2	80	75	75	75	76 1/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	78	81	82	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	77	77 1/2	79 1/2	85	78 1/2	81	82	
Allegheny Corp coll tr 5s.....1944	74	83	74	81	76 1/2	85 1/2	68	77	70 1/2	78 1/2	72	78 1/2	71 1/2	79	87	79	87	87	66 1/2	87	77 3/8	83	78 1/2	81	75	
Coll & conv 5s.....1949	63	72 1/4	63 1/2	71	68	75 1/2	57	67	61	68 1/2	64	68 1/2	64 1/2	69 3/4	59 1/2	69	57	79	57	79	73	77 1/2	70	73 1/4	67 1/2	
Coll & conv 5s.....1950	29	39	31	40	42 1/2	48 1/2	22 1/2	29 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2	33	33	28	34 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	35	60 1/4	43	48	40	40 1/2	38 3/8	
5s stamped.....1950	52	52	51	52 3/4	60	60	49 3/4	49 3/4	52	52	51 3/4	52	50	50 1/2	55	55	55	55	55	55	57	57 1/4	55	60	58 1/4	
Allegheny & West 1st 6 1/2 gu 4s '98	103 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	105	106	105	107	105 3/8	108	106	106 3/4	105 1/2	107	105 1/2	106	104 3/8	107 1/8	105 1/2	106 3/8	105 1/2	106 3/8	107 1/2	
Allegh Val gen guar 4s.....1942	103 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	105	106	105	107	105 3/8	108	106	106 3/4	105 1/2	107	105 1/2	106	104 3/8	107 1/8	105 1/2	106 3/8	105 1/2	106 3/8	107 1/2	
Allied Stores Corp deb 4 1/2 1950	97	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 3/4	96 1/2	100	93	95	93	95	95	100 1/2	99	100 1/2	99	100 1/2	99	100 1/2	99	101	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	100 1/2	
4 1/2 debentures.....1951	89	92	90 1/8	93	90 3/4	94 1/2	89	90 3/4	88 1/2	91	91	95	83	95 1/4	94 1/2	96 1/4	89	95	91	95 1/2	95	97	96	96	96 1/4	
Allis-Chalmers Pkg conv 4s.....1952	108 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	109 1/2	111 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	107 1/2	111 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	108 1/4	110 1/4	109 1/4	111	110	111
Alpine-Montan Fw deb 5s.....1955	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Am & Foreign Pow deb 5s.....2030	48 1/4	53 1/4	50 1/2	57	52	60 1/2	51 1/2	66 1/4	53	64 1/4	56 1/2	65 1/4	58 1/2	64	53 1/2	64	49	61	57 1/4	62 1/2	59 1/2	65	60 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	
Amer Ice 3 1/2 deb 5s.....1953	102	102 3/4	102	102 3/4	102	102 3/4	102	102 3/4	102	102 3/4	102	102 3/4	102	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	
Amer I G Chem conv 5 1/2 1949	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	
Amer Int'l Corp conv 5 1/2 1949	102	104 1/8	100 1/8	103 1/4	100 3/8	103 3/4	98 1/2	100 1/2	100 3/4	103 3/4	102	104	102	104	102	104	102	104	94 3/4	103 1/2	102	104 1/4	102 3/8	103 1/2	102 3/8	
Amer Tel & Tel.....1943	111 3/8	112 1/4	111 3/8	112	111 3/8	112 1/4	111 1/2	112	111 1/2	112	110 3/4	111 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4	110 3/4	111	110 3/4	110 3/4	105	110	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 1/2	110	108 3/4	
20-year s f 5 1/2 1943	105 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/8	108 1/2	107 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/2	108 1/4	107 3/4	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	99 1/2	105 3/8	105 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	107 1/2	108 1/2	
3 1/2 debentures.....1961	105 1/4	106 3/8	106 1/2	107 3/4	107	108 1/4	107 1/2	108 1/4	107 3/4	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	99	106 1/2	100	106 3/8	105 3/4	108	107 1/2	
3 1/2 debentures.....1966	105 1/4	106 3/8	106 1/2	107 3/4	107	108 1/4	107 1/2	108 1/4	107 3/4	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	108 1/2	110 1/4	99	106 1/2	100	106 3/8	105 3/4	108	107 1/2	
Am Type Founders S 1 deb 2 1/2 1950	106 1/4	111 3/8	104 1/2	108	104 1/2	107 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	104	106	105 3/4	106 3/4	105 3/4	106 3/4	105	106	104 3/4	108	105 1/4	107	105 1/4	107	105 1/4	106	105 1/4	
Amer Wat Wks & Elec.....1975	102 1/2	105	104 1/2	107	103	107	99 1/2	103 3/4	100	107	106	106 3/4	106	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 3/8	100	108 3/8	105	107	105 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Deb 6s ser A.....1975	102 1/2	105	104 1/2	107	103	107	99 1/2	103 3/4	100	107	106	106 3/4	106	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 3/8	100	108 3/8	105	107	105 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Anaconda Cop Min 4 1/2 1950	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106	104 3/4	106	104 3/4	106	104 3/4	106	105 1/2	106 1/2	106	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	106 3/8	107 1/2	106 3/8	
Anglo-Chil Nitrate.....1967	24	25 1/2	21 3/4	23 1/2	21	26	19	24	22	25 1/4	24 1/2	25 1/2	25	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	36	34	35 1/2	35 1/2	39	36	41 1/2	36	
Sinking fund income deb 3 1/2 1955	30 3/8	33	33 3/4	39 1/2	37	42	35	39	36	37	35 3/4	36 1/2	36	38	36	38 1/2	36	44 1/2	45	48 1/2	45	48 1/2	43	46 1/2	43 1/2	
Ann Arbor 1st 6 1/2 1955	96	97	97	98	96	96	92 1/2	93 1/2	95	96	96	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	91	91	93	94 1/2	95	95	97	
Ark & Mem Ry Bdge & Ter 5 1/2 '64	97 3/8	98 1/2	95	98 3/4	98 1/2	99 3/4	97	99 3/4	96 1/2	99 3/4	99	101	99 1/2	101	97 1/2	100 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/4	94 3/8	98 3/8	97 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	
Armour & Co 4s ser B (Del) 1955	97 3/8	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 3/4	98	99 1/4	96	98 3/4	97 1/2	99	99	101	99 1/2	101	98 1/2	101	91 1/4	96 5/8	94	98	97 1/2	98 1/2	98	100 1/4	98	
4s series C.....1957	106 1/2	109	107 3/8	109 1/4	107	110	105 1/4	108 3/4	107 1/2	109	109	111 1/4	109 1/2	111 1/4	108 1/2	111 1/4	109 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	104 3/8	107 1/2	104 3/8	
Atchafalaya & S F gen gold 4s 1959	106 1/2	109	107 3/8	109 1/4	107	110	105 1/4	108 3/4	107 1/2	109	109	111 1/4	109 1/2	111 1/4	108 1/2	111 1/4	109 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	104 3/8	107 1/2	104 3/8	
Adjustment 4 1/2 1959	86 3/4	90 1/2	89	91	93	93	92	94	95	95 1/2	92	94	95	95 1/2	92	94	92 3/4	92 3/4	83	90	89	91	91	91	91	
Stamped.....1959	87 1/8	91 3/4	88 1/2	91 3/4	92	95	88 1/2	90 1/2	90	94 1/4	93 1/4	95	91	93 1/2	91	93 1/2	92	94	92 1/2	92	92	92 1/2	92	94 1/2	94 1/2	
Conv 4 1/2 of 1909.....1955	95	95	92 1/4	92 1/4	91	97 3/8	95	96 1/4	97	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	99 3/4	97	99 1/2	95	98	93	94 1/2	94	95	94	95	93 1/4	
Conv 4 1/2 of 1905.....1955	92 3/4	95	91 3/4	94 1/4	92 3/8	98 3/8	94	97	94 1/2	98 3/8	98 1/2	99 1/4	98 1/2	100 1/8	96 7/8	100 1/4	92	94	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	92	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	
Conv 4 1/2 of 1910.....1960	89	90	89	90	89	90	89	90	90	90	92	95	90	92	90	94	89 1/2	90	90 1/8	90 1/8	90 1/8	90 1/8	90 1/8	90 1/8	90 1/8	
Conv deb 4 1/2 1948	109	102	99 3/4	102	101 3/4	103 1/4	99	102 1/2	101	103 1/2	102	103 1/2	102	103 1/2	100	103 1/2	100	103 1/2	100	102 3/4	101	103				

1939—Continued

Table with columns for months (January to December) and sub-columns for Low and High values. Rows list various financial instruments and companies such as Celotex Corp, Central Branch Un Pac, and Chicago R & P.

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point; viz.: 105¹=105¹/₃₂. a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale.

1939—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December			
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High		
Conn & Pasumpsic Rivs 1st 4s '43	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Conn Ry & Lt 1st & ref 4 1/2 s '51	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Stamped guaranteed	109	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Connecticut River Pow 3 1/2 s '41	105	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Consolidated Edison (N Y) deb 3 1/2 s '46	109	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
3 1/2 s debentures	106 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	106 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	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Debenture 3 1/2 s	1956	106 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	106 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	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
3 1/2 s debs	1958	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Consolidated Hydro Elec Works of Upper Wuerterburg 7s	1956	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	18	20 1/4	103 1/2	105 1/2	22	22	22 1/4	22 1/4	21	21 1/2	99 1/2	104	101 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Consolidated Oil conv deb 3 1/2 s	1951	102 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	104	103 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	106	101 1/2	106 1/2	99 1/2	104	101 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	105	104	105 1/4
Consolidated Ry non-conv deb 4s	1954	10	10	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	14	13 1/4	14 1/4	13	17	15	17	15
Non-conv deb 4s J & J	1955	13 1/4	13 1/4	10	11 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/2	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	15 1/2	15	16 1/2	15
Non-conv deb 4s A & O	1955	10 1/2	12	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	16 1/2	15	16	
Non-conv deb 4s	1956	49	52	44 1/2	48	45	52	45	48	50	53	51 1/2	55 1/2	51 1/2	54	50 1/2	53	52	67	62 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2	69	61	69	61
Consolidated Coal sink fund 5s	1960	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Consumers Pow Co 3 1/2 s	1965	106 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
1st 1 & unit mtge 3 1/2 s	1967	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
1st mtge 3 1/2 s	1967	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
1st mtge 3 1/2 s	1966	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 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	106 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
Container Corp 1st 6s	1946	103 1/2	105	103 1/4	104	104 1/2	105 1/2	100	105	102 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
15-yr deb 6 1/2 s with warr	1943	98 1/2	100	98 1/4	99 1/2	98 1/2	100	96 1/2	99 1/4	96	99	100 1/4	99	100 1/8	99	100 1/4	99	100 1/4	99	100 1/4	99	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Continental Oil conv deb 2 1/2 s '44	1943	107 1/4	109 1/2	108	108 1/2	107 1/4	109 1/2	106 1/2	109 1/4	105 1/2	107 1/4	106 1/2	109 1/2	107	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2
Cranes Co s deb 3 1/2 s	1951	104	105 1/2	104	105	103 1/2	104 1/2	103	104	102 1/2	106 1/2	103	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103	104 1/2	100	102 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Crown Cork & Seal s 4s	1950	104 1/2	106	105 1/2	106 1/2	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	102	104 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2	105	105 1/2	105	105 1/2	105 1/2
S f 4 1/2 s debentures	1948	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Crucible Steel 4 1/2 s deb A	194	31 1/2	35 1/2	32	34 1/2	33	37	29 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/4	34 1/2	33	35 1/2	27 1/2	33 1/2	25 1/2	30	26 1/2	37 1/2	34 1/4	35 1/4	29 1/2	35	28 1/4	31	
Cuba RR 1st 5 1/2 s	1942	36	38 1/2	37	40	36 1/2	40 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/2	35	38 1/2	35 1/2	38 1/2	33	35 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	32	42 1/2	38	40	37	39	34	37 1/2	
1st lien & ref 7 1/2 s ser A	1946	39	44 1/4	40 1/4	44	40	45 1/2	40	43 1/2	40	42 1/4	40 1/2	41	36	40 1/8	36	38	36	49	46	48	46	48	42	46	
1st lien s f 6s ser B	1946	34 1/4	36	34	34	38	38	32 1/2	33 1/2	34	35	34 1/2	35	34	35	26 1/2	30	27	41	37 1/4	38 1/4	36 1/2	38 1/2	32	36	
Dayton Pow & Light 3 1/2 s	1960	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	110	108 1/2	110 1/4	107 1/2	109	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	103	107 1/4	104 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	107
Dela & Hudson 1st ref 4s	1943	56	64 1/2	57	65	58 1/2	70 1/2	52 1/2	60 1/2	54	59 1/2	55	60 1/2	53 1/2	60 1/2	52	61 1/2	50	69 1/2	63	67 1/2	62	69 1/2	69 1/2	64 1/2	
Del Pow & Light 1st 4 1/2 s	1971	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
1st & ref 4 1/2 s	1969	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1st Mtge 4 1/2 s	1969	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
Denver G & E 1st & ref 5s	1951	106	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Stamped 4s to Pat	1946	101 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	7 1/4	10 1/4	8 1/4	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	7	9									

1939—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Louisville & Nashville—																								
Unified gold 4s.....1940	99 1/2	100 3/8	99 3/8	100 1/8	100	101	99	100 1/2	99 3/4	100 1/4	100	100 3/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	100	100 5/8	97 1/2	100 1/8	100	100 1/2	100 1/8	101 1/4	100 3/8	101 1/4
1st & ref 5s ser B.....2003	94	97 1/2	94	95	95	99 1/4	91	94 1/4	91	92 1/2	92 1/2	97 1/2	94 3/8	99 1/2	96	99 1/2	96 3/8	98 1/4	95 1/2	99 1/4	96 3/4	100 1/4	99 1/2	102 1/2
1st & ref 4 1/2s ser C.....2003	87 1/4	91 1/2	87	88 1/2	89	93 1/4	84 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	86	86 3/4	91	87 1/2	92	88	92	85	91 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/4	87 1/2	92 1/4	91 1/4	95 3/8
1st & ref 4s series D.....2003	84 3/4	87	84 1/4	85	86 5/8	89 1/2	84 1/2	84 3/4	80	80	80	83 3/4	83	84 3/4	84	84	83 3/8	86	83	84	83 1/2	85	85	88
1st & ref 3 1/2s series E.....2003	79	82 1/2	79	83	83	85 3/4	76	80	74	78 1/2	79	81	79 1/8	82 1/2	78	84	73	83	78 1/2	81 1/2	77 1/2	82	80	84
Paducah & Mem Div 4s.....1946	97 1/2	99 5/8	98	98	98 3/8	100 7/8	100	101	99	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/4	101	99 7/8	100	99 3/4	100	99 3/4	101	101	102 1/2
St Louis Div 2d gold 3s.....1920	82	86	85	85	85	87 1/4	85	88	83 3/8	86 1/2	84 3/4	85 1/2	87	87	83 1/2	84 1/2							82	84
Mobile & Montg 1st 4 1/2s.....1945			110	111 1/2					110	110	110 1/4	110 1/4	111	111									74	75
Southern Ry jt Monon 4s.....1952	70 3/4	73 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4	74	77	71 1/2	71 1/2	65	70	69	72	72	72	72	72	73 1/2	73 1/2	68	72 1/2	72	74	73	73 1/2
Ati Knox & Cin Div 4s.....1955	104 3/8	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 3/4	104	104 1/2	105	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	102	102	100 3/4	100 3/4	104 1/2	106	104 5/8	106
Lower Austria Ry Elec 6 1/2s.....1944			24 1/2	24 1/2	22	22	22	22	22	22	23 1/4	23 1/4												
McCrary Stores Corp s f deb 5s.....1951	106	106 1/2	105 3/4	107	105 1/2	107	106 1/2	107	106 3/8	107	107	107	106 3/4	107	107	107	105 3/4	107 1/2	105 3/4	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 5/8	107 1/2
Maine Central RR 4s A.....1945	67	70	68	71 1/2	68	72 1/4	68	69	71 3/4	72	71	73 1/8	71	75	74	77	72	75	76	81 7/8	80	82	75	80
Gen mtge 4 1/2s ser A.....1960	39 1/2	43 1/4	41 1/4	50 1/2	46 1/2	51 1/4	44	47 3/4	44 1/4	49 1/2	43	46 1/4	46	50	43	50 3/4	42	55	52	57 1/2	53	56	51	52 3/4
Manati Sugar 4s s f.....1957	27	31 3/8	27	30	25 1/4	30	23	31 1/4	29 1/2	33 1/2	27 3/8	32 1/4	28 3/8	29 1/2	29	45	38	39 3/8	36	39	36	39	36 3/4	40 1/2
Manhat Ry (N Y) con g 4s.....1990	29 1/2	35	31 1/2	35 1/4	28 3/4	35 3/4	26 3/4	43 3/8	42 1/2	47 3/8	41 3/4	59	54	64 1/2	52	66 1/2	57	67 1/2	65	70	68 1/4	78 1/4	70 1/2	79 1/4
Certificates of deposit.....2013	27	32 1/2	29 1/2	33 3/8	28 3/4	35 3/4	24 3/4	41	40 1/4	44 1/2	40 1/4	50 1/2	51 1/2	61 1/2	52 1/2	63 1/2	54	67	64 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	78 1/2	70 1/2	79 1/4
2nd 4s.....2013			20	22 3/8	20	22 3/8	17 1/8	25 1/2	25	29 1/4	28	33 1/4	32 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	37	32 1/2	37	34 3/4	37 1/2	36 3/4	43 1/2	41 1/2	45
Certificates of deposit.....			81	81 1/2	82 1/8	82 1/8																		
Manila RR & L 1st & coll 5s.....1953	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101	102 1/2	121	129																
1st extd 4s.....1953	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	101	102 1/2	82	82																
Man G B & N W 1st g 3 1/2s.....1941			80	85	80	83	75	75 1/2	72	76	72	74	72	74	54	70	62	77	65	79 3/8	66 1/2	72 1/4	67	70
Marion Steam Shovel s f 6 1/2.....1947	81 1/2	87	80	85	80	83	75	75 1/2	72	76	72	74	72	74	54	70	62	77	65	79 3/8	66 1/2	72 1/4	67	70
Market St Ry 1st 7s ser A.....1940	42	54 1/2	39	42	42	52	49	51 1/2	49	53	49	50 1/2	51	52	52 1/2	55	50	55	51	57	51 3/4	55	50 3/4	52
Mead Corp s with warr.....1940	102 7/8	104	103 3/4	104	103 3/4	104 3/4	101 1/2	104 1/4	103	104	103 3/4	104 3/8	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 3/4	104 1/4	102 3/4	104 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/2	104 3/8	106 1/4
Metro Edison 1st 4 1/2s ser D.....1968	110 1/8	110 3/4	110 3/8	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 7/8	111	109 1/2	111 3/8	108 1/4	109 3/8	109 1/2	110 1/2	108 3/8	109 3/4	109 1/8	111	110 1/2	112 1/4	112	112 3/4
Metro Wat Serv & Drain 5 1/2s.....1950	96	100	98 1/2	100 1/8	98 7/8	102	95	101 1/4	96 3/4	100 1/8	99	100 1/8	99	100 1/8	99 1/4	100 1/8	106 1/8	111 1/2	108 1/8	109 3/4	109 1/8	111 1/2	110 1/2	112 3/4
Met-West Side Elev (Chic) 4s.....1937	7	7 7/8	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2			8	8 1/4	8	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/8	8	8	7	7	7	8 1/4	6 1/4	7	5 1/2	6
Mex Int 1st cons 4 1/2 s asst'd.....1988			8 1/4	8 1/4	8 3/8	8 3/8			8 3/4	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2											15	15
Mlag Mill Machy 1st s f 7s.....1956									30	30														
Michigan Central-Detroit & Bay City Air Line 4s.....1940	89 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/2	93 1/4	94	99	95	95	97 3/4	99 1/8	99	99 5/8	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	99	99 1/8	100	100	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8
1st gold 3 1/2s.....1952	90 5/8	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/2	96	97	94 1/2	95			93 1/2	94 1/8			94 1/8	94 1/8	91 1/2	92			85 3/4	90	89	90
Ref & Imp 4 1/2s ser C.....1979	73	73	72	74 1/2	75	76 1/4					73 3/8	73 3/8			70	70	65	72	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 3/4	70 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Michigan Consol Gas 1st 4s.....1939	14	14 3/8	12	13	11	14	9 3/8	10	12 1/2	12 1/2	45	45	42	42	40	45 1/2	11 1/2	14 1/2	50	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Midland of N J 1st ext 5s.....1940	42 1/2	45	48 3/8	48 3/8	50	50	25 1/2	25 1/2	23	25	20 1/2	24 1/2	20	20	20	20	22	31 7/8	31	33	31	30	27	30
Milw & Nor RR ext 4 1/2s.....1939	30	32	26 1/2	27	25 1/2	27 1/2	21	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	17	19 1/4	17	19 1/4	11 1/2	18 1/8	12 3/4	20 1/2	18 1/2	22	16	19 3/4
Con ext 4 1/2s.....1939	14 3/4	17 1/4	13 1/2	14 1/2	11 3/4	14 5/8	8 1/4	10 1/2	10	11 1/2	11	12 3/4	11	12 1/2	10 1/2	12	12	16 1/2	14	16 3/8	15 1/4	16 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2
Mil Spar & N W 1st guar 4s.....1947	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
Milw & State Line 1st g 3 1/2s.....1941	6 1/8	7 1/8	6	8	7	8	4 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	5 3/4	8 1/2	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/8	4 1/2	6
Minn & St Louis 1st g 3 1/2s.....1941	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4
1st & refund, gold, 4s.....1939	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	3
Ref & ext 5s, ser A.....1962	5 3/8	8 1/4	6 1/4	7	6 3/8	8 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/8	5 7/8	7 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/8	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/2	10 1/8	7 3/8	7 1/2	5 1/4	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/8
Minn St P & SS Monon 4s stpd 3s.....1938	5	6	4 3/4	5 1/2	4 3/8	6 1/4	4 1/8	5	4	4 3/4	4	4 3/4	4	4 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/2
1st cons 5s.....1938	6 1/8	9	6	6 3/8	6 1/2	8 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/8	6 1/8	8	6 1/8	8 3/4	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/8	7 1/8	5 3/4	10	7	9	6 3/8	8 3/8	6	7
1st & ref 6s, ser A.....1946	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
25-year gold 5 1/2s.....1949	1 5/8	3 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	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
1st ref 5 1/2s ser B.....1978	6 5/8	68	66 1/2	67	67	68 1/4	64 1/4	68	65	68	66 1/2	69	67 1/8	69	64	66 1/2	64	65	63	65	63 1/2	65	62	65
Mo-III RR 1st 5s ser A.....1959	45																							

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BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
New York Cent & Hud 3 3/4s 1917	79	84 1/2	79 1/2	83	79 1/4	84 1/4	77 1/2	80 1/2	76	80	77	80	77	83	77	83	75	81 1/2	77 1/2	81 3/8	76 1/2	78 3/4	75 1/4	78 1/4
30-year debent 4s 1912	78	81	78	80 3/4	80 1/2	85 3/8	78 3/4	81 1/2	76 3/4	78	73 3/4	77	82 1/2	77	84 1/2	77	84 1/2	75 1/4	84 1/2	83 3/8	84 1/2	84	84	86
Ref & Imp 4 1/2 series A 2013	53 3/4	61	55	59	52 1/4	62 1/2	45 1/2	54 1/4	46 1/8	51 3/4	44 1/4	51	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lake Shore, coll gold 3 3/4s 1918	63 1/2	67	64 1/2	69	68	70	60	64 1/2	59	63 1/2	58	63	59 1/4	61	59	63 3/8	56 1/2	67 1/2	63 1/4	66	61 1/2	62 1/2	56	59 3/4
Mich Cent coll gold 3 3/4s 1918	63 3/4	68 1/2	63 3/4	68 3/4	64 1/2	68 3/4	60 1/2	65 1/2	59	63 1/2	58	62	60	62	58	62	58	62	59 3/4	63 1/4	60 1/2	61 1/2	54 1/2	58 3/4
N Y Chic & St L ref g 3 3/4s A 1974	59 1/8	63 3/8	60 1/8	65	60	65 1/8	47 1/2	59	50 3/4	59	51 1/2	59	54	61	52 1/2	61	57 1/2	72 3/8	67 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	61 1/4	65
Ref 4 1/2 series C 1978	48	55 3/4	51 1/8	55 3/8	48	59 1/8	42 1/4	59	42 1/4	59	43 1/4	50 1/2	43	52	44	52 1/2	42 1/2	65	59	62 1/2	59	62 1/2	53 3/4	57 1/2
3-year 6% gold notes 1938	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	104 3/4	105 1/4
Collateral trust 4s 1946	73 1/2	77	74	75 1/4	75	83 1/2	65	69 1/2	60 3/8	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	79 3/8	73	79	65	81 3/8	80 3/8	82	80	82	79 1/2	81 3/4
1st mtg 3 1/2 ext 1947	78 1/4	83	78	84 1/2	84 1/2	86 3/8	81	81	77 1/2	81	80 3/8	83	81 1/2	82	83 3/8	84 1/4	78 1/8	81 1/2	83	85	83 1/4	86	82 1/8	84
3-year 6% notes 1941	104	105	105	106 3/4	106	107	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4
N Y Connect RR 1st 4 1/2 A 1953	104	105	105	106 3/4	106	107	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4	105 1/8	106 3/4
1st guar 5s series B 1953	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
N Y Dock 1st gold 4s 1951	50	54 1/2	49	51 1/2	50	59 1/2	52	55	50 1/4	52 1/2	50 1/4	54	48	52 3/4	48 1/2	51 3/4	47 1/2	57 1/2	52 1/2	57 1/2	51	53 1/2	49	53 1/2
Convertible 5% notes 1947	51	52	50 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	58	49	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50	53	49 1/2	52	48 1/2	51	48 1/2	63	52 1/2	57 1/2	51	53 1/2	48 1/2	52
N Y Edison 1st & ref 3 3/4s D 1965	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4	107 1/2	108 3/4
1st lien & ref 3 3/4s series E 1966	108	109 3/4	107 3/4	108 3/4	108 1/4	109	108 3/4	109 3/4	109 1/4	111 1/4	109 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	110	100	109 3/4	102 3/8	10 3/8	107	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 3/4
N Y & Erie - See Erie RR																								
N Y Gas El Lt H & Pow Co 5s 1948	123 1/2	126	124	124 1/2	124	125 1/4	124	124 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	126 3/4	123	126 1/2	116 1/2	120	118	120	123 1/4	124 1/2	123 1/2	125
Purch money coll tr g 4s 1949	116 1/4	117 1/4	116 3/8	117 1/4	116 3/8	117 1/4	116 3/8	117 1/4	116 3/8	117 1/4	116 3/8	117 1/4	116 3/8	117 1/4	117	119	108 1/2	116	111	115	116 1/2	116	112 1/2	117 3/8
N Y & Greenw L 4 1/2 1946	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4	17	17 3/4
N Y & Harlem gold 3 3/4s 1930	99 1/2	100	99 3/8	99 3/8	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	102	100 1/2	102	100 1/2	102	100 1/2	102	100	102 1/2	100	102 1/2	100	102 1/2	100	102 1/2	100	102 1/2
N Y Lack & West 4s 1944	60	61	59	60	59	63	48 3/4	55	50 3/4	53	50	54 3/8	50	55 1/4	50	55 1/4	50	61 1/2	55	59 1/4	57	58	51 1/2	55
4 1/2 series B 1973	60	61	59	60	59	63	48 3/4	55	50 3/4	53	50	54 3/8	50	55 1/4	50	55 1/4	50	61 1/2	55	59 1/4	57	58	51 1/2	55
N Y L & W Coal & RR 5 1/2 1943	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38	33	38
N Y L & W Do & Imp 5s 1943	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
N Y & Long Branch gen 4s 1941	73	75 1/2	71	72 3/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4	70	70 1/4
N Y N H & H non-con 4s 1947	12	14 1/4	13	13	11 1/4	13	11	11	10	10	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Non-convertible 3 1/2 1947	13	13	10 3/8	13	13	13 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Non-convertible deb 3 1/2 1954	14 1/4	15 1/2	11 1/8	13 1/2	12	14 1/4	10 1/2	11	9 3/4	10 1/2	11	12	11 1/2	12	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Non-convertible deb 4s 1955	11 1/4	16	12 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/4	14	10	12	11 1/4	11 1/2	10 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12
Non-convertible deb 4s 1956	11 1/8	15 3/4	12	14 1/2	12	14 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12
Convertible deb 3 1/2 1956	11 1/4	15 3/4	11	13 1/2	12	14 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12
Convertible deb 6s 1948	13 1/2	17 3/8	13 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	16 3/4	10 1/4	13	11 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/4	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 3/4	12 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/2	20 1/2	17	19 3/4	17	19 3/4	17	19 3/4
Collateral trust 6s 1940	22	27 1/4	22 1/4	24 3/4	20	24 1/2	16	18	17	21 1/2	19 1/2	22	19 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	18	25	27	24 1/2	29	24 1/2	32	34
Debenture 4s 1957	6	8 1/4	5 1/2	7	5 3/8	7	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 5/8	5	5	5	4 5/8	5 1/4	4 3/8	5	4 9/16	7	8 1/4	5	7 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/4	
1st & ref 4 1/2 series 1927	13 1/8	17 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/8	17	10 1/2	13	12	14	12 1/8	14 1/2	12 1/8	14 1/2	12 1/8	14 1/2	12	20 1/4	17	19 1/4	16 1/2	19	16 1/2	
Harl Riv & P Chest 1st 4s 1954	57	57 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	53	57	45	60	48	52	60	53 1/2	49	50	42	47	45	57	51	56	52 1/2	60	55	61 1/2
N Y Ont & Western 1st g 4s 1992	7 1/4	8 1/2	7 3/4	8 3/8	6 1/2	8	5 1/4	6 1/2	6	7	6	7	5 3/4	6 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/8	9 1/4	6 1/4	8	5	6 1/2
General 4s 1955	3 3/8	5	3 3/4	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/2
N Y Prov & Bost gen 4s 1942	77	77	50	50	54	54	49	49	48	62	48	62	48	48 1/2	46	46	45	52	52 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	49	50	
N Y & Putnam 1st con g 4s 1933	50	53 1/2	50	50	54	54	49	49	48	62	48	62	48	48 1/2	46	46	45	52	52 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	49	50	
N Y & Queens E L & P 3 1/2 1965	109 1/2	110 1/2	109	110 1/4	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
N Y Rys Corp 6s stamped 1958	104 1/2	10																						

1939—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Penn RR (Conc)—																								
4 1/2 series E.....1984	92 3/4	95 1/2	94	95	94 1/2	97	89 1/4	95	95 7/8	97	94 1/4	97	95	96 1/2	94	97	89	94 1/2	93 1/4	94 1/4	93 3/8	96 1/2	95 1/4	96 3/8
Convertible deb 3 1/2.....1952	77 1/2	84 1/2	79 3/4	83 3/4	81 3/8	90 1/4	74 1/2	83 1/2	78 3/4	82 1/4	79 1/4	83 1/2	79 3/4	86 1/2	79 1/2	86 3/4	75	90 1/2	88	90 3/8	85 1/8	88 1/2	83 1/4	86 1/2
Peoples G & Coke 1st con 6 3/4.....1947	116 3/8	117	116 3/4	117	115 3/4	117	115 3/4	117	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	117	116 1/4	116 1/4	115 1/2	117	115	117	112	113 3/8	112 3/4	114	114	115 1/8
Refunding gold 5s.....1947	112 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/4	114 3/4	114 3/8	115 1/4	113 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2	116 1/8	115 3/8	116 3/4	116	117	115 1/2	117 1/2	108	114 3/4	108 1/4	114 3/4	113	117	115 1/4	117
Peoria & East 1st cons 4s.....1940	52	56 1/2	52 1/8	54	52 3/4	58 7/8	49	51	48	52	47	50 3/4	43	48 3/8	45	61	60	77	60	77	67	74	66	74
Income 4s.....1990	5	6 1/2			4 3/4	6	3 1/8	5 3/8	3 3/4	5 3/8	3 1/8	5 3/8	3	3 3/8	3	4 1/8	3	4 1/8	3	4 1/8	3	4 1/8	3	4 1/8
Peoria & Pekin Un 1st 5 1/2 s.....1974	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	106 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	106 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	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pere Marquette 1st 5s ser A.....1956	63 1/8	68	65	68 1/2	69	76	60	68 1/2	59	64 1/4	60 1/2	65 3/4	57 3/4	67	62	66	61	76 1/8	61	76 1/8	65 1/2	74 1/2	63 3/4	67
1st 4s, series B.....1956	59	60	58	61	61	67 1/4	55	55	52	62 1/4	53 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	55	56 1/2	55 1/2	65 1/2	55 1/2	65 1/2	55 1/2	65 1/2	55 1/2	65 1/2
1st 4 1/2 series C.....1980	61 1/4	64 3/8	62 3/4	64 1/4	62 1/2	71	56 1/2	61 1/2	54	59 1/2	53	61 3/4	55 3/8	60 3/4	59	63	55	71 7/8	57 3/8	72	58	66	56	60
Pheips Dodge conv 3 1/2 deb.....1952	112	115	112	113 3/4	106 1/2	114 1/2	109	110 1/2	108 1/2	111 1/4	108 1/2	112 1/2	107 3/4	109 3/4	107 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	109 1/2
Phila Balt & W 1st 8s.....1943	108 1/2	109 1/2	109	110	108 3/4	110	109	110	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	111	111 1/2	110 3/4	111 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2
Phila 5s, series B.....1974	105 1/2	107	104	105	106 1/2	109 1/2	107 3/8	108 1/2	106	107	107 3/8	108 1/2	107 1/4	108 3/8	108 1/4	110	102	104	103	105 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/4	105 1/2	108 1/4
Gen 4 1/2 series C.....1974	104	105 1/2	104 1/4	105 1/4	105 3/4	107	104 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/2	107	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	105	107 1/2	102	104 1/2	103 1/2	105	105 1/2	108 1/4	105 1/2	108 1/4
Phila Co ser 5s series A.....1967	98 1/2	101	100 1/4	103 3/4	100 1/4	103 1/2	99 1/4	101 3/4	101 1/2	105	104	105 1/4	104	105 1/4	103	105 1/2	97 1/2	104 1/2	103	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
Phila Elec Co ref 3 1/2.....1967	110	111 3/4	110 1/8	111	110 1/2	112	109 3/4	110 3/4	110 1/2	112 1/2	109 3/4	112	110	110 3/4	108	110 3/8	103 1/2	108 3/4	104	109 3/4	109	110 1/2	109 1/2	111
Phila & Read C & I ref 5 1/2 1973	114 1/4	114	114 1/4	113 1/2	109 3/4	114	104	121 1/4	101 1/2	112 1/4	104 1/2	112 1/4	104 1/2	113 1/4	9 1/2	11	9 3/8	19	13 1/2	17 1/2	11	13 3/8	10 1/2	12 1/8
Conv deb 5s.....1949	3	4	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/8	3 5/8	3	4	3 1/4	3 5/8	3 1/4	3 5/8	3 1/4	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 3/4	2 3/4	7	4 3/8	6 1/8	3 1/2	5	3 1/8	3 3/4
Phillipine Ry 1st 30-yr s f 4 3/4 1937	9 3/4	14	9 3/8	11	8	11 3/8	7	9	7 3/4	10 3/4	8 1/4	9 3/8	7 7/8	10	7 1/8	9 1/2	6 7/8	10	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/4	6 7/8	6 1/4	7 3/8
Phillips Petroleum conv 3s.....1948	109	112 7/8	109	110 1/2	107 1/4	111 1/2	106	108	107	110 1/2	108 1/8	109 3/4	107 1/2	109 3/4	106 3/8	109 3/8	105 1/2	117	111 3/4	114 3/4	111 1/2	113	109 1/2	111 1/2
Pirelli Co (Italy) 7s.....1952			89 3/8	90	89 1/2	90 1/8	90	95	90	95 1/2	90 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2	94 1/2	94	99	94	99	94	99	94	99	94	99
Pitts Coke & Iron conv 4 1/2 A 1950	93	94	93 3/4	94 3/8	93	94 3/8	90	93	90	92	90 1/2	91 3/4	91	94 1/2	93	94 1/2	94 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	98 1/2
P C C & St L gu g 4 1/2 s, ser A 1942	104 1/2	105	105 3/8	105 3/8	104 7/8	105 3/8	105	105 3/8	105 1/2	105 3/8	105 1/2	105 3/8	105 1/2	105 3/8	105	105	102 3/8	104 1/2	102 3/8	103 1/2	102 3/8	103 1/2	102 3/8	103 1/2
Con guar 4 1/2 s, ser B.....1942	107	107	108	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 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 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8
Con guar 4 1/2 s, ser C.....1942	106	106	106	106 3/4	106 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	106 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	106 1/2	106 1/2
Con guar 4 1/2 s, series D.....1945	106	106	106	106 3/4	106 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	106 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	106 1/2	106 1/2
Con guar 4 1/2 s, series E.....1949	105	105	105	105 3/4	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	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Con guar 4 1/2 s, series G.....1957	105	105	105	105 3/4	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	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Con guar 4 1/2 s, series J.....1963	112	112	112	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Con guar 4 1/2 s, series K.....1964	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
General 5s series A.....1970	102 1/4	103 1/4	102 3/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	107 3/8	102 1/2	106 1/4	102 3/4	106 1/4	102 3/4	106 1/4	102 3/4	106 1/4	102 3/4	106 1/4	101	105 1/4	104	106 1/4	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/4
General M 5s series B.....1975	101 3/4	103 1/4	102 3/4	104 1/4	105	106 1/2	103 1/4	105 3/4	102 3/4	105 3/4	103 1/2	105 3/4	103 1/2	105 3/4	104 1/2	107	101 3/4	104 1/2	103	105	105	106	105	106
Gen 4 1/2 series C.....1977	93 3/8	95 3/8	94 3/8	95 3/8	95 3/8	98 3/8	94	96	95	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 3/4	97 1/2	98 3/4	96 1/4	99 3/8	92 1/2	98	95	98 7/8	97 1/2	99	96 3/4	99
Pitts Va & Char Ry 1st gu 4 1/2 1943	106	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/4	107	107 1/4	107	107 1/4	107	107 1/4	107	107 1/4	107 1/2	107 3/4	104	104	104	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Pitts & West Va 1st 4 1/2 s.....1958	45 3/4	49 3/4	45	46	50	51 1/2	37	40	38	39 1/2	38	39 1/2	38	39 1/2	23 1/2	32 1/2	28	30 1/8	30	59 1/2	49	56 1/4	47	49 1/2
1st m 4 1/2 series B.....1959	49	49	45	47 1/2	46	51 3/4	39	39	37	38	36 1/4	36 1/4	23	24 1/2	26	29	26	29	26	29	48	50	42	45
1st m 4 1/2 series C.....1960	44 1/4	49 1/2	45 3/8	48	46	52	38	42	35 3/8	39 3/8	34 3/8	36 3/4	23	23 7/8	25	30 3/4	28	29 3/4	28	29 3/4	45	55 3/8	40	46
Pitts Youngs & Ash den 4s A 1960	106	106	106	106	104	104	104	104	106	106 1/8	106	106 1/8	106	106 1/8	104	104	104	104	104	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Port Gen Elec 1st 4 1/2 s.....1968	58 1/2	70	66	75	65	75 1/8	61 3/4	68 1/4	66 3/4	72 3/8	70 3/4	74	71	80	75	83	73 1/4	76 3/4	75 3/8	78 1/2	76 3/4	82 1/2	78 1/2	82
5s extended to 1950.....1968	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4	105 1/4	106 1/2	105 3/8	106 1/2	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Porto Rican Am Tob conv 6s 1942	41	43	40	42 1/2	37 3/4	42	34	36	37	44	39 1/4	44 1/8	25	28	23	27	23 1/2	20 1/2	29 1/8	48	40 3/8	53 1/8	48 1/4	64 1/4
6s stamped.....1942																								

1939—Concluded

Table of bond prices for 1939, categorized by month (January to December) and bond type (e.g., West Shore 1st 4s guar, Registered, Wheel & L E 4s series D).

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz. 105 1/2=105 1/4 a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale.

DEALINGS IN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1939

Large table of foreign government securities dealings, including columns for month (January to December) and various international bonds (e.g., Agric Mtge Bk—Gtd s f 6s, Gtd sink fund 6s, Akerhus (Dept) 4s).

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz.: 105 1/2=105 1/4 a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale.

Our Exports 1914-1915; 1939-1940

(Concluded from page 540)

been adduced by so many students of the subject that the situation now differs from that obtaining in 1914 and 1915, it seems to us rather remarkable the way in which the course of our export statistics are repeating history. When war developed in Europe early last autumn there were many who began to talk of war orders, and to express the view that since all the belligerent countries had in so large a degree prepared themselves in various ways for the war such buying here would start at once, much as it developed in 1915, several months after the outbreak of war in August, 1914. There can be little question that such ideas had no little to do with the rush of buying which followed. More

recently there has been a good deal of disappointment at the failure of war orders to put in their appearance in larger volume and, in some quarters at least, a disposition to doubt whether they will in any event be a particularly important factor in the business situation during the coming year. It may well prove that both views were incorrect, or at least that in each case they were extreme. Closer study of the trends that seem to be developing in our export trade and comparison with what actually occurred in 1914 and 1915 at least suggest that we be prepared to see history repeat itself much more closely than some are willing to admit is probable.

Business and Finance

(Concluded from page 536)

has unwittingly encouraged it to be carelessly used and profusely referred to by members of both parties as a political convenience.

The fact remains that manufacturing industry, as distinguished from the whole of industry and commerce, cannot accommodate more than a minority of our working population—and it never has. It is estimated that manufacturing operations at capacity can provide jobs for about 10,000,000 workers.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has a Committee on Employment working in conjunction with certain governmental agencies and in cooperation with the 1,600 public employment offices throughout the country to analyze the facts. It is believed that this study will provide incontrovertible evidence that popular estimates are exaggerated and merely serve to create defeatism.

Preliminary investigation has already shown that the total registration throughout the nation of applicants for jobs, including those seeking benefits under unemployment compensation, is the much smaller figure of 5,500,000. This total includes self-employers, unemployables, and other categories to which industry cannot be expected to give direct employment; as well as such groups as those whose close relatives are gainfully employed, or who are merely seeking better jobs.

A determined effort to segregate these classifications and to arrive at a better understanding of our unemployment problem is now under way. Break-downs by communities will facilitate specific approaches to the question. It is hoped that the results of this work will contribute to new accomplishments in the year 1940.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS FOR 1939

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Abbott Laboratories.....	55	58 1/2	57 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	64 3/4	53	59	55 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2	63	58	65	61 1/4	64 1/4	62 1/8	71 1/2	64	71 1/4	64	67 1/2	66 1/4	68 1/2	
4 1/2% conv preferred.....	100	126	126	126	126	130	120	123 3/8	128 1/2	130	123 3/8	131	130	130	130	134 1/2	136	149 1/2	139 1/2	147 1/2	140	140	140	140	
Abraham & Straus.....			35 1/2	35 1/2	38	42 3/4	33 1/2	38	40	40	40	43	43	43 1/2	37	39 1/4	---	---	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 3/8	---	---	
Acme Steel Co.....	25	39 1/2	35	38 1/8	39 3/4	31 1/2	39	31 1/2	33	34 1/2	36	33	36	34	38 1/2	32 3/4	38 3/8	34	50 3/4	46 1/4	56 1/2	49 3/4	55	47 1/2	
Adams Express.....		8 5/8	11	9 7/8	9 7/8	10 3/8	7 1/8	10 3/8	6 3/4	7 3/4	7	8 1/4	6 3/4	8 7/8	6 3/4	8 7/8	6 1/2	8 7/8	6 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/8	10 1/4	7 7/8	8 7/8	
Adams-Millis.....		20	21 1/4	19 3/8	21	21 1/4	25	19 1/2	22	20 1/2	21 1/2	21	22	22	23 1/8	20 3/4	23 1/2	19	23	20 1/4	21 7/8	20 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	
Addressograph-Multigraph.....	10	24 1/4	27 1/2	24	26 3/8	22	27	19 1/4	22 1/4	21	22	20 3/8	22 3/4	21 1/2	22 3/4	18 1/4	22 1/2	15 7/8	19 1/4	17 3/4	20 3/4	18	20 1/2	17 1/2	
Air Reduction Inc.....		54 1/4	65 3/8	57	59 7/8	47	60 1/4	45 1/4	52 1/2	46 1/2	53 1/4	46 3/4	54 3/4	47 3/4	58 7/8	49 1/2	56 1/4	47	68	59 1/2	65 1/4	54 1/4	60 3/4	53 3/8	
Air-Way Elec Appl Corp.....		3 1/4	1 1/8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry Co.....	100	9 1/2	10	6 3/8	6 3/8	8 7/8	9 7/8	6 3/8	9	7 7/8	8 3/8	27 1/8	8 3/8	7 7/8	8	6 3/4	7 1/2	6 1/2	7	6 3/4	7	6 3/4	7 1/2	6	
Alaska Juneau Gold Min.....	10	9 1/2	10	9 3/8	9 3/8	8 7/8	9 7/8	6 3/8	9	7 7/8	8 3/8	27 1/8	8 3/8	7 7/8	8	6 3/4	7 1/2	6 1/2	7	6 3/4	7	6 3/4	7 1/2	6	
Albany & Susquehanna RR.....	100	7 1/8	1 1/4	1	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
Allegheny Corp.....		10	14 3/8	10 1/8	12 3/8	8 1/4	14 3/8	6 1/4	11	7 1/4	8 3/4	7 3/4	8 3/4	6 3/4	9 3/4	5 3/4	9 3/8	5 3/4	20 1/2	16 1/4	19 3/4	11	1 1/4	17 1/4	
Allegheny P & S.....	100	9	13 1/4	9 1/8	11 1/8	7	13 1/8	5	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/4	5	7 1/2	5 1/4	8	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 3/4	13	13 1/2	16 3/4	11	14 3/8	10 1/4	
Allegheny Steel Corp.....	100	8 7/8	12 3/8	9	10 1/4	7	12 3/8	5 1/8	8 1/4	6	7 1/2	5	7	5 1/4	8	4 3/4	7 1/2	4 1/2	18	13 3/8	17	10 3/4	14 1/2	10 1/4	
\$2.50 prior conv pref.....	100	13 1/4	18 1/8	13	15 1/2	11 1/8	19	9	12 3/4	10 1/2	12	8	10 3/4	10	14	9	13	9 1/2	23 1/2	18	21	15	18 1/4	14	
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.....	100	20	28 1/4	21 1/2	24	16 1/2	24 1/4	14	18 3/4	15 1/4	18 3/8	14 1/2	18 1/8	15 1/8	20 3/8	14	19 1/4	15	27 1/2	23 1/4	26 1/8	21 1/4	24 1/2	25 3/4	
Allegheny & W Ry 6% gtd.....	100	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
Allen Industries Inc.....	100	8 1/4	11 1/2	8 1/2	9 7/8	6 3/8	11 1/8	6 3/4	8 1/4	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	9	8 1/4	10 1/2	7 3/8	9 3/8	7 3/8	10	9 3/4	11 7/8	9 1/2	10 1/4	9	
Allied Chemical & Dye.....	100	170 1/2	193	171	176	166	218 1/4	151 1/2	166	157 1/2	167	160	168	160	172 1/4	158	173 1/2	158	200 1/2	178 1/2	187	170	179 1/2	169	
Allied Kid Co.....	5	11 1/4	13 1/8	11 3/4	12 3/8	10 1/4	12 3/8	10	10 1/4	10	12	11 1/2	12	10 7/8	11 7/8	10 1/2	12	12	14 1/8	13	14 1/2	21 3/2	14 3/8	12	
Allied Mills Co Inc.....	100	11 1/2	13 3/8	11 3/8	12 7/8	10 1/4	13 3/8	9 1/2	11	10 1/2	13	11 1/8	12 1/4	11 1/4	12 3/4	11	12 3/8	11	15 3/8	12 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 3/8	12	
Allied Stores Corp.....	100	8 3/8	11 3/8	9 1/8	10 3/8	7 1/2	10 3/4	6	8 1/2	7	9 3/8	7 3/8	10	8	10	7	9 1/2	7	10	9 1/2	11	9 1/2	10 7/8	8 1/2	
5% preferred.....	100	61	64	65	69 1/4	60 3/4	70	54	61 7/8	61	65	64 3/4	70	67	69 3/4	67	71	26 1/2	65 1/8	62 1/2	67	65	69	67 3/4	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg Co.....	100	39 1/2	48 3/8	40 1/4	43 3/4	34	46 3/4	28	36 3/4	31 3/4	36 3/4	31 3/8	33 1/2	31 3/8	38 1/2	29 3/4	37 1/2	29 3/4	47	42	45 1/4	34 3/4	43	37	
Alpha Portland Cement.....	100	15 1/2	19 7/8	17 1/4	18 1/2	15	18 1/4	12 3/4	15 1/8	14 3/4	15 3/8	15 3/8	16 1/2	15 1/2	18	14 1/8	16 1/4	14	16 3/8	14 7/8	17 3/8	14 3/4	16 1/4	14 3/8	
Amalgamated Leather.....	100	1 1/2	2 3/8	2	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/8	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2 3/8	3	2 1/4	2 7/8	1 7/8	
6% conv preferred.....	50	17 1/2	19	17 1/2	19	15	15 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	16	16	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	12	12	14 1/2	21	17	19 1/2	16	18	14 3/8	
Amerada Corp.....	100	61	69 1/2	60 1/4	64	56 3/8	67	50	64 1/4	61	70	61	70	62	65 3/8	57	64 3/8	58	74 1/2	207	69 1/8	56 1/2	66 1/4	53	
Amer Agric Chem (Del).....	100	20 1/2	24 1/4	19 1/8	20 1/2	16 1/2	21 1/4	16	17 1/2	16 1/2	18 3/8	18	20 1/4	17 3/4	19 1/4	16 1/8	18	17 1/2	24 1/2	21	23 1/2	19 7/8	21 3/4	20	
American Airlines Inc.....	10	13 7/8	17 3/4	14 1/2	15 1/2	12	21 7/8	10 3/4	13 3/8	11 1/8	13 1/4	10 3/4	12 3/8	11	14 3/4	10 3/4	13 3/8	9 3/4	16 1/2	12 1/2	14 3/8	10 3/4	12 1/2	10 3/4	
American Bank Note.....	100	56	60	56 1/2	59	54	60	51	59	50	53	51	53	52	54 1/4	53	55	49 1/2	53	50	52 1/2	46 3/4	51	46 1/2	
6% preferred.....	50	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
American Bosch Corp.....	100	42 1/2	54 1/2	43	47 3/4	32 1/2	49 3/4	31 3/4	37 1/2	34 1/2	38 3/4	36 1/2	39	36 1/2	44 7/8	38 3/4	45	38 1/2	57 3/4	51	56 3/8	44	50 1/2	43 1/2	
American Brake Shoe & Fdy.....	100	130	131 1/2	129	132	131	132 1/2	125	126 1/2	126	134	128 3/4	132	132	135	136	140	136	140	130	138	130 1/4	133 1/2	130 1/2	135
American Can.....	25	91	100 3/8	88	95	86	96 1/4	83 1/4	91	85	91 3/4	90	96 1/2	94	98 3/4	93	103 1/4	94	116 1/2	108 7/8	116 3/8	106	113 3/4	110	
Preferred.....	100	174 3/8	177	169 3/8	178 1/2	167 1/2	171 1/2	167 7/8	170	170	173	174	176	176	179	170	177	150	160 1/2	156	168	166	175	172	
American Car & Foundry.....	100	24 1/4	35	27 1/8	31	19 3/4	31	17 1/2	23 1/8	18 7/8	24	18 1/4	23 3/4	19	24 7/8	16 1/2	22 7/8	17 1/2	39 3/8	36	40 1/4	30	38 3/4	30	
Preferred.....	100	41	55	43	49 3/4	35	49 1/4	32	38 1/4	34 1/8	40 1/2	34 1/2	39 1/2	34	40 3/4	30 1/4	37 1/2	31 1/2	61 1/2	57	64	47 1/2	58 1/8	47 1/2	
American Chain & Cable.....	100	19	24 1/2	20	22 3/8	15	22 3/4	13 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/4	15	17 3/4	15 1/4	18 3/4	14 1/4	18 7/8	21 1/2	25	22	25 1/2	22	25 1/2	21 1/2	23 3/4	
5% conv preferred.....	100	117	122 3/4	116 3/8	119	116	120	109 1/2	116 1/2	118	122 1/4	122	124	123	129	129									

1939—Continued

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
American & Foreign Power	2 7/8	3 3/8	2 7/8	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 3/8	2 7/8	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
\$7 preferred	15 1/4	19 3/4	16 1/2	19	14 1/2	20 1/2	12 1/4	16 1/4	14 1/2	20 1/2	16 1/4	20 3/8	16 3/4	22 3/8	16 3/4	24 1/4	16	25	22 3/8	28 1/2	24 1/2	30 3/8	23 1/4	27
\$7 2nd preferred A	12 1/2	15 3/4	12 1/2	15 3/4	6	9 3/4	5	7	6 1/2	7 3/4	6 3/4	8	5 7/8	8 1/2	5 1/2	9	5 5/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	8 7/8	7 3/8	8 3/4	5 7/8	7 1/2
\$6 preferred	13 1/2	15 3/4	12 1/2	14 3/4	10 1/2	16 1/2	10 1/2	12 3/4	11 1/2	16 3/8	13 1/2	17 3/8	13 1/2	17 3/8	11 1/2	19 1/2	12	19 3/8	17 1/2	24 7/8	20 1/2	25 1/8	18 3/4	22
Amer-Hawaiian Steamship	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2	2 7/8	4 1/2
American Hite & Leather	30	34	30 1/2	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2	25 3/4	34 1/2
6% preferred	43 1/4	46	44	45 3/4	44	46 3/4	41 3/4	45	45	47 1/2	47	51	50 1/2	55	49 1/2	54 1/2	47	51 3/4	47 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	60
American Home Products	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4
American Ice	14 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/8	18 1/4	16 3/4	18 1/4	16 1/2	18 1/8	18	22 1/2	19 3/4	22	19 3/4	21	21 1/2	25	19	21 3/4	20 3/8	23	21	24 1/2	21	23 3/4
6% preferred	6	7 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4	6 1/4	8 3/4
Amer International Corp	21 1/2	30 3/4	23 3/8	27 1/4	17 1/8	27 1/2	14 3/8	19 3/4	15 1/4	19 3/4	15 1/4	18 3/8	15 1/2	20 3/8	13	19	13 1/2	20 1/2	25 3/8	29 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20	23 3/8
American Locomotive	65	79 1/2	66 1/2	70 3/4	51	72 1/2	47	53	47	53	43	53	43	53	41	52 1/2	43	78 1/2	69	75 1/2	60	67 1/2	55	61
Preferred	13	15 1/2	13 1/2	14 3/4	12	14 3/4	11	12 1/4	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	14 3/4	11 1/2	14 3/4	13 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amer Machine & Foundry	3 3/8	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/4	2 3/4	3 3/4	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2
Amer Machine & Metals	32	40 1/8	33 1/2	35 3/4	29 3/8	39 3/8	27	31 1/4	26 3/8	31	27 3/8	33 1/2	28	31 1/2	25 1/4	29 3/4	25 1/2	27 3/4	25 1/2	28 3/4	23 1/2	27 1/4	22 3/4	25 1/4
6% conv preferred	120	122	124	124 1/2	117 1/2	119 3/4	118	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
American News Co	23	26	23	24 1/4	24	26	23 1/2	24 3/4	24	25	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	22	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2
American Power & Light	5 3/8	6 3/4	5 3/8	6 3/4	4 1/4	6 3/4	3 3/4	5 3/4	4 1/4	6 3/4	3 3/4	5 3/4	4 1/4	6 3/4	3 3/4	5 3/4	4 1/4	6 3/4	3 3/4	5 3/4	4 1/4	6 3/4	3 3/4	5 3/4
6% preferred	38	45 1/4	40	48 1/2	37	49 3/4	32	40 3/4	36	41	35 1/4	40 3/8	36	47	39 3/8	50	40	48 1/4	45	52 3/8	49	58 3/8	52	57 1/2
\$5 preferred	32 3/8	40	35	43 1/2	32 1/2	44 3/4	28	35 1/2	31 1/2	36	31 1/2	35 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/4	31 1/2	34 1/4	31 1/2	34 1/4	31 1/2	34 1/4	31 1/2	34 1/4
Amer Rad & Stand Sanitary	160	162	15	16 3/4	11 1/2	17 1/4	10 1/8	13 3/4	11 1/4	13	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2
Preferred	160	162	15	16 3/4	11 1/2	17 1/4	10 1/8	13 3/4	11 1/4	13	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2
American Rolling Mill	160	162	15	16 3/4	11 1/2	17 1/4	10 1/8	13 3/4	11 1/4	13	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2
4 1/2% conv pref	160	162	15	16 3/4	11 1/2	17 1/4	10 1/8	13 3/4	11 1/4	13	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2	9 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	13 1/2
American Safety Razor	13 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4	11 3/8	15 1/4
American Seating Co	15 1/2	20	15 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	18	10 7/8	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/2
American Ship Building	29	33 3/4	29 1/2	31	20 1/4	34 1/2	17	27 3/4	27	29 3/4	27	29 3/4	26	29 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2
American Smelting & Refining	41 1/8	53 3/8	43 1/2	47	36 1/8	49 3/8	35 1/4	44 1/2	39 1/4	44 1/2	37 3/4	44 3/8	38 1/4	47 3/8	39 3/4	47 3/8	40 3/8	49 3/8	52 3/8	57	50 1/4	54 3/4	49 1/2	52 3/4
7% preferred	131	134	129 1/2	132 1/2	131	137 1/2	129 1/2	132 1/2	130	137 1/2	135 1/4	140 1/2	132	139 3/8	127 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	144	137 1/2	144	138 1/2	143 1/2
American Snuff	60	64	61 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	59 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	67	65	68	65	68	61 1/2	69	61 1/2	69	63 1/2	69	65	67 1/2	66 1/2	69
6% preferred	150	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	148	148	146 1/2	150	151	151 1/2	152	153	149	153	143	143	140	145	144	145	144	145	144	145
American Steel Foundries	29 1/4	41	30 3/8	35 3/4	22	36 1/8	20 1/2	25 3/8	20 3/8	26	22 1/2	28 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	21 1/4	41	36	41	31 1/2	36 3/4	31 1/2	36 3/4	31 1/2	35
American Stores	8 1/2	11 1/8	10	13 1/8	9	11 7/8	8 1/4	9 1/2	9	12	9 3/4	12 3/8	10 3/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	13 1/2
American Stove Co	13	14 1/2	13	14 1/2	10	13 1/2	9	11	9 1/2	10	12 1/2	11 1/2	13	13	14 3/4	13	14 3/4	14 1/4	18 1/4	15 3/4	15 3/4	16 3/4	15 1/2	16 3/4
American Sugar Refining	19 3/8	22 1/2	19 1/4	21 1/4	17 3/8	21	15 1/4	19 1/4	17	21	16 1/4	18	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/4	18 1/2	15 1/2	17	17	16 3/4	15 3/4	16 3/4	15 1/2	16 3/4
Preferred	18	18 1/2	17 3/4	18 1/2	16 3/4	18 1/2	14 1/2	16 3/4	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/4	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	17	16 3/4	15 3/4	16 3/4	15 1/2	16 3/4	15 1/2
American Sumatra Tobacco	84	91 3/4	84 1/2	89 1/2	75 1/8	88 1/2	77 1/2	82 1/8	81 7/8	90 1/2	87 1/4	89 1/2	81 1/2	88 1/2	77 1/2	82 1/8	81 7/8	82 1/8	93 7/8	97 1/4	90	93 7/8	90	93 7/8
American Tolep & Teleg	14 1/8	15 7/8	15 3/8	15 3/8	13 1/8	17 1/8	13	15 7/8	15 7/8	16 3/8	15 7/8	16 3/8	15 7/8	16 3/8	14 1/8	16 3/8	14 1/8	16 3/8	14 1/8	16 3/8	14 1/8	16 3/8	14 1/8	16 3/8
American Tobacco	25	30 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	21 1/2	30 1/2	17 3/4	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2
Class B	80 1/8	89 3/4	84 1/2	89 3/4	62	89 3/4	52	89 3/4	62	89 3/4	52	89 3/4	62	89 3/4	52	89 3/4	62	89 3/4	52	89 3/4	62	89 3/4	52	89 3/4
6% preferred	147	153 1/4	149	152 1/4	149	151 1/4	147	150 1/4	149	151 1/4	147	150 1/4	149	151 1/4	147	150 1/4	149	151 1/4	147	150 1/4	149	151 1/4	147	150 1/4
American Type Foundry	5 7/8	8 3/4	6	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2
Amer Water Wks & Elec	11 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2</																					

1939-Continued

Table with columns for STOCKS, months (January to December), and various financial metrics like Par, \$ per share, and High/Low values. Includes entries for Bklyn-Manhattan Transit, Brooklyn Union Gas, Brown Shoe, Inc., etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz.: 105 1/2=105 1/2. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. § Deferred delivery. r Cash sale. z Ex-dividends. y Ex-rights.

1939—Continued

Table with columns for STOCKS, months (January to December), and various stock entries with prices and shares. Includes entries like Follansbee Bros., Ford Machinery Corp., Foster-Wheeler Corp., etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32nds of a point, viz.: 105 1/4 = 105 1/4. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. § Deferred delivery. ¶ Cash sale. † Ex-dividends. ‡ Ex-rights.

1939—Continued

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Ingersoll-Rand.....	105	119	107	115	95 1/2	112 1/2	86	96 1/2	95 1/2	104	96	104 1/2	97	109 1/4	102	110 1/8	99	131	115	123	109 1/2	120	108	117
6% preferred.....	150	150	150	151	148 1/2	151			147 1/2	150 1/4	152	152		155	157	150	152	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Inland Steel.....	79	94 1/4	84 1/4	91 1/2	77	93 1/2	67	80 1/2	75 1/4	79 1/2	70 1/2	82	69	84 1/2	70	81	73	98 3/4	89	96 1/2	84	91 1/2	85	89
Inspiration Cons Copper.....	20	12	12 1/8	15	10 1/4	14 1/8	9 1/4	12 1/4	9 1/4	11 1/2	9 1/4	11 1/2	9	10 1/2	10	13 1/8	9	13 1/4	21	15 1/4	17 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2
Rights.....																								
Insurancshares Cfts Inc.....	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 3/8	4 7/8	4 3/8	5	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/8	5 1/8	5	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 1/2	5	5 3/8	5	5	4 7/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8
Interboro Rapid Transit.....	100	6 1/2	8 3/8	6 3/4	8 1/8	5 1/8	9 1/8	4 1/8	6 3/8	6	7 1/8	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/8	6 1/2	3 3/8	4 1/4	2 3/4	4 1/4	3 3/8	4 1/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	3 1/8
Cfts of deposit.....																								
d Inter Chemical Corp.....	23	28 1/2	25	27	19 1/2	27	17 1/2	21	20 3/8	26 1/2	24	27	26	33 1/4	27	36 1/4	27 1/2	37 1/8	36	46 1/4	38 3/4	42 1/8	39 1/4	44 1/2
6% preferred.....	100	91 1/2	93	91 1/8	92	93 1/2	90	95	94	95	94 3/4	103 3/4	102 1/2	106 1/2	105	108	103 1/2	106	102 1/2	105	103	109	104	101 1/2
International Rubber.....	2 7/8	4 1/8	2 7/8	3 3/4	2 1/2	3 3/8	2 1/4	3 3/8	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Interlake Iron.....	10 3/4	15 3/4	11 3/4	13 3/8	8 1/2	13 3/4	7 1/4	10 1/2	8 1/2	9 7/8	7 3/8	9 3/8	8	10 3/8	7 1/2	10	7 3/8	16 7/8	14 1/4	16 3/8	11	15 1/8	11 1/4	12 3/8
Internat Agricultural.....	2 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Prior preferred.....	100	22 3/4	27 3/4	24	25 1/4	19	23 1/2	15	17	21	18	20 3/4	19	25	18 1/2	20	17	31	28 1/2	41	27 1/2	31 1/2	27 1/2	31 1/2
Internat Business Machines.....	173	184 1/4	180	184 1/4	168	195 3/4	155	170	165	178 1/4	175	186	173	187 3/4	170 3/8	188	145	171 1/2	164	180	173 1/2	180	178	185 3/4
International Harvester.....	52	60 1/4	56 1/2	61 1/8	53 3/8	66 3/4	48	56 3/4	55 1/2	61 1/4	53 1/2	62 3/4	53 1/2	59 3/8	48 1/2	54 7/8	48 1/2	57 1/2	51	51 1/2	46	51 1/2	46	51 1/2
7% preferred.....	100	159 7/8	162 1/2	162	162 1/2	159 1/2	162 7/8	157 1/2	160 1/2	158	160 1/2	160	162 7/8	161 1/2	164	157	166 3/4	142	155	151	162	161	163 1/2	163 1/2
Int Hydro-Elec series A.....	25	6 3/8	8 1/4	6 3/8	7 3/4	4 1/2	7 3/8	3 3/4	5 1/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/4	5 3/4	4 1/2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Internat Mercantile Marine.....	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 3/8	3 7/8	3 1/8	4 1/2	2 1/2	3 3/4	2 1/2	3 3/4	2 1/2	3 3/4	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
International Mining Corp.....	1	7 3/8	8 7/8	7 3/8	8 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/8	5 3/8	7 1/8	6 1/2	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	6 1/4
Internat Nickel of Can.....	46	55 3/4	50 1/8	53 1/4	46	55	42 3/4	49 1/4	45 3/8	50 1/8	45 1/2	50 1/4	45 1/2	51 1/4	45	50 1/2	36 1/2	55 3/8	37 1/4	47 3/8	37 1/4	41 1/2	35	38 1/4
Preferred.....	100	134	136	135 1/4	136 1/2	136 1/2	134 3/4	136	136	136	135	136	135 1/2	136 1/2	133 1/2	135	123	134 7/8	127	130	129 1/2	132 1/2	131	132 1/2
Internat Paper & Power.....	15	10 3/4	14 1/4	11 1/8	13 7/8	8	13 1/4	6 3/4	9 3/8	7 3/8	8 3/8	9 3/8	7 3/8	8 3/8	7 1/4	10 1/4	12 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/2
5% conv pref.....	100	40 3/4	51 3/4	40 3/4	45 3/4	31 3/4	47 1/4	26 1/8	35	28 1/2	34 3/4	27 1/8	34	28 1/8	37 3/4	25 1/2	31 1/2	25 1/2	41 1/4	45 1/4	52 3/4	45 1/4	51 1/2	46
Internat Rys of Cent Amer.....	3 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 3/4
5% preferred.....	100	39 1/2	44 3/4	43 1/4	46	45 1/4	54 1/4	45	53	50	60	52 1/2	60 1/2	55	58	48 1/2	45	52	45 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/4	48	53 3/8
International Salt.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
International Shoe.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
International Silver.....	50	22 1/4	29	25	27 1/2	23 3/8	31 7/8	19	25	21	24 1/2	22	25	21 1/4	26 1/2	20	30	29	33	26 3/4	37	39	37	38 1/4
7% preferred.....	100	84	88 3/4	88 1/4	92	90 1/2	87	90	89	90	87 1/2	92 1/2	90	95	93 3/4	99	90	95	97	105	102	102	100	107
International Tel & Tel.....	7 3/8	9 3/8	8 1/8	9 1/2	6 1/4	9 1/2	5 3/8	7 3/8	6 1/8	7 1/2	6 1/8	7 1/2	6 3/8	7 1/4	6 3/8	7 1/4	6 3/8	7 1/4	6 3/8	7 1/4	6 3/8	7 1/4	6 3/8	7 1/4
Foreign share cts.....	7 3/8	9 3/8	8 3/8	9 3/8	6 3/8	9 3/8	5 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8	6 3/8	8 3/8
Interstate Department Stores.....	11	14 1/4	12 1/4	14	9 3/4	14 3/4	8 1/4	11 1/8	9	11 1/8	9 1/4	11 1/2	9	11 1/2	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9
Preferred.....	100	77 1/2	79 1/2	79	80	81 1/8	83	79	81 1/4	80	83	85	87	85	85 3/8	82	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Intertype Corp.....	9 1/2	10 1/4	9 1/2	10 3/8	9	10 1/4	8	8 3/8	8	8 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Island Creek Coal.....	1	19 3/4	20 1/2	19 3/4	20 1/2	19 3/4	20 1/2	18	19	19	20 1/2	19	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
6% preferred.....	100	120	124	120 1/2	124	125			123	124	123	123	123 3/4	124	124	125	119 1/2	125	120	120	121	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Jarvis (W B) Co.....	1	70	74 3/4	74	76 1/2	70	79 1/4	68	72 1/2	72	77	75	79 3/8	79	85	80	85	72 1/2	77	75	81	78 1/4	82	89 1/2
Jewel Tea Inc.....	87	105	90	96	70	98 1/2	65 1/2	75	67 1/2	77	67 1/2	77 1/2	67	82 1/4	67	82 1/4	64 1/2	80	76 1/2	75	81	78 1/4	82	89 1/2
Johns-Manville.....	100	128	132	129 1/2	129 1/2	125 3/4	130	122 1/2	128	125	130	127 1/2	133	128	129 1/2	122	130	122	122	125	128 1/2	126	126	128
Preferred.....	100	52	64	51	54	44	55 3/8	35	41 1/2	37	46	45	47	42	48 1/2	40	44 1/2	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Jones & Laughlin Steel pref.....	100	151 1/2	159 1/2	16	17 1/2	15	18 1/2	13	15 1/2	15	16 1/2	19 1/4	17 1/4	19 1/4	16	19	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kalamazoo Stove & Furn Co.....	100	119 1/2	121 1/2	119	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Kansas City P & L 1st pref ser B.....	100	17	22	16 1/2	18 3/4	14 1/8	19	11	15 3/8	16 1/8	17 3/8	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15
Kansas City Southern Ry.....	100	17	22	16 1/2	18 3/4	14 1/8	19	11	15 3/8	16 1/8	17 3/8	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15
4% preferred.....	100	17	22	16 1/2	18 3/4	14 1/8	19	11	15 3/8	16 1/8	17 3/8	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17					

1939—Continued

Table with columns for STOCKS, months (January to December), and price ranges (Low, High). Includes various company names like Mead Corp., Mengel Co., etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32nds of a point, viz.: 105 1/2 = 105 16/32. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. ‡ Deferred delivery.

r Cash sale. z Ex-dividends. y Ex-rights.

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1939—Continued

Table with columns for STOCKS, months (January to December), and price ranges (Low, High). Includes various stock names like Pan-American Petrol & Trans., Paraffin Co. Inc., etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 3123 of a point, viz.: 105 1/2=105 1/2. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. § Deferred delivery. ¶ Cash sale. z Ex-dividends. y Ex-rights.

1939—Continued

Table with columns for STOCKS, months (Jan to Dec), and price ranges (Low, High). Includes various stock entries like Seaboard Air Line, Standard Oil, etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32nds of a point, viz.: 105 1/8 = 105 1/8. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. § Deferred delivery.

MUNICIPAL BONDS . BANK STOCKS . CHICAGO TRACTION SECURITIES LISTED AND UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS

Underwriters and Distributors

Patil H. Davis & Co.

Established 1916

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CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD OF PRICES FOR 1939

Continuing the practice begun by us 35 years ago, we furnish below a record of the highest and lowest prices for each month of 1939 for all the leading stocks and bonds dealt in on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Table listing page numbers for various dates from Jan. 28 1939 to Jan. 28 1922, organized in columns.

Main table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks and bonds, showing price ranges (Low/High).

* No par value.

Chicago Stock Exchange—Continued.

Table of stock prices for various companies, organized by month (January to December) and price range (Low/High). Includes company names like Cities Service Co, Club Aluminum Utens, and many others.

* No par value.

Chicago Stock Exchange—Concluded.

Table of stock prices for various companies on the Chicago Stock Exchange, including National Standard Co, National Union Radio, and others, with columns for months from January to December and price ranges.

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON THE DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE

The table following shows the range of prices for each month of 1939 for all securities dealt in during that period on the Detroit Stock Exchange. The record is based entirely on actual sales, and is that of the Detroit Stock Exchange itself, except that we have brought the figures for the different months together and combined them into a single statement.

Summary table of page references for the monthly price ranges: Feb. 18, 1939 page 937; Feb. 22, 1936 page 1188; Feb. 18, 1933 page 1100; Feb. 8, 1930 page 878; Feb. 19, 1938 page 1143; Feb. 16, 1935 page 1039; Feb. 20, 1932 page 1259; Feb. 9, 1929 page 789; Feb. 20, 1937 page 1178; Feb. 17, 1934 page 1115; Feb. 14, 1931 page 1108; Feb. 11, 1928 page 777.

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE FOR YEAR 1939.

Detailed table showing the monthly range of prices for various stocks in Detroit for the year 1939, with columns for months and price ranges.

* No par value. x Ex-dividend. r Sold for cash. a Deferred delivery.

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 1939—(Concluded).

Table with columns for STOCKS (Continued), January Low High, February Low High, March Low High, April Low High, May Low High, June Low High, July Low High, August Low High, September Low High, October Low High, November Low High, December Low High. Rows list various companies like Cunningham Drug Stores, Delsel Wemmer Gilbert, Detroit & Clev Nav common, etc.

* No par value. x Ex-dividend r Sold for cash. a Deferred delivery.

TOTAL VOLUME OF SHARES FOR FIVE YEARS

Table with columns for 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Total shares: 3,569,012, 4,057,484, 4,948,902, 7,094,262, 5,777,061

NEW LISTINGS AND REMOVALS DURING 1939

- Atlas Drop Forge Co., common stock, \$5 par value, 149,178 shares admitted to trading May 15, 1939.
Diveco-Twin Truck Co., common stock, \$1 par value, 222,500 shares admitted to trading Sept. 11, 1939.
Federal-Mogul Corp., common stock, no par value, removed from the list and trading Dec. 23, 1939 and the new \$5 par value admitted to the list and trading Dec. 29, 1939.
Federal Screw Works, common stock, no par value, removed from the list and trading Sept. 11, 1939.
C. M. Hall Lamp Co., common stock, no par value, removed from the list and trading Dec. 9, 1939 and new \$5 par value admitted Dec. 11, 1939.

McClanahan Refineries, Inc., common stock removed from the list and trading April 27, 1939.

Sheller Mfg. Co., common stock, \$1 par value, 213,755 shares admitted to trading April 24, 1939.

Simplicity Pattern Co., Inc., common stock, \$1 par value, 500,000 shares admitted to trading Oct. 23, 1939.

Timken-Detroit Axle Co., 7% sinking fund preferred, stock removed from the list and trading June 7, 1939.

United States Graphite Co., common stock, \$10 par value, removed from the list and trading at the close of business Nov. 8, 1939 and the new \$5 par value admitted to the list and trading Nov. 9, 1939.

Dow Chemical Co., common stock, no par value, admitted to trading June 9, 1939 in the Unlisted Department.

International Industries, Inc., common stock, \$1 par value, admitted to trading June 9, 1939 in the Unlisted Department.

F. L. Jacobs & Co., common stock, \$1 par value, admitted to trading Sept. 12, 1939 in the Unlisted Department.

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 1939—(Concluded)

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Dayton & Michigan Guar. Par																									
Preferred	50		38 1/2	38 1/2					36 1/2	36 1/2					32 1/2	33 1/2									
Dixie Ice Cream	5				3	3	3	3	3	3 1/8	2 3/4	3	2 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2	2	2	2 1/8	2	2 1/4	
Dow Drug																									
Preferred	100		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	50	50	50	50	50	50	55	55	55	
Eagle-Picher	10	10 1/2	14 1/2	10 7/8	11 5/8	9 3/8	11 7/8	7 1/2	9 3/8	8 5/8	9 3/8	7 7/8	9 3/8	8 5/8	9 7/8	7 1/2	10 1/4	8 5/8	14 1/2	11 1/2	14 1/2	11 3/4	13 1/4	11	12 3/8
Preferred	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Early & Daniel																									
Preferred	100	112	112	110	112	10	11	109	112	112	112	110	110	110	110	110	110	108	108 1/2	107	107	12 3/8	15	13 3/4	15 1/4
Formica Insulation																									
Foundation Investment pref.	100	14	14	11	11																				
Fyr-Fyter A																									
Gallaher new preferred	100																								
Preferred	20	25 1/2	27 3/4	27	27 1/2	26	27 1/2	25	27	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	30	27 1/2	29 1/2	26 1/2	28	26 3/4	28 7/8	27 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/4	28
Gibson Art																									
Hatfield-Campbell																									
Prior preferred	12	4 7/8	4 7/8	5	5	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Participating preferred	100	1	17 1/2	17	17	25	26	23	23	39	40	40	41	39	41 1/4	41	43 1/2	39	40	39	40	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
Hilton-Davis																									
Preferred	5	24	24 3/4	38 5/8	40 1/4	38 5/8	41	35	39	39	40	40	41	39	41 1/4	41	43 1/2	39	40	39	40	39	39 3/4	39	40
Hobart A																									
Jaeger Machine																									
Julian & Kokenge																									
Kahn																									
First preferred	100	100	10 1/2	8 1/2	8 3/4	9 1/2	12	10 1/4	12	100 1/2	100 3/8	100 1/2	101	11 1/4	12	12	13	11	11 1/4	13	15	12 1/4	13	12 1/2	10 1
Kelley-Koett																									
Preferred	25	3 1/2	3 1/2	90	90																				
Kemper special preferred	100	20 3/4	23 3/8	23 1/2	24 7/8	23	24 7/8	20 5/8	23 5/8	23 5/8	25 5/8	24 3/8	26 7/8	26 1/4	29	24 7/8	29 1/4	24 1/8	26	25 1/8	29 3/8	27 3/8	29 3/8	27 7/8	28 5/8
Kroger																									
First preferred	100	2	2 1/4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Second preferred	100	99	99 3/4	100	100	97	97	99	101	100	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 3/4	98	98	95	96	98 3/4	95	96	98 3/4	98 3/4	95	95	
Leonard Tailoring																									
Little Miami guar.																									
Special	50	18	19	19	20	20	20	17	20	18	19	18	18	17	17	17	20	21	24	22	22	22	22	22	
Lunkenheimer																									
Magnavox	2.50	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	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	
Manischewitz																									
Mead preferred																									
Meteor																									
Moore Cooney A																									
Class B																									
Nash	25	18	18	18 1/4	2 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	18	18	1	1	1	1	18	20	20	22	21	21	21	22	21	22	21 1/2	23 1/2
National Pumps																									
Preferred	10	23 1/4	3	55 3/8	56 7/8	55 3/8	57 7/8	50 1/2	55 1/8	54 1/8	57 3/8	56 7/8	59 3/8	57 7/8	62 1/8	58 1/4	63 1/2	56 7/8	64 1/8	61	64 7/8	61 7/8	64	63 1/8	66 1/8
Procter & Gamble																									
8% preferred	100	116	117	216 1/2	216 1/2	216	225	220	220	230	230	220	222	220	220	220	230	220 1/2	220 1/2	223	223	223	223	228	228
5% preferred	100	116	117	111	111	111	111	111	113	112	112 3/4	117 1/2	118 1/2	117	117	115	115	115	115	115	115	117	117	117	117
Randall class A																									
Class B	3	14 1/2	15 1/2	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15 1/2	15	1 1/2	15	16	15	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/2	17	17	18	18	
Rapid Electrotyp																									
Rike-Kumler																									
Sabin Robbins preferred	100	100 1/2	101	99 7/8	99 7/8	99 7/8	99 7/8	8	8 1/4					10 1/2	11 1/2	11	11	14	14	100	100 1/2	100	101	103 1/2	104 1/2
Sport Products																									
U S Playing Card	10	27 1/2	30	29 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	36 1/8	31	34	33	37 1/4	35	37 1/2	37	38	35	37	31 1/2	32 1/4	31	33	32 1/4	34 1/8	32	32
U. S. Printing																									
Preferred	50	1 1/4	1 3/8	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/8	1	1 3/8	1	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	1 3/8	1 7/8	1 1/4	2	2 1/2	2 7/8	2 1/8	2 3/8	1 3/8	2
Waco Aircraft																									
Western Bank	10	5 1/4	5 3/4	8	8	8	8	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	5	6	8 1/2	9 7/8	7 1/2	9 1/2	7	8 1/4	5	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	
Wurlitzer																									
Preferred	100	73 1/4	74	73	73	75	75	75	75	75	82	85	91	90 1/2	93	89	92 1/2	87 1/4	91 1/2	89	93	91 1/2	102 3/4	102	106

Course of Security Prices in Kansas City, Mo.

The Prescott, Wright, Snider Co. keep a record of the securities having a market in Kansas City, and they have courteously placed that record, which they explain has been checked with those of other dealers, at our disposal. The table below shows the high and low prices of these securities for the calendar year 1939, together with the bid and asked prices Dec. 31, 1939.

RANGE OF PRICES IN SECURITIES LOCAL TO KANSAS CITY

	Range in 1939		Price Dec. 31, '39			Range in 1939		Price Dec. 31, '39	
	High	Low	Bid	Asked		High	Low	Bid	Asked
American Asphalt Roof Co preferred	104 1/4	101	102	-----	Kansas Gas & Electric 7% preferred	117	114	116	118
Common	106	103	103	-----	Kansas Power & Light 6% preferred	107	102	105	107
Associated Tel & Tel Co 7% preferred	33	20	20	22	7% preferred	109	106	107	

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 1939—(Concluded)

Table with columns for STOCKS (Concluded), months (January to December), and price ranges (Low, High) for various stocks like Warren Refining, Weaberger Drug, etc.

THE ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE—STOCKS AND BONDS

In the following we furnish a monthly record of the high and low prices on the St. Louis Stock Exchange for each month of the last two years. The tables include all stocks and bonds in which any dealings occurred during the years 1938 and 1939, and the prices are all based on actual sales.

For the record of previous years see "Chronicle" of: Feb. 4, 1939 page 638; Feb. 8, 1936 page 850; Feb. 4, 1933 page 720; Feb. 1, 1930 page 695; Feb. 5, 1938 page 817; Feb. 2, 1935 page 697; Feb. 6, 1932 page 912; Feb. 2, 1929 page 636; Feb. 6, 1937 page 844; Feb. 3, 1934 page 739; Feb. 7, 1931 page 914; Feb. 4, 1928 page 632; Feb. 5, 1927 page 697

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE FOR YEAR 1939

Main table with columns for STOCKS, months (January to December), and price ranges (Low, High) for a wide variety of stocks and bonds.

* No par value. a Removed from trading during 1939. z Lemp Brewing was successor to Central Brewing through change of name as of Dec. 1, 1939.

RANGE OF PRICES OF COLUMBUS (OHIO) STOCKS AND BONDS

We are indebted to Stevenson, Vercoe & Lorenz of Columbus, Ohio, for the following compilation, showing the range of prices during the calendar years, 1939 and 1938 of Columbus Stocks and Bonds. It includes the principal securities traded in during the year. For record of previous years see "Financial Chronicle" of:

Feb. 18, 1939-----page 939	Feb. 22, 1936-----page 1191	Feb. 18, 1933-----page 1103	Feb. 15, 1930-----page 1041
Feb. 19, 1938-----page 1145	Feb. 16, 1935-----page 1042	Feb. 20, 1932-----page 1263	Feb. 16, 1929-----page 966
Feb. 20, 1937-----page 1181	Feb. 17, 1934-----page 1118	Feb. 21, 1931-----page 1300	Feb. 25, 1928-----page 1112

RANGE OF PRICES OF COLUMBUS (OHIO) STOCKS AND BONDS FOR YEARS 1939 AND 1938

1939-STOCKS				1938-STOCKS				
		High	Low			High	Low	
Buckeye Steel Castings common	24 1/2	Sept	11 1/2	Aug	20	Nov	12 1/2	June
6% preferred	106	Nov	101	June	108 1/2	Jan	107 1/2	Nov
Capital City Products	8 3/4	Sept	4 1/4	Aug	98	Jan	88	Aug
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric 6 1/2% preferred	114	Dec	102	Oct	10 1/2	Sept	7	Dec
6% preferred	114 1/2	Dec	107	Sept	110	Nov	107	Nov
Godman Shoe second preferred	4 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	June	108	Dec	92	May
Gordon Oil	1 1/2	Jan	1	Nov	112	Dec	101	May
Jaeger Machine	15	Feb	10	Aug	3 1/2	July	2 1/2	Sept
Jeffrey Manufacturing preferred	22 1/2	Mar	16 1/2	Sept	60 1/2	Nov	59 1/2	Nov
Marion Steam Shovel preferred	108 1/2	June	105	Jan	112	July	1 1/2	Dec
New Idea, Inc.	50	Sept	9	June	19	Jan	12	Dec
Ohio Edison 6% preferred	14	Mar	10 1/2	Aug	19	Jan	13	Oct
7% preferred	109	Dec	98 1/2	Jan	107	Dec	102	Aug
Ohio Finance 6% preferred	115	Aug	106	Jan	30	Aug	18	Dec
Common	102	Dec	87	Jan	15	Oct	11 1/2	Sept
Ohio Power preferred	18 1/2	Dec	15 1/2	Jan	101	Dec	83	Apr
Ohio Public Service 6% preferred	115 1/2	Dec	110	Jan	108	Dec	93	Apr
7% preferred	101	Dec	96	Sept	87	Dec	82	May
Ralston Steel Car common	113	Dec	106	Jan	16	Dec	11 1/2	July
Schiff Co 5 1/2% preferred	8	Sept	3	Jan	115	Dec	109 1/2	Apr
Smith Agricultural Chemical preferred	95	Sept	72	Apr	101	Dec	82	Apr
Common	108 1/2	Sept	103	Mar	108	Dec	91	Apr
	30	Dec	22 1/2	Mar	38	Dec	30	Feb
					75	Jan	55	Nov
					5	Dec	1 1/2	Apr
					108 1/2	June	107	June
					28	July	25	May

YEARLY RANGE OF PRICES ON MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STOCK EXCHANGE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1939

The table following shows the 1939 range of prices, volume of sales, and closing bid and asked prices for all securities dealt in during that period on the Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock Exchange. The record is based on actual sales, and is that of the Exchange itself.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES ON MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STOCK EXCHANGE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1939

Shares	Closing		1939 High	1939 Low	Shares	Closing		1939 High	1939 Low
	Bid	Ask				Bid	Ask		
LISTED STOCKS									
W. H. Barber common	838	16	---	16 1/2	13 1/2	---	---	36	35
*Brandt & Kluge conv pref	10	---	---	53	53	---	---	104	104
Cleary Hill Mines	800	1 1/2	2 1/4	2	1 1/2	---	---	37 1/2c	12 1/2c
Emporium preferred	135	25c	1	1	1/2	---	---	---	---
*Griggs Cooper common	50	---	---	17	17	---	---	---	---
Minneapolis Brewing	38,714	10 1/2	10 1/2	12	7 1/2	---	---	---	---
Minnesota Mining & Mfg	25,071	57	58	59 1/2	37 1/2	---	---	---	---
Cash	100	---	---	57 1/2	57 1/2	---	---	---	---
UNLISTED STOCK									
*National Battery preferred	205	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Northern States \$5 pref Minn	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yoerg Brewing	2,992	12c	25c	---	---	---	---	---	---
First Bank Stock	100,146	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	---	---	---	---
Northwest Bancorporation	94,751	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	6 1/2	---	---	---	---
Cash	100	---	---	10 1/2	10 1/2	---	---	---	---

* Round lot, 10 shares. x Delisted Nov. 24.

Business and Finance

(Continued from page 536)

Emmett F. Connely

President, First of Michigan Corp., Detroit: President, Investment Bankers Association of America

TWO things largely account for inactivity in the new capital market. One is the uncertainty and fear in the minds of business executives that holds them back from undertaking expansion or improvement programs. That applies to practically all types of businesses. The second, also applying to all businesses, but especially so to the smaller concerns, is the difficulty and expense of complying with the regulations on new financing. Were it not for the cumbersome legal requirements of the Securities Act, many smaller enterprises might be induced to take advantage of the fact that long-term capital can be obtained so advantageously in the present market.

Behind the uncertainty and fear are innumerable factors. Among them are the following:

(1) The burden of present taxes on business profits and apprehension over heavier levies in the future when we face realities and start collecting as much as we are spending.

(2) The confiscatory rate of taxation on large individual incomes and the consequent discouragement to new ventures.

(3) Uncertain labor conditions, an unsatisfactory wage and hour law, and a most undesirable and unfair Labor Act.

(4) Government competition and the threat of its extension.

(5) Experimental economic legislation and the mass of constantly changing regulations with which business men must comply.

(6) Difficulty of financing under the Securities Act because of its delays and cumbersome requirements.

No tabulation can be inclusive. There are intangible and psychological factors, discouragements, inconveniences, frustrations, that lead to postponement of new undertakings.

All these restraints upon the activities of potential users of new capital cloud the outlook for investment banking for 1940. Since our business serves essentially as an intermediary, it cannot successfully initiate activity. It goes without saying, however, that we are anxious to take care of any demand that industry may make for new capital. It is my judgment that investors are ready also to provide funds whenever responsible business executives indicate that they see opportunities for the profitable use of additional money.

The Financial Situation

WHAT the press has termed a "scathing attack" by John L. Lewis upon the Democratic party in general and upon the present Administration and President Roosevelt in particular, made at a gathering of the United Mine Workers of America in Columbus, Ohio, last Wednesday, has attracted much attention and gave rise to much discussion during the latter part of the week. Many thousands of words have been printed within the past few days undertaking to search out the implications of Mr. Lewis's sentences and to fathom the strategy which led him to such an expression of views at this time. All this we are quite willing to leave to Mr. Lewis, the political soothsayers, and those most directly affected by any campaign which Mr. Lewis may be initiating. What interests us is the fact that the substance of the charge made—that President Roosevelt although presenting himself as a friend of labor, and although repeatedly asking the support of wage earners on the basis of assurances that he is doing and will do many things for them, has dismally failed during the seven years or more that he has been in office to prove a true friend of the wage earner—is demonstrably true and exceedingly pertinent. What heartens us is the further circumstance that one of the most influential labor leaders in the country has at length had the scales fall from his eyes with the result that he is able to see the failure.

It may be true, it probably is true, that if the President had always been willing to accept the advice of Mr. Lewis and to act as Mr. Lewis would have had him act his failure would have been even more abject than it has been. This truth, however, is quite beside the point, which is that the President has by no stretch of intelligent imagination proved himself a true friend of the wage earner notwithstanding all the protestations to the contrary, and that the fact is now being recognized by some of those who have in the past been quite active in their support of him and much inclined to regard him as a doughty champion of all that is in the interest of the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his brow. A similar realization of the

truth by the investor, the farmer and the others in whose behalf the President has been ever ready to take up the cudgels in political debate and in the legislative halls of the nation would indeed be heartening.

The popular notion, which we are afraid is more akin to that of Mr. Green, has it that the President is and always has been indifferent, to say the least, to the interests of those who have demonstrated their ability to make their own way comfortably

in this world and positively antagonistic toward all those who have been able to accumulate substantial wealth, but a true friend of the farmer, the wage-earner, the rank and file investor, and in general of the so-called underprivileged third of which he is so fond of speaking when political campaigns are in the offing. It is true, of course, that his policies have often in their plain effects upon wealth and enterprise appeared to be hardly less than punitive. It is equally true that he directly or indirectly has taken many billions of dollars from the pockets of him who hath. No one can deny that he has sponsored and been able to place upon the statute book of the Nation a number of sweeping measures which profess to have been designed to lend aid and assistance to the farmer, the investor, the wage earner, and the unfortunate, and are described by their defenders as really helping these classes as nothing else has helped them since the beginning of this Nation. Not infrequently it has actually happened that the dollar that has been taken from the pockets of the rich

has found its way into the hands of members of these favored groups.

The Truth of the Matter

Yet the simple truth of the matter is that in actual practice, whatever the profession and whatever the degree of sincerity of the protestations, the present Administration at Washington deserves not so much the title of "business baiter" as characterization as injurer of the very groups it has professed to help and is currently all too often credited with helping. It is not necessary, of course, in order to establish the truth of such an assertion to allege any intention

The Real Question Remains

Asserting that the Securities and Exchange Commission was about to initiate its own program of forcing utilities to comply with the terms of the holding company law, Chairman Frank told the American Management Association at a meeting in New York City on Thursday that "when in the next few weeks, we start integration proceedings it is not at all unlikely that some foolish or misguided or deliberately hostile person will say that the SEC is cracking down on holding companies. More specifically, you will undoubtedly read in the press charges that we have begun a political campaign. When you read this sort of nonsense, don't believe it."

He further expressed the opinion that the Commission would be repeatedly charged with "setting out to destroy the investments of innocent investors," and by way of defense added that "we are not magicians. We cannot destroy a second time what financial trickery or folly of the past already has once destroyed. Neither we nor the present holding company managements can bring back to life value that was stillborn or stifled in the financial whirlpool of the mad '20s."

The Chairman further remarked that the task before the Commission "will be a long, hard job of aiding those investors whose securities still have real value and restoring the public's faith in the future of one of the most important industries in the country, an industry which Congress and we, as the servant of Congress, are most eager to see expand and develop."

In doing all this, he added, "we will not be cracking down on the holding companies. We will not be applying a death sentence to the utility industry. We will be carrying out the carefully planned purpose of rejuvenating local utility management."

No sensible person will feel greatly disposed to undertake a defense of the capital structure of many of the holding companies brought into existence during the mad '20s, or, for that matter, of the continued existence of some of them.

The basic question, however, still remains. That is whether we may reasonably expect a politically appointed commission composed of men lacking much practical experience to do a better job in correcting admitted evils and in "rejuvenating" the industry than the saner elements in the industry itself.

on the part of the President to achieve such a result. Indeed it would be absurd to suppose that the President or his advisers deliberately set out to pretend to punish or to neglect one group or general class in the population but really with the intention of injuring all groups and classes including those he was professing to help. Yet the results are not greatly different from those which would have been obtained had such purposes been entertained, and naturally those who have the least margin of comfort or security in terms of tangible goods are those who suffer the most in any such sequence of events. That all this is eternally true is perfectly evident to any intelligent man willing to examine the facts patiently and dispassionately. That all this is true must somehow be made plain to those who through indolence, indifference, or prejudice now accept the popular notion uncritically.

So far as the wage earner is concerned, Mr. Lewis speaks the language of the laborer. Let him be heard. "As the current year opens," says he, "the Democratic party is in default to the American people. After seven years of power, it finds itself without solution for the major questions of unemployment, low national income, mounting internal debt, increasing direct and consumer taxation and restricted foreign markets. There still exists the same national unhappiness that it faced seven years ago.

"Labor and the people are losing confidence. They fear for the future and rightly so. It is estimated that approximately 25,000,000 men are under arms in Europe and in Asia. Nearly 70,000,000 other men are engaged in servicing these contending armies. When these men are returned to the pursuits of peace, as eventually they must be, the effect upon our Nation's remaining foreign trade will be devastating."

Loyalty for Partisan Legislation?

If loyalty, enthusiastic and determined, was ever due any political leader in return for highly partisan legislative and administrative action, President Roosevelt can claim that kind of support from those elements among the wage earners of the Nation represented by Mr. Lewis. He remained silent and inactive when they were engaged in taking physical and violent possession of property which did not belong to them in support of demands which did not and could not warrant even the ordinary garden variety of strike. He with every means at his disposal has consistently supported them in all their extreme demands—or at least did so regularly until it was evident that the public was growing sick unto death with a situation grown into a national scandal. He has given his full support to the utterly one-sided National Labor Relations Act, and has done nothing to put an end to what appears to be an outrageously partisan administration of the Act, always in favor of the groups for which Mr. Lewis presumes to speak. It was only by reason of his insistence that the Fair Labor Standard Act was placed upon the statute book—another measure designed primarily to benefit the groups in which Mr. Lewis's interest centers, and he has taken extraordinary steps to have this Act administered with vigor. Administration officials and employees are everywhere known as the strongest of advocates of the type of labor organization championed by Mr. Lewis. Indeed, it is doubtful if any Government at Washington could have more faithfully, and on the whole more successfully, supported the policies respecting

labor relations and labor matters that Mr. Lewis has always championed. Yet Mr. Lewis is obliged to brand the whole program a failure—and in so doing in very substantial measure to confess his own un wisdom since in large measure the Roosevelt policies have been Mr. Lewis's policies.

Unfortunately the farmers, the investors, and substantial sections of those large groups in the population who are supposed to have been given "economic security" through unemployment and old age "insurance" have no influential spokesman who as yet has been willing in a similar way to brand the efforts in their behalf a dismal failure. Yet such they plainly are. It would probably be difficult to convince the average farmer, whatever the degree of his dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs in agriculture, that he has not been really benefited by the huge subsidies that have been wrung from the remainder of the community and paid over to him. Yet we venture the prediction that when the final reckoning is made, when full account has been taken not only of the largesse received but of the restrictions imposed and the paternalism applied, it will be found that American agriculture will be worse off, less able to stand firmly upon its own feet, as some day it must, than before all the modern political agrarianism was initiated, the less so by reason of measures applied elsewhere in the economic system.

The investors as a class belonging as they do to virtually all groups in the community, have no articulate organization of their own through which to express their views and convictions as to what has been done in Washington allegedly for their protection, and never have had any such organization. In consequence they have no leader who can speak for them or to them in precisely the way Mr. Lewis speaks for and to important groups of wage earners. It is as plain as a pikestaff, however, that the average man with funds to invest has been provided with no greater opportunity to put his funds safely and profitably to work. The fact is quite to the contrary, and moreover the often cited unwillingness of the investor to provide funds for industrial expansion is eloquent testimony that his confidence has not been restored by the programs of the New Deal. There is, as a matter of fact, little substantial evidence that the investor as such places a great deal of reliance upon the measures which have been enacted professedly for his protection. Whatever "popular support" such measures have, be it great or small, is in our judgment much more the result of emotions aroused by abuses, real and fancied, which have made a greater impression perhaps upon the non-investor than the investor as such. At any rate whatever the investor feels he has gained through these measures is obviously more than offset by general conditions which owe their existence to other measures and programs of the New Deal. It cannot be said with truth that the New Deal has been a true friend of the investor.

Social Security

As to social security, it is to be feared that a good many years must elapse before the uninitiated arrive at an accurate appraisal of the entire program. Its benefits, or alleged benefits, are so obvious and the indirect injuries it inflicts are so involved in their impact upon the people, insured and uninsured alike, that the subject becomes a difficult one. Yet it is obvious enough to the thoughtful observer that the so-called old age pension program alone is even now

affording an excuse, not otherwise existing, to impose taxes, indefensible so far as employers are concerned, taking not very far from a billion dollars per year from the people which go not into any real reserve against future liabilities of the Government under the scheme but into the coffers of the Treasury to be used by Congress as it sees fit. The net effect of the program upon Federal finances, upon the course of business, upon prices and all the rest is not easily discerned or made clear to the uninitiated, but it can hardly be doubted that the results when they are finally reckoned will be quite different from those expected in many quarters. In our view, the American people, insured and uninsured, would be better off had all this "social security" nonsense never been thought of.

The trouble has been from the first that: (1) New Deal measures have for the most part been conceived in a punitive spirit. (2) The emphasis has been placed upon "doing something" rather than upon a wise choice of policies. (3) Many measures have been framed for the purpose of taking from him who hath and giving to him who hath not. No nation can ever prosper under policies framed after this manner and it is not often that even those who are specially favored emerge gainers. Much more likely is it that all come out through the little end of the horn.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

OLD RECORDS of idle bank resources once again are being eclipsed, as gold continues to pour into the United States and currency returns from circulation. The official banking statistics reveal that in the week to Jan. 24 the excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements advanced \$90,000,000 to \$5,590,000,000. The previous high for this figure was attained Oct. 25, 1939, when the total was \$5,530,000,000. Even greater expansion seems probable in the early future, moreover, for there is no likelihood of a reversal of the factors which have made for this extraordinary situation. Some important problems, such as the gold accumulation, are reflected by the statistics, while others are foreshadowed, such as the control of the potential credit expansion in any future period of genuine business improvement. These matters are receiving cursory study in banking and other circles, and more penetrating analyses doubtless will be forthcoming from time to time. It is again necessary to record, however, that there is not at this time even an adequate use by private enterprise of the vast credit resources, much less an undue expansion. The condition statement of New York City reporting member banks indicates in the week to Jan. 24 a decrease of \$6,000,000 in business loans, to \$1,666,000,000. Loans by these banks on security collateral to brokers and dealers fell \$11,000,000 to \$487,000,000. These trends are indicative of returns in all the 101 cities embraced in the comprehensive statistics which follow by a few days those for the central reserve cities.

Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced \$74,000,000 in the statement week, to \$17,879,000,000. Currency in circulation fell \$40,000,000 to \$7,365,000,000. Together with a steady outpouring of funds from the Treasury balance with the regional institutions, these influences made for the expansion of idle banking funds. The condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, com-

bined, discloses that the Treasury deposited \$49,999,000 gold certificates, raising the holdings of the banks to \$15,483,120,000. Other cash also advanced and total reserves of the regional banks moved up \$75,938,000 to \$15,904,895,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation decreased \$22,005,000 to \$4,827,752,000. Total deposits with the 12 banks advanced \$95,048,000 to \$13,367,722,000, with the account variations consisting of a gain of member bank reserve deposits by \$128,062,000 to \$12,147,656,000; a drop of the Treasury general account by \$67,309,000 to \$507,385,000; an increase of foreign bank deposits by \$16,800,000 to \$412,567,000, and a gain of other deposits by \$17,495,000 to \$300,014,000. The reserve ratio improved to 87.4% from 87.3%. The open market portfolio was undisturbed, holdings of United States Treasury securities remaining at \$2,477,270,000. Discounts by the regional banks were \$105,000 higher at \$7,001,000. Industrial advances gained \$18,000 to \$10,911,000, while commitments to make such advances increased \$101,000 to \$8,395,000.

The New York Stock Market

FINANCIAL activity of all sorts remained at a low ebb this week, and the New York stock market reflected this situation fully. Not a single active session occurred throughout the week on the New York Stock Exchange, the dealings in the full sessions averaging hardly more than 500,000 shares. At no time was the 1,000,000-share level even approached. This state of affairs indicates clearly the indecision of the markets, and it stands in marked contrast to the burst of activity which attended the beginning of the European conflict. The expectations of prompt business improvement in the United States which prevailed for a time last autumn now have given way to cautious examination of the actual experience trends. These show that a few American industries, such as airplane construction, actually have stepped up activities sharply. But others are being affected adversely to a corresponding degree, for the Allied controls merely are diverting to certain war requirements the purchases of general products ordinarily made in the United States. The war itself, meanwhile, remains a stalemate, and a good deal of uncertainty exists with respect to the Russo-Finnish conflict and the diplomatic developments in the Far East.

Added to all these disquieting indications are the peculiar problems facing the United States in this election year of 1940. The third-term issue becomes steadily more clouded. On the solution of the electoral problem, to a decided degree, hinges the answer to a wide assortment of business problems. While these and other matters were under debate and study, this week, the stock market merely moved slightly higher one day and similarly lower the next. Year-end earnings reports of the large industrial corporations are beginning to appear, and they show fairly good results for the final quarter of 1939. Bethlehem Steel presented a favorable accounting, Thursday, but the stock of this company hardly varied yesterday, which indicates that the returns had been discounted. The mood of the market is well illustrated by this incident. As the net result of the week's trading, however, most leading stocks show gains, with the advances running to several points here and there. A few issues receded, while for the great bulk of stocks the movements were of little significance.

In the listed bond market dealings also were on a modest scale, with price changes small and inconclusive. United States Treasury securities were idle at former levels, with dealers anticipating fresh new money financing by means of Treasury agency issues. Best-rated corporate bonds were well maintained, and the few new issues that appeared on the market were taken up readily by institutional and other investors. In the foreign section, belligerent country bonds generally receded, and Japanese issues also were marked lower. But Latin American dollar bonds reflected persistent inquiry. Speculative railroad and other bonds of the domestic list were idle and mixed. In the commodity markets the prevailing tone was a weak one. Grains slowly drifted downward, while copper led the base metal list to lower levels. The foreign exchange markets were inactive, but the "free" dealings in sterling showed a better tone, and French francs tagged along. Gold continued to reach our shores in heavy volume.

Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at 1%.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales on Saturday were 271,170 shares; on Monday, 438,050 shares; on Tuesday, 513,440 shares; on Wednesday, 711,980 shares; on Thursday, 543,550 shares, and on Friday, 603,785 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 45,265 shares; on Monday, 85,965 shares; on Tuesday, 114,680 shares; on Wednesday, 138,160 shares; on Thursday, 131,195 shares, and on Friday, 112,780 shares.

There was little, if anything, to distinguish the abbreviated session of last Saturday's stock market from that of previous days. Dulness and inaction were present from the start. Aside from local traction issues, which rose from about two to three points, the remainder of the list merely marked time and closed steady and mixed. Monday's market came under the influence of several adverse factors which caused prices to sag and restricted trading materially. Reduction of British trade with this country, coupled with liquidation of American securities, caused much concern among traders, while on the domestic front the continued decline in steel production proved another obstacle to be hurdled. The tendency at the opening was irregular, but pressure was soon applied and prices gave ground on a very limited volume of business. By 2 o'clock a slow but steady improvement set in, which increased sales turnover perceptibly and brought the day's losses down to fractions at the close. Mild recovery occurred on Tuesday, with the steel stocks furnishing the inspiration late in the day. Sales volume remained rather modest, but notwithstanding threats of increased taxes and impairment of our foreign trade, values did manage to close the session irregularly higher. With the stage set on Tuesday, prices on Wednesday pointed upward in initial trades in the broadest trading in over a week. The steel issues acted as pacemaker. From then on the list marked time until the final period, when a fresh spurt of activity pushed values higher, the closing levels ranging from one to three points. Steel and aircraft issues were outstanding favorites. The high-strung state of the market reacted unfavorably on Thursday to the many and complex factors that have so long influ-

enced its actions. This was especially true of the speech of Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Early firmness gave way to declines approximating one point at noon on a moderate volume of business. Narrow fluctuations attended the afternoon session up until the last hour, when prices displayed some steadiness and ended irregularly lower. Yesterday stocks worked irregularly higher in a rather colorless market. On the strength of an increase in foreign purchases of domestic airplanes, stocks in this category rose from fractions to two points, while utilities and railroads were dull and easier.

As compared with the closing on Friday of last week, final quotations yesterday in many instances reflect an improved position. General Electric closed yesterday at $38\frac{7}{8}$ against $38\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $31\frac{3}{4}$ against $31\frac{1}{2}$; Columbia Gas & Electric at $6\frac{1}{2}$ against $6\frac{1}{4}$; Public Service of N. J. at $40\frac{1}{8}$ against 40; International Harvester at $55\frac{1}{2}$ against $55\frac{1}{4}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at $83\frac{1}{2}$ against $82\frac{1}{2}$; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $52\frac{3}{8}$ against $51\frac{1}{8}$; Woolworth at 40 against $40\frac{1}{8}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at $170\frac{3}{4}$ against $171\frac{1}{2}$.

Western Union closed yesterday at $23\frac{3}{4}$ against $23\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at $173\frac{1}{2}$ against $172\frac{1}{2}$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 181 against 181; National Cash Register at $15\frac{1}{2}$ against $15\frac{1}{8}$; National Dairy Products at $16\frac{5}{8}$ against $16\frac{1}{2}$; National Biscuit at $24\frac{1}{8}$ against $23\frac{3}{4}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $34\frac{1}{2}$ against 34; Continental Can at $42\frac{1}{4}$ against $41\frac{1}{4}$; Eastman Kodak at $161\frac{1}{2}$ against 162; Standard Brands at $6\frac{7}{8}$ against $7\frac{5}{8}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at 109 against 107; Canada Dry at $18\frac{1}{4}$ against 17; Schenley Distillers at $12\frac{1}{4}$ against $12\frac{1}{8}$, and National Distillers at $23\frac{7}{8}$ against $23\frac{5}{8}$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $22\frac{3}{8}$ against $22\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $17\frac{1}{2}$ against $17\frac{3}{8}$, and United States Rubber at 36 against 37.

Fractional advances characterized railroad shares this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $21\frac{1}{2}$ against $21\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $22\frac{3}{4}$ against $22\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central at $16\frac{1}{4}$ against $16\frac{1}{8}$; Union Pacific at 94 against $93\frac{3}{8}$; Southern Pacific at $13\frac{1}{4}$ against $13\frac{1}{8}$; Southern Railway at $17\frac{3}{8}$ against $17\frac{1}{4}$, and Northern Pacific at $8\frac{1}{2}$ against 8.

The closing levels of steel stocks yesterday show modest gains over those of the previous week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $57\frac{3}{4}$ against $57\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $36\frac{1}{2}$ against $35\frac{3}{4}$; Bethlehem Steel at $73\frac{3}{8}$ against $71\frac{1}{2}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at 40 against 40.

In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $2\frac{1}{8}$ against $2\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $52\frac{3}{4}$ against $52\frac{3}{4}$; Chrysler at $83\frac{3}{4}$ against $82\frac{1}{2}$; Packard at $3\frac{1}{8}$ against $3\frac{1}{4}$, and Hupp Motors at $\frac{7}{8}$ against $\frac{7}{8}$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $44\frac{1}{4}$ against $44\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $11\frac{3}{4}$ against $12\frac{1}{4}$, and Atlantic Refining at 21 against $21\frac{1}{2}$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $26\frac{7}{8}$ against $27\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at $48\frac{7}{8}$ against 47, and Phelps Dodge at $35\frac{5}{8}$ against $36\frac{1}{2}$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ against 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Airplane at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 23 $\frac{7}{8}$, and Douglas Aircraft at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 79.

Trade and industrial reports reflect a slow decline in business activities, which tended to depress the financial markets. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at 82.2% against 84.8% last week, 73.7% a month ago, and 51.% at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week to Jan. 20 is reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,572,117,000 kwh., against 2,592,767,000 kwh. in the previous week, and 2,289,659,000 kwh. at this time in 1939. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Jan. 20 are reported by the Association of American Railroads at 645,822 cars, a drop from the preceding week of 21,891 cars, but a gain over the similar week of 1939 of 59,166 cars.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. against 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. against 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at 39c. against 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 10.91c. against 11.24c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday closed at 18.75c. against 19.20c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 12c. against the split price of 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. In London the price for bar silver closed yesterday at 21 15/16 pence per ounce against 22 pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$3.98 $\frac{5}{8}$ against \$3.96 $\frac{1}{4}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.26c. against 2.24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

EUROPEAN stock markets were generally quiet this week as traders and investors continued to await fresh developments of the war. Occasional fears of inflationary tendencies prevail, since costs of the conflict are tremendous and all the warring nations already are heavily debt burdened. A flurry of this sort was noted Wednesday, when the Netherlands Government announced a plan for revaluation of gold reserves and use of the "profit" in defraying mobilization expenses. But this move merely adjusted Dutch gold approximately to the guilder valuation in dollars, and did not entail drastic consequences in the financial markets. Trading on the Amsterdam Exchange increased slightly and equities were in modest demand. On the London Stock Exchange a brisk upswing developed in gilt-edged securities, apparently because funds long held out of use in anticipation of a war loan at length are being employed. Industrial stocks and other issues were dull throughout at London. The Paris Bourse experienced consistently quiet and uneventful sessions, with price tendencies mixed. Dealings on the Berlin Bourse remained somewhat somnolent and there were no variations of consequence.

Washington and Tokio

EXPIRATION yesterday of the 1911 commercial treaty between Japan and the United States initiated a new diplomatic phase in the relations of the two countries, for it is obvious that political rather than trade problems occasioned the denunciation by Washington of the old accord. What the next steps in this matter will be remains uncertain. Dispatches from Tokio reflect a good deal of anxiety in Japanese circles regarding the real intentions of the United States Government, but there is no faintest indication that the military clique which rules Japan has any intention of abandoning the China adventure. In Washington official circles only a deep silence was reported, beyond suggestions that the trade relations of the two countries hereafter will be on a day-to-day basis. The difficulties thus presented are a matter of proper and immediate concern not only to all Japanese, but also to every citizen of the United States, for the drift toward war could hardly be more sharply delineated. Since Japan depends largely upon the United States for supplies of basic war materials, and cannot hope to obtain them in adequate amounts from European belligerents, the issue that now confronts the two countries is a crucial one. The European conflict has obscured the problem to a degree, and has militated against an exhaustive public discussion of a problem which holds at least an equal threat to the peace of this country.

Japanese authorities on Tuesday endeavored to ascertain the further course of the United States Government with respect to trade relations. Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi inquired at the State Department whether there will be any change in duties or other arrangements, and whether any possibility exists of an agreement defining the status of trade relations. He was informed by Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle Jr. that relations will continue as before, but entirely on a day-to-day basis. Discussions in Tokio between Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and the Japanese Foreign Office may well suggest the future developments, it was intimated. Meanwhile, no abrupt changes are likely, according to Washington dispatches. This incident was followed, Thursday, by broad accusations in the Japanese press that the United States desires to wreck Japan's "new order" in Eastern Asia. Officially, Japan took a more proper course, for a statement yesterday expressed the hope that trade relations with the United States soon will be restored to a normal treaty basis. All the indications are, on the other hand, that such Japanese hopes are vain, owing to fresh efforts by Tokio to place a large part of northern China under virtual Japanese dominion. The puppet regime to be set up at Nanking by the renegade Chinese, Wang Ching-wei, will bear the name of the Nationalist Government and will even adopt its flag, Shanghai dispatches state. But this procedure will deceive no one, for evidence was made available by former aides of Wang that Japan expects to dominate the dummy regime at Nanking fully. All too obviously, Japan does not intend to bow to Washington, and the further steps that the United States Government takes thus may prove of key importance.

American Security Belt

IN A manner closely paralleling the British declaration of Jan. 16, France last Tuesday rejected the proposal of the 21 American Republics for the estab-

ishment of the so-called "security zone" stretching 300 miles to sea, on the average, in the Atlantic and Pacific waters surrounding neutral America. Arguments advanced by the French Government were adjusted to suit the different circumstances, but did not vary greatly from the British comments. In reply to the declaration and to the note of Dec. 23, sent through the Panamanian Government, the Paris authorities reminded the American Republics that the incidents involving the battle between the German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee and three British cruisers concerned France mainly in the sense that the action developed from the attempt of the German vessel to attack a French merchant ship. Like the British note, that from France expressed sympathy with the desire of the American Republics to avoid warlike developments. In a similar manner the need for mutual agreement, rather than unilateral declarations, was emphasized. And the same arguments were brought forward with respect to effectiveness of this proposed cordon sanitaire through proper naval policing. France, like Britain, likewise reserved all rights pending clarification of the problems raised by the proposal. Since both of these great maritime nations find it impossible to accept the principle of the extending neutrality zone, in the present circumstances, it would seem that the entire project had best be laid on the shelf for further examination after the European war ends.

Neutrality Problems

MUCH alarm was voiced in Washington, this week, over the seriously adverse effects which the United States is beginning to experience as a result of the European war, in diplomatic and commercial fields. Some tart notes have been exchanged with the British Government, it appears, regarding interference with American mails and allegedly discriminatory detention of American merchant vessels in British control ports. The assertion of American rights in these respects is heartening, for the impression had prevailed that the Administration in Washington was inclined to close its eyes on such important matters, where the Allies are concerned. Less reasonable is a wave of what is called "intense irritation" occasioned by the British curtailment of tobacco, fruit and other purchases in the United States. The reports of such British measures coincide with statements of vastly expanded British and French purchases in this country of airplane and similar war requirements, under the amended neutrality legislation. Obviously enough, the Allied supplies of gold and dollar resources are not inexhaustible, and the use of such supplies in war purchases rather than usual food and luxury purchase is hardly a matter of deep irritation in Washington, deplorable as the incident may be to Americans in the food and tobacco industries. Continuance of the Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty concessions may be questionable in the circumstances, but that aspect of the problem appears to have aroused little interest in official Washington.

Taken as a whole, the developments afford a healthy reminder that the European belligerents are inclined to act entirely in their own interests where neutrals are concerned, regardless of the size or importance of the neutrals. Rather belatedly, to all appearances, Washington has come around to the realization that the proper attitude of the largest

neutral is precisely that of the belligerents themselves, namely, action in the interests of the United States, solely and simply. Such a course, indeed, is far more to be lauded and maintained than any official leaning to one side or the other in the European conflict, however much popular sympathy may veer to the Allied side. It is the business of the United States Government to protect and serve the interests of American nationals, and not to direct sympathy to one side or the other in a foreign conflict through veiled jibes or through "moral embargoes." The proclaimed aim of President Roosevelt and his associates is to keep this country out of the European conflict, and the first requirement of that course is a strict diplomatic correctness.

The recent diplomatic exchanges between Washington and London have some of the earmarks of the early communications of the World War of 1914-8, but the attitude on both sides is such that a real diplomatic strain fortunately seems unlikely. An American protest of Dec. 22 to Great Britain regarding interference with American mails carried on neutral ships between neutral ports, although perhaps destined to Germany, brought a British response last week which the State Department published last Sunday. The protest against the removal and censorship of mails was rejected by the British Government on the alleged ground that an organized traffic exists in contraband between German sympathizers in the United States and the Reich. Just as this rejoinder was being digested in Washington, however, the British weakened their own case perceptibly by censoring at Bermuda the small amount of mail carried from the United States to Europe by aerial clippers. The delays occasioned to the airplane transportation units promptly brought the threat from Washington that Bermuda will be eliminated as a call point for the aircraft, if the censorship continues. The British Ministry of Economic Warfare endeavored to justify the procedure of the London authorities, Wednesday, by asserting that large sums of money and other contraband had been seized in examinations of some 25,000 parcel post packages from the Americas, in a period of three months. This disclosure by the British of the extent of the interference was perhaps unwise, for the point still remains to be settled whether, under The Hague conventions, London has any right whatever to activities of this nature.

The question of British detention of American cargo ships was dealt with in a sharp protest from Washington, made public last Monday, and this communication revealed that official discussions of the matter have been in progress at least since Nov. 20, 1939. In this note much was made of allegedly discriminatory treatment of vessels of varying nationality, especially at Gibraltar. Italian ships, it was pointed out, were detained during a stated period for an average of four days, whereas American ships were held 12.4 days on the average. Official American mails were delayed correspondingly, the Washington note asserted, and the whole procedure was called "wholly unwarrantable." In some instances American vessels were required to proceed to ports in the forbidden war zone, and on this point additional vexation was expressed in the communication. Still more emphasis was given the American protest by a conference in Washington, Monday, between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian. These

steps, a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" said, "carried the implication that, while the United States would continue to protest infringement of her rights, appeals would also be made to Great Britain to adhere to reasonable programs where American interests were involved, lest public opinion in this country, long favorable to Great Britain, suffer a revulsion that might have far-reaching consequences in the prosecution of the war." Subsequent London dispatches suggested that Great Britain may be more inclined, in view of these incidents, to abate her nuisance controls of American mails and shipping.

Western Europe

WAR between the Anglo-French allies and the German Nazi Reich neared the end of its fifth month with no appreciable deviation from the military stalemate of previous weeks and months of this strangest of conflicts. The extremely cold weather that hampered operations on the Western Front moderated over the last week-end, but there was no tendency on either side to engage in battle. Patrols encountered the enemy now and then, and a few aerial "dog-fights" took place. Otherwise the border was quiet and the great armies remained in their respective fortifications. On the high seas there was more activity, and the British Admiralty admitted several tragic incidents. Announcement was made last Sunday that the British destroyer Grenville, of 1,485 tons, had struck a mine or been hit by a torpedo in the North Sea, the vessel sinking promptly with an estimated loss of 81 officers and crew members. This was followed by the announcement, Wednesday, that the destroyer Exmouth, of 1,475 tons, had been given up as lost along with her entire complement of about 175 men. Some further losses of merchant ships were noted in press reports, both by mines and by submarine depredations. German airplanes flew over British bases, and the Royal Air Force returned the compliment by flying over Helgoland. Little damage appears to have been done in such flights. Of some interest was a German announcement, Thursday, that the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Deutschland had returned safely to port after a career on the high seas as a commerce raider.

Neutral nations found the developments of the war almost as trying, this week, as did the belligerents themselves. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, saw fit last Saturday to make an international radio address in which he asked the neutrals to make common cause with the Allies against "aggression and wrong." This invitation was declined sharply and without thanks by the small neutrals in the war zone. Some neutral spokesmen saw fit to state that Great Britain is not fighting for neutral rights, nor even for Poland or Czechoslovakia, but merely in the interests of Great Britain. Official circles in London suggested, thereafter, that Mr. Churchill was merely expressing his own views and not a policy of the British Foreign Office. Most of the small neutral States again took occasion to warn the belligerents that armed force will be resisted by them, from whatever direction the attack may come. The British Government found itself involved in a dispute with Japan, owing to several interferences with Japanese liners in the Far Eastern waters. German citizens of military age were taken by the British craft from the

liner Asama Maru, but were not molested on the Tatuta Maru, which also was halted. The Japanese Government promptly demanded a full and valid explanation of the Asama Maru incident. The British removal of 21 Germans from the ship was termed an unfriendly act, and British Ambassador Sir Robert L. Craigie was warned that grave consequences might follow.

It was in the Balkans, however, and especially in Rumania, that the full impact of the European war was felt. The conflict between Germany and the Allies is more economic than military, and Rumania is one of the trump cards in the dreadful game, owing to the great oil and other resources of the Balkan country. Bucharest reports of Monday indicated that German armed units had moved through southern Poland and attained the Rumanian border, with the apparent aim of guarding the railway line which connects the Reich and Rumania through the area of Poland assigned to Russia. These reports sharpened the diplomatic conflict as to Rumanian economic activities, especially with respect to oil. The British Government on Tuesday informed Rumania, politely enough, of the London hope that no action would be taken to impair the relations between the two countries. This diplomatic way of asking Rumania not to lean too far to the German side resulted, it is understood, from Rumanian measures which could be construed as preparations for enlarged oil shipments, regardless of the fact that British and French capital developed most of the oil resources of the country. But Rumania contemplated, on her northern border, the chilling sight of Nazi troops, and official comments in Bucharest were designed to offend neither side. The incident shows indisputably that German and Russian authorities are working in close concert. Also of some significance is an announcement by the Turkish Government, Wednesday, of a new trade agreement with Germany.

Russia and Finland

BATTLE is being joined more and more intensely in the epic struggle of little Finland against the invaders from Russia, who began their unprovoked attack nearly two months ago. All accounts agree that fighting took place this week along much of the border between the two countries. Reports of the military developments emanate chiefly from Finland, and it is not necessary to question their accuracy to realize that the struggle is approaching a crucial phase, in which the disparity of men and resources may well play an increasingly important part. Heavy Russian attacks at many points were noted by Helsinki observers, with concentrations especially important on the Karelian isthmus and north of Lake Ladoga. In the "waist" of Finland and far to the north on the Petsamo front, Red troops likewise are said to be increasing their operations. Snow hampered all movements, but the intense cold of recent weeks appears to have abated somewhat, and this circumstance may well be a factor in the current military developments. It is earnestly to be hoped that Finnish strength will continue to suffice for this growing threat. But even if it be assumed that each Finnish soldier defending his homeland is worth 10 attackers, the prodigious disparity between Russian and Finnish resources must not be lost sight of in this matter.

The Finnish high command reported day after day, in the week now ending, that Russian attacks

were repulsed on the widening front. On the Karelian isthmus one day, and in the waist of Finland on the next, the attackers were beaten back, with heavy losses. The Finns lost only a few men in these engagements, owing to their knowledge of the terrain and their skill and determination, while the Russians sacrificed not only many dead but also much war material. The very insistence of these Russian attacks suggests, however, a more extensive Russian organization for the conflict than Moscow seemed to think necessary when aerial bombers first crossed the border on Nov. 30, to be followed by waves of invading troops. The airplane attacks on helpless Finnish civilians continued all this week, but were said to be doing little real damage. Early in the week the Finns sent their own aircraft over the border for attacks on Russian aerial and naval bases. It is quite evident, however, that Russia maintains control of the air, and in modern military operations this is a factor of first-class importance. Swedish and Norwegian volunteers crowded to the side of the defending Finns, and those Scandinavian countries doubtless increased the aid which their spokesmen promised the small country. The effect of such assistance remains to be determined, and much the same can be said of the help promised to Finland by the British and French Governments. In the Allied capitals there was talk this week of severing relations with Russia and even of formal declaration of war, but in view of the major conflict which Great Britain and France already have on their hands, such a procedure seems improbable. Financial aid to Finland by the United States, both official and unofficial, has attained impressive proportions, with its effect upon the conflict a matter of conjecture. Meanwhile, the unequal struggle continues.

Latin-American Trade and Debts

ALTHOUGH the Administration in Washington assuredly has not abandoned its notions of some months ago that trade between the United States and Latin America might be expanded vastly in consequence of the European war, a degree of caution has replaced the early predictions of immense strides in this field. The collapse of reciprocal trade treaty negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay doubtless has much to do with this realistic tendency. It appears, however, that some strange proposals still are under debate, such as the formation of an inter-American bank, to be set up principally with United States capital, to promote trade and financial relations. All too obviously, the essence of this proposal is a handsome contribution by the United States toward the capital resources of the proposed institution, to be used in the temporary amelioration of exchange difficulties which require a deeper and more lasting remedy. A Washington dispatch of last Tuesday to the Associated Press mentioned \$100,000,000 as the possible capital of this bank, with all the American republic participating. Whatever the sum, the fact is inescapable that the United States alone could make a really substantial contribution to such an institution.

Before any contribution is made by the United States Government to a Central Bank for the Americas, it is advisable for the defaulting countries to adjust their dollar debts in a reasonable and sensible manner. It is rumored persistently that coun-

tries which have not already taken measures toward this end will do so soon, but the evidence is not impressive. The only indication of this nature recently disclosed is the registration by Panama, Tuesday, of a plan for the composition of the dollar indebtedness of that Central American republic. As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, this plan calls for the refunding of some \$18,000,000 of dollar bonds, some in good standing and some in default, on the basis of certain revenues available to Panama within the United States, in consequence of treaty arrangements dating back to 1903. Unfortunately, Panama appears to have neglected, in this connection, its pledge of its full faith and credit, and also of certain internal revenues. The debt composition procedure nevertheless can be regarded as a step, albeit a small one, toward removal of obstacles to a free flow of trade and of funds in the business relations of the United States and its sister republics to the south, and it deserves serious consideration. Moves by Brazil, Colombia and other complete defaulters would be similarly meritorious, and would tend to modify the trade and debt problems now faced in the Americas.

Canadian Parliament

POLITICAL differences in Canada have been far from dissolved by the requirements of the European war in which the Dominion now is fully engaged, and the divergencies of sentiment were reflected, Thursday, in the shortest parliamentary session in all of Canada's history. New elections are to be held soon, and the issue of the prosecution of the war then will be tested at the polls by the Liberal regime of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his opponents. That the eighteenth session of the Ottawa Parliament would be stormy was indicated last week, when the Ontario Provincial Legislature expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war by the Canadian Government. Soon after the Parliament assembled, Thursday, Mackenzie King requested Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir to dissolve the legislative body, and to this request the representatives of the London Government immediately consented. Three hours after the Members met they were dismissed, and new elections probably will take place in March. The Conservative opponents of the Prime Minister were reported to be highly incensed by the developments, which deprive them of the opportunity to present their views in the national legislature. In all likelihood the election campaign that now impends will be a bitter one.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THERE have been no changes during the week in the discount rates of any of the foreign central banks. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

Country	Rate In Effect Jan. 26	Date Effective	Previous Rate	Country	Rate In Effect Jan. 26	Date Effective	Previous Rate
Argentina...	3½	Mar. 1 1936	--	Holland...	3	Aug. 29 1939	2
Belgium...	2½	July 6 1939	3	Hungary...	4	Aug. 29 1935	4½
Bulgaria...	6	Aug 15 1935	7	India.....	3	Nov. 28 1935	3½
Canada....	2½	Mar. 11 1935	--	Italy.....	4½	May 18 1936	5
Chile.....	3	Dec. 16 1936	4	Japan.....	3.29	Apr. 7 1936	3.65
Colombia..	4	July 18 1933	5	Java.....	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Czechoslovakia	3	Jan. 1 1936	3½	Lithuania..	6	July 15 1939	7
Danzig....	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Morocco...	6½	May 28 1935	4½
Denmark..	5½	Oct. 10 1939	4½	Norway....	4½	Sept. 22 1939	3½
Eire.....	3	June 30 1932	3½	Poland....	4½	Aug. 17 1937	5
England...	2	Oct. 26 1939	3	Portugal...	4	Aug. 11 1937	4½
Estonia...	4½	Oct. 1 1935	5	Rumania...	3½	May 5 1938	4½
Finland...	4	Jan. 2 1934	4½	South Africa	3½	May 15 1933	4½
France....	2	Jan. 4 1939	2½	Spain.....	*4	Mar. 29 1939	5
Germany...	4	Sept. 22 1932	5	Sweden....	3	Dec. 15 1939	2½
Greece....	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Switzerland	1½	Nov. 26 1936	2
				Yuzoslavia.	5	Feb. 1 1935	6½

* Not officially confirmed.

Bank of England Statement

THE Bank's statement for the week ended Jan. 24 shows a further contraction of £4,658,000 in note circulation, bringing the total returned from circulation since the holiday peak, Dec. 27, to £31,824,983. The return flow in the same period a year ago amounted to £40,881,789. The Bank's nominal holdings of gold fell off £27,418 in the latest statement week and so there resulted a net gain of £4,631,000 in reserves. There was a further increase of £19,509,000 in public deposits, raising the total to £56,687,000 in comparison with £12,918,249 a year ago. Other deposits decreased £21,002,970, reflecting a loss of £22,340,666 in bankers' accounts and a gain of £1,337,696 in other accounts. The proportion of reserves to deposit liabilities rose to 32.3% from 29.5% a week ago, and compares with 37.6% last year. Government securities fell off £4,905,000 and other securities £1,189,184. Of the latter amount, £496,797 was from discounts and advances and £692,387 from securities. No change was made in the 2% Bank rate. Below we furnish a statement showing the different items for several years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Jan. 24, 1940	Jan. 25, 1939	Jan. 26, 1938	Jan. 27, 1937	Jan. 29, 1936
Circulation.....	£ 522,791,000	£ 463,845,014	£ 473,197,968	£ 452,297,009	£ 397,138,330
Public deposits.....	56,687,000	12,918,249	13,554,954	12,133,451	15,851,331
Other deposits.....	123,150,518	154,901,707	150,421,006	133,864,806	142,762,748
Bankers' accounts.....	80,130,611	118,188,203	113,072,470	98,423,200	106,040,194
Other accounts.....	43,019,907	36,713,504	37,348,536	38,441,606	36,722,554
Govt. securities.....	112,291,164	82,006,164	98,943,165	78,635,988	80,045,001
Other securities.....	27,330,005	40,646,043	29,385,565	26,741,815	32,741,082
Disc't. & advances.....	3,269,968	18,784,290	10,428,329	8,018,141	18,752,854
Securities.....	24,060,037	21,861,753	18,957,236	18,723,674	13,988,228
Reserve notes & coin	58,222,000	63,241,721	53,763,598	61,762,951	63,977,875
Coin and bullion.....	1,012,813	127,086,735	326,961,566	314,059,930	201,116,205
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	32.3%	37.6%	32.70%	41.40%	40.33%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Gold val. per fine oz.	168s.	84s. 11½d.	84s. 11½d.	84s. 11½d.	84s. 11½d.

Bank of France Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended Jan. 18 showed a further decline in note circulation of 667,000,000 francs, which reduced the total outstanding to 151,725,000,000 francs, compared with the record high, 152,969,000,000 francs, two weeks ago, and 109,270,895,990 francs a year ago. French commercial bills discounted rose 264,000,000 francs and creditor current accounts 422,000,000 francs, while the items of advances against securities and temporary advances to State fell off 21,000,000 francs and 1,000,000 francs, respectively. The Bank's gold holdings remained unchanged at 97,266,717,845 francs, compared with 87,265,279,308 francs a year ago. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities is now at 58.23%; last year it was 62.75%. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Jan. 18, 1940	Jan. 19, 1939	Jan. 20, 1938
Gold holdings.....	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Credit bals. abroad.....	No change	97,266,717,845	87,265,279,308	58,932,868,325
a Bills commercial.....	No change	47,000,000	15,293,868	19,369,568
b Bills discounted.....	+264,000,000	10,352,000,000	7,847,755,567	11,532,937,471
c Bills bought abr'd.....	+67,478,534	3,476,000,000	787,411,401	853,342,384
d Adv. against secur's.....	-21,000,000	3,476,000,000	3,417,465,377	3,894,164,293
Note circulation.....	-667,000,000	151,725,000,000	109,270,895,990	91,865,191,920
Credit current accts.....	+422,000,000	15,318,000,000	29,739,008,882	26,562,829,486
c Temp. advs. with- out int. to State.....	-1,000,000	35,222,990,139	20,627,440,995	31,903,974,773
Proport'n of gold on hand to sight liab.....	+0.09%	58.23%	62.75%	49.76%

* Figures as of Dec. 21, 1939.

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c In the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, the three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new entry of non-interest-bearing loans to the State.

Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg. gold 0.9 fine per franc) under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the statement of Nov. 17, 1938; prior to that date and from June 30, 1937, valuation had been at the rate of 43 mg. gold 0.9 fine per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, the value was 49 mg. per franc, and before Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg. of gold to the franc.

Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday are 1 1-16%, as against 1 7-16% on Friday of last week, and 1 1-16% for three-months' bill, as against 1 1/8% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was 1%. At Paris the open market rate is nominal at 2 1/2% and in Switzerland at 1%.

New York Money Market

MONEY market dealings in New York were slow and at unchanged levels this week in all departments. The situation was merely unchanged from previous weeks and months. The Treasury sold last Monday a further issue of 91-day discount bills, and awards were at an average "fractionally under par," which contrasts with awards above par value in three previous weeks. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at 1% for all transactions, while time loans again were 1 1/4% for maturities to 90 days, and 1 1/2% for four to six months' datings.

New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1% was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at 1 1/4% up to 90 days and 1 1/2% for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has shown further improvement this week. Prime paper has been in larger supply and the demand has been good. Ruling rates are 5/8% @ 1% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances continued quiet this week. Few high class bills have been available and the volume of business has been light. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are 1/2% bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and 1/2% asked; for five and six months, 5/8% bid and 9-16% asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is 1/2% for bills running from 1 to 90 days.

Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks; recent advances on Government obligations are shown in the footnote to the table. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate in Effect on Jan. 26	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston.....	1	Sept. 1, 1939	1 1/4
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1 1/4
Philadelphia.....	1 1/4	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland.....	1 1/4	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond.....	1 1/4	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta.....	*1 1/4	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago.....	*1 1/4	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis.....	*1 1/4	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis.....	1 1/4	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City.....	*1 1/4	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas.....	*1 1/4	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco.....	1 1/4	Sept. 3, 1937	2

* Advances on Government obligations bear a rate of 1% effective Sept. 1, 1939. Chicago; Sept. 16, 1939. Atlanta, Kansas City and Dallas; Sept. 21, 1939. St. Louis.

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange is ruling firm and steady, showing largely to the official quotations fixed by London. The volume of business continues ex-

tremely limited. The free forward market shows improvement, favoring sterling. In the New York free market the range for spot sterling has been between \$3.96 and \$3.98 $\frac{7}{8}$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between \$3.95 and \$3.97 $\frac{5}{8}$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$3.96 $\frac{1}{4}$ and \$3.99 $\frac{1}{8}$, compared with a range of between \$3.95 $\frac{1}{4}$ and \$3.97 $\frac{7}{8}$ a week ago.

The official exchange rates fixed by London have shown no change since Jan. 8: New York cables, \$4.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris checks, 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ -176 $\frac{3}{4}$; Amsterdam, 7.50-7.55; Canada, 4.43-4.47. Berlin is not quoted.

The lira is unofficially quoted at 78.00.

The following official rates are fixed by London for one-month delivery: New York, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent premium to parity; Paris, parity for sellers and buyers; Amsterdam, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch cents premium to par; Brussels, par to 2 centimes discount; Zurich, 3 centimes premium to par. In the New York free market 90-day sterling is relatively steady, ranging between 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ and 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ points discount from the basic cable rate.

There can be little doubt that sterling and the major foreign exchanges will be held steady for some time, owing to the fixed rates established by London and the general acquiescence of most financial centers throughout the world in the British exchange and financial policies. But in the longer view the prospect for a steady and firm sterling unit at around present levels is not promising.

A factor operating in favor of the British and other foreign exchange policies is the impossibility, owing to official control, of free market speculative operations. The range for sterling this week in the New York free market of between \$3.96 $\frac{1}{4}$ and \$3.98 $\frac{7}{8}$ for cable transfers reflects the underlying steadiness and strength of the unit as contrasted with the quotation of \$3.87 $\frac{3}{4}$ on the outbreak of Soviet-Finnish hostilities. The firmness is further illustrated when it is recalled that at about that time 90-day futures in the New York market were quoted as low as and even lower than 6 points under the basic cable rate, whereas today and for the past week the discount has ranged between 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ points under spot.

The outstanding feature of the market, which applies not only to sterling but to all foreign exchange, is the extremely limited character of the operations. Demand is slight and offerings are modest. Hence the smallest transaction influences the day-to-day rates in the absence of countervailing factors. Whenever Far Eastern or European holders liquidate their sterling balances their offerings are apparently readily taken by American importers and others owing debts in terms of London exchange.

The British authorities have for some time had under consideration plans for tightening exchange restrictions for the purpose of preventing unauthorized transfers of sterling assets from British to non-resident account and thereby reducing the amount of sterling available for sale to non-residents in outside free markets.

Interest centers on British endeavors to expand exports and to keep imports at the lowest practicable minimum. Encouragement is given only to the importation of such materials as may be required for munitions and other war supplies. Food and other imports considered essential in normal times are rigidly restricted, and according to statements recently made by Sir John Simon and other official

spokesmen may be still further curtailed. Rationing in Great Britain can hardly be extended further.

Commodity prices have risen sharply and in financial circles fears of impending inflation are expressed. The high volume of bank note circulation is indicative of the inflationary trend. The British authorities are making every effort to expand exports, especially to the Commonwealth nations and to those normally considered in close economic alliance with Great Britain, such as Turkey, Egypt and the South American countries. Frequently exports are promoted on the basis of barter arrangement, as in the case of Turkish tobacco, Egyptian and Brazilian cotton and Argentine food products, which are all exchanged for British manufactured goods. Despite the visibly apparent success of other nations in capturing normally British markets in the past four months, such success can only be temporary because the British hold on these markets is based upon the overwhelming predominance of British private investments in those countries.

The London "Economist" index of British commodity prices published on Jan. 21, based on 1927 as 100, was 92.4% on Jan. 16, compared with 89% a month earlier, 86.7% on Nov. 28, 83.3% at the end of October, 76.8% on Sept. 27, 70.3% on Aug. 30, and 60.4% on Sept. 18, 1931, just before the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain. The advance in commodity prices is a source of concern to official and financial London. The steep increase is of course due to war conditions and has had much to do with the imposition of rationing restrictions.

Board of Trade statistics show that for the four months, September to December, inclusive, the average index number was 113.5, or 11.9% higher than the level for the whole of 1938, while the average for the eight months January to August, inclusive, was 3.8% lower. The increase between August and December was 23.2%. The fact that the rise is now proceeding less rapidly than in the first month of the war is satisfactory as far as it goes, implying as it does that some degree of control is being achieved.

The Government's spokesmen are making repeated references to the necessity of combating the vicious upward spiral of wages and prices and the danger of post-war inflation and collapse. Only recently Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned the people that it is necessary to save material goods, halt inflation, and aid in covering the cost of Great Britain's war effort.

The British Government's decision on Jan. 17 to offer the holders of the £350,000,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % conversion loan maturing next July the opportunity of exchanging their bonds for a new 2% five-year loan at par or of being paid off on the maturity date was remarkably well received in London.

Fully £300,000,000 of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % issue was promptly converted. It was estimated that about £200,000,000 was held by banks and discount houses which had acquired the issue as a short-term bond, while Government departments are estimated to have held another £100,000,000. A total of £50,000,000 was estimated as held by private investors who are more likely to take cash and invest the proceeds in national defense bonds and savings certificates.

The success of the conversion offer is believed to point to the likelihood of still lower money rates in London and to the probable further lowering of the Bank of England's rediscount rate to an all-time

low of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. It seems to be the object of the British authorities to force down the Bank of England rate and money rates generally in order to prepare for the launching of a new war loan of approximately £1,000,000,000.

The Government is in a strong position to enforce its cheap money policy, yet in financial quarters there is some opposition to any further reduction in money rates.

The Bank of England's price for gold continues at 168s. per ounce. Call money against bills is unchanged at $\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 1% . Bill rates are as follows: two-and three-months bills, $1\frac{1}{2}-16\%$; four-months bills, $1\frac{1}{8}\%$, and six-months bills, $1\frac{3}{4}-16\%$.

Canadian exchange continues to be governed by the official rates on Montreal as fixed by London and hence rules at a discount in terms of the United States dollar. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of 12% and a discount of $11\frac{9}{16}-16\%$.

The amounts of gold imports and exports which follow are taken from the weekly statement of the United States Department of Commerce and cover the week ended Jan. 17, 1939.

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, JAN. 11 TO JAN. 17, INCLUSIVE

	Imports	Exports
Ore and base bullion.....	*\$2,288,186	\$15,124
Refined bullion and coin.....	55,272,147	-----
Total.....	\$57,860,333	\$15,124
Detail of Refined Bullion and Coin Shipments—		
Germany.....	\$32	-----
Italy.....	1,127,272	-----
Netherlands.....	3,204,425	-----
Norway.....	6,964,306	-----
United Kingdom.....	14,409	-----
Canada.....	33,727,756	-----
British India.....	894,773	-----
Japan.....	5,461,817	-----
Union of South Africa.....	4,177,357	-----

* Chiefly \$469,678 Spain, \$406,735 Canada, \$144,594 Nicaragua, \$150,074 Mexico, \$173,684 Venezuela, \$109,207 Netherlands Indies, \$563,519 Philippine Islands.

Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was increased during the week ended Jan. 17 by \$11,770,076.

The latest monthly report of the Department of Commerce showed that \$1,163,004,000 gold was held under earmark for foreign account as of Dec. 31, 1939.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange throughout the week was steady in extremely limited trading. Fluctuations in quotations and the volume and character of trading offered no real occasion for comment. On Saturday last bankers' sight was $\$3.96@\$3.96\frac{1}{2}$; cable transfers, $\$3.96\frac{1}{4}@\$3.96\frac{3}{4}$. On Monday the range was $\$3.96@\$3.96\frac{1}{2}$ for bankers' sight and $\$3.96\frac{1}{4}@\$3.96\frac{3}{4}$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday bankers' sight was $\$3.96\frac{1}{4}@\$3.97\frac{3}{8}$; cable transfers, $\$3.96\frac{1}{2}@\$3.97\frac{5}{8}$. On Wednesday the range was $\$3.97\frac{1}{4}@\$3.98\frac{5}{8}$ for bankers' sight and $\$3.97\frac{1}{2}@\$3.98\frac{5}{8}$ for cable transfers. On Thursday bankers' sight was $\$3.98@\$3.98\frac{7}{8}$; cable transfers, $\$3.98\frac{1}{4}@\$3.99\frac{1}{8}$. On Friday the range was $\$3.98@\$3.98\frac{1}{2}$ for bankers' sight and $\$3.98\frac{1}{4}@\$3.98\frac{3}{4}$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$3.98\frac{3}{8}$ for demand and $\$3.98\frac{5}{8}$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$3.97\frac{1}{2}$, 60-day bills at $\$3.96\frac{1}{4}$, 90-day bills at $\$3.95\frac{3}{4}$, documents for payment (60 days) at $\$3.96\frac{1}{2}$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$3.97\frac{3}{8}$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$3.97\frac{1}{2}$.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French franc continues pegged to sterling at the rate of $176\frac{1}{2}-176\frac{3}{4}$ francs to the pound. There is no news of importance pertaining to the unit. Transactions in the foreign exchange market are on the most limited scale. It would seem now that no further repatriation of French funds is in progress.

Circulation is at a high level and there are some signs of a return of a tendency toward hoarding, which

is not confined to the national currency but includes notes of other currencies. It was shown early in January that the United States had a net export of \$100,000,000 in currency during 1939. The December net export was \$5,000,000. It is believed that the trend is continuing. The European demand is generally for larger denominations. While most of the United States currency exports went to neutral countries, it is believed that a large part went to France.

The Belgian currency, like the Holland guilder, displays an undertone of weakness, although currently the spot rate in the New York free market reflects the firmer tone of sterling. The fundamental weakness in the belga is seen in the sharp discounts on futures, with 90-day belgas ruling around 45 points below the basic cable rate. On Jan. 24 Paris dispatches stated that a new Belgian issue has been announced under the title of "independence loan." It takes the form of tax-free four, eight and twelve-month bearer certificates, with interest at 2.4% , 2.7% and 3% , respectively.

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 176.50-176.75, against 176.50-176.75 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $2.25\frac{3}{4}$ and cable transfers at 2.26, against $2.24\frac{1}{4}$ and $2.24\frac{1}{2}$. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.92 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.92 for cable transfers, against 16.83 and 16.83. Italian lire closed at 5.05 for bankers' sight and 5.05 for cable transfers, against 5.05 and 5.05. Berlin marks are not quoted in New York, nor is exchange on Czechoslovakia or on Poland. Exchange on Bucharest closed at $0.73\frac{1}{2}$ (nominal), against $0.73\frac{1}{2}$ (nominal). Exchange on Finland closed at 1.85 (nominal), against 1.90 (nominal). Greek exchange closed at $0.73\frac{3}{4}$ (nominal), against $0.73\frac{1}{2}$ (nominal).

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-1918 is of especial interest this week because of the revaluation of the gold holdings of the Bank of The Netherlands, to be effected on March 31 pursuant to a plan announced in The Hague and at Amsterdam on Jan. 24.

The gold reserves are to be marked up almost to the actual market value on the basis of the depreciated guilder. Revaluation will cover 18% of the depreciation in the guilder, as compared with the actual depreciation of about 22% in the exchange market. This leaves a slight margin for further marking up of the gold holdings in case of necessity. The guilder is a floating currency.

Premier Dirk Jan de Geer explained that The Netherlands will maintain the unit on a managed currency basis. Financial authorities in Amsterdam asserted that the advance in gold valuation does not involve any alteration in the present status of the guilder.

The gold stocks of the Netherlands central bank since Jan. 2 have been placed at 1,013,000,000 guilders (\$557,150,000). The total profit from the mark-up is estimated at 221,000,000 guilders (\$117,130,000). Of this profit the Government announced that 116,000,000 guilders (\$61,480,000) will be used on behalf of the Government loan fund to defray mobilization expenses, and of the remaining 105,000,000 guilders (\$55,650,000), about 75,000,000 guilders will be placed in the equalization fund, and about 30,000,000 guilders will go to the Bank of The Netherlands to

reimburse it for sterling losses incurred in 1931 when Great Britain suspended gold payments. Under the revaluation plan the official price of gold will be 2,009 guilders per kilogram (\$1,068) instead of the present 1,647.5 guilders (\$876).

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.10, against 53.17 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.10, against 53.17; and commercial sight bills at 52.85, against 52.80. Swiss francs closed at 22.43 for checks and at 22.43 for cable transfers, against 22.43 and 22.43. Copenhagen checks finished at 19.33 and cable transfers at 19.33, against 19.33 and 19.33. Exchange on Sweden closed at 23.83 for checks and at 23.83 for cable transfers, against 23.82 and 23.82; while exchange on Norway closed at 22.73 for checks and at 22.73 for cable transfers, against 22.73 and 22.73. Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 10.15, against 10.15.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. The official rates are held steady through the operations of the various controls and show no variation irrespective of changes in the international business situation regarding their import and export balances. In the free markets the tendency is to move in harmony with the fluctuations in sterling. Hence the Argentine free peso has a firm undertone. This unit has advanced sharply from the averages of December, which were around 29.78.

Argentine paper pesos, official rate, continues unchanged at 29.78 for both bankers' sight and cable transfers. The unofficial or free market rate closed on Friday at 22.86@22.90, against 22.87@22.90. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.13, against 5.13. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.17 (nominal), against 5.17. Peru is nominally quoted at 19¼ against 19¾.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries, while extremely inactive, displays the familiar tendency to move in close relationship to sterling. The Indian rupee moves in strict alignment with London, although the heavy purchases of silver for Indian account in both London and New York during the past several weeks, a movement which is still in progress, might be expected to force the rupee downward. British demands for Indian products doubtless counteract the outward movement of the rupee for silver purchases. Thus far the altered relations of Japan and the United States as affected by the expiration of their trade agreement have had no bearing on yen exchange. The agreement, which expired on Jan. 26, will for the present according to Washington dispatches be conducted on a day-to-day basis.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hong-kong closed at 24.80, against 24.72; Shanghai at 7.75, against 8.00; Manila at 49.85, against 49.85; Singapore at 47.75, against 47.75; Bombay at 30.25, against 30.25; and Calcutta at 30.25, against 30.25.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84s. 11½d. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by

special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

Banks of—	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
	£	£	£	£	£
England---	*512,180	127,086,735	326,961,566	314,059,960	201,116,205
France---	328,603,000	295,813,631	310,172,991	365,810,558	523,091,444
Germany---	63,880,900	3,007,350	2,520,050	2,009,750	2,818,050
Spain---	63,667,000	63,667,000	87,323,000	87,323,000	90,123,000
Italy---	23,400,000	25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	42,575,000
Netherlands	85,417,000	121,770,000	115,486,000	64,130,000	55,573,000
Nat. Belg'm	102,812,000	98,000,000	101,908,000	105,865,000	97,211,000
Switzerland	90,371,000	115,585,000	81,424,000	83,488,000	46,825,000
Sweden---	32,222,000	32,856,000	26,139,000	25,504,000	23,365,000
Denmark---	6,500,000	6,534,000	6,544,000	6,551,000	6,555,000
Norway---	6,666,000	8,222,000	7,515,000	6,603,000	6,602,000
Total week---	744,051,080	897,773,716	1,091,225,607	1,103,919,268	1,095,854,699
Prev. week---	744,777,945	897,643,938	1,090,709,845	1,099,735,249	1,103,011,917

* Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the gold holdings of the Bank at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (168s. per fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of £1,012,813 equivalent, however, to only about £512,180 at the statutory rate (84s. 11½d. per fine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make the current figure comparable with former periods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.

a Amount held Dec. 31, 1938, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany includes "deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currencies." c As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first report subsequent to Aug. 1, 1936.

The value of gold held by the Bank of France is presently calculated, in accordance with the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, at the rate of 27.5 mg. gold, 0.9 fine, equals one franc; previously and subsequent to July 23, 1937, gold in the Bank was valued at 43 mg. gold, 0.9 fine, per franc; before then and after Sept. 26, 1936, there were 49 mg. to the franc; prior to Sept. 26, 1936, 65.5 mg. gold 0.9 fine equaled one franc. Taking the pound sterling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gold holdings (7.9881 gr. gold 11-12th fine equals £1 sterling), the sterling equivalent of 296 francs gold in the Bank of France is now just about £1; when there were 43 mg. gold to the franc the rate was about 190 francs to the £1; when 49 mg., about 165 francs per £1; when 65.5 mg., about 125 francs equaled £1.

The Course of the Bond Market

Bonds have displayed strength this week, with Governments and high grades maintaining a firm tone and lower grades advancing moderately.

High-grade railroad bonds advanced during the week to a new high level for 1939-40. Norfolk & Western 4s, 1936, recorded at new all-time high of 125½ during the week, closing unchanged at 124½. Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s, 1946, were up ¾ at 111%. Medium-grade and speculative rail issues moved to higher ground. New York Chicago & St. Louis 6s, 1941, scored a new 1939-40 high of 86, closing 3 points higher. Defaulted rails in many instances also moved to new high levels. Chicago Great Western 4s, 1959, closed at a new 1939-40 high of 27¼, up 1%; Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville 6s, 1947, scored a new high of 17¼, gaining 1 point.

Considered as a whole the utility bond market has been without particular interest this week, and movements have been small, with the trend moderately upward in all groups. A few special situations attracted attention, and considerable activity took place in the New York tractions, Standard Gas & Electric debentures and bonds of companies operating in the Pacific Northwest, notably Portland General Electric 4½s, 1960, which lost 6 points at 72; Puget Sound Power & Light 4½s, 1950, which declined ¾ to 94½, and Pacific Power & Light 5s, 1955, which closed at 94¾, off 1½. Holding company debentures as a class also attracted some attention because of Securities and Exchange Commission declarations.

Among industrials, steels have been mixed, with most changes confined to fractions, although the Republic 4½s, 1961, lost 1½ points at 92. Oils also have been mixed, with changes fractional, while metals showed fractional gains. Among building materials company issues, gains have been recorded with the exception of the Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement 6s, 1941, which declined 1½ points to 95%. Strength was displayed among the automobile and automobile parts company obligations, with the Electric Auto-Lite conv. 4s, 1952, gaining 1¼ points at 109¼, and the Studebaker conv. 6s, 1945, up 2¾ points at 104. Sugars have been off moderately, and meat packing company obligations showed gains among the medium grades.

Among foreign bonds there has been considerable unsettlement in Japanese obligations as liquidation in connection with the expiration of the United States trade treaty forced prices down several points. Brazilian issues received increased attention, the greatest gain being recorded by the Sao Paulo Coffee Loan, which rose over 6 points. The balance of the South American list has also been firmer, with Uruguayan and Province of Buenos Aires bonds reaching new highs. Australian issues also gave a good account of themselves, with gains up to 4 points. The performance of European issues has been unimpressive; there has been some strength in Belgian and Norwegian issues, which contrasted with some reactionary tendency in the rest of the list.

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES †
(Based on Average Yields)

1940 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	All 120 Domestic Corp.*	120 Domestic Corporate* by Ratings			120 Domestic Corporate by Groups*			
			Aaa	Aa	A	RR.	P. U.	Ind.	
			Jan. 26..	115.52	106.92	122.63	118.38	105.41	86.64
25..	115.72	106.73	122.40	118.16	105.41	86.50	93.69	112.05	116.86
24..	115.79	106.92	122.63	118.16	105.60	86.50	93.53	112.25	116.64
23..	115.74	106.73	122.63	117.94	105.60	86.07	93.21	112.25	116.43
22..	115.65	106.73	122.63	117.94	105.41	86.21	93.21	112.45	116.43
20..	115.65	106.54	122.40	117.94	105.41	86.21	93.21	112.25	116.43
19..	115.64	106.54	122.63	117.94	105.41	86.07	93.21	112.25	116.43
18..	115.50	106.54	122.40	117.72	105.41	86.07	93.21	112.05	116.21
17..	115.48	106.54	122.40	117.72	105.41	86.07	93.21	112.25	116.21
16..	115.41	106.54	122.17	117.72	105.41	86.21	93.21	112.05	116.43
15..	115.77	106.54	122.17	117.94	105.41	86.36	93.37	112.25	116.21
13..	115.96	106.73	122.40	118.16	105.60	86.50	93.53	112.25	116.64
12..	116.00	106.92	122.63	118.16	105.60	86.64	93.69	112.25	116.86
11..	116.05	107.11	122.63	118.16	105.79	87.07	93.86	112.45	116.86
10..	116.12	107.11	122.86	118.16	105.98	87.07	93.86	112.60	117.07
9..	116.03	107.11	122.86	118.16	105.98	87.07	93.86	112.45	117.07
8..	115.91	107.11	122.63	118.16	105.79	86.92	93.85	112.45	116.86
6..	116.05	106.92	122.86	117.72	105.60	87.07	93.85	112.25	116.64
5..	115.89	106.92	122.63	117.94	105.60	86.92	93.53	112.45	116.64
4..	115.81	106.73	122.17	117.72	105.41	86.64	93.37	112.25	116.43
3..	115.81	106.73	122.17	117.72	105.41	86.64	93.37	112.25	116.43
2..	115.73	106.54	121.94	117.72	105.22	86.36	92.90	112.25	116.43
1..	Stock Exchange Closed								
High 1940	116.12	107.11	122.86	118.38	105.98	87.07	93.85	112.60	117.07
Low 1940	115.41	106.54	121.94	117.72	105.22	86.07	92.90	112.05	116.21
High 1939	117.72	106.92	122.63	118.60	105.60	87.78	94.33	112.05	116.64
Low 1939	108.77	100.00	112.45	108.27	98.28	81.09	87.93	104.30	106.54
1 Yr. Ago									
Jan. 26'39	112.59	102.12	118.81	113.07	100.35	82.00	88.22	107.88	112.86
2 Yrs. Ago									
Jan. 26'38	110.16	94.97	115.14	107.69	95.29	71.15	80.84	99.14	108.08

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES †
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

1940 Daily Averages	4U 120 Domestic Corp.	120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups		
		Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Ind.
		Jan. 26..	3.62	2.87	3.06	3.70	4.85	4.39
25..	3.63	2.88	3.07	3.70	4.86	4.38	3.36	3.13
24..	3.62	2.87	3.07	3.69	4.86	4.39	3.35	3.14
23..	3.63	2.87	3.08	3.69	4.89	4.41	3.35	3.15
22..	3.63	2.87	3.08	3.70	4.88	4.41	3.34	3.15
20..	3.64	2.88	3.08	3.70	4.88	4.41	3.35	3.15
19..	3.64	2.87	3.08	3.70	4.89	4.41	3.35	3.15
18..	3.64	2.88	3.09	3.70	4.89	4.41	3.36	3.16
17..	3.64	2.88	3.09	3.70	4.89	4.41	3.35	3.16
16..	3.64	2.89	3.09	3.70	4.88	4.41	3.36	3.15
15..	3.64	2.89	3.08	3.70	4.87	4.40	3.35	3.16
13..	3.63	2.88	3.07	3.69	4.86	4.39	3.35	3.14
12..	3.62	2.87	3.07	3.69	4.85	4.38	3.35	3.13
11..	3.61	2.87	3.07	3.68	4.82	4.37	3.34	3.13
10..	3.61	2.86	3.07	3.67	4.82	4.37	3.33	3.12
9..	3.61	2.86	3.08	3.67	4.82	4.37	3.34	3.12
8..	3.62	2.87	3.07	3.68	4.83	4.37	3.34	3.13
6..	3.62	2.86	3.09	3.69	4.82	4.37	3.34	3.14
5..	3.62	2.87	3.08	3.69	4.82	4.37	3.35	3.14
4..	3.62	2.87	3.09	3.69	4.83	4.39	3.34	3.14
3..	3.63	2.89	3.09	3.70	4.85	4.40	3.35	3.15
2..	3.64	2.90	3.09	3.71	4.87	4.43	3.35	3.15
1..	Stock Exchange Closed							
High 1940	3.64	2.90	3.09	3.71	4.89	4.43	3.36	3.16
Low 1940	3.61	2.86	3.06	3.67	4.82	4.37	3.33	3.12
High 1939	4.00	3.34	3.55	4.10	5.26	4.76	3.76	3.64
Low 1939	3.62	2.87	3.05	3.69	4.77	4.34	3.34	3.14
1 Year Ago								
Jan. 26, 1939	3.88	3.04	3.31	3.98	5.19	4.74	3.57	3.32
2 Years Ago								
Jan. 26, 1938	4.30	3.21	3.58	4.28	6.11	5.28	4.05	3.56

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.
† The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of Jan. 13, 1940, page 179.

The Business Man's Bookshelf

Dividends to Pay

By E. D. Kennedy. Reynal & Hitchcock.
288 pp. \$2.50

Mr. Kennedy sets out to prove that the year 1929 was not really "prosperous," since out of 456,000 corporations existing that year, 1,348 made 80% of the net income of all corporations. Since 1930, he says, for that same group there has been no "depression," but a relative drop in profits. Since then, eight depression years have involved, not the monopolistic companies, but the small and middle-sized ones who are truly competitive.

An analysis of the conditions leading to these conclusions results in a book which is not so much about individual companies as about the American industrial system as a whole.

Since 1929, the competitive corporations as a unit have accumulated "appalling deficits in almost every year." But the thousand "monopolistic companies at the top of the industrial heap have never, as a unit, lost a cent." The bulk of their stock, Mr. Kennedy avers, is "owned by a few thousand large stockholders, already rich but determined to increase their riches at no matter what damage to the general good."

In support of this assertion he musters statistical material concerning groups and individual companies—notably the General Motors—from which we are asked to realize "how few companies make how much of the money, and how few their large stockholders are." In supporting this thesis he concludes that the price and production policies of the most favored corporate giants are a hindrance to the return of general prosperity. Also, that the trend of business development tends to stifle initiative, imagination and the constructive value of management. He uses certain specific companies as illustrations of good, and bad management, and leads us to the deduction that, in the face of over-towering economic conditions, the present-day president of a corporation has "declined to the position of a night-and-day watchman."

Of special interest are the facts presented to indicate that it is not necessary to eliminate competitors, as in the early days of Standard Oil. Today, competition is eliminated instead. Of the outright monopoly corporation he says that it "is not nearly so much a menace to society as the monopolistic company which hides its true character under a competitive disguise."

The forms which these menaces may take are discussed in the light of events which, in late years, have made front-page history, as to which history, the author affirms that much of it has been distorted to fit in with the editorial views of the reporting papers.

He feels that the leaders of industry have failed to use available remedies against pending troubles, which are leading up to a "permanent depression for all except the few who are already secure" . . . and a "decline in the standard of living for all persons except those whose standards are already too high." Industry is not doing what it can to avert these evils, because the industrialist cannot concern himself with the future when he has his "dividends to pay" now.

Mr. Kennedy discusses some of the cures proposed against the evils which threaten us. "Unscrambling the big corporations" will lead us nowhere, any more than did the dissolution of the Trusts; and the paid "professional" director will develop into a futile incubus.

It is difficult to do more than refer to Mr. Kennedy's major ideas, since they require statistical material to their understanding. As a whole, they should arrest the attention of those to whom the distribution of wealth is not solely of personal interest, but a matter which concerns our entire civilization. To get the full value of Mr. Kennedy's ideas, one must turn to the book itself. It is not hard to read.

While he covers a field of special interest to the banker and the investor, his review of the returns derived from industrial shares will prove interesting to the research worker in social science.

When the author turns from industrial facts to the political activities springing therefrom, one begins to doubt the keenness of his eyesight and his freedom from bias. Discussing the endeavor to change the character of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Roosevelt, he ceases to be impersonal, and, in an apologetic mood, becomes distinctly partisan. He thereby adds liveliness to one chapter, but detracts from its authority.

While his criticism of industrial management and policy is meant to be fair. One need not share his fear that the capitalistic system is disintegrating in order to believe that it will bear mending, and that some of its apparent injustices must be thought over.

One is left to conjecture whether most of the author's dissatisfaction lies in the economic or the moral sphere. Probably the situation which he shows us will have to be considered against a broader background. After all, his study covers a short span of human activity. And time may furnish correctives the nature of which we do not even suspect. Clearly, Mr. Kennedy does not like the conditions which he describes, nor the direction in which they are taking us. But he is strikingly reticent as to what we should do about it. Considering the topsyturvydom of the international situation, and the bearing which it may have on our economic life, one may be pardoned for not lightly assuming the role of guide and counsellor.

W. C. B.

Woe Unto You, Lawyers!

By Fred Rodell. Reynal & Hitchcock
274 pp. \$2.50

If the legal profession is what Mr. Rodell says it is, its members should heed the deterioration of its standards, the degradation of its practices. For other callings have lapsed to a degree that fills their oldest members with despondency. Pharmacy, once the hand-maid of medicine, is now economically subservient to the sale of gaseous water and the improvisation of dubious meals; churchmen gaze at empty pews; mariners navigate by tuning in on radio waves, and factory cooks empty cauldrons into jars and tins, from which "chefs" pour out "dinners." With such results attained, one wonders what lies in store.

As to the legal profession, Mr. Rodell is in no doubt: he would not merely mend The Law, but end it. To him, it is "nothing but a high-class racket," and he points to "Dewey's grandstand prosecution of a Tammanyite thrown out on a technicality so piddling that every newspaper raised an editorial howl."

Mr. Rodell does not mince words. If the meek "shall inherit the earth," there is small chance of his owning real estate. He tells us that no lawyer will like his book. This statement will not be challenged. It was not written for lawyers, but to shake the faith of the "average man" in the whole "legal profession, its works and its ways."

And yet, while avowing such aim, Mr. Rodell describes himself as "Professor of Law, Yale University." He names ten men eminent in the legal hierarchy—some of whom can go no higher—who taught him law. He never practised; nor sought admission to any bar. But turned to teaching young legal heretics.

Viewed by any attorney, barrister, or judge, his book must be seditious, revolutionary, damnable and nihilistic. Because, as the Author might say, "he gives the whole show away." He does it in a way which to a lawyer must be rasping, and to the layman uncharitable, intemperate and occasionally vulgar.

He quarrels with the whole background of The Law, the incubation process whereby the student's mind is first deprived of its appetite for truth, clearness, precision and then is taught to accept ambiguity, evasion, abstract concepts, tautology, and trickery, as the tools and weapons with which to delude themselves, and, unwittingly, hoodwink the public.

"The whole pseudo-science of The Law," he says, "is a fraud . . . not because of its results but because of the manner in which it purports to arrive at them." According to Mr. Rodell, that explains, in part, why lower courts are constantly being reversed by appellate courts, why there are so many dissenting opinions, and "how it happens that 57 of the Nation's top-ranking lawyers were unanimously wrong in advising their clients about the Wagner Labor Act."

Distrust and fear of the Law, so often aroused in the layman, he attributes to the fact that all kinds and descriptions of legal papers are "phrased the way they are, not in order to keep the people whose affairs they deal with out of court, but in order to give somebody a better chance of winning if the affair gets into court," for, he adds, "every legal agreement is drawn up in contemplation of a court fight."

Because of this peculiar mentality, the language of the law "ranges only from the ambiguous to the completely incomprehensible," which, "by obstructing instead of assisting the communication of ideas . . . is very useful—to the lawyers. It enables them to keep on saying nothing with an air of great importance—and getting away with it."

Mr. Rodell proceeds to tell us how this is done, with material culled from court records. In one case, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (name not given, nor year) elucidates a point of law in "legal language" which, to the layman, must sound like sheer nonsense. Repeatedly, he drives home the point that the language of the Law needs repairs; till we are set wondering how much is left of the Law's vaunted dignity, majesty and preciseness.

The fact that justice is "bought," or rather, that money wins its legal fights, is not the least of Mr. Rodell's assertions. He would change all that, so as to assure "cheap justice to the common man." He carps at faulty men, and underlines many inadequacies which call for remedy. He convinces us that it would be a great gain if further deterioration in legal standards could be halted. But, as he will have it that lawyers are not fellow citizens with the angels, one asks for the source from which corrective measures must come. One answer is that it will not come from further bespattering of those who have made The Law what it is, nor from raking up further questionable practices and methods.

Mr. Rodell's suggested cures will bear study. He sees much trouble resolved by negotiation, and makes a strong plea for the rapid extension of the principles of arbitration for the settlement of controversy. A complete recoding of the law, and the abolition of nearly all legal practice as now understood are urged, in a way which convinces one that Mr. Rodell is intensely displeased with his fellow-lawyers.

Much that he says strikes one as unmerited obloquy. Yet, though we do not always agree with the author, his book contains enough that is commendable to warrant its being read by those who live by the law. The layman too, if free from bias, should by all means read it. Then, each side may determine whether this is another of those books dealing with somewhat similar themes, of which the author says—doubtless in "legal language"—that "the trouble with them all is not by any means that they are not, for the most part, quite right."

W. C. B.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Jan. 26, 1940.

Business activity showed a further recession the past week, though trade reports did not indicate a general downward trend. The domestic political situation is indeed becoming a major consideration in business and financial circles, taking precedence over war news and business indices as the moving force behind the stock market. Representative brokers ascribed a large share of Wednesday's advance in the securities market to the statement of John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations head, that if Mr. Roosevelt runs for a third term he will go down to ignominious defeat. This statement is bound to have an important psychological effect on the country, coming as it does from so prominent a labor leader. Further, there is evidence of a serious split between important leaders in Democratic or New Deal circles. All these developments are being watched with keenest interest in that they have an important bearing on third-term issue and other items of domestic politics, for the great majority of investors feel there must be an end of Federal deficits, of governmental opposition to business, and to further experimentation in the field of economics, if confidence is to be restored and the problem of unemployment is to be solved.

Because of the easier steel situation in the last few weeks there is sharper competition for export orders, and volume of inquiries and orders from abroad has been gradually expanding in the last few weeks, "Iron Age" states in its current summary. At the same time it points out that unless new domestic orders are placed at a faster rate than has prevailed thus far in January, further curtailment of operations is inevitable. "While there are scattered evidences of improvement in some products, nothing reminding an upward trend on a broad scale has yet developed," the review says. "Ingot output for the current week is estimated at 82%. Shipments are said to be still heavy and far exceeding the volume of incoming orders, which range from a probable low point of 35% of shipments in one important instance to as much as 60% to 65% with other companies. The average is perhaps not far from 50%, representing perhaps a slight overall improvement from recent weeks. Current production is largely maintained by backlog tonnage carried over from the fourth quarter, but this is rapidly deminishing," the survey continues. "Automobile parts makers are curtailing production in anticipation of a reduced volume of assemblies, but the automobile companies have given indications that they will be in the

market next month in preparation for spring manufacturing activity."

Production by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Jan. 20 fell below the preceding week's total, but was 12.3% above the aggregate for the like 1939 week, according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute. Output for the latest reporting week amounted to 2,572,117,000 kwh., a drop of 20,650,000 kwh. compared with the preceding week's total of 2,592,767,000 kwh. Compared with the total of 2,289,659,000 kwh. for the week ended Jan. 21, 1939, output for the latest week increased 282,458,000 hours, or 12.3%.

Engineering construction awards for the week total \$32,678,000, a decrease of 21% from the volume for a week ago, and 34% below the corresponding week last year, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." The current week's awards bring engineering construction to \$191,977,000 for the four weeks of 1940. This is 38% lower than in the initial four-week period last year. Private awards for the period, however, are 12% higher than a year ago. Private awards for the week are 16% below last week and 32% below last year. Public construction is 23% and 35% lower, respectively, than a week ago and a year ago.

Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 20 totaled 645,822 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public today. This was a decrease of 21,891 cars from the preceding week this year; 59,166 cars more than the corresponding week in 1939, and 75,589 cars over the same period two years ago. This total was 104.84% of average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.

Bank clearings for 22 leading cities of the United States for the week ended Jan. 24 again exceeded the comparative 1939 volume, although the amount went sharply below that for the week preceding. Total clearings for the latest reporting week, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., amounted to \$5,109,814,000, or 0.3% more than the \$5,094,547,000 for the corresponding week last year. New York turnover dipped to \$2,980,019,000, which compared with \$3,145,801,000 last year, a decline of 5.3%. Turnover for the 21 cities outside of New York was \$2,129,795,000, or 9.3% over the \$1,948,746,000 recorded for the week ended Jan. 25, 1930.

Automobile production continued its less than seasonal decline, falling this week to an estimated 106,400 units, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This is a decrease of 1.9% from last week's total, but was a rise of 19.2% over the 89,200 units produced in the like week of

last year. "Current production is at a record high level for this season of the year," the survey said, and added that "the gradual tapering off would continue through most of February."

Cold weather over most of the country hampered retail trade this week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. While purchases of seasonal merchandise were well maintained, general sales volume was spotty and on the whole not more than fair. "Sub-zero temperatures and heavy snows also affected wholesale trading, prolonging the winter season in some lines and retarding interest in new spring merchandise," the credit agency said. For the country as a whole, retail volume showed an increase of approximately 3% to 6% over that of the corresponding week last year. In many cities, though, sales actually dipped below last year's comparatives, heavy movement of winter merchandise failing to offset slackness in other lines. "Freak weather gave an unusual twist to regional showings," the agency stated.

The feature of the week was the heavy fall of snow and cold temperatures in many parts of the South. Reports from Government sources indicate that because of the long-continued abnormally cold weather, heavy damage has resulted to winter crops in much of the South. In fact, it has been one of the most severe periods of sustained low temperatures in many years. Naturally, complete appraisal of the extent of damage is not possible at this time. In Louisiana a sustained, hard freeze extended to the coast, which killed all tender vegetation and severely damaged hardy truck. In Texas extensive harm is indicated to truck and gardens, with total loss apparent in many localities and citrus damaged considerably in the lower Rio Grande Valley; the cabbage crop is probably largely lost. In Pacific sections there was some frost damage to vegetation in the Imperial Valley of California, and light firing was required in some citrus areas; damage was not extensive. Aside from the freeze in winter crop areas and the trying condition on livestock because of severe temperatures, the cold weather has had but little adverse effect on agriculture. Livestock required heavy feeding rather generally, although in North Dakota rather free ranging was permitted. In the New York City area it was unusually cold, with generally clear skies during the past week.

Today was clear and cold, with temperatures ranging from 14 degrees to 27 degrees. Continued fair and cold weather is looked for tonight, followed by partial cloudiness on Saturday. Sunday cold, with slowly rising temperatures predicted for Monday.

Overnight at Boston it was 16 to 28 degrees; Baltimore, 11 to 27; Pittsburgh, 5 to 11; Portland, Me., 9 to 24; Chicago, 1 below to 10 above; Cincinnati, 2 below to 13 above; Cleveland, 3 to 13; Detroit, 10 to 20; Milwaukee, 5 below to 5 above; Charleston, 22 to 36; Savannah, 20 to 36; Dallas, 18 to 24; Kansas City, Mo., 10 below to 7 above; Springfield, Ill., 10 below to 3 above; Oklahoma City, 10 to 16; Salt Lake City, 31 to 39, and Seattle, 38 to 47.

"Annalist" Business Activity Index Ended 1939 at New High Record

The "Annalist" index of business activity registered a 4% advance to 112.3 (preliminary) in December from 108.3 (revised) in November. In December 1938 the "Annalist" index stood at 95.0. Last month's figure was higher than the peak of 1937, when the index reached 111.2 in August, and compares with 117.2 for the peak of 1929, registered in June. The following is taken from an article by John Collins in the Annual Review and Forecast Number, issued Jan. 25:

Noteworthy in appraising the final quarter is the position of the durable goods items available in the "Annalist" index of business activity for December. Steel ingot production stands at 141.5, as compared with 125.7 in November and 127.0 in October. Lumber production at 92.4 was up from an October level of 79.6. Zinc production stands at 96.0 as against an October figure of 86.9. The textile components are mixed, cotton consumption showing a substantial rise during the quarter, while silk consumption suffered an abysmal drop. Freight car loadings held at a high level through the fourth quarter, after jumping from an index of 82.7 in August to 90.3 in September. The December figure of 93.2 contrasts with 84.2 for the final month of 1938.

TABLE 1—THE "ANNALIST" INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT GROUPS

	* Dec., 1939	x Nov., 1939	x Oct., 1939
Freight car loadings	93.2	92.9	92.7
Miscellaneous	91.7	87.9	85.8
Other	96.3	102.8	106.5
Electric power production	*106.6	x106.0	106.7
Manufacturing	*133.7	x125.0	120.9
Steel ingot production	141.5	125.7	127.0
Pig iron production	151.4	134.4	129.5
Textiles	*137.8	x135.5	131.1
Cotton consumption	152.3	144.8	138.1
Wool consumption	---	149.9	145.4
Silk consumption	45.2	61.2	77.0
Rayon consumption	129.4	x139.7	129.0
Boot and shoe production	*142.4	146.0	136.6
Automobile production	---	x94.0	83.9
Lumber production	92.4	91.4	79.6
Cement production	---	71.8	73.3
Mining	---	92.7	84.0
Zinc production	96.0	93.2	86.9
Lead production	---	91.6	78.1
Combined index	*111.4	x108.3	106.7

* Subject to revision. x Revised.

TABLE II—THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1933

	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
January	92.3	79.5	104.3	92.3	87.2	79.6	67.5
February	89.7	78.5	105.7	89.0	86.7	83.2	66.1
March	90.1	77.5	106.9	89.5	84.4	84.6	62.5
April	86.6	74.1	107.1	94.1	82.8	85.9	69.2
May	86.3	73.8	109.0	95.9	81.8	86.4	77.3
June	91.5	74.3	107.8	97.6	82.0	83.8	87.5
July	92.2	79.0	108.9	102.4	82.7	78.0	94.0
August	94.4	82.9	111.2	102.5	84.9	75.1	87.5
September	100.0	85.2	106.5	102.9	86.1	71.4	82.0
October	x106.7	88.9	98.5	103.3	89.1	74.6	78.5
November	x108.3	95.2	87.8	107.1	92.0	76.0	75.3
December	*111.4	95.0	81.3	110.5	96.7	82.4	77.5

* Subject to revision. x Revised.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 645,822 Cars in Week Ended Jan. 20

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 20 totaled 645,822 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Jan. 25. This was an increase of 59,166 cars or 10.1% above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 75,589 cars or 13.3% above the same week in 1938. Loading of revenue freight for the week of Jan. 20 was a decrease of 21,891 cars or 3.3% below the preceding week. The Association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 250,708 cars, a decrease of 10,214 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 29,003 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 142,919 cars, a decrease of 1,191 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,672 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Coal loading amounted to 158,672 cars, a decrease of 5,791 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 31,047 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 28,089 cars, a decrease of 3,783 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 4,942 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western districts, alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 20, totaled 16,291 cars, a decrease of 3,086 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 4,482 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 12,484 cars, a decrease of 1,736 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 1,349 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western districts alone loading of live stock for the week of Jan. 20 totaled 9,098 cars, a decrease of 1,440 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,139 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 30,660 cars, an increase of 558 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,416 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 10,052 cars, an increase of 720 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,088 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 12,238 cars, a decrease of 454 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,575 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1939 and all except the Southwestern, reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938.

	1940	1939	1938
Week of Jan. 6	592,392	529,371	552,568
Week of Jan. 13	667,713	582,244	580,740
Week of Jan. 20	645,822	586,656	570,233
Total	1,905,927	1,698,271	1,703,541

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Jan. 20, 1940 loaded a total of 302,485 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 312,039 cars in the preceding week and 276,788 cars in the seven days ended Jan. 21, 1939. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Jan. 20 1940	Jan. 13 1940	Jan. 21 1939	Jan. 20 1940	Jan. 13 1940	Jan. 21 1939
	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	16,661	17,204	19,277	5,387	5,753
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	29,353	31,266	24,843	15,834	16,967	13,543
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	22,648	23,048	19,364	8,462	8,929	7,245
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.	14,787	15,644	14,367	7,758	8,380	7,010
Chicago Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry.	18,952	19,620	18,497	8,149	9,106	7,245
Chicago & North Western Ry.	13,268	14,814	13,138	10,080	11,134	9,082
Gulf Coast Lines	2,823	3,378	3,422	1,475	1,276	1,377
International Great Northern RR.	1,625	1,625	1,686	2,130	2,000	2,170
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	3,648	3,768	3,919	2,644	2,665	2,525
Missouri Pacific RR.	13,823	14,346	13,009	9,143	9,304	8,515
New York Central Lines	37,366	38,957	34,246	39,741	43,984	35,523
New York Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	5,027	5,217	4,642	10,665	11,904	9,363
Norfolk & Western Ry.	19,449	18,982	15,996	4,516	4,668	4,262
Pennsylvania RR.	59,930	61,133	52,491	38,334	42,166	32,790
Pere Marquette Ry.	5,662	5,846	4,909	5,450	6,014	4,885
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.	6,126	5,895	4,389	5,982	6,094	4,489
Southern Pacific Lines	26,147	25,709	23,612	8,183	7,908	8,081
Wabash Ry.	5,190	5,587	4,981	8,938	9,669	8,220
Total	302,485	312,039	276,788	192,871	207,921	191,155

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Weeks Ended—		
	Jan. 20, 1940	Jan. 13, 1940	Jan. 21, 1939
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	21,331	23,998	21,706
Illinois Central System	32,311	32,867	28,022
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	11,976	12,618	11,281
Total	65,618	69,483	61,009

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Jan. 13, 1940. During this period 93 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED JAN. 13

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	590	568	551	1,313	1,231
Bangor & Aroostook	1,983	1,914	2,511	148	179
Boston & Maine	7,615	8,145	6,737	10,535	10,247
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisv.	1,515	1,495	1,470	2,260	1,997
Central Indiana	18	21	33	60	41
Central Vermont	1,296	1,063	1,217	1,898	1,764
Delaware & Hudson	5,438	4,655	4,427	7,429	6,846
Delaware Lackawanna & West.	10,462	7,853	9,468	7,175	5,807
Detroit & Mackinac	248	329	219	85	84
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	2,917	2,583	1,984	1,952	1,395
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	297	247	198	4,089	3,433
Erie	12,245	10,688	11,056	12,377	11,174
Grand Trunk Western	4,864	4,362	3,282	7,950	7,112
Lehigh & Hudson River	130	165	110	1,819	1,791
Lehigh & New England	1,728	1,424	1,502	1,493	982
Lehigh Valley	9,216	8,163	8,914	6,923	6,213
Maine Central	3,124	3,035	3,064	2,722	2,769
Monongahela	4,749	3,651	2,666	185	195
Montour	1,931	1,441	1,720	18	25
New York Central Lines	38,957	33,409	30,293	43,984	35,849
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	9,668	9,824	8,091	12,362	11,071
New York Ontario & Western	1,117	1,550	1,526	1,943	1,372
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	5,217	4,527	3,880	11,904	9,169
N. Y. Susquehanna & Western	631	512	---	1,596	1,579
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	6,101	4,475	3,277	5,888	4,260
Pere Marquette	5,846	5,164	4,335	6,014	5,070
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	528	383	340	38	25
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North	426	394	408	256	190
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,213	775	920	1,765	1,379
Rutland	552	506	490	988	981
Wabash	5,587	5,030	5,056	9,669	8,182
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3,675	3,335	2,369	3,716	2,976
Total	149,884	131,686	122,114	170,554	145,088
Alleghany District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown	444	410	348	1,081	892
Baltimore & Ohio	31,266	25,002	23,226	16,967	13,705
Bessemer & Lake Erie	2,007	1,302	1,006	1,078	1,101
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	326	293	344	5	7
Cambria & Indiana	1,541	1,676	1,207	10	12
Central RR. of New Jersey	6,948	5,085	5,660	11,984	10,106
Cornwall	657	600	372	56	51
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	321	239	150	26	33
Ligonier Valley	182	183	137	18	22
Long Island	513	556	486	2,889	2,297
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,020	797	794	1,637	1,325
Pennsylvania System	61,133	51,777	47,850	42,166	32,782
Reading Co.	13,886	12,211	11,764	17,850	15,433
Union (Pittsburgh)	17,511	8,125	6,382	2,076	904
Western Maryland	3,703	3,185	2,886	6,984	5,457
Total	141,458	111,441	102,664	104,827	84,127
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	23,048	19,089	19,544	8,929	7,240
Norfolk & Western	18,982	15,645	16,051	4,668	4,326
Virginian	4,341	4,114	4,565	1,020	1,189
Total	46,371	38,848	40,160	14,617	12,755
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	189	185	161	205	192
Atl. & W. P.—W. RR. of Ala.	740	667	568	1,329	1,230
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	572	547	525	1,034	987
Atlantic Coast Line	9,396	9,101	8,601	5,282	4,748
Central of Georgia	3,405	3,659	4,399	3,407	2,720
Charleston & Western Carolina	356	379	336	1,402	1,163
Clinchfield	1,476	1,109	1,054	2,440	2,079
Columbus & Greenville	265	332	287	307	416
Durham & Southern	140	149	146	507	416
Florida East Coast	1,029	1,025	941	1,617	969
Gainsville Midland	23	28	29	81	66
Georgia	663	690	682	1,745	1,430
Georgia & Florida	278	297	312	528	484
Gulf Mobile & Northern	1,549	1,437	1,356	1,095	1,050
Illinois Central System	22,153	18,409	21,569	11,299	9,400
Louisville & Nashville	24,787	19,589	19,153	5,450	4,723
Macon Dublin & Savannah	155	180	192	658	533
Mississippi Central	186	125	133	309	265
Total	148,884	131,686	122,114	170,554	145,088

Note—Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures. x Discontinued Jan. 24, 1939.

Railroads Have 37,099 New Freight Cars on Order on Jan. 1

Class I railroads on Jan. 1, 1940 had 37,099 new freight cars on order, the largest number on any corresponding date since Jan. 1, 1926, the Association of American Railroads announced on Jan. 22. The Association further reported:

New freight cars on order on Jan. 1, 1939 totaled 5,080. On Jan. 1, 1938, there were 7,947 on order. New freight cars on order at the beginning of this year included coal, 20,678; box, 15,143; refrigerator, 500; flat, 450; stock, 88, and miscellaneous, 240.

New freight cars put in service in 1939, totaled 24,528 an increase of 6,011 compared with 1938, but a decrease of 50,530 cars compared with 1937. New freight cars installed in service in 1939 included 12,275 box cars, 10,927 coal cars, 772 flat cars, 322 stock cars, 147 refrigerator cars, and 85 miscellaneous cars. Of the total number installed 6,407 were built in railroad shops.

Class I railroads on Jan. 1, 1940 had 51 new steam locomotives and 66 new electric and Diesel locomotives on order. On the same date last year, there were 30 steam and 43 electric and Diesel locomotives on order, and on Jan. 1, 1938, there were 131 steam and 30 electric and Diesel locomotives on order.

New locomotives put in service in 1939 totaled 320 of which 100 were steam and 220 were electric and Diesel. In 1938, 276 new locomotives were put in service, of which 165 were steam and 111 were electric and Diesel. In 1937 new locomotives put in service totaled 450, of which 373 were steam and 77 were electric and Diesel.

New freight cars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced 0.3 of Point During Week Ended Jan. 20, According to "Annalist" Index

Farm and food products led wholesale commodity prices higher during the week ended Jan. 20 and the "Annalist" index closed at 82.0 on Jan. 20, a gain of 0.3 of a point as compared with the previous week and only slightly below the 1939-40 high. The "Annalist" further reported:

Grains were in demand with wheat up 2 to 4 cents a bushel and corn showing a gain of 1½ cents. Livestock quotations were irregular with steers

and lambs higher and hogs barely steady. Textiles were lower with silk suffering another sinking spell. The lull on the Western Front had its effect upon the metal market and copper prices weakened ¼ of a cent to 12½ cents a pound. Reflecting higher prices for wheat, bread prices were finally advanced 1 cent a loaf.

"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

	Jan. 20, 1940	Jan. 13, 1940	Jan. 21, 1939
Farm products	78.1	76.9	77.5
Food products	71.0	70.1	70.2
Textile products	77.2	77.7	60.0
Fuels	87.2	87.3	84.1
Metals	98.7	99.1	97.4
Building materials	72.3	72.3	69.3
Chemicals	86.7	86.7	86.7
Miscellaneous	81.6	81.7	69.8
All commodities	82.0	81.7	79.4

Moody's Commodity Index Declines Sharply

Moody's Daily Commodity Index closed at 161.0 this Friday, as compared with 165.9 a week ago. The principal individual declines were for hides, hogs, silk, and wheat.

The movement of the index is as follows:

Fri., Jan. 19	165.9	Two weeks ago, Jan. 12	165.5
Sat., Jan. 20	165.3	Month ago, Dec. 26	170.7
Mon., Jan. 22	164.0	Year ago, Jan. 26	141.8
Tues., Jan. 23	162.3	1939 High—Sept. 22	171.3
Wed., Jan. 24	162.8	Low—Aug. 15	138.4
Thurs., Jan. 25	162.8	1940 High—Jan. 2	169.4
Fri., Jan. 26	161.0	Low—Jan. 26	161.0

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined 0.3% During Week Ended Jan. 20, According to Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices fell 0.3% during the week ended Jan. 20, Commissioner Lubin reported Jan. 25. "Sharp declines in prices of wheat, hides, raw silk and crude rubber largely accounted for the decrease," Mr. Lubin said. "The all-

commodity index receded to the Dec. 23 level, 79.3% of the 1926 average." The Commissioner added:

Foods, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities declined during the week. Fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishing goods advanced slightly. Farm products and metals and metal products remained unchanged.

The index for the raw materials group declined nearly one-half of 1% and finished products dropped 0.2%. Average wholesale prices of semi-manufactured commodities were steady. Wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities fell to the mid-December level according to the index for "all commodities other than farm products." A minor decrease was recorded in the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods."

The Department of Labor also had the following to say in its announcement:

Pronounced declines in prices of raw silk, together with lower prices for cotton goods, worsted yarn, and burlap, brought the textile products group index down almost 1 1/2%. Falling prices of hides and skins caused the hides and leather products group index to drop to the lowest level reached since late in September.

The foods group index dropped 0.6% because of lower prices for flour, cornflakes, butter, fruits, fresh beef, cured and fresh pork, cocoa beans, peanut butter, pepper, corn oil and peanut oil. Quotations were higher for cornmeal, raisins, veal, dressed poultry, lard, coffee, oleo oil, raw sugar, and cottonseed oil. In the farm products group a decline of 1.1% for grains was counterbalanced by an advance of 1.3% for livestock and poultry and the group index remained at 69.5. Lower prices were reported for barley, oats, rye, wheat, live poultry, cotton, eggs, apples (Seattle), lemons, tobacco, dried beans and sweet potatoes. Quotations were higher for corn, cattle, hogs, oranges, peanuts, seeds and white potatoes.

Higher prices for anthracite and kerosene were responsible for a minor advance in the fuel and lighting materials group index. Wholesale prices of bituminous coal and gasoline declined. Lower prices for quicksilver, zinc sheets, solder, and pig tin did not affect the index for the metals and metal products group, which has remained at 96.0 for the third consecutive week.

A sharp decline in prices of yellow pine timbers accounted for a minor decline in the building materials group index. Prices for most paints, paint materials, yellow pine lath and flooring were higher.

As a result of lower prices for fertilizer materials and oils, the chemical and drugs group index declined fractionally. Prices for tartaric acid and cream of tartar were higher. A fractional advance in prices of bedding was responsible for the slight advance in the housefurnishing goods group index. In the miscellaneous commodities group, lower prices were reported for cattle feed, crude rubber and paper and pulp.

Index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for the corresponding weeks of a month ago and a year ago, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago are shown in Table 1. Important percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Jan. 13 to 20 are shown in Table 2.

Commodity Groups (1926=100)	Jan. 20 1940	Jan. 13 1940	Jan. 6 1940	Dec. 23 1939	Jan. 21 1939	Percentage Changes from		
						Jan. 13 1940	Dec. 23 1939	Jan. 21 1939
All commodities.....	79.3	79.5	79.5	79.3	76.6	-0.3	0	+3.5
Farm products.....	69.5	69.5	69.6	67.8	66.9	0	+2.5	+3.9
Foods.....	71.4	71.8	71.8	72.1	71.3	-0.6	-1.0	+0.1
Hides and leather products.....	103.7	104.1	104.0	104.4	93.8	-0.4	-0.7	+10.6
Textile products.....	77.0	78.1	78.3	77.8	65.4	-1.4	-1.0	+17.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.5	73.6	+0.1	-0.1	-0.3
Metals and metal products.....	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.1	94.5	0	-0.1	+4.5
Building materials.....	93.1	93.2	92.9	93.6	89.1	-0.1	-0.5	+4.5
Chemicals and drugs.....	77.7	77.8	78.0	78.0	76.3	-0.1	-0.4	+1.8
Housefurnishing goods.....	90.2	90.1	90.1	90.0	87.2	+0.1	+0.2	+3.4
Miscellaneous.....	77.5	77.7	77.5	77.4	73.0	-0.3	+0.1	+6.2
Raw materials.....	73.9	74.2	74.1	73.3	70.4	-0.4	+0.8	+5.0
Semi-manufactured articles.....	81.9	81.9	81.9	82.1	74.8	0	-0.2	+9.5
Finished products.....	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.2	80.3	-0.2	-0.4	+2.0
All commodities other than farm products.....	81.4	81.7	81.7	81.8	78.8	-0.4	-0.5	+3.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	84.1	84.3	84.2	84.3	80.4	-0.2	-0.2	+4.6

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF IMPORTANT SUBGROUPS FROM JAN. 13 TO JAN. 20, 1940

Increases		Decreases (Concluded)	
Livestock and poultry.....	1.3	Fertilizer materials.....	1.3
Anthracite.....	1.0	Grains.....	1.1
Paint and paint materials.....	0.8	Cattle feed.....	1.0
Other building materials.....	0.4	Meats.....	0.7
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	0.3	Other farm products.....	0.6
Other foods.....	0.2	Petroleum products.....	0.4
Iron and steel.....	0.2	Nonferrous metals.....	0.4
Furniture.....	0.2	Fruits and vegetables.....	0.3
Leather.....	0.1	Woolen and worsted goods.....	0.3
		Cotton goods.....	0.3
		Coke.....	0.2
		Dairy products.....	0.2
		Paper and pulp.....	0.2
		Other textile products.....	0.1
		Bituminous coal.....	0.1
Decreases			
Silk and rayon.....	10.5		
Crude rubber.....	2.9		
Hides and skins.....	2.3		
Cereal products.....	1.8		
Lumber.....	1.4		

Wholesale Commodity Prices Dropped Slightly During Week Ended Jan. 20 According to National Fertilizer Association

The general level of commodity prices declined last week, according to the wholesale price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. This index in the week ended Jan. 20 was 78.2, compared with 78.3 in the preceding week, 78.0 a month ago, and 72.9 a year ago, based on the 1926-1928 average as 100. The index in the first week of January was 78.5, which was the highest point reached in the last two years. The announcement by the Association, dated Jan. 22, continued:

The trend of industrial commodities was upward last week, with the index representing the prices of all commodities except farm products and foods advancing to the highest point reached since 1937, but this advance was more than offset by declines in foodstuffs and farm products. A moderate decline in the food price average took it to the lowest point reached since last August, just prior to the sharp September rise in prices. In the

farm product group advances in cotton and grains were counterbalanced by declining quotations for hogs and poultry. The fuel average rose to a two-year high as a result of mark-ups in fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene quotations. Another sharp drop in raw silk, combined with declines in burlap and certain cotton textiles, caused another drop in the textile index. A decline in the building material index reflected lower prices for lumber and linseed oil.

Although the all-commodity index declined slightly during the week, advances in individual prices series out-numbered declines 26 to 23; in the preceding week there were 14 advances and 31 declines; in the second preceding week there were 26 advances and 20 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. (1926-1928=100)

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Jan. 20, 1940	Preced'g Week Jan. 13, 1940	Month Ago Dec. 23, 1939	Year Ago Jan. 21, 1939
25.3	Foods.....	72.3	73.2	73.3	70.9
	Fats and oils.....	54.1	53.2	55.0	52.3
	Cottonseed oil.....	66.8	65.4	67.0	66.9
23.0	Farm products.....	65.4	65.6	65.6	64.2
	Cotton.....	60.1	59.8	59.6	47.5
	Grains.....	72.2	71.7	73.0	55.5
	Livestock.....	62.1	62.6	62.3	70.1
17.3	Fuels.....	83.9	82.0	81.4	75.5
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities.....	90.4	90.4	89.0	77.8
8.2	Textiles.....	78.5	79.7	80.4	59.3
7.1	Metals.....	93.5	93.5	93.8	90.6
6.1	Building materials.....	87.5	88.0	87.7	84.3
1.3	Chemicals and drugs.....	94.3	94.3	94.1	92.6
.3	Fertilizer materials.....	73.7	73.6	73.6	71.6
.3	Fertilizers.....	78.3	78.2	78.2	78.2
.3	Farm machinery.....	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.1
100.0	All groups combined.....	78.2	78.3	78.0	72.9

Electric Output for Week Ended Jan. 20, 1940, 12.3% Above a Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Jan. 20, 1940, was 2,572,117,000 kwh. The current week's output is 12.3% above the output of the corresponding week of 1939, when production totaled 2,289,659,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Jan. 13, 1940, was estimated to be 2,592,767,000 kwh., an increase of 14.2% over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Jan. 20, 1940	Week Ended Jan. 13, 1940	Week Ended Jan. 6, 1940	Week Ended Dec. 30, 1939
New England.....	10.2	12.3	9.5	10.2
Middle Atlantic.....	10.1	12.8	11.8	11.0
Central Industrial.....	16.2	17.5	18.1	16.9
West Central.....	10.6	12.8	11.3	10.2
Southern States.....	14.6	15.8	13.5	12.1
Rocky Mountain.....	16.5	15.4	12.2	10.0
Pacific Coast.....	7.8	10.6	10.3	8.6
Total United States.....	12.3	14.2	14.0	13.4

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Week Ended	1939	1938	Percent Change from 1938	1937	1932	1929
Nov. 4.....	2,536,765	2,207,444	+14.9	2,202,451	1,525,410	1,815,749
Nov. 11.....	2,513,688	2,209,324	+13.8	2,176,557	1,520,730	1,798,164
Nov. 18.....	2,513,350	2,270,296	+10.7	2,224,213	1,531,584	1,793,584
Nov. 25.....	2,481,882	2,183,807	+13.6	2,065,378	1,475,268	1,818,169
Dec. 2.....	2,538,777	2,285,528	+11.1	2,152,643	1,510,337	1,718,602
Dec. 9.....	2,585,560	2,318,550	+11.5	2,196,105	1,518,922	1,806,225
Dec. 16.....	2,604,558	2,332,978	+11.6	2,202,200	1,563,384	1,840,883
Dec. 23.....	2,641,458	2,362,947	+11.8	2,085,186	1,554,473	1,860,021
Dec. 30.....	2,404,316	2,120,555	+13.4	1,998,135	1,414,710	1,837,683
	1940	1939	1940 from 1939	1937	1932	1929
Jan. 6.....	2,473,397	2,169,470	+14.0	2,244,030	1,619,265	1,542,000
Jan. 13.....	2,592,767	2,269,846	+14.2	2,264,125	1,602,482	1,733,810
Jan. 20.....	2,572,117	2,289,659	+12.3	2,256,795	1,598,201	1,736,729
Jan. 27.....		2,292,594		2,214,656	1,588,967	1,717,315

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Month of	1939	1938	Percent Change from 1938	1937	1932	1929
January.....	10,246,886	9,300,383	+10.2	9,785,174	7,041,926	7,585,334
February.....	9,313,092	8,405,129	+10.8	8,922,551	6,502,755	6,850,855
March.....	10,188,587	9,137,970	+11.5	9,930,252	6,787,923	7,380,263
April.....	9,572,242	8,617,372	+11.1	9,589,639	6,320,551	7,285,559
May.....	9,979,099	8,800,414	+13.4	9,699,161	6,240,381	7,486,635
June.....	10,155,314	8,934,086	+13.7	9,791,569	6,178,781	7,220,279
July.....	10,261,275	9,262,484	+10.8	10,074,088	6,175,627	7,484,727
August.....	10,813,632	9,894,489	+9.3	10,366,839	6,339,283	7,773,878
September.....	10,775,105	9,593,670	+12.3	9,962,122	6,277,419	7,523,395
October.....	11,488,354	9,975,343	+15.2	10,111,605	6,996,023	8,133,485
November.....	11,234,826	10,005,534	+12.3	9,534,868	6,488,507	7,681,822
December.....		10,524,626		9,719,582	6,625,298	7,871,121
Total.....		112,451,500		117,487,445	77,574,474	90,277,135

Nine Per Cent Increase Noted in Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Jan. 17, aggregated \$9,100,000,000, or 8% above the total reported for the preceding week and 9% above the total for the corresponding week of last year.

Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919 amounted to \$8,367,000,000, compared with \$7,705,000,000 the preceding week and \$7,694,000,000 the week ended Jan. 18 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Jan. 22, 1940, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Incl.	Week Ended—		
		Jan. 17, 1940	Jan. 10, 1940	Jan. 18, 1939
1—Boston	17	\$506,085,000	\$479,214,000	\$483,941,000
2—New York	15	3,963,023,000	3,593,542,000	3,685,720,000
3—Philadelphia	18	464,029,000	475,747,000	414,115,000
4—Cleveland	25	583,780,000	522,539,000	497,751,000
5—Richmond	24	321,720,000	317,705,000	297,606,000
6—Atlanta	25	287,165,000	274,203,000	256,413,000
7—Chicago	41	1,297,069,000	1,226,595,000	1,159,334,000
8—St. Louis	16	269,338,000	251,235,000	236,843,000
9—Minneapolis	17	168,936,000	161,376,000	144,054,000
10—Kansas City	28	2-5,075,000	251,795,000	283,004,000
11—Dallas	18	227,339,000	208,010,000	218,066,000
12—San Francisco	29	726,263,000	660,985,000	705,788,000
Total	273	\$9,099,822,000	\$8,422,946,000	\$8,382,635,000

December Business Activity in California Advanced to Highest Level Since Summer of 1937, Reports Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco

California business activity registered a sharp upturn in the final months of 1939, and in December reached the highest levels since the summer of 1937, according to the current "Business Outlook" by the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco. The Wells Fargo index of California business stood at a preliminary December level of 112.1% of the 1923-25 average, as against 110.9% in November and 102.3% in December, 1938. Comparing December with November, and adjusting seasonally, three of the four index factors—industrial production, carloadings, and department store sales—were higher, while bank debits showed a decline.

Imports and Exports of United States in First 11 Months—Geographical Distribution of Various Classes of Merchandise

Figures of the foreign trade of the United States in the first 11 months of 1939, divided into several economic classes and according to source and destination, were issued Jan. 19 by the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They are presented in the tabulation below:

VALUE OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE WITH GRAND DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES BY ECONOMIC CLASSES, ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1939

(Corrected to Jan. 9, 1940)

Exports of United States Merchandise
(Value in Thousands of Dollars—000 Omitted)

Grand Division and Country	Total Exports	Crude Materials	Crude Foodstuffs	Manuf'd Foodstuffs & Beverages	Semi-Manufactures	Finished Manufactures
Europe	1,110,278	236,277	62,719	104,264	234,206	472,812
Northern North Amer.	440,555	117,804	23,832	14,354	62,412	222,153
Southern North Amer.	268,358	7,317	8,567	31,100	45,241	176,133
Southern America	283,200	9,328	2,405	12,377	44,013	215,077
Asia	490,605	82,024	4,742	19,031	131,928	252,880
Oceania	69,878	8,415	310	2,210	9,564	49,379
Africa	103,594	2,536	489	2,807	12,589	85,173
Total	2,766,468	463,702	103,063	186,144	539,952	1,473,608
Argentina	60,047	4,084	495	233	10,904	44,331
Australia	53,537	6,531	100	1,419	7,553	37,934
Belgium	58,589	3,454	9,183	7,266	10,374	23,312
Brazil	69,645	2,133	765	620	12,453	53,673
British India	35,928	2,030	60	567	3,414	29,857
British Malaya	8,416	30	170	887	1,782	5,647
Burma	3,734	4	15	81	133	3,501
Canada	432,217	117,340	23,578	11,684	61,897	257,719
Ceylon	1,398	325	25	78	156	814
Chile	22,753	791	3	101	6,541	15,317
China	44,695	15,013	2,420	3,546	8,042	15,674
Colombia	44,867	1,407	392	2,695	4,851	35,522
Cuba	73,484	3,704	2,662	15,953	10,317	40,947
Czechoslovakia*	3,734	2,188	175	223	438	711
Denmark	20,244	3,205	301	1,854	3,050	11,834
Dominican Republic	6,085	39	56	828	543	4,619
Ecuador	4,932	16	2	981	579	3,354
Egypt	12,938	425	190	559	1,743	10,022
Finland	12,379	1,426	110	1,505	2,541	6,797
France	143,809	39,170	3,235	3,566	29,910	67,927
Germany*	45,389	14,375	768	578	16,523	13,145
Gold Coast	2,246	230	—	431	1,302	1,302
Greece	5,700	—	36	426	1,114	4,117
Haiti	4,641	39	20	573	368	3,642
Honduras	5,300	19	151	412	970	3,749
Hong Kong	16,605	1,327	278	1,495	1,991	11,515
Iran (Persia)	4,110	8	3	7	269	3,823
Ireland	8,353	1,034	2,895	1,032	562	2,830
Italy	49,942	21,779	70	723	18,072	9,299
Jamaica	5,398	493	59	589	722	3,536
Japan	203,326	58,360	11	598	93,101	51,256
Kwantung	14,985	1,241	—	605	3,653	9,486
Mexico	71,323	1,174	3,506	1,925	11,880	52,839
Netherlands Indies	31,364	767	92	883	4,436	25,186
Netherlands W. Indies	35,210	34	325	1,608	10,184	23,059
Netherlands	86,445	13,901	9,808	10,009	19,971	32,356
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,197	448	247	2,638	509	4,355
New Zealand	15,107	1,883	166	693	1,889	11,710
Norway	27,855	3,649	1,151	3,767	7,579	10,476
Panama, Republic of	11,417	173	345	1,877	1,002	8,022
Panama Canal Zone	16,333	500	819	2,801	3,397	8,810
Peru	16,385	104	24	613	2,727	12,917
Philippine Islands	88,145	669	1,343	9,048	10,562	66,523
Poland and Danzig*	15,887	5,073	55	83	5,627	5,048
Portugal	8,783	2,417	—	33	1,013	5,325
Spain	19,599	6,954	267	38	3,445	8,897
Sweden	84,504	14,735	1,451	5,253	19,536	43,529
Switzerland	14,280	2,761	64	2,107	2,091	7,256
Turkey	7,822	406	8	60	897	6,449
Union of South Africa	62,021	272	235	1,104	6,091	54,319
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	41,280	1	1,546	1	9,766	29,966
United Kingdom	449,279	92,749	31,438	65,107	80,929	179,055
Uruguay	4,264	176	60	84	1,308	2,635
Venezuela	53,802	311	625	6,607	3,834	42,425

Imports of Merchandise for Consumption
(Corrected to Jan. 19, 1940)
(Value in Thousands of Dollars—000 Omitted)

Grand Division and Country	Total Imports	Crude Materials	Crude Foodstuffs	Manuf'd Foodstuffs & Beverages	Semi-Manufactures	Finished Manufactures
Europe	561,923	84,921	6,417	96,417	177,735	196,433
Northern North Amer.	308,535	36,419	32,446	23,879	92,662	123,130
Southern North Amer.	202,717	35,367	60,909	73,111	26,414	6,916
Southern America	269,984	98,959	118,327	12,665	37,298	2,735
Asia	608,680	341,082	30,394	73,946	89,176	74,082
Africa	25,850	21,886	186	2,259	683	836
Oceania	65,743	39,425	16,483	1,287	7,240	1,307
Total	2,043,431	658,060	265,163	283,562	431,207	405,439
Argentina	53,313	41,523	529	5,287	5,533	440
Australia	18,174	11,769	4	1,035	6,775	691
Belgium	58,189	4,321	158	79	32,164	20,752
Brazil	96,533	19,501	71,052	2,851	2,431	697
British India	61,056	23,250	7,650	400	3,998	25,758
British Malaya	120,355	83,931	78	231	36,050	65
Burma	362	72	—	—	283	6
Canada	302,189	35,600	32,216	22,567	92,498	119,308
Ceylon	18,943	11,669	6,876	10	128	260
Chile	27,662	5,933	329	255	21,967	79
China	52,097	17,993	1,793	2,384	19,788	10,098
Colombia	43,387	1,759	41,132	—	88	409
Cuba	87,507	11,648	4,747	69,159	581	1,372
Czechoslovakia*	5,489	893	6	127	801	3,663
Denmark	3,528	588	165	1,237	793	744
Dominican Republic	5,498	85	3,056	2,101	122	134
Ecuador	3,086	434	2,187	3	200	261
Egypt	6,192	5,782	8	128	79	195
Finland	18,802	378	—	219	10,600	7,604
France	55,950	7,446	1,312	9,693	9,221	28,279
Germany*	52,644	5,172	5	1,603	16,557	29,307
Gold Coast	8,565	2,676	5,882	—	—	7
Greece	14,272	9,844	392	2,088	1,687	262
Haiti	2,765	538	2,137	36	4	51
Honduras	6,501	142	6,200	8	—	152
Hong Kong	3,396	146	251	413	2,196	391
Iran (Persia)	3,832	1,696	137	235	11	1,852
Ireland	1,224	418	—	697	5	174
Italy	35,331	4,120	1,292	15,115	3,054	11,751
Jamaica	1,313	140	474	471	15	212
Japan	143,524	102,828	3,560	7,832	5,301	24,004
Kwantung	1,639	139	5	151	1,339	5
Mexico	50,187	19,673	18,453	469	9,081	2,512
Netherlands Indies	79,667	55,919	8,763	4,218	10,032	734
Netherlands W. Indies	17,722	422	5	1	16,418	876
Netherlands	26,393	5,681	324	3,212	9,577	7,600
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,688	255	230	1,221	161	3,820
New Zealand	11,162	9,770	49	1,225	3	115
Norway	20,110	1,429	16	4,749	11,717	2,200
Panama, Republic of	3,242	32	3,058	3	6	143
Panama Canal Zone	455	52	99	1	—	302
Peru	11,245	4,334	36	668	6,122	807
Philippine Islands	85,813	10,641	327	55,723	8,765	10,557
Poland and Danzig*	11,661	1,705	142	7,896	624	1,295
Portugal	5,392	1,347	88	1,638	2,884	236
Spain	9,035	1,103	1,450	5,758	374	350
Sweden	37,588	1,934	1	452	27,905	7,291
Switzerland	27,750	417	1	3,218	5,863	18,251
Turkey	14,077	12,720	266	391	582	118
Union of South Africa	23,480	19,650	257	41	3,336	196
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22,763	16,895	172	1,484	3,022	1,190
United Kingdom	137,965	13,781	670	32,815	86,840	53,959
Uruguay	7,786	4,819	6	2,893	28	20
Venezuela	21,356	17,762	3,021	4	5	565

* For statistical purposes, trade with Austria beginning May 6, 1938, and that with the Sudeten area, as far as ascertainable, beginning Nov. 10, 1938, is included with Germany, while trade with the other Czechoslovak provinces occupied by Germany, Hungary and Poland has been included with these countries since March 18 or 19, 1939. Trade with the Lithuanian territory of Memel has been included with Germany since March 25, 1939.

Sales of Ordinary Life Insurance in United States in 1939 Were 1% Below 1938—December Sales Decline Sharply

Sales of new ordinary life insurance (exclusive of group) in United States in 1939 totaled \$6,425,633,000, according to figures issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. This represents a decline of 1% from 1938 sales. The volume of sales in December amounted to \$567,212,000, which was only 62% of the amount sold in December, 1938. The figures for each section for December and the year 1939 are given in the following tables:

Section	December, 1939		Year to Date	
	Volume	1939 to 1938	Volume	1939 to 1938
New England	\$39,378,000	63%	\$495,230,000	108%
Middle Atlantic	148,888,000	52	1,744,918,000	94
East North Central	126,840,000	67	1,448,330,000	103
West North Central	59,043,000	63	655,175,000	97
South Atlantic	56,672,000	70	605,978,000	99
East South Central	24,223,000	72	253,788,000	99
West South Central	45,990,000	74	502,573,000	97
Mountain	17,347,000	77	177,725,000	97
Pacific	48,825,000	65	541,916,000	97
United States total	\$567,212,000	62%	\$6,425,633,000	99%

Living Costs Decline in December for Third Consecutive Month, Reports the Conference Board

The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined in December for the third consecutive month, falling one-half of 1% between November and December, according to the regular monthly survey made by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. This decline was caused by a decrease in food prices and rentals; all the other items of a wage earner's budget were unchanged during this period. The cost of living in December was 0.6% below December, 1938 and 15% below December, 1929, but 19% above the low point of 1933. Under date of Jan. 22, the board further said:

Food prices declined 1.4% from the November level, making them 2.2% lower than in December, 1938 and 2

Rents were 0.1% lower in December than in November and 5.6% lower than in December, 1929, but 0.5% higher than in December, 1938, and 38.1% higher than in January, 1934.

Clothing prices in December remained the same as in November. They were 0.1% lower than in December, 1938, 26.6% lower than in December, 1929, and 20.1% higher than the low point of 1933.

Coal prices did not change between November and December. They were 0.5% below December, 1938, 9.3% below December, 1929, and 4.1% above the June, 1933 low.

The cost of sundries showed no change for the second consecutive month, remaining the same in December as in November and October, 1939, and in December, 1938. It was 7.3% higher than in June, 1933 and 2.1% lower than in December, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 117.2 cents in December, as compared with 116.7 cents in November, 116.6 cents in December, 1938, 99.7 cents in December, 1929 and 100 cents in 1923.

Item	Relative Importance in Family Budget	Indexes of the Cost of Living 1923=100		Per Cent of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from Nov., 1939 to Dec., 1939
		Dec., 1939	Nov., 1939	
Food (a).....	33	78.5	79.6	-1.4
Housing.....	20	86.6	86.7	-0.1
Clothing.....	12	72.9	72.9	0
(Men's).....		79.6	79.5	+0.1
(Women's).....		66.2	66.2	0
Fuel and light.....	5	85.6	85.6	0
(Coal).....		84.9	84.9	0
(Gas and electricity).....		87.1	87.1	0
Sundries.....	30	96.8	96.8	0
Weighted average of all items.....	100	85.3	85.7	-0.5
Purchasing value of dollar.....		117.2	116.7	+0.4

^a Based on food price indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for Dec. 12, 1939 and Nov. 14, 1939.

Pennsylvania Factory Employment in December Continued at High November Level and Payrolls Advanced Slightly—Increases Noted in Delaware Factories

Factory employment in Pennsylvania in December continued at about the two-year peak reached in November, and payrolls increased slightly to the highest level since August, 1937, according to reports to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from over 2,400 manufacturing plants. Ordinarily, employment and wage payments decline in this period. Working time increased in December for the fifth successive month and reached the largest total in over two years. The Bank's announcement, issued Jan. 19, continued:

Wage earners employed in Pennsylvania factories last month were estimated at 919,000, or about 110,000 more than in December, 1938. For the entire year 1939 the number of workers averaged 838,000, an increase of 8% over the preceding year. Wage disbursements amounted to approximately \$23,400,000 a week in December, exceeding those of a year earlier by nearly 31%. The average throughout 1939 was more than \$19,000,000 a week as against only \$16,000,000 in 1938.

In durable goods industries, especially at iron and steel plants, activity increased further from November to December, substantial gains being reported at rolling mills, foundries and establishments producing machinery, engines and pumps, and hardware and tools. The expansion also continued in the case of certain types of transportation equipment and non-ferrous metal products.

At plants producing consumers goods both employment and payrolls were somewhat below the high November levels, although in most major lines activity in December measured up to or exceeded seasonal expectations. Outstanding exceptions were in silk manufacturers, hosiery, women's clothing and leather goods.

Earnings of factory workers in December averaged 71.1 cents an hour as against 68.5 a year ago. The average number of hours worked a week by each wage earner continued at 38.7, compared with the two and a half year peak of 39.2 reported in October. Average weekly earnings advanced to \$27.33, and were the highest since August, 1937.

The announcement had the following to say concerning condition in Delaware factories:

In Delaware factories employment increased fractionally from November to December and wage payments showed a gain of more than 2%. Gains over a year ago amounted to about 12 and 17% respectively. Employment during 1939 averaged 10% above the 1938 level and payrolls were about 15% larger.

Lumber Movement—Week Ended Jan. 13, 1940

Lumber production during the week ended Jan. 13, 1940, was 16% greater than in the previous holiday week; shipments were 9% heavier; new business, 12% greater, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Reported shipments were 1% below production; new orders, 11% above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1939, reported production was 11% greater; shipments, 1% less and new business, 1% greater. The industry stood at 72% of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 production and 73% of average 1929 shipments. The association's report further showed:

Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was 20% on Jan. 13, 1940, compared with 17% a year ago. Unfilled orders were 8% heavier than a year ago; gross stocks were 7% less.

Softwoods and Hardwoods

In the week ended Jan. 13, 498 mills produced 193,065,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 190,640,000 feet; booked orders of 214,370,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were mills, 510; production, 165,959,000 feet; shipments, 174,998,000 feet; orders, 192,125,000 feet.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Jan. 13, 1940, by 412 softwood mills totaled 204,832,000 feet; or 12% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 180,845,000

feet, or 1% below production. Production was 182,410,000 feet. Reports from 102 hardwood mills give new business as 9,538,000 feet, or 10% below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 9,795,000 feet, or 8% below production. Production was 10,655,000 feet.

Identical Mill Comparisons

Production during the week ended Jan. 13, 1940, of 402 identical softwood mills was 181,596,000 feet and a year ago it was 164,036,000 feet; shipments were respectively 179,979,000 feet, and 182,284,000 feet; orders received 204,126,000 feet and 201,811,000 feet. In the case of hardwoods, 82 identical mills reported production this year and a year ago, 8,727,000 feet and 7,444,000 feet; shipments, 7,841,000 feet and 7,788,000 feet; orders, 7,557,000 feet and 8,119,000 feet.

Automobile Output in December

Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States (including foreign assemblies from parts made in the United States and reported as complete units or vehicles) for December, 1939, consisted of 452,024 vehicles, of which 373,755 were passenger cars, and 78,269 were commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors, as compared with 351,782 vehicles in November, 1939, 388,346 vehicles in December, 1938, and 326,234 vehicles in December, 1937. These statistics, comprising data for the entire industry, were released this week by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Statistics for the months of 1939 are based on data received from 73 manufacturers in the United States, 22 making passenger cars and 62 making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors (11 of the 22 passenger car manufacturers also making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors). It should be noted that those making both passenger cars and commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors have been included in the number shown as making passenger cars and in the number shown as making commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors, respectively. The figures for passenger cars include those for taxicabs. The figures for commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors include those for ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers, and buses, but the number of such special purpose vehicles is very small and hence a negligible factor in any analysis for which the figures may be used. Canadian production figures are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Figures of automobile production in November, 1939, 1938, and 1937, appeared in the Dec. 23, 1939, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3937.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES (INCLUDING CHASSIS)

Year and Month	United States (Factory Sales)			Canada (Production)		
	Total (All Vehicles)	Passenger Cars	Trucks, &c.	Total	Passenger Cars	Comm'l Cars & Trucks
1939—						
January.....	342,156	281,465	60,691	14,794	11,404	3,390
February.....	303,217	243,000	60,217	14,300	10,914	3,386
March.....	371,940	299,703	72,237	17,549	12,689	4,860
April.....	337,372	273,409	63,963	16,891	12,791	4,100
May.....	297,508	237,870	59,638	15,706	11,585	4,121
June.....	309,720	246,704	63,016	14,515	10,585	3,930
July.....	209,343	150,738	58,605	9,135	5,112	4,023
August.....	99,868	61,384	38,484	3,475	1,068	2,407
September.....	188,751	161,625	27,126	3,921	3,494	427
October.....	313,377	251,819	61,558	*11,296	7,791	*3,505
November.....	351,782	285,252	66,530	*16,756	9,882	*6,874
December.....	452,024	373,755	78,269	16,978	11,491	5,487
Total year.....	3,577,058	2,866,724	710,334	155,316	108,806	46,510
1938—						
January.....	209,328	155,505	53,823	17,624	13,385	4,239
February.....	186,531	139,380	47,151	16,066	11,753	4,313
March.....	221,645	174,065	47,580	16,802	12,276	4,526
April.....	219,110	176,078	43,032	18,819	14,033	4,786
May.....	192,059	154,958	37,101	18,115	13,641	4,474
June.....	174,670	136,531	38,139	14,732	11,014	3,718
July.....	141,443	106,841	34,602	9,007	5,273	3,734
August.....	90,494	58,624	31,870	6,452	3,063	3,389
September.....	83,534	65,159	18,375	6,089	4,290	1,799
October.....	209,512	187,494	22,018	5,774	5,412	362
November.....	372,413	320,344	52,069	17,922	15,423	2,569
December.....	388,346	326,006	62,340	18,614	14,198	4,416
Total year.....	2,489,085	2,000,985	488,100	166,086	123,761	42,325
1937—						
January.....	379,603	309,494	70,109	19,583	14,697	4,886
February.....	364,193	296,788	67,405	19,707	14,173	5,534
March.....	494,121	403,879	90,242	34,901	19,127	5,774
April.....	536,150	439,980	96,170	17,081	12,927	4,154
May.....	516,919	425,432	91,487	23,458	17,980	5,378
June.....	497,312	411,414	88,898	23,841	17,919	5,922
July.....	438,968	360,400	78,568	17,941	12,513	5,428
August.....	394,330	311,456	82,874	10,742	5,814	4,928
September.....	171,213	118,671	52,542	4,417	1,926	2,491
October.....	329,876	298,662	31,214	8,103	7,78	725
November.....	360,055	295,328	64,727	16,574	13,793	2,791
December.....	386,234	244,385	81,849	21,115	14,799	6,316
Total year.....	4,808,974	3,915,889	893,085	207,463	153,046	54,417

* Revised.

Canadian Newspaper Shipments in December Increased 17.4% Over Year Ago—Exceeds Production

Canadian newspaper shipments in December totaled 264,620 tons, an increase of some 17.4% over a year ago, and exceeded the month's production by approximately 24,000 tons. Both output and shipments were off from the preceding month, which had one more working day. In reporting this the Montreal "Gazette" of Jan. 13 also said:

December's operations in Canadian mills were at 69.1% of capacity, against 79.7% in November, 59.3% a year ago. Both output and shipments for the month were the lightest since last August. The month's reduction in mill stocks, 23,964 tons, was the largest reported since May. United States output and shipments were somewhat ahead of a year ago; Newfoundland's output was off slightly, its shipments lower by 9.5%.

For 1939, Canadian production at 2,869,266 tons was practically in balance with shipments of 2,861,202 tons. In output the gain over a year ago was 9.3%, in shipments 13.7%. United States output was up 14.5%, shipments 15.7%. Newfoundland's 1939 output was higher by 14.9%, but shipments improved by only 5.3% the result being an increase in Newfoundland mill stocks of nearly 30,000 tons. For the three countries, combined output at 4,116,749 tons exceeded shipments by 32,082 tons.

In a break-down of Canadian figures, it is noted that shipments to domestic consumers rose by 9.1% in December, as compared with a year ago, to American consumers by 14.9% and to overseas consumers by fully 34.0%. Newfoundland's shipments to United States consumers exceeded November's by 3,500 tons, a year ago by over 11,000 tons, but showed sharp declines on both comparisons in the overseas section.

Volume of Canadian Business in Last Quarter of 1939 Reached Highest Point Since 1929, Reports Bank of Montreal—Fears Regarding Dislocation of Export Trade Incident to War Held Unjustified

According to the Jan. 23 "Business Summary" issued by the Bank of Montreal, Canadian business in general has shown expansion, its physical volume in the last quarter of 1939 reaching a higher point than at any time since the early part of 1929. This summary says that "convincing evidence is provided by the latest returns that fears regarding the dislocation of Canada's export trade by the war have so far been unjustified. The returns show that domestic exports in December, at \$101,021,000, were nearly 47% higher than in December, 1938, and about \$4,000,000 higher than in November, 1939. For the four months elapsed since the outbreak of war, the value of Canada's domestic exports, \$370,078,000, was actually 17.4% higher than the figure for the parallel period of 1938, namely, \$315,242,000." The review goes on to state:

The opening weeks of 1940 have found the activity in both export and domestic fields well maintained. In most rural districts, and particularly in the West, storekeepers are finding business substantially better than last winter as the result of an increase of nearly 10% in rural purchasing power. This and a steady increase of industrial activity are operating as a spur to general business, as is shown by the fact that the dollar value of sales in department stores in December was 10% larger than in the same month of 1938, and was at the highest level for any month since December, 1929.

In the industrial field, such seasonal recessions as have occurred have been more than offset by gains. Heavy iron and steel industries, the automobile plants, and the equipment companies have all been enlarging their scale of operations. The woolen, cotton and rayon mills are busier than they have been in any recent winter. . . . The forestry industries are experiencing an increasing demand for their products at rising prices. An advance in the price of certain kinds of pulp at the opening of the new year has improved the earnings of producers who are finding a ready market for their whole output.

1939 Rayon Yarn Production and Consumption Establish New High Record—Rayon Staple Fiber Output Also Gains

Production and consumption of rayon yarn in the United States established a new all-time high record in 1939, states the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York. Details were announced Jan. 23 by the Bureau as follows:

Total rayon production last year amounted to 384,200,000 pounds, or 12% greater than the 341,900,000 pounds produced in the previous record year of 1937. Filament yarn production accounted for 331,200,000 pounds of the 1939 total, which was a gain of 29% compared with 1938 and 3% above the previous record year of 1937. The 1939 production of staple fiber, totaling 53,000,000 pounds was 77% greater than the previous record year in 1938 and 162% greater than the 1937 output.

Domestic consumption of rayon amounted to 462,375,000 pounds in 1939, also a new all-time record, which compares with a total of 327,120,000 pounds consumed in 1938, an increase of 41%. Filament yarn consumed in 1939 totaled 362,375,000 pounds, which was 32% greater than the 1938 consumption, whereas staple fiber consumption jumped to a total of 100,000 pounds last year, an increase of 88% compared with 1938. The latter total includes 47,000,000 pounds of imported fiber.

Commenting upon world conditions in the rayon industry, the "Organon" states:

It is estimated that in 1939 the United States produced approximately 29% of the world's rayon filament yarn and about 5% of the world's staple fiber output. In accounting for this large share of the world's filament yarn output, the United States retained its place as the world's leading rayon yarn producing country, its production exceeding that of Japan its nearest competitor, by nearly 45%. Although showing a large increase over 1938, the 1939 United States rayon staple fiber production amounted to only 5% of the world total.

United States production of rayon yarn by processes, and domestic shipments, imports, and consumption for the last three years, follows (in pounds):

RAYON FILAMENT YARN

	1939	1938	1937
Domestic Production—			
Viscose and cupra.....	230,950,000	181,470,000	239,316,000
Acetate.....	100,250,000	76,155,000	82,365,000
Total production.....	331,200,000	257,625,000	321,681,000
Shipments—			
Domestic shipments.....	362,200,000	273,800,000	266,202,000
Imports.....	175,000	262,000	872,000
Consumption.....	362,375,000	274,062,000	267,074,000
Exports.....	1,875,000	1,456,000	1,397,000

RAYON STAPLE FIBER

	1939	1938	1937
Domestic production.....	53,000,000	29,861,000	20,244,000
Imports.....	47,000,000	23,197,000	20,614,000
Consumption.....	100,000,000	53,058,000	40,858,000

Preliminary data covering 1939 was given in our issue of Jan. 13, page 190.

Petroleum and Its Products—Texas Abolishes Week-End Shutdowns—Seek Crude Output Cut to Pare Gasoline Stocks—Allies Warn Rumania on Oil to Germany—Oil Reserves in Nation at New High—Donald R. Richberg Discusses Mexican Outlook—Crude Production Climbs

The Saturday-Sunday shutdowns in Texas were abolished, with the exception of the East Texas field, in the February prorotation allowables for the Lone Star State, issued in Austin on Jan. 25 by the Texas Railroad Commission. The orders, which set the daily allowable production of crude oil at 1,390,-151 barrels, also reduced the former basic allowables to conform with the new schedules.

The new allowable, which becomes effective Feb. 1, is 18,751 barrels daily above the recommended figure of 1,371,-400 barrels set in the regular monthly market demand estimates of the United States Bureau of Mines, but it was estimated that actual net production will run 15,236 barrels daily below the estimate of the Federal agency. The East Texas field was left unchanged at 404,480 barrels net daily, awaiting the outcome of Federal court tests on the basis of the potential-allowable order governing the field.

A concerted drive to curtail production of crude oil during March and April with the aim of correcting the top-heavy supply situation which currently exists in the gasoline division of the petroleum industry is planned under the leadership of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, E. O. Thompson, Chairman, indicated in announcing that the next session of the Commission would be offered such a plan.

If production of crude oil is cut to the bare minimum possible, he pointed out, the resulting drain upon inventories of motor fuel would do much to restore the balance between supply and demand so lacking at the present time. At the same time, Mr. Thompson, who also is a member of the Texas Railroad Commission, said, the meeting will be devoted in large measure to drafting an organized program of opposition to the Cole oil bill which would place the industry under Federal control.

Notes from both the French and British Governments were delivered to the Rumanian Government at Bucharest on Jan. 23 warning it that any attempts to force British and French oil companies operating in Rumania to furnish oil for Germany might "lead to grave complications." A Rumanian decree creating a National Petroleum Commission with authority to control production, refining and export of all Rumanian oil "in conformity with the interests of the State," brought the strict warning notes from the Allied Governments. The decree gave the Commission authority to take over companies refusing to obey its orders.

A United Press dispatch from Bucharest the following day reported that "A high Rumanian official, asserting that Rumania was trying to fulfill trade obligations to both Germany and the Allies, indicated also that the government would insist that Allied oil companies in Rumania provide their share of oil for Germany. A British oil company official commented that the foreign companies saw no way out, and believed that they must comply without much protest. This official said also that Royal Dutch-Shell was sending much oil to Germany from Rumania under a pre-war contract, although the company has considerable British capital. The British Shell Transport & Trading Co. broke its part of the contract to ship the oil."

Latest development in the Rumanian-Allies-German situation at press time (Friday) came in an Associated Press dispatch from Bucharest on Jan. 25 that German envoys had told the Rumanian government in vigorous terms that it must supply more oil to the Reich and that obtaining an increased supply of Rumanian oil was a "matter of life and death" for Germany. The German message was interpreted as a counter-move to the British-French warning of Jan. 23 in which Rumania was warned against forcing British and French oil companies operating them to produce oil for shipment to Germany.

Proven crude oil reserves in the United States at the outset of 1940 equaled approximately 15.7 years' supplies, and represented the largest figure in the history of the petroleum industry, according to a survey made by the "Oil & Gas Journal." An increase of nearly 1,500,000,000 barrels during the 12 months of 1939 lifted the total to 19,687,379,000 barrels on Jan. 1, last, the survey made by the trade publication indicated.

The new reserves have been created through the discovery of 254 new files in 1939 plus the additions credited to extensions of old pools, the survey pointed out. During 1939, new reserves totaling 2,710,388,000 barrels were found from which was subtracted the crude oil production in that year of 1,255,783,000 barrels, in arriving at the Jan. 1, last, reserve total. Texas, as would be expected, led all other States in proven petroleum reserves, with 10,794,055,000 barrels, or 54.8% of the Nation's total. California, with 3,447,662,000 barrels, or 17.6%, is second. Oklahoma is third with 1,287,906,000 barrels, or 6.5%, and the remaining 21.6% is scattered among 20 States.

Texas also led in new reserves discovered during the past year, with 1,070,145,000 barrels, or 39.5% of the total.

California is in second place with 500,500,000 barrels, or 18.5%, and Illinois is third with 429,070,000 barrels, or 15.8%. Mississippi, which was opened in 1939 as a commercial oil producer, was listed as partially developed property with estimated reserves of 2,297,000 barrels. Nebraska, another newcomer, is in a similar category with 49,000 barrels.

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey charged in a statement made public in Washington on Jan. 26 that "leniency and courtesy" shown by the State Department thus far in dealing with the problems rising out of the early 1938 expropriation of American oil properties by the Mexican Administration "have played into the hands of Mexico."

"They have stiffened the Mexican government in its determination to take what it wants, whether or not it can pay for it, in complete disregard of the rights of Americans and other foreigners, and in violation of its own laws and international agreements," the statement continued. "The whole structure of international business relations is endangered. If private property can be taken at will and no fair, prompt and adequate payment made for it, the whole basis of relations between states is undermined."

The statement pointed out that the State Department had clearly stressed this point in a note sent by Secretary of State Hull to Mexico in 1938, but the company implied that, so far, the department had not strongly pressed Mexico for satisfaction in accordance with this principle.

"The responsibility for the maintenance of this principle rests in the hands of the Department of State," it was stressed. "Should that Department, for any reason, too long delay in taking the necessary steps to meet Mexico's challenge to the principles of right and fair dealing between nations, it may, by its very patience, encourage other nations to attempt wrongs similar to those which Mexico has inflicted—to the lasting injury of international justice and friendly intercourse."

International arbitration may be the "way out" in seeking a solution of the deadlocked Mexican oil expropriation tangle, according to Donald R. Riechberg, former National Industrial Recovery Administration counsel, who entered the Mexican several months ago as counsel for several of the American oil companies involved in the \$500,000,000 expropriation move of the Cardenas Administration in early 1938. Mr. Riechberg, whose book telling of his part in the general picture is being generally distributed by the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) to newspapers, libraries and individuals interested in the situation, offered no rigid formula for a successful end to the trouble.

"The Mexican Government," he said, "in effect, demands that the companies accept the confiscation of their properties as an accomplished fact, and that the companies accept Mexican promises of some trifling, long-deferred and uncertain payments as adequate, effective and prompt payment for the tremendously valuable properties." In describing the conferences held last year with President Cardenas, he said that they were inaugurated in an effort "to face the realities of the situation, recognizing the political and economic difficulties embarrassing the Mexican Government in the alternatives of either returning the properties to the dispossessed owners, or admitting incapacity to pay the enormous amount of adequate compensation."

In describing the breakdown of negotiations last summer after a tentative agreement had been reached with President Cardenas, Mr. Riechberg laid the blame for the reversal of the President's attitude, at least in part, to the objections of labor leaders and other political factors interested in keeping control of the expropriated properties. "Regardless of what the explanation is," he continued, "the oil companies are fully justified in their contention that the Mexican Government is deliberately undertaking to confiscate their properties—using the form of expropriation, and constant assertions of intention to compensate the owners, simply as a means of blocking any concerted demand for the return of the properties from all the governments whose citizens have been wronged."

An increase of 45,230 barrels in the daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended Jan. 23 lifted the total to 3,637,450 barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. This compared with the January market demand estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines of 3,569,700 barrels daily. Record production in Illinois was the major factor in lifting the net production of crude oil sharply above the indicated market demand.

Wells in Illinois turned out 29,300 barrels of crude oil more during the Jan. 23 period than in the previous week, output rising to a record high of 366,700 barrels daily. Kansas showed a gain of 9,150 barrels in its daily average production total, which mounted to 176,650 barrels. A gain of 7,500 barrels for Texas lifted the daily average there to 1,357,650 barrels. Louisiana was up 3,400 barrels to a daily average of 270,750 barrels. California's daily average of 620,200 barrels represented a gain of 6,700 barrels. Oklahoma was up 2,000 barrels to a daily figure of 419,900 barrels.

Price changes follow:

Jan. 23—The Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Co. posted a price of \$1.08 a barrel for Woodbine sand production in the Long Lake pool of Leon and Anderson counties, Texas.

Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa.	\$2.75	Eldorado, Ark., 40	\$1.03
Lima (Ohio Oil Co.)	1.25	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over	1.02
Corning, Pa.	1.02	Darst Creek	1.03
Illinois	.95	Michigan crude	1.22
Western Kentucky	1.20	Sunburst, Mont.	1.22
Mid-Cont't, Okla., 40 and above	1.03	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over	1.05
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above	1.25	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over	1.24
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	.75		

REFINED PRODUCTS—FUEL OIL PRICES STRENGTHEN
—COLD WEATHER GENERAL THROUGHOUT NATION.
AIDS MARKETS—FUEL OIL INVENTORIES SLUMP—
MOTOR FUEL STOCKS CLIMB—REFINERY OPERATIONS HIGH

General advances of 1/4 to 1/2 cent a gallon in the prices of kerosene and fuel oils along the Eastern Seaboard were posted during the week by leading independent companies. Ports in which higher price schedules were posted included New York, Boston, Providence and Tiverton.

The Sinclair Refining Co. on Jan. 24 advanced prices for No. 2 oil in barges to 5.50 cents a gallon, while the new tank car price is 5.6 cents a gallon. Kerosene, in tank cars, at the New York harbor terminals was held at 6 cents a gallon, with barge lots at 5.90 cents a gallon. Further increases along these lines were made by other companies.

Further tightening of the fuel oil supply situation, due to the cold weather which is general throughout the nation, is in sight, well informed oil men believe. Grade C bunker fuel oil, now generally held at \$1.50 a barrel, New York, is tight and further price advances would not surprise the trade.

The fuel oil situation in New York became so tight that Mayor LaGuardia on Friday warned several large oil companies operating in the metropolitan area not to permit a shortage of fuel oil to occur in the city because of inflated war-time prices abroad. He made known that he would call a conference of all interested parties in City Hall unless he received assurance from the oil companies that sufficient stocks to meet normal demands in the New York City area would be available. Telegrams were sent to the Consolidated Oil Co.; the Shell Oil Co.; the Tidewater Associated Oil Co.; Gulf Oil Corp.; Mexican Petroleum Corp.; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., and Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Demands upon stocks of light fuel oils during the week ended Jan. 20 reported by the American Petroleum Institute brought holdings down 1,438,000 barrels to 29,888,000 barrels, which is approximately 12% under a year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil were off only 130,000 barrels during the period to 104,282,000 barrels.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline continued to mount during the Jan. 20 period due to the excessive refinery runs which were necessary to provide sufficient fuel oil to meet demands and bolster low stocks. Inventories of motor fuel gained 1,554,000 barrels during the week, totaling 85,880,000 barrels.

Refinery operations held most of the sharp gain scored in the Jan. 13 week when the figure rose more than 4 points to a contra-seasonally high figure of better than 82% of capacity. The figure for the Jan. 20 week showed a decline of 0.3 points with refineries running at 81.9% of capacity. Daily average runs of crude oil to stills of 3,510,000 barrels were off only 10,000 barrels.

Retail prices of gasoline in the United States averaged 13.53 cents a gallon in service stations of 50 representative cities on Jan. 1, last, as compared with 13.51 cents a gallon on Dec. 1, last, and 14.29 cents a gallon on the corresponding date last year.

Representative price changes showing the trend of the nation's major refined product markets follow:

Jan. 24—General advances of 1/4 to 1/2 cent a gallon in kerosene and fuel oil prices along the Atlantic seaboard were posted by Sinclair Refining and other independent companies.

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery			
New York—	New York—	Other Cities—	
Std. Oil N. J. \$.08 1/4 - .07	Texas \$.07 1/4 - .08	Chicago	\$.05 - .05 1/4
Socony-Vac. .08 1/4 - .07	Gulf .08 1/4 - .08 3/4	New Orleans	\$.06 1/4 - .07
T. Wat. Oil .08 1/4 - .08 1/2	Shell East'n .07 1/2 - .08	Gulf ports	\$.05 1/4 - .05 1/2
Rich Oil (Cal) .08 1/4 - .08 1/2		Tulsa	\$.04 1/4 - .05 1/4
Warner-Qu. .07 1/2 - .08			
Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery			
New York—	North Texas	New Orleans	
(Bayonne) \$.06	Los Angeles .03 1/4 - .05	Tulsa	\$.05 1/4 - .05 1/2
			\$.04 - .04 1/4
Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal			
N. Y. (Bayonne)—	California 24 plus D	New Orleans C	
Bunker C \$1.50	\$1.00-1.25	Phila., Bunker C	\$1.00
Diesel 1.65			1.45
Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal			
N. Y. (Bayonne)—	Chicago	Tulsa	
27 plus \$.04	28-30 D \$.053		\$.02 1/4 - .03
Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included			
New York	Newark	Buffalo	\$.174
Brooklyn	Boston	Chicago	.17
			.185
* Not including 2% city sales tax.			

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Jan. 20, 1940, Up 45,250 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production for the week ended Jan. 20, 1940, was 3,637,450 barrels. This was a gain of 45,250 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figures were above the 3,569,700 barrels calculated by the U. S. Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during January. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Jan. 20, 1940 is estimated at 3,589,750 barrels.

The daily average output for the week ended Jan. 21, 1939, totaled 3,264,450 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:

Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Jan. 20 totaled 1,283,000 barrels, a daily average of 183,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 146,286 barrels for the week ended Jan. 13 and 160,571 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Jan. 20.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf coast ports for the week ended Jan. 20 totaled 177,000 barrels, a daily average of 25,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 12,286 barrels for the week ended Jan. 13 and 22,464 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Jan. 20.

Reports received from refining companies owning 86.4% of the 4,441,000 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, 3,510,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 85,880,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been 11,523,000 barrels during the week.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK ENDED JAN. 20, 1940
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 gallons each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity		Crude Runs to Stills		Gasoline Production at Refineries Inc. Natural Blended
	Potential Rate	Percent Reporting	Daily Average	Percent Operated	
East Coast	615	100.0	602	97.9	1,720
Appalachian	166	87.3	122	84.1	446
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	645	90.7	489	83.6	1,902
Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	419	81.6	250	73.1	2,906
Inland Texas	316	50.3	117	37.6	512
Texas Gulf	1,055	90.0	851	89.6	2,555
Louisiana Gulf	179	97.8	121	69.1	289
North Louisiana & Arkansas	100	55.0	38	69.1	177
Rocky Mountain	118	54.2	56	87.5	224
California	828	90.0	495	66.4	1,236
Reported		86.4	3,141	81.9	9,967
Estimated unreported			369		1,556
*Estimated total U. S.:					
Jan. 20, 1940	4,441		3,510		11,523
Jan. 13, 1940	4,441		3,520		11,714
*U. S. B. of M. Jan. 20, 1939			3,213		10,908

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. x January, 1939, daily average. y This is a week's production based on the U. S. Bureau of Mines January, 1939, daily average. z 12% reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.

STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED JAN. 20, 1940
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Stocks of Finished & Unfinished Gasoline		Stocks of Gas Oil and Distillates		Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	
	Total Finished	Total Finished and Unfin'd	At Refineries	At Terms in Transit and in Pipe Lines	At Refineries	At Terms in Transit and in Pipe Lines
East Coast	17,726	18,628	3,296	4,719	3,836	3,903
Appalachian	3,504	3,874	267	141	500	---
Ind., Ill., Ky.	12,598	13,126	3,071	559	2,670	10
Okl., Kan., Mo.	6,840	7,289	1,314	19	2,269	---
Inland Texas	1,593	1,835	319	---	1,669	---
Texas Gulf	12,295	13,720	3,189	586	5,355	213
Louisiana Gulf	2,186	2,631	893	22	680	215
No. La. & Arkansas	516	633	232	11	429	---
Rocky Mountain	1,256	1,333	159	---	471	---
California	15,767	16,811	7,602	1,739	97,961	22,326
Reported	74,281	79,880	20,342	7,796	75,840	26,667
Est. unreported	5,900	6,000	750	---	2,075	---
*Est. total U. S.:						
Jan. 20, 1940	80,181	85,880	21,092	7,796	77,915	26,667
Jan. 13, 1940	78,437	84,326	22,012	8,314	78,213	26,499
U. S. B. of Mines						
* Jan. 20, 1939	70,790	76,452	24,210	9,609	99,399	17,586

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

	a B. of M. Calculated Requirements (Jan.)	State Allowables	Week Ended Jan. 20, 1940	Change from Previous Week	Four Weeks Ended Jan. 20, 1940	Week Ended Jan. 21, 1939
Oklahoma	433,900	433,900	b419,900	+2,000	422,950	426,950
Kansas	160,600	160,600	b176,650	+9,150	172,300	155,200
Nebraska			b100	---	50	---
Panhandle Texas			80,500	+900	80,350	65,550
North Texas			80,800	+1,100	79,500	79,500
West Central Texas			31,600	+200	30,300	30,150
West Texas			242,500	+150	238,200	205,100
East Central Texas			81,200	-2,600	82,100	91,300
East Texas			394,500	+100	394,450	372,200
Southwest Texas			211,500	+2,550	206,600	233,150
Coastal Texas			235,000	+5,100	229,100	213,300
Total Texas	1,411,000	c1376,320	1,357,650	+7,500	1,340,150	1,290,250
North Louisiana			69,350	+650	68,250	69,000
Coastal Louisiana			201,400	+2,750	200,300	191,250
Total Louisiana	254,200	268,192	270,750	+3,400	268,550	260,250
Arkansas	59,700	70,000	70,700	+1,100	70,100	50,850
Mississippi			53,200	+250	2,600	---
Illinois	314,800		366,700	+29,300	343,000	138,400
Eastern (not incl. Ill.)	100,700		103,400	+1,950	101,950	91,900
Michigan	61,000		64,600	-800	66,350	51,000
Wyoming	58,700		62,050	-6,300	64,450	51,550
Montana	15,400		17,450	+50	17,200	13,350
Colorado	3,900		4,100	+100	4,100	4,250
New Mexico	101,900	101,900	100,000	-9,150	106,800	98,300
Total east of Calif.	2,975,800		3,017,250	+38,550	2,980,550	2,632,250
California	593,900	d599,000	620,200	+6,700	609,200	632,200
Total United States	3,569,700		3,637,450	+45,250	3,589,750	3,264,450

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of January. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new produc-

tion, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

b Oklahoma, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska figures are for week ended 7 a. m. Jan. 17.

c This is the net basic allowable as of Jan. 1 and reflects ordered shutdowns for 13 days, namely, Jan. 3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, and 31. Experience indicates that due to allowables granted above net scheduled exemptions and also because of new wells completed, the basic net allowable as of the first of the month is always subject to upward revision.

d Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

Note—The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced

Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current weekly coal report of the Bituminous Coal Division of the U. S. Department of the Interior, disclosed that, following the two holiday weeks, production of soft coal in the week ended Jan. 13 showed a decided increase. The total output is estimated at 9,970,000 net tons, the highest figure recorded since Nov. 11. Production in the week of 1939 corresponding with Jan. 13 amounted to 8,050,000 tons.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that the total estimated production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week of Jan. 13 amounted to 1,371,000 tons, a gain of 272,000 tons (about 25%) in comparison with the week of Jan. 6, and was 343,000 tons more than output in the corresponding week of 1939.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

	Week Ended—			Coal Year to Date (d)		
	Jan. 13, 1940	Jan. 6, 1940	Jan. 14, 1939	1939-40	1938-39	1929-30
Bituminous Coal—a						
Total, including mine fuel	9,970	8,940	8,050	302,482	274,291	411,838
Daily average	1,662	c1,753	1,342	1,260	1,142	1,712

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite. b Revised. c Average based on 5.1 days. d Sum of 41 full weeks ended Jan. 13, 1940, and corresponding periods in other coal years.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE
(In Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Jan. 13, 1940	Jan. 6, 1940	Jan. 14, 1939	1940	1939 c	1929 c
Penna. Anthracite—Total, incl. colliery fuel a	1,371,000	1,099,000	1,028,000	2,470,000	1,959,000	2,823,000
Daily average	228,500	219,800	171,300	224,500	178,100	256,600
Commerce'l produc'n b	1,302,000	1,044,000	977,000	2,346,000	1,861,000	2,620,000
Beehive Coke—United States total	56,000	50,500	16,500	106,500	33,400	217,500
Daily average	9,333	8,417	2,750	8,875	2,783	18,125

a Includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. b Excludes colliery fuel. c Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

State	Week Ended—					Jan. Ave. 1929e
	Jan. 6, 1940	Dec. 30, 1939	Jan. 7, 1939	Jan. 8, 1938	Jan. 5, 1929	
Alaska	2	1	2	2	f	f
Alabama	290	286	263	207	296	434
Arkansas and Oklahoma	112	82	80	65	105	93
Colorado	187	170	155	154	199	226
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	*	1	f	f
Illinois	1,190	1,110	986	1,030	1,088	2,111
Indiana	388	372	360	269	300	659
Iowa	82	74	78	93	72	140
Kansas and Missouri	193	168	143	173	129	190
Kentucky—Eastern	795	622	667	534	676	607
Western	263	205	173	172	316	240
Maryland	34	31	31	22	46	55
Michigan	7	5	10	15	12	32
Montana	69	67	62	73	59	82
New Mexico	28	30	28	27	41	73
North and South Dakota	73	63	58	70	144	150
Ohio	425	388	402	298	294	814
Pennsylvania bituminous	1,930	2,030	1,710	1,438	2,056	3,402
Tennessee	128	101	95	53	83	133
Texas	17	17	15	18	19	26
Utah	70	84	83	63	110	109
Virginia	296	248	262	204	177	211
Washington	41	34	37	36	41	74
West Virginia—Southern a	1,696	1,364	1,382	1,248	1,471	1,134
Northern b	508	561	518	366	548	762
Wyoming	113	117	106	89	117	186
Other Western States c	2	1	*	*	f6	f7
Total bituminous coal	8,940	8,232	7,706	6,720	8,305	11,850
Pennsylvania anthracite d	1,099	1,020	931	847	1,138	1,968
Total, all coal	10,039	9,252	8,637	7,567	9,443	13,818

a Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; B. C. & G.; and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason and Clay counties. b Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. f Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota, included with "Other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

December Production and Shipments of Portland Cement

The Portland cement industry in December, 1939, produced 9,488,000 barrels, shipped 6,772,000 barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month 23,495,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production and shipments of Portland cement in December, 1939, showed increases of 17.6% and 7.7%, respectively, as compared with December, 1938. Portland cement stocks at mills were 1.9% lower than a year ago. The preliminary

totals of production and shipments for 1939 show increases, respectively, of 15.6 and 15.0% from the final totals for 1938.

The statistics given below are compiled from reports for December, received by the Bureau of Mines, from all manufacturing plants.

In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 161 plants at the close of December, 1938, and 162 plants at the close of December, 1939.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY

	Dec., 1938	Dec., 1939	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1939	Sept., 1939
The month.....	36.9%	43.3%	52.1%	57.2%	56.3%
The 12 months ended.....	41.0%	47.2%	46.6%	46.3%	45.9%

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, IN DECEMBER, 1938 AND 1939 (In Thousands of Barrels)

District	Production		Shipments		Stocks at End of Month	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Eastern Pa., N. J. and Md.....	1,192	1,876	1,125	1,416	4,577	4,691
New York and Maine.....	324	517	330	321	1,710	1,761
Ohio, Western Pa. and W. Va.....	536	658	428	551	3,141	2,932
Michigan.....	559	680	347	361	2,078	1,959
Wis., Ill., Ind. and Ky.....	839	928	470	584	2,098	2,190
Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga., Fla. & La.....	1,136	1,094	956	941	1,810	1,669
East. Mo., Iowa, Minn. & S. Dak.....	734	946	385	417	2,753	2,838
W. Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. & Ark.....	687	653	449	451	2,112	2,133
Texas.....	605	517	584	518	780	911
Colo., Mont., Utah, Wyo. & Ida.....	163	267	134	142	612	601
California.....	918	916	773	840	1,471	1,155
Oregon and Washington.....	373	406	309	230	805	605
Total.....	8,066	9,488	6,290	6,772	23,947	23,495

a Revised.

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY MONTHS, IN 1938 AND 1939 (In Thousands of Barrels)

Month	Production		Shipments		Stocks at End of Month	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
January.....	4,534	5,301	4,390	5,640	25,023	23,611
February.....	3,916	5,505	4,575	5,044	24,361	24,092
March.....	5,879	8,171	7,259	8,467	22,979	23,786
April.....	7,983	9,674	8,691	9,654	22,262	23,837
May.....	10,361	11,185	9,752	12,748	22,875	22,251
June.....	10,535	11,953	10,943	12,715	22,467	21,477
July.....	10,968	12,644	10,164	11,755	23,286	22,361
August.....	11,007	12,369	11,823	13,401	22,534	21,327
September.....	10,559	11,937	11,716	13,104	21,374	20,160
October.....	11,556	12,539	12,357	12,829	20,569	19,870
November.....	10,184	11,053	8,573	10,146	22,179	20,779
December.....	8,066	9,488	6,290	6,772	23,947	23,495
Total.....	105,548	121,819	106,533	122,276	-----	-----

a Revised.

Non-Ferrous Metals—Domestic Copper Reduced to 12-Cent Basis—Zinc Price Lowered One-quarter Cent

"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Jan. 25, reported that trading in major non-ferrous metals was inactive during the last week and quotations for both copper and zinc moved downward. Domestic copper actually sold below 12c., Connecticut Valley, on Jan. 23, but steadied yesterday on favorable statistics. The export quotation for copper moved below domestic parity. Reduction in the price of zinc brought in a little more business in that metal. Lead continued firm, though inquiry slackened because of unsettlement in other metals. The publication further stated:

Copper

The domestic quotation for copper continued to weaken during the last week, with sales on Jan. 19 at 12c., delivered Valley. By Monday, Jan. 22, the large producers came down to the 12c. basis. On the following day business was booked by first hands at prices ranging from 11.625c. to 12c., and our weighted average price for Jan. 23 reflects these variations. Early Jan. 24 it was intimated that 12c. might be shaded, but soon after publication of the year-end figures of the Copper Institute the trade was inclined to leave the market alone at 12c., pending further developments.

Domestic sales of copper for the last week totaled 4,390 tons, making the total for the month to date 20,353 tons.

The statistics showed domestic deliveries of duty-free copper for the five months ended Dec. 31 of 457,315 tons, with exports of duty-free copper in the same period amounting to 79,584 tons. Production of crude during the August-December period totaled 409,072 tons, and refined 379,841 tons. Stocks of refined at the end of the year totaled 159,485 tons, which compares with 316,543 tons on July 31 and 289,755 tons at the beginning of 1939.

Export copper was under pressure nearly all week. With Russia and Japan obtaining little or no metal in this market, owing to the political situation, the surplus material tends to depress both the foreign and domestic quotations.

Estimated net shipments of copper (copper content) by mills and foundries during December amounted to 71,000 tons, against 82,000 tons in November and 84,000 tons in October, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. The total for 1939 was 759,000 tons, against 554,000 tons in 1938.

Effective Jan. 22, fabricators lowered quotations for copper products to conform with the 12c. basis for the metal. Copper wire was reduced 1/4c. on the same day.

Lead

Unsettlement in copper and zinc prices is believed to have influenced lead consumers to buy cautiously. Sales during the last week totaled 3,315 tons, against 4,674 tons in the previous week. With statistics showing refined stocks of only 58,777 tons, and production estimated about 45,000 tons per month and consumption around the same level, producers

view the lead situation as steady to firm. The trade believes several large consumers have maintained low inventories since December, and buying for February is expected to appear soon, as requirements for that month are estimated to be only 50% covered.

The quotation continued at 5.50c., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and 5.35c., St. Louis.

Zinc

Rumors of an easier situation in zinc were heard early in the week, and, with copper lower, offerings of Prime Western at 5.50c., St. Louis, on Friday, soon brought most of the sellers down to that basis, a reduction of one-quarter cent. The lower price attracted some fair business, and the market seemed to steady at that level.

Sales reported by the Prime Western division for the week ended Jan. 20 amounted to 1,235 tons, against 677 tons in the preceding week. The shipments of the common grades to consumers remained at a high level, totaling 5,436 tons for the week. Unfilled orders dropped to 42,504 tons.

Tin

Arrival in England of heavy shipments of tin concentrates from Bolivia is thought to have encouraged offerings of tin in London early in the week, bringing lower quotations. Neutral countries entered the market for supplies, and prices became firmer. On this move, some buying occurred in the domestic market, but the total volume was moderate.

The higher rate of tin output, resulting in large supplies arriving in this country is viewed by consumers as more than ample for near-by requirements.

Straits tin for January delivery settled at 45.250c.; February, 45.000c.; March, 44.750c.; April, 44.500c.; May, 44.250c.

Chinese tin was nominally as follows: Jan. 18, 44.500c.; Jan. 19, 44.000c.; Jan. 20, 43.875c.; Jan. 22, 43.250c.; Jan. 23, 43.125c.; Jan. 24, 43.250c.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. & M. J." QUOTATIONS)

	Electrolytic Copper		Straits Tin		Lead		Zinc
	Dom., Refy.	Exp., Refy.	New York	New York	St. Louis	St. Louis	
Jan. 18.....	12.025	12.150	46.500	5.50	5.35	5.75	
Jan. 19.....	11.900	12.075	46.000	5.50	5.35	5.60	
Jan. 20.....	11.775	11.950	45.875	5.50	5.35	5.50	
Jan. 21.....	11.775	11.700	45.250	5.50	5.35	5.50	
Jan. 22.....	11.675	11.525	45.125	5.50	5.35	5.50	
Jan. 24.....	11.775	11.450	45.250	5.50	5.35	5.50	
Average.....	11.821	11.808	45.667	5.50	5.35	5.42	

Average prices for calendar week ended Jan. 20 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 12.025c.; export copper, 12.138c.; Straits tin, 46.583c.; New York lead, 5.500c.; St. Louis lead, 5.350c.; St. Louis zinc, 5.667c.; and silver, 34.750c.

The above quotations are "M. & M. M." appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business, owing to the European War, most sellers are restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect this change in method of doing business.

Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: Jan. 18, spot, £237 1/2, three months, £238; Jan. 19, spot, £234 1/2, three months, £234 1/2; Jan. 22, spot, 231 1/2, three months, £231 3/4; Jan. 23, spot, £232, three months, £232, and Jan. 24, spot, £232 3/4, three months, £232 3/4.

Copper Statistics for Year 1939

The Copper Institute on Jan. 24 released the following statistics pertaining to the production, deliveries and stocks of U. S. duty-free copper.

SUMMARY OF COPPER STATISTICS REPORTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COPPER INSTITUTE (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

U. S. Duty Free Copper	Production		Deliveries to Customers		b Refined Stocks End of Period	Stock Increases (+) or Decreases (-)	
	a Crude	Refined	Domes.	Export		Blister	Refined
Year 1935.....	---	---	---	---	231,415	---	---
Year 1936.....	731,629	748,660	764,560	54,447	161,068	-17,031	-70,347
Year 1937.....	982,045	964,176	803,895	62,798	259,351	+17,869	+98,283
Year 1938.....	644,869	638,076	481,803	125,869	289,755	+6,793	+30,404
Year 1939.....	836,371	818,289	814,407	134,152	159,485	+18,082	-130,270
Jan., 1939.....	---	---	---	---	301,244	---	---
Feb., 1939.....	60,707	59,452	48,267	3,310	309,119	+1,255	+7,875
Mar., 1939.....	61,752	66,718	50,803	4,222	320,812	-4,966	+11,693
Apr., 1939.....	62,548	58,368	42,484	4,183	332,513	+4,180	+11,701
May, 1939.....	58,600	68,536	51,225	12,669	337,155	-9,936	+4,642
June, 1939.....	59,672	61,719	53,573	10,289	335,012	-2,047	-2,143
July, 1939.....	54,850	57,339	59,681	16,127	316,543	-2,489	-18,469
Aug.-Dec., 1939	409,072	379,841	457,315	79,584	159,485	+29,231	-157,058

a Mine or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake including scrap (excluding Russia, Japan, Australia, &c.).
b At refineries, on consignment and in exchange warehouses, but not including consumers' stocks at their plants or warehouses. c Corrected.

December Exports of Tin from Thailand and Nigeria

During December a total of 2,190 long tons of tin was exported from Thailand (formerly Siam) and 1,555 long tons from Nigeria according to a cable received Jan. 17 by the American Iron & Steel Institute from the Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, The Hague, Holland. These totals compare with 1,471 tons exported from Thailand in November and 1,698 tons from Nigeria. December exports of tin from Bolivia, Malaya and Netherland East Indies were reported in our Jan. 20 issue, page 349.

Steel Ingot Production Declines to 82%—New Business Trend Not Yet Apparent

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Jan. 25 reported that unless new steel business comes in soon at a faster rate than has prevailed thus far in January, further curtailment of operations is inevitable. While there are scattered evidences of improvement in some products, nothing resembling an upward trend on a broad scale has yet developed. The "Iron Age" further stated:

This week's ingot production is estimated at 82% of capacity, down three points from last week. Shipments are still heavy and are far exceeding the volume of incoming orders, which range from a probable low point of about 35% of shipments in one important instance to as much as 55 to 60% with other companies. The average is perhaps not far from 50%, which represents a slight overall improvement.

Current production is largely sustained by backlog tonnage carried over from the fourth quarter, but this is rapidly diminishing. In some products, notably plates and shapes, it has declined to the point that prompt shipments are available from a good many mills. On other products deliveries continue to shorten and in most cases do not exceed three or four weeks.

While there has been a seasonal slowing down in consumption of steel by some industries, including the fabrication of structural steel, the automobile industry, barrel and drum manufacturers and tin can manufacturers, there is, on the other hand, steady use by the railroads and railroad equipment builders, the farm implement and tractor industries, shipbuilders and miscellaneous manufacturers. Automobile parts makers are curtailing production in anticipation of a reduced volume of assemblies, but the automobile companies have given indications that they will be in the market next month in preparation for spring manufacturing activity.

Railroad buying programs for 1940 have not been completely formulated and are dependent to some extent on traffic trends. Current orders are relatively small. The Norfolk & Western has ordered 100 box cars and the Northern Pacific will buy seven diesel-electric engines. Small rail orders have been placed by the Reading and Lehigh & New England.

Shipbuilding activity will be increased by the construction of two passenger liners for Pacific service, each to take about 12,000 tons of steel. The Maritime Commission will ask for bids soon.

Although fabricated structural steel lettings are seasonally light, new projects total more than 28,000 tons, including a California bridge calling for more than 17,000 tons. Reinforcing steel awards of 7000 tons are in fair volume for this time of year. New work out for bids totals about 7400 tons.

In the easier steel situation which now prevails there is sharper price competition for export orders. However, quotations are still generally above domestic levels. The volume of inquiries and orders from abroad has been gradually expanding in the past few weeks.

Price resistance on domestic orders is notably firm. A situation reported from Detroit, where automotive buyers have obtained concessions of \$2 a ton on sheets produced on hand mills, affects only a small percentage of the tonnage used and has been ignored by the larger producers.

Non-ferrous metals, however, have shown marked weakness. Copper was cut \$10 a ton last week, the first price movement since early October. Zinc has declined \$5 a ton, the third price reduction in a month and a half, bringing the current price down to \$20 a ton below that of the fourth quarter peak. Straits tin is at 45c. a lb. compared with a high in September of 75c. and an October high of 55½¢.

Scrap markets continue to show a declining trend notwithstanding the fact that snow and cold weather have hampered the gathering and transportation of old material. Prices are lower in several important centers. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price has dropped 13c. to \$17.54, the first change since Dec. 26.

Production of steel and pig iron has been hampered by weather conditions in the past week. River shipments of coal, coke, scrap and finished steel have been suspended on the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in the Pittsburgh and nearby districts because of ice, and steel companies' costs have temporarily mounted because of the necessity for resorting to rail shipments. The ice-bound condition of the Ohio river has extended as far down as Louisville, Ky. In northeastern Ohio cold weather caused the diversion of gas to household use to an extent that crippled operations at steel plants and other industrial gas users.

The Oliver Iron Mining Co., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp., is completing negotiations for sale of a large tonnage of Lake Superior ore to the Ford Motor Co. at an undisclosed price. Moreover, the Steel corporation has become an active factor in the sale of ore.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel	
Jan. 23, 1940, 2.261c. a lb.	(Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe, sheets, and hot rolled strips. These products represent 85% of the United States output.)
One week ago.....	2.261c.
One month ago.....	2.261c.
One year ago.....	2.286c.

High		Low	
1939.....	2.286c.	Jan. 3	2.236c.
1938.....	2.512c.	May 17	2.211c.
1937.....	2.512c.	Mar. 9	2.249c.
1936.....	2.249c.	Dec. 28	2.016c.

Pig Iron	
Jan. 23, 1940, \$22.61 a Gross Ton	(Based on average for basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry iron at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley, and Southern iron at Cincinnati.)
One week ago.....	\$22.61
One month ago.....	22.61
One year ago.....	20.61

High		Low	
1939.....	\$22.61	Sept. 19	\$20.61
1938.....	23.25	June 21	19.61
1937.....	23.25	Mar. 9	20.25
1936.....	19.73	Nov. 24	18.73

Steel Scrap	
Jan. 23, 1940, \$17.54 a Gross Ton	(Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)
One week ago.....	\$17.67
One month ago.....	17.67
One year ago.....	15.00

High		Low	
1939.....	\$22.50	Oct. 3	14.08
1938.....	15.00	Nov. 22	11.00
1937.....	21.92	Mar. 30	12.91
1936.....	17.75	Dec. 21	12.67

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Jan. 22 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having 97% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 82.2% of capacity for the week beginning Jan. 22, compared with 84.8% one week ago, 73.7% one month ago, and 51.2% one year ago.

This represents a decrease of 2.6 points, or 3.1%, from the estimate for the week ended Jan. 15, 1940. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Jan. 2, 1939, follow:

1939—		1939—		1939—		1939—	
Jan. 2.....	50.7%	Apr. 10.....	52.1%	July 17.....	56.4%	Oct. 23.....	90.2%
Jan. 9.....	51.7%	Apr. 17.....	50.9%	July 24.....	60.6%	Oct. 30.....	91.0%
Jan. 16.....	52.7%	Apr. 24.....	48.6%	July 31.....	59.3%	Nov. 6.....	92.5%
Jan. 23.....	51.2%	May 1.....	47.8%	Aug. 7.....	60.1%	Nov. 13.....	93.5%
Jan. 30.....	52.8%	May 8.....	47.0%	Aug. 14.....	62.1%	Nov. 20.....	94.9%
Feb. 6.....	53.4%	May 15.....	45.4%	Aug. 21.....	62.2%	Nov. 27.....	94.8%
Feb. 13.....	54.8%	May 22.....	48.5%	Aug. 28.....	63.0%	Dec. 4.....	92.8%
Feb. 20.....	53.7%	May 29.....	52.2%	Sept. 4.....	58.6%	Dec. 11.....	91.2%
Feb. 27.....	55.8%	June 5.....	54.2%	Sept. 11.....	70.2%	Dec. 18.....	90.0%
Mar. 6.....	55.1%	June 12.....	53.1%	Sept. 18.....	79.3%	Dec. 25.....	73.7%
Mar. 13.....	55.7%	June 19.....	55.0%	Sept. 25.....	83.8%	1940.....	
Mar. 20.....	55.4%	June 26.....	54.3%	Oct. 2.....	87.5%	Jan. 1.....	85.7%
Mar. 27.....	56.1%	July 3.....	38.5%	Oct. 9.....	88.6%	Jan. 8.....	86.1%
Apr. 3.....	54.7%	July 10.....	49.7%	Oct. 16.....	90.3%	Jan. 15.....	84.8%
						Jan. 22.....	82.2%

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Jan. 22, stated:

Steel buying has recovered further from the sharp slump at the turn of the year but continues well below shipments.

Ingot production, off 1½ points to 84½%, appears headed for lower levels the next few weeks.

The relatively small volume of new business in the face of sustained steel consumption in most directions largely is a reflection of previous coverage. To a lesser extent it results from the desire of some users to curtail inventories, now that earlier deliveries are available. Business generally is in line with expectations and is marked by few cancellations of orders placed last quarter.

Consumer inventories are below a level that would suggest any more abrupt curtailment in buying, so long as requirements hold near their current rate. A survey by "Steel" indicate that in the period of sharp expansion in industrial activity between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1, buyers' steel stocks increased about 22%. Further, that in the last two months of 1939 more than 40% of all buyers reduced their inventories, although there was a net gain of 8.6% in total supplies during November and December.

Heavier orders have brought bookings in some products from 50% of producing capacity to between 60 and 70%, although the average for all products remains below this latter range. Sheet buying shortly is expected to be heavier with re-entry of automobile companies into the market. Backlogs of flat-rolled material still extend 30 days or more in some grades but are being reduced steadily. Heavier production of rails booked last fall is in early prospect and will help to support steelmaking.

Automobile assemblies declined 2,785 units to 108,545 last week but were 20% larger than a year ago. Operations of Chrysler and Ford were steady, the drop resulting from lower schedules of General Motors and the independents. A further seasonal letdown is expected the next several weeks.

A flurry of activity in railroad equipment and track material markets is in contrast to recent dullness in this respect. Rail orders of 13,850 tons include 9,150 tons for the Delaware & Hudson, 2,700 tons for the Bessemer & Lake Erie and 2,000 tons for the Western Maryland. Baltimore & Ohio has placed 100 hopper cars, Norfolk & Western, 100 auto cars, and Wheeling & Lake Erie, four steam switching locomotives. Pending business includes 200 stock cars for the Missouri Pacific, 7 diesel-electric switchers for the Northern Pacific and 5 steam switchers for the Terminal RR. of St. Louis.

Steel buying for export is definitely improved, most active purchasers being Turkey, Holland and Scandinavian countries in Europe and Brazil and Argentina in South America. England may become a heavier buyer of pig iron and semifinished steel but not of finished products, it is reported. It is also understood England plans to compete more actively for finished steel business in South America, now offering late February delivery.

Tin plate production has slid further to 69%. Additional curtailment before the spring upturn starts is not improbable, although mills now operating are expected to be back near capacity before the end of February. Difficulty in arranging financing is a factor in restricting export business in tin plate.

Seasonal quiet in building and engineering construction is apparent in the moderate tonnages involved in structural shape and reinforcing bar orders. Outstanding in plate bookings is 12,000 tons for a California water line.

December consumption of Lake Superior iron ore was the heaviest for any month in 1939 and left stocks at furnaces and on Lake Erie docks as of Jan. 1 only 8% larger than a year ago.

Finished steel prices generally are steady. A test of sheet quotations will come on subsequent purchases by the automotive industry. Larger producers of flat-rolled products have declined meeting a \$2 concession offered at Detroit by some hand mills recently. Scrap markets continue dull in the absence of active mill demand, and prices disclose little strength. Further weakness at Philadelphia reduced the scrap composite 8 cents to \$17.38.

Six districts had lower steelmaking schedules last week, headed by 6-point reductions to 82% at Pittsburgh and 74% at Youngstown. Declines of 2 points each brought eastern Pennsylvania to 80, Detroit to 91 and Buffalo to 70. Cleveland was off 2½ points to 82½. Chicago rose 1½ points to 92, Wheeling was up 7 points to 96 and St. Louis gained 8 points to 83. Unchanged were Birmingham at 94, New England at 83 and Cincinnati at 74½.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Jan. 22, is placed at 85% of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Jan. 25. This compares with 86% in the previous week and 85% two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:

U. S. Steel is estimated at 82½%, against 83% in the week before and 84% two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with 86½%, compared with 88% in the preceding week and 85½% two weeks ago.

The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

	Industry	U. S. Steel	Independents
1940.....	85 —1	82½ —½	86½ —1½
1939.....	53 +1	48 —1	57 —3
1938.....	31 +1	31½ + ½	31 +1½
1937.....	82 +1	75 +1	88 +1
1936.....	51	42	59
1935.....	53	46½ +2½	57 +3
1934.....	34	30	37
1933.....	18½ +1	17 + ½	19½ +1½
1932.....	28½ +2½	28½ +2½	28½ +2½
1931.....	46 +1½	50 +2	43 +1
1930.....	73½ +4½	77 +5	70 +3
1929.....	85 +1½	86½ +1½	83½ +1½
1928.....	84 +7	89 +6	79 +7
1927.....	77 + ½	86½ + ½	69 + ½

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended Jan. 24 member bank reserve balances increased \$128,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of \$40,000,000 in money in circulation and \$68,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and from increases of \$74,000,000 in gold stock and \$1,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of \$20,000,000 in Treasury cash and \$34,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on Jan. 24 were estimated to be approximately \$5,590,000,000, an increase of \$90,000,000 for the week.

The statement in full for the week ended Jan. 24 will be found on pages 644 and 645.

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and the year ended Jan. 24, 1940, were as follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Since		
	Jan. 24, 1940	Jan. 17, 1940	Jan. 25, 1939
Bills discounted.....	7,000,000		+2,000,000
Bills bought.....			-1,000,000
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed.....	2,477,000,000		-87,000,000
Industrial advances (not including \$5,000,000 commitments—Jan. 24).....	11,000,000		-4,000,000
Other reserve bank credits.....	19,000,000	-1,000,000	+20,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit.....	2,514,000,000	-1,000,000	-69,000,000
Gold stock.....	17,879,000,000	+74,000,000	+3,239,000,000
Treasury currency.....	2,969,000,000	+1,000,000	+157,000,000
Member bank reserve balances.....	12,148,000,000	+128,000,000	+2,982,000,000
Money in circulation.....	7,365,000,000	-40,000,000	-732,000,000
Treasury cash.....	2,381,000,000	+20,000,000	-373,000,000
Treasury deposits with F. R. bank.....	507,000,000	-68,000,000	-260,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.....	962,000,000	+34,000,000	+236,000,000

Return of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago—Brokers' Loans

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

	(In Millions of Dollars)					
	New York City			Chicago		
	Jan. 24, 1940	Jan. 17, 1940	Jan. 25, 1939	Jan. 24, 1940	Jan. 17, 1940	Jan. 25, 1939
Assets—						
Loans and investments—total.....	8,762	8,789	7,559	2,314	2,325	2,092
Loans—total.....	2,946	2,977	2,946	568	570	523
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans.....	1,666	1,672	1,354	387	385	339
Open market paper.....	109	109	127	19	19	17
Loans to brokers and dealers.....	487	498	681	32	35	35
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities.....	166	177	190	65	65	66
Real estate loans.....	112	111	116	14	14	13
Loans to banks.....	35	38	79	---	---	---
Other loans.....	371	372	399	51	52	53
Treasury bills.....	260	280	---	(351)	(363)	---
Treasury notes.....	717	705	2,670	165	166	1,132
United States bonds.....	2,431	2,430	---	(714)	(712)	---
Obligations guaranteed by the United States Government.....	1,228	1,226	863	177	177	114
Other securities.....	1,180	1,171	1,110	339	337	323
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks.....	5,972	5,820	4,368	924	894	754
Cash in vault.....	76	77	54	39	39	33
Balances with domestic banks.....	79	81	74	228	240	206
Other assets—net.....	361	359	412	46	46	49
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits—adjusted.....	8,657	8,483	6,797	1,802	1,791	1,610
Time deposits.....	650	657	617	497	497	469
United States Govt. deposits.....	45	45	116	83	83	83
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks.....	3,464	3,501	2,689	899	904	695
Foreign banks.....	679	683	480	8	8	9
Borrowings.....	268	271	318	18	17	16
Other liabilities.....	1,487	1,486	1,480	244	244	252
Capital account.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

Note—The figures appearing in the "Chronicle" of Jan. 20, page 351, are for the weeks ended Jan. 17 and 10, 1940 and Jan. 18, 1939.

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week

As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures of the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Jan. 17:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Jan. 17: A decrease of \$33,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and increases of \$62,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury bills, \$80,000,000 in United States Government bonds, \$147,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, \$156,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted and \$137,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks.

Of the total decrease of \$33,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, \$21,000,000 was reported by banks in New York City.

Loans to brokers and dealers declined \$21,000,000 in New York City and \$25,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Real estate loans declined \$7,000,000 in the Philadelphia district (see footnote a).

Holdings of United States Treasury bills increased \$72,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$62,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of United States Government bonds increased \$123,000,000 in New York City and \$14,000,000 in the St. Louis district, all reporting member banks showing a net increase of \$80,000,000 for the week. Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States increased \$11,000,000. Holdings of "other securities" showed little change for the week.

Demand deposits-adjusted increased \$76,000,000 in New York City, \$26,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$16,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$156,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Time deposits declined \$19,000,000 in the Philadelphia district (see footnote a).

Deposits credited to domestic banks increased \$92,000,000 in New York City, \$12,000,000 in the Philadelphia district, \$11,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$137,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased \$20,000,000.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Jan. 17, 1940, follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Since		
	Jan. 17, 1940	Jan. 10, 1940	Jan. 18, 1939
Assets—			
Loans and investments—total.....	23,212,000,000	+81,000,000	+1,773,000,000
Loans—total.....	8,579,000,000	-67,000,000	+289,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans.....	4,330,000,000	-33,000,000	+541,000,000
Open-market paper.....	323,000,000	+9,000,000	-2,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities.....	644,000,000	-25,000,000	-182,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities.....	500,000,000	-1,000,000	-43,000,000
Real estate loans.....	1,180,000,000	a-7,000,000	+10,000,000
Loans to banks.....	45,000,000	-6,000,000	-50,000,000
Other loans.....	1,557,000,000	-4,000,000	+15,000,000
Treasury bills.....	711,000,000	+62,000,000	---
Treasury notes.....	1,761,000,000	-6,000,000	+731,000,000
United States bonds.....	6,441,000,000	+80,000,000	---
Obligations guaranteed by United States Government.....	2,411,000,000	+11,000,000	+679,000,000
Other securities.....	3,309,000,000	+1,000,000	+74,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks.....	10,070,000,000	+147,000,000	+2,525,000,000
Cash in vault.....	474,000,000	-35,000,000	+50,000,000
Balances with domestic banks.....	3,116,000,000	+80,000,000	+532,000,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits—adjusted.....	18,979,000,000	+156,000,000	+2,855,000,000
Time deposits.....	5,259,000,000	a-15,000,000	+85,000,000
United States Government deposits.....	572,000,000	-11,000,000	-58,000,000
Inter-bank deposits:			
Domestic banks.....	8,123,000,000	+137,000,000	+1,768,000,000
Foreign banks.....	751,000,000	+20,000,000	+210,000,000
Borrowings.....	---	---	---

a These changes and, to some extent, the changes in other items, are a result of the cessation of operations by a Philadelphia reporting bank.

United States Protests to Great Britain on Delaying American Ships—Note Alleges Discrimination

British interference with American shipping in the Mediterranean area, and particularly at Gibraltar has been marked by "unwarrantable" delays and such action appears to have been discriminatory, according to an aide memoire presented at Washington to Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador on Jan. 20 by the State Department. The protest pointed out that American vessels en route to neutral ports had been delayed by the British Contraband Control on an average of 12 days, while Italian ships had been held only four days. Expressing "serious concern" over the treatment, the communication said this Government must expect the British to take suitable measures to correct this situation and would appreciate receiving advices to this effect.

The following is the text of the protest:

Aide Memoire

This Government feels constrained to express its serious concern at the treatment by the British authorities of American shipping in the Mediterranean area, and particularly at Gibraltar. It has already made clear its position as regards the legality of interference by the British Government with cargoes moving from one neutral country to another, in its Ambassador's note No. 1569 of Nov. 20, 1939. In addition, it now regrets the necessity of being forced to observe not only that British interference, carried out under the theory of contraband control, has worked a wholly unwarrantable delay on American shipping to and from the Mediterranean area; but also that the effect of such action appears to have been discriminatory.

Since ample time has elapsed to permit the setting up of an efficient system of control, it would seem that the present situation can no longer be ascribed to the confusion attendant on early organization difficulties.

From information reaching this Government it appears that American vessels proceeding to neutral ports and en route to or from ports of the United States have been detained at Gibraltar for periods varying from nine to 18 days; that cargoes and mail have been removed from such ships; that official mail for American missions in Europe has been greatly delayed; that in some instances American vessels have been ordered to proceed, in violation of American law, to the belligerent port of Marseille to unload cargoes and there to experience further delays. It is further reported that cargoes on Italian vessels receive more favorable consideration that similar or equivalent cargoes carried by American ships, and that Italian vessels are permitted to pass through the control with far less inconvenience and delay.

There is attached a list of American vessels en route to neutral ports detained by the British Contraband Control during the period Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, from which it will be seen that the average delay imposed has amounted to approximately 12.4 days. From information in possession of this Government it is established that Italian vessels detained during the same period were held for an average delay of only four days.

This Government must expect that the British Government will at least take suitable and prompt measures to bring about an immediate correction of this situation. It will appreciate receiving advices that the situation has been corrected.

Enclosure

List of American vessels, as stated.

Department of State,
Washington, Jan. 20, 1940

American vessels reported to the Department of State to have been detained by the British Blockade Control in the Mediterranean for examination of papers and cargo, Nov. 15—Dec. 15, 1939:

SS Express—(Nov. 12-21), 10 days. American Export Line—general cargo—detained by the British authorities at Malta. Held pending receipt of instructions from the British Government. Had remaining on board 420 tons of general cargo for Greece, Turkey and Rumania. Free to depart Nov. 12 in view of declaration furnished. Departed Nov. 23.

SS Nishmaha—(Nov. 11-23), 13 days. Lykes Brothers Steamship Co.—cotton, paraffin, beef casings—detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar. Large number of items of cargo seized. Free to depart after Nov. 17 on Captain's undertaking to unload at Barcelona cargo for that port, and to proceed to Marseille for unloading seized items.

SS Examiner—(Nov. 17-Dec. 4), 18 days. American Export Line—general cargo, oil, grease, rubber tires, cotton goods—detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar. Eleven bags first-class mail removed.

SS Exambion—(Nov. 20-27) eight days. American Export Line—general cargo, oil, films—detained by British authorities at Gibraltar.

SS Exmouth—(Nov. 22-Dec. 5), 14 days. American Export Line—general cargo—detained by British authorities at Gibraltar.

SS Extavia—(Nov. 29-Dec. 14), 16 days. American Export Line—mixed cargo—detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar. Ship free to depart on giving Black Diamond guarantee in respect to one item of cargo.

SS Exochorda—(Dec. 5-13), nine days. American Export Line—mixed cargo, burlap, tinplate, tobacco, oil—detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar.

SS Exmoor—(Dec. 7-15), nine days. American Export Line—mixed cargo—detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar.

SS Explorer—(Dec. 9-23), 15 days. American Export Line—mixed cargo—detained by the British authorities at Gibraltar.

Reference to a warning by the United States to Great Britain against diverting American vessels into combat areas appeared in our issues of Jan. 13, page 196.

Great Britain's Rejection of Protest by United States Against Mail Interference—Bases Right to Search on Its Interpretation of International Law

The State Department made public on Jan. 20 the British note rejecting the protest made by the United States against Great Britain's interference with American mails. In our issue of Jan. 20, page 353, brief mention was made of the stand taken by the British Government.

The State Department at Washington, in registering its protest in December against Great Britain's action, charged a violation of the immunity provided by the 11th Hague Convention, which recognizes that postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents is inviolable on the high seas. The protest lodged by the United States was noted in these columns Jan. 6, page 41.

In reply thereto, the British note states that "the view of His Majesty's Government as regards the examination of mail in ships on the high seas or involuntarily entering British ports is that the immunity conferred by Article I of the Hague Convention No. 11 . . . is enjoyed only by genuine postal correspondence," and it adds that "a belligerent is, therefore, at liberty to examine mail and bags and, if necessary, their contents in order to assure himself that they constitute such correspondence and not articles of a noxious character such as contraband."

The British note further asserts that "it would be difficult to prevent the use of the letter post for the transmission of contraband to Germany, a use which has been made on an extensive scale, without submitting such mail to that very examination to which the United States Government is taking exception." The note refers the United States "to an aide memoire transmitted to American authorities under date of Nov. 23 last, in which, says the British Government, 'clear evidence was given of the existence of an organized traffic in contraband on a considerable scale between German sympathizers in the United States and Germany through the mail.'"

"Quite apart from transmission of contraband," the note states, "the possibility must be taken into account of the use of the letter post by Germans to transmit military intelligence, to promote sabotage and to carry on other hostile acts." The note declares that between Sept. 3, 1939 and Jan. 9, 1940, the "German Naval authorities have destroyed without previous warning or visit" vessels "carrying mails to or from neutral countries," and it names specifically the British ships Yorkshire and Dunbar Castle, the Netherlands liner Simon Bolivar and the Japanese steamer Terukuni Maru, "all of which," it says, "are known to have been carrying mails to and from neutral countries." The note continues:

Yet His Majesty's Government are not aware that any protest regarding this destruction of postal correspondence has been made to the German Government.

In contrast to this reckless and indiscriminate destruction of neutral property, the examination conducted by His Majesty's Government of the mails which are under discussion does not involve innocent mail being either confiscated or destroyed. In accordance with the terms of the Hague Convention, mail found in ships which have been diverted to British ports is forwarded to its destination as soon as possible after its innocent nature is established. In no case is genuine correspondence from the United States seized or confiscated by His Majesty's Government.

In conclusion, the note says in part:

For the above reasons, His Majesty's Government find themselves unable to share the views of the United States Government that their action in examining neutral mail in British or neutral shipping is contrary to their obligations under international law.

If the United States Government have occasion to bring any specific complaints to the notice of His Majesty's Government concerning delays

alleged to be due to the examination of these mails, His Majesty's Government will be happy to examine these complaints in as accommodating and friendly a spirit as possible.

The text of the British reply to the United States protest as made public Jan. 20 at the State Department follows:

I have the honor to invite reference to your note No. 1730 of the 27th December in which you drew attention to certain specific instances of the removal from British, United States and other neutral ships, and of the examination by the British censorship authorities, of United States mail addressed to neutral countries and sealed letter mail dispatched from the United States. You also stated that your Government admitted the right of His Majesty's Government to censor private mails originating in or destined for the United Kingdom or private mails which normally pass through the United Kingdom for transmission to their final destination, but that in view of The Hague Convention No. 11, your Government could not admit the right of the British authorities to interfere with United States mail in United States or other neutral ships on the high seas or to censor mail in ships which have involuntarily entered British ports.

2. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are happy to note that there is substantial agreement between them and the United States Government as regards the rights of censorship of terminal mails and that the only point of difference seems to lie in the interpretation of The Hague Convention in regard to correspondence in ships which are diverted into British ports.

3. The view of His Majesty's Government as regards the examination of mail in ships on the high seas or involuntarily entering British ports is that the immunity conferred by Article I of The Hague Convention No. 11, which in any case does not cover postal parcels, is enjoyed only by genuine postal correspondence, and that a belligerent is therefore at liberty to examine mail bags and, if necessary, their contents in order to assure himself that they constitute such correspondence and not articles of a noxious character such as contraband. This view must, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be regarded as established by the practice during the War of 1914-1918, when none of the belligerents accepted the view that Article I of this convention constituted an absolute prohibition of interference with mail bags, and the general right to search for contraband was regarded as covering a full examination of mails for this purpose. Reference to the correspondence between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government in 1916 shows that at that date the United States admitted in principle the right of the British authorities to examine mail bags with a view to ascertaining whether they contained contraband.

4. It will be appreciated that the letter post as well as the parcel post can be used to convey contraband; and that even though letters maybe addressed to a neutral country their ultimate destination may be Germany. For instance, the letter mails may be used to convey securities, cheques, or notes or again they may be used to send industrial diamonds and other light contraband. It must be remembered that the limit of size, weight and bulk of letters sent is sufficient to allow the passage of contraband of this nature which may be of the utmost value to the enemy.

It was presumably for this reason that the United States Government in their note of the 24th May, 1916, stated that

"The Government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which includes stocks, bonds, coupons and similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights. Money orders, cheques, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments which may pass as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise."

It is clear that in the case of merchandise His Majesty's Government are entitled to ascertain if it is contraband intended for the enemy or whether it possesses an innocent character, and it is impossible to decide whether a sealed letter does or does not contain such merchandise without opening it and ascertaining what the contents are. It would be difficult to prevent the use of the letter post for the transmission of contraband to Germany, a use which has been made on an extensive scale, without submitting such mail to that very examination to which the United States Government is taking objection.

5. The Allied Governments in their correspondence with the United States Government in 1916 also had occasion to demonstrate the extent to which the mails were being employed for the purpose of conveying contraband articles to Germany. The position in this respect is identical today, and, in this connection, I have the honor to invite reference to an aide memoire dated Nov. 23, 1939, which was communicated to a member of your staff and in which clear evidence was given of the existence of an organized traffic in contraband on a considerable scale between German sympathizers in the United States and Germany through the mail.

An article in a newspaper published in German in the United States, which was handed to him at the same time, showed that an organization existed in United States territory for the purpose of facilitating this traffic.

6. Quite apart from transmission of contraband the possibility must be taken into account of the use of the letter post by Germans to transmit military intelligence, to promote sabotage and to carry on other hostile acts. It is in accordance with international law for belligerents to prevent intelligence reaching the enemy which might assist them in hostile operations.

7. I may add that in another respect, namely, the destruction of mails on board ships sunk by the illegal methods of warfare adopted by Germany, the situation today is identical with that which existed in the war of 1914-1918. Between Sept. 3, 1939, and Jan. 9, 1940, the German naval authorities have destroyed, without previous warning or visit, in defiance of the rules of war and of obligations freely entered into, the S.S. Yorkshire, S.S. Dunbar Castle, the S.S. Simon Bolivar and the S.S. Terukuni Maru, all of which are known to have been carrying mails to or from neutral countries, with as little regard for the safety of the neutral correspondence on board as for the lives of the inoffensive passengers and crew. Yet His Majesty's Government are not aware that any protest regarding this destruction of postal correspondence has been made to the German Government.

In contrast to this reckless and indiscriminate destruction of neutral property, the examination conducted by His Majesty's Government of the mails which are under discussion does not involve innocent mail being either confiscated or destroyed. In accordance with the terms of The Hague Convention, mail found in ships which have been diverted to British ports is forwarded to its destination as soon as possible after its innocent nature is established. In no case is genuine correspondence from the United States seized or confiscated by His Majesty's Government.

For the above reasons His Majesty's Government find themselves unable to share the views of the United States Government that their action in examining neutral mail in British or neutral shipping is contrary to their obligations under international law. They are, however, desirous of conducting this examination with as little inconvenience as possible to foreign nations, and you may rest assured that every effort has been and will be made to reduce any delays which may be occasioned by its enforcement.

If the United States Government have occasion to bring any specific complaints to the notice of His Majesty's Government concerning delays alleged to be due to the examination of these mails, His Majesty's Government will be happy to examine these complaints in as accommodating and friendly a spirit as possible. While the task of examination is rendered heavy as a result, it is believed that arrangements which have been made to deal with this correspondence will insure that all genuine correspondence will reach its destination in safety and with reasonable dispatch.

Anglo-French Purchasing Board Established in New York—To Coordinate Buying of Allied Governments

An official announcement concerning the Anglo-French Purchasing Board was made in New York, Jan. 23 following the decision of the British and French governments announced in London some time ago to establish such a body in this country. The board is composed of members of the British and French Purchasing Commissions, under the chairmanship of Arthur B. Purvis, head of the British Purchasing Commission, and the vice-chairmanship of J. Frederic Bloch-Laine, head of the French Purchasing Commission. The other members of the board are:

Frederick Johnson, Director of Administration, British Purchasing Commission; Eugene Gentil, Assistant to the Director-General, French Purchasing Commission; Edgar S. Bloom, Director of Purchasing, British Purchasing Commission; Col. Jean Francois de Curieres de Casteinau, Director of Armaments Mission, French Purchasing Commission; Sir Ashley Sparks, Representative in the U. S. A., British Ministry of Shipping; Henri Morin de Linclays, Director of Shipping, French Purchasing Commission; Air Vice-Marshal H. M. Cave-Brown-Cave, Representative of the British Air Ministry, and Lieut. Col. Paul Jacquin, Director of Aviation Mission, French Purchasing Commission. The Secretary-General, whose office will be in Washington, is G. Miller Hyde, of Montreal, Canada, and the Assistant Secretary, who will be located in New York, is Andre Forget, also of Montreal.

The board is establishing its headquarters in New York at 15 Broad Street, where the French Purchasing Commission is already located, and the British Purchasing Commission will shortly move to the same address. The Washington office of the board will be at 725-15th Street, N. W.

The announcement regarding the board further said:

It has been generally understood that this board would be engaged with the general problem of co-ordinating purchases on behalf of the British and French governments in this country but a more comprehensive statement of the work of this body was issued today in which it was explained that all major policies of both the British and French Commissions will be subject to the direction of this Allied board and further evidence of the close relationship between the British and French governments which today exists is given by the fact that this control of policies and operations in the matter of war supplies of the two countries on this side of the water is to be centralized in this board as part of the unified economic effort being made through the Anglo-French Coordinating Committee established in London under the chairmanship of Jean Monnet, which in turn reports directly to the British and French governments. While this new board will itself undoubtedly conduct certain negotiations directly with producers and manufacturers, the general routine of purchasing, tenders, specifications, inspections, et cetera, will continue to be handled through the officials of the two missions which have already been operating in the United States for some time. It was emphasized that these bodies are conducting all negotiations direct with the original source of supply without the intervention of any intermediaries, brokers or agents. An official notification to this effect was recently given to the National Association of Manufacturers in view of the fact that many American manufacturing concerns have been approached by parties either claiming or inferring that they are acting on behalf of the French or British Commission, or both, in connection with the purchases of manufactured products.

In consequence of this Allied organization, the two nations can deal in this country authoritatively as one and competition and overlapping will thereby be avoided. The establishment of the Secretary-General's office in Washington is intended to provide a liaison with the United States Government in matters which may arise out of the purchasing of war materials and supplies at the same time as the United States is itself engaged in its own preparedness program. The chairman stated that every endeavor would be made by the board to insure that its purchasing policies and practices do not conflict in any way with the best interests of American economy.

Japanese-American Commercial Treaty of 1911 Expires as Result of United States Abrogation—No Immediate Effect on Trade Anticipated—Japan Hopes Relations Will Be Restored to New Treaty Basis

The commercial treaty between the United States and Japan, which had been in effect since 1911, went out of existence at 12:01 this morning (Jan. 27), six months after a proclamation of abrogation had been announced by President Roosevelt. Previous references to the treaty were contained in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 2, pages 3483-84. The Department of State on Jan. 23 informed Kensuke Horinouchi, the Japanese Ambassador, that the United States will not exchange notes with Japan which would constitute a basis for a temporary trade agreement pending the negotiation of a new treaty. Expiration of the pact was not expected to have any immediate important influence on trade relations between the two countries, although on Jan. 17 Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced that the Committee will soon conduct an extensive study of American relations with Japan. The Committee will consider two pending proposals for the imposition of an embargo on the export to Japan of munitions and other materials that might be of value to Japan in her campaign against China.

In referring to the State Department announcement of Jan. 23, a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

The Japanese Ambassador called at the State Department to ask if there was any possibility that the American Government might enter into a

temporary agreement which would span the gap until a new treaty might be negotiated.

A. A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who saw the envoy in the place of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at home with a cold, told the Japanese not only that the American Government intended to let the treaty expire without any temporary arrangement but also that further action, including the possibility of imposition, of high duties on Japanese goods, would depend on future events, presumably meaning on the Japanese attitude toward American citizens and interests in China.

The Japanese Ambassador was informed also that any negotiations which might be held between the two governments would be held in Tokio, rather than in Washington.

This was taken to mean that the American Government did not wish to let any negotiations for a new trade treaty be carried on anywhere except in the Japanese capital, where the developments in China might be more closely linked to these negotiations than they could in Washington.

Although neither Mr. Berle nor other State Department officials would comment on the conversations this morning, which lasted about 35 minutes, it was learned that the Japanese Envoy called to ask three questions.

The most important of these was as to the possibility that the American Government might exchange interim notes with the Japanese Government.

Mr. Berle replied that the matter would have to be held open, and would presumably form a part of the discussions which have been taking place in Tokio between the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and the Japanese Foreign Office.

The Japanese Ambassador then asked Mr. Berle if, on the expiration of the treaty on Friday [Jan. 26], there would be any change in the import and tonnage rates on Japanese goods brought into the United States. The reply was that the expiration of the treaty would not, of itself, bring about any changes in these rates.

A further problem which Mr. Horinouchi sought to discuss with Mr. Berle was the question of Japanese "treaty merchants" who are living in the United States.

Under provisions of the 1911 treaty these merchants have a special status and are not subject to the same visa restrictions as other foreign visitors.

The Japanese Ambassador was told that aliens who ceased, in the absence of treaty provisions, to come within the immigration act provisions concerning treaty merchants, would be permitted to qualify as visitors temporarily admitted for business or pleasure under provisions of the Immigration Act.

This means that all Japanese treaty merchants in the United States who have been allowed to reside here without renewing their visas every year will be forced to apply for such renewals and to repeat such applications every year that they reside in the United States.

On Jan. 25 the Japanese Foreign Office issued a statement expressing the hope that relations between the two countries would soon be restored to a new treaty basis. Associated Press advices from Tokyo, Jan. 25, also reported the following:

The Foreign Office said that negotiations still were in progress regarding a new treaty or a *modus vivendi*, "but unfortunately no agreement has been reached so far, leaving Japan and the United States without a treaty."

The statement explained that when the United States abrogated the pact, the Japanese Government sought to readjust relations "in view of the importance of the trade relations and because Japan's policy in the China affair is not aimed at eliminating the just and reasonable interests of third Powers in China."

"On the contrary," it added, "it is firmly believed there are many fields of cooperation between Japan and third Powers in creating a new east Asia."

Noting Washington's decision to refrain from levying additional duties Japanese goods, the Foreign Office said that the Japanese Government "has no intention of discriminating against American goods or vessels and already has taken the necessary measures in that regard."

It said that the intention of the United States to treat as temporary visitors those Japanese merchants residing in the United States by special rights under the 1911 treaty "is not considered likely to cause special difficulties."

The Japanese Government, the statement concluded, still was continuing to exert great efforts to readjust Japanese-American relations.

"It is confidently hoped that through the negotiations that are being continued relations will be restored to a normal state with a treaty basis," the statement declared.

Plan of Republic of Panama for Readjustment of \$18,000,000 External Debt—Two Refunding Issues Proposed in Statement Filed with SEC

The Republic of Panama on Jan. 24 disclosed the plan for readjustment of its \$18,000,000 external debt in filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, of a registration statement under the Securities Act with respect to two new issues of refunding bonds as well as certificates of deposit to be issued in carrying out the plan. The program, it is stated, is designed to clear up the default on Panama's external indebtedness. The direct external loans payable in U. S. dollars are an issue of \$3,603,000 of 5½% bonds due 1953, and an issue of \$11,313,500 of 5% bonds due 1963. An announcement giving details of the proposals says:

Two alternative proposals are advanced for the readjustment of the debt conditioned upon the plan being declared effective either with (1) the assent of holders of all 5% bonds or (2) the assent of the holders of at least 80% of the 5% bonds. In either event the 5½% bonds are to be refunded by an issue of \$4,000,000 series B bonds, due in 1972, at an interest rate to be fixed at time of issue but not in excess of 4½%. Gore, Forgan & Co. and Hornblower & Weeks, who have acted as financial advisers to the Republic of Panama in preparing the general refunding plan, will also act as bankers for the purchase of this \$4,000,000 bond issue.

Under the first proposal, the \$11,313,500 of 5% bonds are to be exchanged for an equal principal amount of new 3¾% bonds due in 1994. Payment of \$1,674,362 in cash will be made to holders of 5% bonds to discharge all unpaid matured interest coupons to and including Nov. 15, 1939 at the rate of 4% interest per annum instead of the coupon rate of 5%. From these payments there will be deducted the sum of \$1.25 per \$1,000 bond to be paid to the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. as a contribution for its services to the bondholders.

Security for the \$4,000,000 series B bonds, under the first proposal, will consist of a first lien on the annual payments of 430,000 Balboas (\$430,000) which Panama will receive from the United States as rental for the use of the Canal Zone under the terms of an amended treaty ratified by the United States Senate last July.

The new 3 1/4% bonds will be secured by a first lien on "Constitutional Fund Income" derived from an investment in New York real estate mortgages, and by a second lien on the annual treaty payments which will become a first lien on retirement in 32 years or less, of the series B bonds. Since income from the constitutional fund varies, the Republic has agreed to make up any deficiency in case it falls below \$200,000 per annum and to pay additional interest on the 3 1/4% bonds, up to a maximum of 3 1/4%. If the constitutional fund substantially exceeds \$200,000 in any year.

In the event that less than 100% of the holders of 5% bonds assent to the plan, but provided the holders of at least 80% do assent, the Republic may declare the plan effective on a basis which provides for the issuance of the \$4,000,000 series B bonds with a change in the security provisions. Under this alternate proposal the new 3 1/4% bonds will not be issued immediately but provision will be made for a stamping of desorited 5% bonds, the attachment of new coupons at the rate of 3 1/4% and the return of the stamped bonds to the holders. The exchange for 3 1/4% bonds will be deferred until such time as all of the outstanding 5% bonds shall have assented to the plan.

No provision is made under the plan for deposit of arrears certificates outstanding in the amount of \$1,046,500 under the terms of the service readjustment plan of 1933. The Republic advises that at present it is not in a position to retire these certificates but, upon the plan being declared effective, it will make a separate offer to arrears certificate holders to exchange such certificates at their face amount for an equal amount of new 3% bonds.

In announcing the filing by the Republic of Panama on Jan. 23 of the registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, covering the securities to be issued under the readjustment, the Securities and Exchange Commission briefly summarized the plan as follows:

In the event that assents to the plan are obtained from all holders of the outstanding 5% bonds of the Republic of Panama, the plan, according to the prospectus, will embody the following provisions:

(1) The 5 1/2% bonds of the Republic are to be refunded by the issue of \$4,000,000 of series B bonds, due in 1972, at an interest rate of not over 4 1/2% per year and secured by a first lien on the total treaty payments.

(2) \$11,313,500 of new 3 1/4% bonds due in 1994 will be issued in exchange for an equal principal amount of the outstanding 5% bonds of the Republic. The 3 1/4% bonds will be secured by a first lien on the constitutional fund income and a second lien on the total treaty payments.

(3) Holders of the 5% bonds will receive, at the time of exchange for the 3 1/4% bonds, payment of all unpaid matured interest coupons to and including Nov. 15, 1939 computed at the rate of 4% interest per year instead of the coupon rate of 5%.

The registration statement also sets forth provisions of the plan in the event that less than 100% of the holders of the 5% bonds assent to the plan.

The SEC notes that in no case does the act of filing with the Commission give to any security its approval or indicate that the Commission has passed on the merits of the issue or that the registration statement itself is correct.

Feb. 1 Coupons of State Loan of Kingdom of Hungary 1924 Dollar Tranche to be Paid at Rate of 4 1/2% Per Annum

J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York, announced Jan. 26 that coupons due Feb. 1, 1940 on bonds of the State Loan of The Kingdom of Hungary 1924 dollar tranche which have been enfaced in evidence of acceptance of the conditions set out in the memorandum of Sept. 17, 1937, may be presented for payment on and after Feb. 1, 1940, at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum. Presentation must be made within a period of six years from the date of the coupon irrespective of the date of enfacement of the relative bond.

Rules and Forms for Trust Indentures Adopted by SEC—To Go Into Effect Feb. 3

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Jan. 23 that it had adopted general rules and regulations and a series of forms under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. The Trust Indenture Act, approved Aug. 3, 1939, establishes certain standards for trust indentures under which securities are offered to the public, and sets up qualifications for trustees under such indentures. In general, new offerings of securities (of the types specified in the Act) made after Feb. 3, 1940 are subject to the Act. The Commission's announcement further said:

The General Rules and Regulations under the Act have, for the most part, been taken over without substantial change from the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Act of 1933. The procedure in filing material required under the two Acts has been integrated in so far as possible.

The forms adopted under the Trust Indenture Act are Forms T-1, T-2 and T-3. Forms T-1 and T-2 are for statements of eligibility and qualification of persons designed to act as trustees under indentures required to be qualified under the Trust Indenture Act. These forms are designed to elicit such information as will enable the Commission to determine whether a corporation or individual designated to act as trustee is eligible to act as such or has any conflicting interest which would disqualify the trustee under Section 310 of the Act. Form T-1 is to be used for corporations designated to act as trustees, whereas Form T-2 is to be used by individuals.

Form T-3 is to be used, pursuant to Section 307 (a) of the Act, for applications for qualification of indentures relating to securities which are exempted from registration under Section 3 (a) (9) or 3 (a) (10) of the Securities Act of 1933.

In addition to the foregoing regulations under the Trust Indenture Act, the Commission adopted Supplement S-T under the Securities Act of 1933. This supplement contains items requiring information similar to that required by Form T-3 which is not required by the present Securities Act forms. These additional requirements will be applicable to Securities Act registrants registering securities to be issued under an indenture required to be qualified under the Trust Indenture Act.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Jan. 6

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (Jan. 26) figures showing the volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and

the New York Curb Exchange for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Jan. 6, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in the New York Stock Exchange figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members during the week ended Jan. 6 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 1,695,773 shares, which amount was 22.26% of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,808,250 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Dec. 30 of 1,606,130 shares, or 14.93% of total trading of 5,380,950 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Jan. 6 amounted to 306,155 shares, or 21.08% of the total volume on that Exchange of 726,180 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 377,210 shares was 14.71% of total trading of 1,282,530 shares.

In making available the data for the week ended Jan. 6 the Commission said:

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

	New York Stock Exchange	New York Curb Exchange
Total number of reports received.....	1,066	836
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists.....	201	101
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor.....	251	52
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor.....	259	115
4. Reports showing no transactions.....	525	591

Note—On the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer as well as those of the specialist.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Jan. 6, 1940		Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot sales:			
Short sales.....		118,510	
Other sales. b.....		3,689,740	
Total sales.....		3,808,250	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except for the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Total purchases.....			
		381,130	
Short sales.....		59,600	
Other sales. b.....		403,360	
Total sales.....		462,960	
Total purchases and sales.....		844,090	11.08
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Total purchases.....			
		247,180	
Short sales.....		17,650	
Other sales. b.....		284,480	
Total sales.....		302,130	
Total purchases and sales.....		549,310	7.21
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Total purchases.....			
		113,480	
Short sales.....		22,560	
Other sales. b.....		166,343	
Total sales.....		188,893	
Total purchases and sales.....		302,373	3.97
4. Total—Total purchases.....			
		741,790	
Short sales.....		99,800	
Other sales. b.....		854,183	
Total sales.....		953,983	
Total purchases and sales.....		1,695,773	22.26

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Jan. 6, 1940		Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot sales.....			
		726,180	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members:			
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....			
		74,630	
Sold.....		117,290	
Total.....		191,920	13.21
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....			
		21,025	
Sold.....		28,435	
Total.....		49,460	3.41
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....			
		36,205	
Sold.....		28,570	
Total.....		64,775	4.46
4. Total—Bought.....			
		131,860	
Sold.....		174,295	
Total.....		306,155	21.08
C. Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists—Bought.....			
		42,580	
Sold.....		59,610	
Total.....		102,190	

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and the partners, including special partners.
a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.
b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission rules are included with "other sales."

Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended Jan. 20

On Jan. 26 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended Jan. 20 of complete figures showing the volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handled odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. Figures for the previous week ended Jan. 13 were reported in our issue of Jan. 20, page 354. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 20, 1940

	Total for Week
Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases):	
Number of orders.....	18,970
Number of shares.....	501,925
Dollar value.....	19,739,911
Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):	
Number of orders:	
Customers' short sales.....	488
Customers' other sales, a.....	18,271
Customers' total sales.....	18,759
Number of shares:	
Customers' short sales.....	13,586
Customers' other sales, a.....	470,149
Customers' total sales.....	483,735
Dollar value.....	16,601,723
Round-lot sales by dealers:	
Number of shares:	
Short sales.....	150
Other sales, b.....	105,050
Total sales.....	105,200
Round-lot purchases by dealers:	
Number of shares.....	113,970

SEC Adopts Amendment Provision to Holding Company Act Permitting Certain Acquisitions of Securities without Commission Approval

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Jan. 20 amended Paragraph (14) of Rule U-9C-3 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act. The rule exempts from the necessity of Commission approval certain acquisitions of securities.

The paragraph as amended provides that any registered holding company or subsidiary thereof may acquire, without the approval of the Commission, the following types of securities:

- (1) Up to 1% per year of any class of its own outstanding indebtedness.
- (2) Up to 1% per year of the outstanding amount of any class of securities of a subsidiary company.

The Commission said:

In both cases the exemption does not apply if the securities are purchased from an affiliate company, an associate company, or an affiliate of an associated company. The rule as previously in effect granted a broader exemption as to the acquisition of such securities, but imposed various conditions which have been dropped in the revised rule. Commissioner Mathews dissented from the amendment of this rule.

The Commission also adopted Rule U-9C-5 which provides, in effect, that the above amended rule shall not apply to transactions for which applications are now pending before the Commission. Commissioners Henderson and Eicher dissented from the adoption of Rule U-9C-5.

SEC Adopts Amendment to Holding Company Act Relating to Fees and Expenses in Reorganizations

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Jan. 25 the adoption of an amendment to Rule U-11F-2 under the Holding Company Act. This rule was adopted under Section 11 (f) of the Act, which authorizes the Commission to pass rules requiring its approval of all fees, expenses and remunerations in connection with the reorganizations of registered holding companies and subsidiaries in the United States Courts. The SEC stated:

Rule U-11F-2, which provides for the Commission's approval of the maximum amount of fees and expenses in connection with reorganizations of registered holding companies and subsidiaries in United States Courts, is amended so as to make such approval unnecessary, in any proceeding in which the Commission has filed a notice of appearance under Section 208 of Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act, under which the Commission as a party to the reorganization proceedings may participate in any court hearings as to fees.

The amended rule provides that the Commission may require by order that such fees and expenses be subject to its approval.

Registered Holding Companies Prohibited Under New SEC Rule from Extending Credit and Making Loans to Associate Companies Without Commission's Approval

On Jan. 23 the Securities and Exchange Commission announced the adoption of a new rule under the Holding Company Act to replace rule U-12B-1. Subject to certain exceptions set forth in the rule, registered holding companies and subsidiaries are prohibited from extending credit and making loans, donations and capital contributions to associate companies unless a declaration is filed under the rule. As previously in effect, the rule dealt only with loans

and extensions of credit to exempt foreign subsidiaries. The Commission explained as follows:

Under the new rule, an exception is made if the transaction concerns the acquisition of securities issued by the associate company and such acquisition is approved by the Commission or is exempt from such approval. Further exceptions include the guaranty of securities in connection with instalment sales of electric and gas equipment and the extension of credit incident to the performance of services, construction or sales contracts and sales of electric energy or natural or manufactured gas, and to a limited extent open account advances to exempt foreign and non-utility subsidiaries.

Declarations filed under the rule become effective on the 20th day after filing, unless the Commission orders a hearing thereon. The declarant may fix a later effective date, and the Commission at the request of declarant may set an earlier effective date.

Declarations which become effective without a hearing may be suspended as to unexecuted transactions in the event the Commission issues a show cause order.

Cleveland Stock Exchange Showed Marked Improvement in Business Activity in 1939, Says C. B. Whitcomb

The year 1939 was one of marked progress for the Cleveland Stock Exchange, according to a year-end statement issued by C. B. Whitcomb, Secretary of the Exchange, who says:

Early in the year the membership of the Exchange felt that by determining upon a definite and aggressive program, much could be accomplished. After considerable work by various committees a long range program was developed, a large portion of which has been completed ahead of schedule. Among the more noticeable accomplishments were the amendments to the Constitution and by-laws of the Exchange providing for the admission to memberships of corporations doing a securities business; the admission to trading privileges the securities of many large corporations in which local investors are interested; the further extension of odd-lot trading; a wider distribution of presently outstanding memberships resulting in more of the memberships becoming active; and a very determined effort to demonstrate that Cleveland and its Stock Exchange were important factors in the securities business in the mid-West.

Although none of these developments have been in effect for a complete year, the results to date, have very definitely indicated that nothing but an improvement in business activity on the Exchange will be the outcome of their adoption.

The new year will start with more security firms belonging to the Exchange than at any time in the past. And as the results of the 1939 program begin to accrue, it is fully expected that an additional number of firms will seek membership in the Exchange.

The year 1939 commenced with 84 issues admitted to trading, 1940 will start with 102 issues, or an increase of over 21%. This increase in the number of issues admitted to trading on the Exchange represents new issues in which there is a large local interest.

When the past year started there were 46 issues admitted to odd-lot trading on the Exchange; at present there are 77, or an increase of 67%. The odd-lot trading volume on the Exchange represents about 31% of the total shares traded. There are four so-called odd-lot firms at present, as against two a year ago. The odd-lot business in this market has attracted wide interest, and indications are that next year it will grow to considerably larger proportions.

The total volume of trading on the Exchange in 1939 was about 22% greater than the previous year, even though the big increase in the number of traded issues did not take place until the closing month of the year.

Due to the activity on the part of the members, as well as the Exchange itself, in informing the public generally of the increased facilities available on the Cleveland Stock Exchange for the benefit of the small investor as well as the large, the general public in the vicinity of the Exchange have become more conscious of the benefits to be derived by doing their security business in Cleveland.

From the foregoing it is evident that this Exchange looks forward to 1940 as year when its activity will be materially increased.

Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co. to Take Over New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co.

In a joint statement released Jan. 25 by William McC. Martin Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co., and Henry C. Von Elm, President of Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co., it was announced that as soon as the necessary legal steps could be consummated, and the approval of the Superintendent of Banks obtained, the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co. would be dissolved and its business taken over by Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co., which will continue to provide safe deposit vault service in the New York Stock Exchange building at 10 Broad Street, New York City. The announcement continued:

Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co. is an affiliate of Manufacturers Trust Co. which maintains two large offices in the immediate vicinity of the New York Stock Exchange, one being its principal office at 55 Broad Street and the other at 149 Broadway. Neither of these two offices maintains safe deposit vaults and both have for a long time felt the need of such facilities. With an office in the New York Stock Exchange building, Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co. will not only be in position to continue to serve the present customers of the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co., but will also provide convenient and ample vault facilities for the customers of the two nearby offices of Manufacturers Trust Co., as well as for the financial district generally.

Increase in Personal Loan Services of Banks Reported in Nation-Wide Survey by Colonial Trust Co. of New York

A number of banks in the United States have introduced personal loan departments for the benefit of the small borrower, according to a nation-wide survey made by the Colonial Trust Co. of New York, results of which were released Jan. 21, by Arthur S. Kleeman, President, in the first of a series of "Green Books" analyzing banking methods and services in the United States. It is stated that the study shows that a majority of the banks answering have augmented their services to the small depositor and small borrowers, either by means of personal loans or other

services. The survey included more than 200 banks of all sizes located in every State of the Union. Mr. Kleeman commented on the study as follows:

The survey shows conclusively that banks have finally come to appreciate the importance of the small depositor and the small borrower.

Banks have found ways, on the one hand, of soliciting the patronage of smaller depositors and borrowers, and on the other they have proven that a small, reasonable charge can properly be made for handling transactions of this type of customer; thus they have opened up an entirely new kind of business. This large number of customers, each providing small income, seems to have produced the most important answer to the problem of creating bank earning power in all parts of the country.

Prominent among types of services now offered by personal loan departments of banks today, according to survey results, are personal loans (including small loans), HFA Title I and II loans, automobile loans, and consumer credit and instalment loans.

The announcement in the matter likewise said:

Although by far the most widely used innovation, personal loan service is, however, only an indication of the way in which banks in every part of the country are revising old practices, initiating new services, and making more thorough cost studies in order to maintain profits in face of low interest rates and smaller volume of commercial loans, the survey indicates. Other means for increasing service include loans secured by life insurance, machinery and equipment, oil payments, real estate and Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, Commodity Credit Corporation loans, longer term loans, increased trust and investment services, and registered check and small checking account services.

Elimination of waste and non-essentials from the cost of doing business were also noted among methods used to increase income, in answer to the survey.

A 24-page summary quoting representative answers received in response to the survey has been sent to banking institutions throughout the country.

Liquidation of 10 Receiverships of National Banks Completed During December—Comptroller of Currency Delano Reports Task Is Nearing Completion

During December, the liquidation of 10 insolvent National banks was completed and the affairs of such receiverships finally closed, it was announced Jan. 23 by Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency. His announcement continued:

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 10 receiverships, amounted to \$7,341,951, while dividends paid to unsecured creditors amounted to an average of 49.55% of all claims proved. Total costs of liquidation of these receiverships averaged 9.62% of total collections from all sources including offsets allowed.

Dividend distributions to all creditors of all active receiverships during the month of December, 1939, amounted to \$4,818,098. Data as to results of liquidation of the receiverships finally closed during the month are as follows:

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1939

Name and Location of Bank	Date of Failure	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed	Per Cent Declared to All Dividends Claimants	Capital Stock at Date of Failure
Central National Bank, Decatur, Ala.	10-1-32	\$252,771	23.90%	\$200,000
Nogales National Bank, Nogales, Ariz.	x12-11-31	392,868	61.56%	50,000
Rogers Park Nat. Bank, Chicago, Ill.	9-24-31	724,673	39.95%	100,000
First National Bank, Marion, Ill.	12-5-30	1,139,093	52.57%	100,000
First Nat. Bank in Gulfport, Miss.	12-3-31	2,987,078	48.5%	400,000
First National Bank, Valler, Mont.	10-25-33	137,916	12.04%	25,000
Sunrise N. B. & Tr. Co., Baldwin, N. Y.	2-14-33	404,798	25.08%	100,000
Tulpehocken N. B. & Tr. Co., Phila., Pa.	y12-8-33	247,908	114.67%	200,000
First National Bank, Nephi, Utah	2-5-35	529,795	38.47%	50,000
First National Bank, Louisa, Va.	8-30-33	525,051	74.16%	75,000

x Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation. y Shareholders' Agent elected to continue liquidation after payment of 100% principal and interest in full to creditors.

Mr. Delano reported on Jan. 21 that the huge task of liquidating insolvent National banks is nearing completion. He said receiverships were terminated for 149 closed National banks in 1939, leaving 349 still in the process of liquidation. United Press Washington advices of Jan. 21 further said:

Of the banks still in liquidation six were closed in 1939. Depositors in the 149 banks for which receiverships were closed out received \$98,000,000 of the \$120,000,000 they originally had on deposit, a return of 74.94%.

The book value of the unliquidated assets of 382 closed National banks on Sept. 30, 1939, the latest date for which figures are available, was \$450,000,000. The estimated actual worth was \$130,000,000. Approximately \$95,000,000 of the latter total was in the form of real estate.

On Dec. 31, 1932, three months before President Roosevelt ordered the 10-day bank holiday, there were 1,009 National banks in receivership. The number of banks in receivership reached a high record of 1,568 in July, 1934. These were whittled down by the Controller's insolvent banks division to 520 on Oct. 31, 1938, when Mr. Delano took office. Since then 177 receiverships have been terminated.

Tenders of \$215,745,000 Received to Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills—\$100,253,000 Accepted at Average Rate Slightly Under Par

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Jan. 22 that the tenders to the offering last week of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills totaled \$215,745,000, of which \$100,253,000 was accepted at an average rate slightly under par. The Treasury bills are dated Jan. 24 and will mature on April 24, 1940. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Jan. 20, page 359.

The following regarding the accepted bills to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Jan. 22.

Total applied for, \$215,745,000. Total accepted, \$100,253,000.

The accepted bids were tendered at prices ranging from slightly above par down to 99.999, the average price being fractionally under par. Of the amount tendered at 99.999, 63% was accepted.

New Offering of \$100,000,000, or Thereabouts, of 91-Day Treasury Bills—To Be Dated Jan. 31, 1940

Tenders to a new offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills were invited on Jan. 26 by Secretary Morgenthau. The tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m. (EST), Jan. 29, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated, Jan. 31 and will mature on May 1, 1940, on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Jan. 31 in amount of \$150,499,000. In his announcement of the offering, Secretary Morgenthau continued:

They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Jan. 29, 1940, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Jan. 31, 1940.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax). No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Dispose of \$29,450,000 Debentures—\$46,400,000 Mature

The Federal Intermediate Credit banks on Jan. 18 sold a total of \$29,450,000 debentures dated Feb. 1, of which \$14,400,000 mature in 90 days, May 1, 1940, and \$15,050,000 in 150 days, July 1, 1940. Of the total sale, \$250,000 of the May 1 maturity and \$1,900,000 of the July 1 maturity were sold within the system; the balance, consisting of \$14,150,000 of the earlier maturity and \$13,150,000 of the 150-day debentures, was sold through an offering, made as usual by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent for the banks, at a slight premium over par. The offering is said to have met with the usual strong response, and the books remained open only a short time.

Maturities to be met Feb. 1 aggregate \$46,400,000, and so, as of that date, the funded indebtedness of the banks will be reduced by \$16,950,000, which will leave outstanding a total of \$186,725,000 FICB debentures.

Treasury Department Publishes Names of Those Receiving Over \$75,000 for Personal Service in 1938

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau made public on Jan. 22, in accordance with a provision of the Internal Revenue Code, a list of individuals receiving from corporations compensation for personal services in excess of \$75,000 for the calendar year 1938 or fiscal years ended in 1939. The Secretary of the Treasury is required by Section 148 (f) of the Code, as amended by Section 407 of the Revenue Act of 1939, to make public the names of such individuals as were reported by employing corporations in their income tax returns. The list, which included about 400 names, showed the amounts paid to officers and employees by reporting corporations in the form of salary, commission, bonus or other compensation for personal services. In former years all those receiving \$15,000 a year or more had been included in the list.

Section 148 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Section 407 of the Revenue Act of 1939, is as follows:

Compensation of Officers and Employees—Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, every corporation subject to taxation under this chapter shall, in its return, submit a list of the names of all officers and employees of such corporation and the respective amounts paid to them during the taxable year of the corporation by the corporation as salary, commission, bonus, or other compensation for personal services rendered, if the aggregate amount so paid to the individuals is in excess of \$75,000.

The Secretary shall compile from the returns made a list containing the names of, and the amounts paid to, each such officer and employee and the name of the paying corporation and shall make such list available to the public. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or circulate, for any consideration whatsoever, any copy or reproduction of any list, or part thereof, authorized to be made public by this act or by any prior act relating to the publication of information derived from income tax returns; and any offense against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment.

ment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; Provided, That nothing in this sentence shall be construed to be applicable with respect to any newspaper, or other periodical publication entitled to admission to the mails as second-class matter.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau Thinks Legal Debt Limit Should be Raised to \$50,000,000,000—Also Suggests Balancing Budget by Increasing Taxes and Cutting Expenses

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau believes that the statutory debt limit of \$45,000,000,000 should be raised to \$50,000,000,000 and that the budget should be balanced by reducing expenditures and raising taxes. His views as made public Jan. 23, covered testimony he presented, it is said to a House Appropriations subcommittee last December at hearings on the 1941 Treasury Department supply bill. In reporting his remarks Washington Associated Press advices of Jan. 23 said:

"I think it (the debt limit) should be raised to \$50,000,000,000. "Do I think the budget should be balanced? Yes. Do I think expenditures should be cut down? Yes. Do I think taxes should be increased? Yes. But if you say, 'Morgenthau, what kind of taxes should there be?' I can not answer that because I no not know."

Mr. Morgenthau said that it was up to him he would recommend raising the debt limit from the present \$45,000,000,000 and that he would "take another look" at the situation when the figure reached \$49,000,000,000.

"I am willing to say now, gentlemen, that there is no particular danger involved if Congress would raise the debt limit to \$50,000,000,000," Mr. Morgenthau told the Committee. "Beyond that I would not venture an opinion."

He also expressed the opinion that all Federal expenditures such as public works, public roads and reclamation projects should be trimmed or dispensed with temporarily in view of prospective heavy expenditures for defense.

Mr. Morgenthau said that his guess was that business conditions should be "at least as good in 1940" as they were last year, although war conditions in Europe and Asia made the situation rather uncertain.

He also testified that the interest on the public debt the next fiscal year would be \$1,100,000,000, about \$50,000,000 more than in the current year.

For the third time he recommended that Congress inquire into bank holding companies—situations "where a bank holding company can go in and buy up a bank and take control away from the community."

Mr. Morgenthau and his aides told the Committee that the Treasury's financing program had been well received. They said that insured banks now hold \$15,038,000,000 of Federal obligations.

President Roosevelt Finds No Permanent Solution of Nation's Economic Ills in Federal "Handouts"—In Addressing Conference on Children in a Democracy Urges Higher Incomes for Poor and Adequate Taxation—Approves Suggestion for National Commission to Study Leisure-Time Needs

In addressing the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, on Jan. 19, President Roosevelt declared that permanent solution of the Nation's social and economic ills is "not mere handouts from the Federal Treasury" but has to be solved by increasing the average incomes in the poorer sections of the country and an insistence on adequate taxation in accordance with ability to pay. The President said that the Conference's program of planning for child welfare over the next 10 years should be the concern of all citizens. The Conference was opened in Washington on Jan. 18 by Secretary of Labor Perkins, who was Chairman, and was in session until Jan. 20. The President's address, as reported in Washington Associated Press advices of Jan. 19, follows:

Last April, when this Conference first met at the White House, I asked you to consider two things: First, how a democracy can best serve its children, and second, how children can best be helped to grow into the kind of citizens who will know how to preserve and perfect our democracy.

Since then a succession of world events has shown us that our democracy must be strengthened at every point of strain or weakness. All Americans want this country to be a place where children can live in safety and grow in understanding of the part they must play in the Nation's future.

Adequate national defense calls for adequate munitions and implements of war, and at the same time, for educated, healthy and happy citizens. Neither requisite, taken alone and without the other, will give us national security.

And now it is my pleasure to receive from you the general Conference report with its program of action. You have adopted this report after two days of careful deliberation, preceded by nearly a year of study and discussion.

Almost everyone within reach of my voice thinks of children in terms of two or three subjects in which he has special experience, such as education or recreation or health. Or, he may have great enthusiasm for one particular kind of child welfare service. I myself am tremendously interested, for example, in crippled children. This Conference report, however, rightly calls on us to think of the child as a whole, as he is related to the life of his family, his community, and the entire Nation.

I can illustrate best the extent to which the interests of children are interwoven with the interests of families and communities by giving you the main topics of the Conference report.

The first part reminds me sharply that by every step we take to protect the families of America we are protecting the children also. Here the recommendations in general constitute an argument for buttressing and strengthening the institution of the family as it relates to the health, training, and opportunities of children in a democracy. This part of the discussion includes families and their incomes; families in need of assistance; families and their dwellings; the family as the threshold of democracy.

Following these topics the report discusses religion in the lives of children, schools, leisure time activities, libraries, protection against child labor, youth and their needs, conserving child health, social services for children, children in minority groups, and public financing and administration.

After reviewing the record of the past 10 years, your Conference finds that we have definitely improved our social institutions and public services. You conclude, and rightly, that to have made progress in a period of hardship and strain proves that America has both strength and courage. But we have still much to do. Too many children are still living under conditions that must be corrected if our democracy is to develop to its highest capacity.

You tell us that more than half the children of America live in families that do not have enough money to provide fully adequate shelter, food, clothing, medical care and educational opportunity.

You are rightly concerned that provision be made for those who are unemployed, whether for economic or personal reasons. To keep families from starving while fathers walk the streets in vain search of jobs will not give children the best start in life.

Social insurance to provide against total loss of income, and appropriate work projects adjusted to fluctuations in private employment and to both urban and rural needs, constitute the first lines of defense against family disaster.

You tell me in effect what I have been talking about for many years—that we are moving forward toward an objective of raising the incomes and living conditions of the poorest third of our population, that we have made some dent on the problem, that most decidedly we cannot stop and rest on our somewhat meager laurels.

I agree with you that public assistance of many kinds is necessary, but I suggest to you that mere grants in aid constitute no permanent solution, but that we should address ourselves to two policies: First, to increase the average of incomes in the poorer communities and areas, and second, to an insistence that every community and area pay taxes in accordance with ability to pay.

The Conference report has called attention also to the need for continuing and expanding public and private housing programs if families in the lowest income groups are to live in dwellings suitable for the rearing of children.

Last April I referred to our concern for the children of migratory families who have no settled place of abode. The situation of these children who have no homes, and can put down no roots in school or community, calls for special consideration. This means in its simplest terms a program for the permanent resettlement of at least 1,000,000 people—and money spent on it, after careful planning, will be returned to the Nation many times over in a relatively short time.

Your report has devoted many pages to family economics. We all recognize that the spirit within the home is the most important of all influences in the growth of the child. In family life the child should first learn confidence in his own powers, respect for the feelings and rights of others, and security of mutual goodwill, faith in God.

Here he should find a common bond between the interests of the individual and the interests of the group. Mothers and fathers, by the kind of life they build within the four walls of home, are largely responsible for the future public and social life of our country.

Just as we cannot take care of the child apart from his family, so his welfare is bound up with other institutions that influence his development—the school, the church and the agencies which offer useful and happy activities and interests for leisure time. The work of all these institutions needs to be harmonized so as to give our children rounded growth with the least possible conflict and loss. The money and hard work that go into these public and private enterprises are repaid many times over.

Religion, especially, helps children to appreciate life in its wholeness and to develop a deep sense of the sacredness of human personality. In view of the estimate that perhaps one-half the children in this country are having no regular religious instruction, it is important to consider how provision can best be made for religious training. In this we must keep in mind both the wisdom of maintaining the separation of church and State, and the great importance of religion in personal and social living.

I share with you the belief that fair opportunity for schooling should be available to every child in our country. I agree with you that no American child, merely because he happens to be born where property values are low and local taxes do not support good schools, should be placed at a disadvantage in his preparation for citizenship.

Certainly our future is endangered when nearly 1,000,000 children of elementary school age are not in school; when thousands of school districts and even some entire States do not pay for good schools. This situation has been reported by many agencies, private and public, and needs to be still more widely understood.

But I suggest again that the permanent answer is not mere handouts from the Federal Treasury, but has to be solved by improving the economics of the poorer sections of the country and an insistence on adequate taxation in accordance with ability to pay.

Endorses Suggestion for National Commission to Study Leisure Time Needs
We must plan also on a larger scale to give American children a chance for healthful play and worth-while use of leisure. I agree with you that a democratic government has vital interest in these matters. I am glad that you have suggested a national commission, under private auspices, to study leisure time needs and recreational resources.

More than in any previous decade, we know how to safeguard the health of parents and children. Because of the advance of medical knowledge and the growth of public health work, we have it in our power to conquer many diseases and to promote good health.

New opportunities mean new duties. It was one thing to let people sicken and die when we were helpless to protect them. It is now quite another thing to leave a large portion of our population without care. It is my definite hope that within the next 10 years every part of the country will have complete service for all women during maternity and for all new-born infants.

Approves National Nutrition Committee

So, too, good nutrition is the basis of child health. I am in sympathy with your suggestion that I appoint a national nutrition committee to review our present knowledge and coordinate our efforts, looking toward the development of nutrition policies based on the newest and best knowledge.

You have charted a course for 10 years or more ahead. Nevertheless, the steps we take today will determine how far we can go tomorrow, and in what direction.

I believe with you that if anywhere in the country any child lacks opportunity for home life, health protection, education, or moral and spiritual development, the strength of the Nation and its ability to cherish and advance the principles of democracy are thereby weakened.

I ask all our fellow citizens who are within the sound of my voice to consider themselves identified with the work of this Conference. I ask you all to study and to discuss with friends and neighbors the program it has outlined, and how its objectives can be realized. May the security and happiness of every boy and girl in our land be our concern, our personal concern, from now on.

President Roosevelt Sets Up Committee to Supervise Purchase of War Materials to Prevent Conflict Between American and Foreign Buyers—Secretary Morgenthau Named Liaison Officer

The White House announced Jan. 23, that President Roosevelt had established an interdepartmental committee "to represent the United States government in all matters relating to the purchase of military or naval supplies, materials and equipment purchased in the United States by the United States government or by foreign governments."

Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, issued a statement which said the committee is "charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the United States by preventing conflict with the requirements of this country and its citizens in the American markets." It was revealed that the committee was formally constituted by Mr. Roosevelt on Dec. 6. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau will act as liaison officer between the President and the committee, which is composed of Capt. Harry E. Collins, Director of Procurement of the Treasury Department; Major-Gen. Henry Gibbins, Quartermaster-General of the Army; and Real Admiral Ray Spear, Navy Paymaster-General.

The statement also revealed that Secretary Morgenthau, the members of the committee and certain technical aides would leave Washington, Jan. 24, for an inspection tour of industrial plants and factories "engaged in the manufacture of supplies and materials, military and naval, and for normal peace-time consumption."

President Roosevelt Transmits to Congress Progress Report of National Resources Committee

With a message to Congress on Jan. 11, President Roosevelt transmitted the Progress Report of the National Resources Committee, embodying an account of the Committee's work "and a picture of the responsibilities that lie ahead of the National Resources Planning Board," which with its predecessors "have been at work for the past six years in the interest of planning for resources conservation and use." Stating that "the provision for the wise use and conservation of our national resources must necessarily be one of the primary responsibilities of the Federal Government," the President called the program "planning 'from the ground up'." The text of his message follows:

The provision for the wise use and conservation of our national resources must necessarily be one of the primary responsibilities of the Federal Government at all times. Through research leading to the development of programs and recommendations, the National Resources Planning Board and its predecessors have been at work for the past six years in the interest of planning for resources conservation and use. This is democratic planning. It is decentralized; it is based on the wishes of the people who through their elected representatives decide what plans we will develop and follow; it is planning "from the ground up."

The accomplishments of the National Resources Committee in a large measure have been the results of cooperation with Federal and non-Federal planning groups. Today there are planning organizations by various names in many Federal agencies; there are also 43 State Planning Boards and hundreds of county and city planning groups. The continuance in operation of these democratic planning activities demonstrates the desire of our people for the utilization of long-range planning to conserve and develop our resources.

The functions and duties of the National Resources Committee, as you know, were transferred under Reorganization Plan No. 1 to the National Resources Planning Board in the Executive Office. The story of the Committee's work and a picture of the responsibilities that lie ahead of the National Resources Planning Board are presented in the Progress Report of the National Resources Committee, which I now transmit for the information of the Congress.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill to Protect Witnesses at Inquiries

President Roosevelt signed on Jan. 13 a measure providing for the protection of witnesses appearing before congressional investigations or at proceedings before government executive agencies. Washington Associated Press advices of Jan. 15 said:

The Act provides a maximum punishment of \$1,000 fine and a year in prison for any one who corruptly or by threat or force attempts to intimidate, coerce or impede witnesses. A similar penalty is provided for persons who attempt to prevent proper administration of the law under which proceedings are being held before congressional or executive agencies.

Congressional action on the bill was completed on Jan. 8 when it was passed by the Senate; it had previously been adopted by the House.

House Passes Bill to Permit Fishing Pacts Between Atlantic Seaboard States

The House passed and sent to the Senate on Jan. 15 a resolution authorizing compacts or agreements between the States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean with respect to fishing in the territorial waters and bays and inlets of the Atlantic Ocean on which such States border. In the House on Jan. 15 Representative Bland said:

This joint resolution is identical in its present form with a Senate bill that passed the last session of Congress but received a presidential veto. At the time this joint resolution was reported I thought it contained the

proper language that the President stated ought to be in there, but through an oversight of mine it was not included. Unquestionably that language ought to be in, and an amendment which will be offered to this joint resolution will strike out section 4 and provide that the compact must receive the consent of Congress.

Both the committee amendments and the resolution as thus amended were adopted by the House under date of Jan. 15. Associated Press advices from Washington said:

The House Merchant Marine Committee submitted a letter from E. K. Bulew, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, advocating the bill and describing its purpose as "to encourage the various States from Maine to Florida in developing coordinated control of the fisheries of the Atlantic Coast within their respective jurisdictions for the purpose of applying a more rational and effective system of conservation of these important resources."

Export-Import Bank Has Approved Loans Totaling \$110,595,235 Since Organization, W. L. Pierson Tells House Subcommittee Hearing

At recent hearings before a House Subcommittee on Appropriations, Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, disclosed that from the Bank's organization to Nov. 1, 1939 it has authorized 151 loans, of which 72 have been canceled, while 58 have been approved totaling \$110,595,235. Publication of Mr. Pierson's testimony disclosed for the first time the Bank's schedule of loans and commitments, showing that although Poland has consistently serviced its loan from the bank, the latter has extended the obligation in order not to place it in the default category. This was reported in a Washington dispatch of Jan. 16 to the New York "Herald Tribune," which went on to state:

Mr. Pierson told the subcommittee that the bank has nothing in default "except \$46,000 which is represented by blocked exchange given in payment of some cotton sold to Spain before the Spanish civil war."

Credits granted to the Spanish government, represented by Universal Trading Corp., have not proved unsound, according to Mr. Pierson's testimony. The original credit totaled \$25,000,000, of which only \$14,490,000 was actually disbursed to Universal Trading.

Representative Everett M. Kirkson, (Republican, Illinois), asked Mr. Pierson during the hearings: "What has been the effect, Mr. Pierson, if you can calculate it generally, of the neutrality Act, the embargo, plus war conditions upon credits, and whether or not it has stimulated the activity of the Export-Import Bank?"

"I do not think that our activities," he said, "have increased as a result of the war directly, except into two or three South American countries. The fact is, however, that with such a large part of the world at war the tendency is to make private capital more timid than ever."

Mr. Pierson disclosed that a \$3,000,000 cotton loan was granted to Italy, and that the Bank recently increased its commitment on this transaction. He said he was baffled where Italy found the foreign exchange to meet payments on the transaction.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "our Italian credits have all been paid in six months, although they have had the privilege of renewing them for an additional three months."

Germany, which obtained some wheat through the old Farm Board, is still meeting its payments, Mr. Pierson said.

"Within the last two years we have collected \$1,500,000 from the Farm Credit Administration from Germany in connection with a wheat loan made in 1931," he told committee members. The original Germany wheat loan totaled \$2,161,309.

The Brazilian loan is current, he declared, and disclosed that the expatriate Polish government "will have a substantial payment on account of principal soon."

"Do you think you will have sufficient money to carry on without the taxpayers of this country coming to the rescue," the Export Bank President was asked.

"I do not think we are going to lose much money," was his reply.

A list of the Bank's active commitments outstanding as of Dec. 15, 1939, shows that a Spanish tobacco loan of about \$700,000 was approved in 1934, while Brazil, Cuba, Venezuela, Chile, Mexico, Bolivia and other South American countries were granted credits by the bank since its inception.

As of Dec. 15, 1939, the balance sheet of the bank showed total assets of \$74,748,554, consisting chiefly of \$38,000,000 in loans and \$24,000,000 in acceptances made by other banks. Its deposits with the Reconstruction Finance Corp. aggregated \$9,000,000.

First \$1,000,000 Raised for Finnish Relief—Industrial Leaders Pledge Support

Herbert Hoover, national chairman of the Finnish Relief Fund, announced on Jan. 22 that an additional \$400,000 was being made available for relief in Finland and that with this sum the fund had reached its first \$1,000,000. Six \$100,000 instalments have been sent since the Fund was organized in the early part of December. At a conference of business leaders at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on Jan. 20, Frederick W. Gehle, Second Vice-President of the Chase National Bank and Director of the Industrial Division of the Finnish Relief Fund, promised Mr. Hoover that American industry would take the lead in raising the second million dollars for the relief of Finland. Mr. Gehle said that the public in general had contributed the first \$1,000,000, and he declared that "for the second million industry will take the lead." Mr. Hoover also spoke at the luncheon, and emphasized the fact that a nation under arms needs twice as much food and clothing as in ordinary times. In our issue of Jan. 20, page 352 we referred to the sending of the sixth \$100,000 to Finland.

Backing President Roosevelt's proposal that Congress extend credit to Finland Mr. Hoover on Jan. 17 issued a statement saying this would neither involve us in a war nor create a dangerous precedent. He suggested that food supplies be given free from American surpluses to both Finland and Poland.

The President's message to Congress was given in our Jan. 20 issue, page 360.

Senate Banking Committee Approves \$100,000,000 Increase in Export-Import Bank's Lending Authority—Bill Would Permit Non-Military Loan of \$20,000,000 to Finland

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Jan. 24 approved a bill revised by Senator Brown increasing the revolving credit fund of the Export-Import Bank by \$100,000,000. This action, approved by a 17 to 2 vote, was accepted as a compromise for legislation proposing unconditional loans to Finland. The bill, if passed by the Senate and House, would permit an additional loan of \$20,000,000 to Finland for non-military purposes, although no mention of Finland is made in the bill. It simply sets a limit of \$30,000,000 on loans to any one borrower and Finland has already been granted a \$10,000,000 credit by the bank. Action on the bill was reported in the following Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Jan. 24:

Senator Robert A. Taft (Republican, Ohio) said he and Senator John A. Danaher (Republican, Conn.) voted against reporting out the bill because they were opposed to so large an increase in the capitalization of the bank. The committee previously had rejected an amendment by Senator Alva B. Adams (Democrat, Colo.) to limit the increase of \$75,000,000.

Finland was not mentioned in the revised legislation and Senator Brown said that additional loans to the Finns would be made at the discretion of Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, if the capitalization increase was approved by Congress.

The Banking Committee approved the Brown bill by a vote of 17 to 2. The measure now goes to the Foreign Relations Committee after which it may be acted upon by the Senate.

The practical effect of the \$30,000,000 limit on credits to any one country, legislative experts said, would be to limit extension of future credits to Finland to a total of \$20,000,000 since the Export-Import Bank already has set up a \$10,000,000 credit for that nation.

Later Mr. Jones issued this statement:

"I stated to the Committee that if this bill passes and in effect is in lieu of a bill providing for a loan to Finland that I would regard it as leaving the matter of any further loan to Finland up to the administration of the lending agencies and I would not consider it a direction to make a loan to Finland."

Senator Brown (Democrat, Mich.) author of a measure to grant a \$60,000,000 unrestricted loan to Finland, indicated on Jan. 19 that a modified plan for a loan to Finland was being worked out by the RFC, and he was also understood to have discussed the situation further with President Roosevelt on Jan. 19.

A message from President Roosevelt urging Congress to study the Finnish loan question was given in our issue of Jan. 20, page 360.

American Red Cross War Relief Goes to Nine European Nations

Nine European countries are receiving aid from the American Red Cross in caring for hundreds of thousands of war refugees, it was announced Jan. 20 at Red Cross National Headquarters in Washington. In a sense these far-flung relief activities may be considered as a war of themselves, a war against human misery. It is indicated that recipients of Red Cross aid are Finland, German-occupied Poland, France and England, all of which are feeling the blight of war, and Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia, in which countries thousands of Polish soldiers and civilians sought refuge and are now living, frequently under distressing circumstances. Working with the American Red Cross are the sister societies of all the countries affected as well as those of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other nations. As of Jan. 1, American Red Cross expenditures or commitments, aggregated \$859,000.

House Sustains President Roosevelt's Veto of Bill to Repay Ohio for Money Withheld by Social Security Board

The House of Representatives on Jan. 24 refused to override President Roosevelt's veto of a bill to reimburse Ohio for \$1,338,000 withheld in Oct. 1938 by the Social Security Board which is empowered "to withhold the certification of any amount due to any State in the event that the Board finds . . . that such State has failed substantially to comply with any provision required by law to be included in the plan." In his veto message the President indicated that as a result of testimony at a hearing in 1938 "the Social Security Board made detailed findings showing that there had been in the operation of the Ohio State plan for old-age assistance a lack of efficient administration," and said the President "if I were to sign this bill the precedent of it could be extended to other forms of Federal aid—aid for highways, aid for widows and aid for dependent or crippled children. It would mean that States no longer would be compelled to maintain the standards set up by the Congress, but could violate these standards with impunity and still get their money."

The House upheld the President's Veto by a vote of 171 yeas to 152 nays,—lacking the two-thirds necessary to pass it over the veto. The following with regard thereto is from United Press advices from Washington Jan. 24.

The Ohio delegation, both Democrats and Republicans, condemned the veto and pleaded for a reversal.

The veto was defended by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (Dem., Va.), head of the House economy bloc, who warned that if it were overridden it would set a precedent "and then God help the Treasury of the United States."

The vote came after Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (Dem., Tex.) of the Judiciary Committee sought to kill the measure by referring it back to his Committee. Republicans intervened and forced a vote on his motion

which lost. The roll call to override followed. When it lost the bill was sent to Sumners' Committee.

The money called for in the bill was the amount the Government normally would have contributed to Ohio's old age pension payments for October, 1938. The Board withheld it after a bitter row with the then Gov. Martin L. Davey.

The Ohio relief crisis was referred to in these columns Dec. 16, page 3806, and Dec. 23, page 3958. President Roosevelt's veto message follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, a bill (H. R. 5118) entitled "An act for the relief of the State of Ohio."

In October 1938 the Social Security Board withheld from the State of Ohio the payments that would have otherwise been made to the State under the old-age-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Board is empowered by law to withhold the certification of any amount due to any State in the event that the Board finds, after notice and hearing, that such State has failed substantially to comply with any provision required by law to be included in the plan.

Investigations made by the Board prior to September 1938 indicated the existence of certain important defects in the administration of the old-age-assistance plan in the State of Ohio. A hearing on this subject was thereupon called by the Board and held on September 6, 1938. The proper State authorities received notice of the hearing, but failed to attend. As a result of testimony introduced in that proceeding, the Social Security Board made detailed findings showing that there had been in the operation of the Ohio State plan for old-age assistance a lack of efficient administration, wholesale violation of the State civil-service laws and rules, delays in the handling of applications for assistance, blanket increases in some awards while at the same time aid was denied to other needy applicants, discrimination in the handling of complaints, a faulty accounting system, and non-compliance with reporting provisions and with the requirement of fair hearings to aggrieved applicants.

In accordance with these findings the payment due to the State for October 1938 was withheld. The State then made October payments out of its own treasury to individual beneficiaries listed by the State authorities. The purpose of the bill under consideration is to reimburse the State for the amount of money thus withheld by the Federal Government.

The Social Security Act constitutes legislation of major importance. It has far-reaching permanent consequences in the interest of the welfare of the aged and the needy. Most of the phases of the Social Security Act involve cooperation between the Federal Government and the States. Efficiency of administration must, therefore, be present both in the Federal and the State agencies. The Congress, in order to secure adherence to proper standards on the part of the State governments, has clothed the Social Security Board with the definite duty of causing a withholding of payments from the States, in the event that they fail to comply.

It is not seriously questioned that the action of the Social Security Board in withholding payment in the present instance was well founded. The enactment of this legislation would in effect render nugatory in this instance the salutary provisions of the Social Security Act which accords the Federal Government the sole means of assuring an effective administration and disposition of funds granted by it to the States under the Social Security Act.

I am withholding my approval of the bill under consideration because of my belief that an expeditious, effective and nonpolitical administration of the provisions of the Social Security Act is indispensable to the conduct of operations thereunder, and that approval of the measure would be inconsistent with this objective and create a precedent that would seriously endanger the success of the entire Social Security program.

If this bill were to become law it would at least make it possible for a State agency to violate civil-service laws, to give blanket increases to some and deny aid to other needy applicants, to discriminate in the handling of complaints and to maintain a faulty accounting system, all with the belief that if the Social Security Board were to withhold Federal funds because of this, the State agency could later go to the Congress of the United States and receive a special appropriation in proportion to the amounts the State had put out.

The State authorities would have this bill as a precedent. It is needless for me to say that if I were to sign this bill the precedent of it could be extended to other forms of Federal aid—aid for highways, aid for widows, and aid for dependent or crippled children. It would mean that States no longer would be compelled to maintain the standards set up by the Congress, but would violate these standards with impunity and still get their money.

I do not think that the provision by which the Social Security Board would "ascertain the total of the sums disbursed by the State of Ohio . . . with respect to each aged needy individual eligible" is in any way a practical method of determining at this late date the individual merits of each particular case. Undoubtedly many of the individual payments were proper, but, on the other hand, a very large number were undoubtedly improper or discriminatory—and a still further number of needy persons who ought to have received compensation received none at all. To reopen thousands of individual cases a year and a half later, and to investigate each one separately, would be tremendously expensive.

It seems to me that the disapproval of this bill will serve notice on every State in the Union that all kinds of Federal aid must be conditioned on full compliance with the Federal law and wholly without discrimination or inefficiency.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, January 24, 1940.

House Votes to Extend Dies Inquiry Another Year—Appropriates \$75,000 to Investigate Un-American Activities

By a vote of 344 to 21 the House on Jan. 23 voted to continue its investigation of un-American activities for another year. The resolution reestablishing the House committee of which Representative Martin Dies, Democrat of Texas, is Chairman, was unanimously approved by the House Rules Committee the previous day (Jan. 22).

In another resolution the House on Jan. 24 voted \$75,000 for the new inquiry. The measure was passed by unanimous consent.

Regarding the passage of the measure continuing the probe, Washington advices of Jan. 23 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

In the absence of Chairman Dies, who is ill at his home in Orange, Texas, Representative Joe Starnes, Democrat of Alabama, acted as spokesman for the committee. The other five members of the group, who will continue the inquiry unless they resign or are replaced by the Speaker, voted for the resolution.

Representative Casey told the House he had investigated further the charges in the committee's report that the C. I. O. union was led by Communists and found them to be untrue. "I apologize to the House for signing that report," he said.

Mr. Voorhis read a list of restrictions which he had proposed for future guidance of the committee, but which its membership had turned down. Representative John J. Dempsey, Democrat of New Mexico, another member of the committee, urged approval of the resolution.

The Dies committee's report to Congress was mentioned in our issue of Jan. 13, page 213.

House Passes Treasury-Post Office Supply Bill of \$1,032,154,612—Cut \$11,491,900 Below Budget Estimates

The House on Jan. 25 passed and sent to the Senate the \$1,032,154,612 Treasury-Post Office Department supply bill without changing it in any way from the form in which its Appropriations Committee reported the bill on Jan. 23, when \$11,491,900 was cut from budget estimates. The bill provided \$218,691,530 for the Treasury and \$813,463,082 for the Postoffice for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Washington Associated Press advices of Jan. 23 had the following to say concerning the cuts made by the House Appropriations Committee:

Its total was \$740,422,915 below the sum the two departments had sought. Representative Ludlow (Dem.), Ind., in charge of it on the floor explained that much of the reduction was due to transfer of the social security old age reserve account, the Public Health Service and the procurement division's public buildings branch under the Administration's reorganization program.

Among the principal reductions were \$3,594,720 slashed from the fund the Coast Guard requested for its neutrality patrol and \$2,500,000 lopped from a \$15,000,000 item for the purchase of strategic minerals.

The measure carried \$218,691,530 for the Treasury and \$813,463,082 for the Post Office Department. Some minor increases were approved, but the estimates of almost every bureau came in for paring as to funds sought for administrative promotions or additional personnel.

Senate Votes \$251,822,588 Emergency Defense Measure—\$20,176,935 Below Budget Estimates

The Senate on Jan. 25 approved a \$251,822,588 emergency defense deficiency appropriation bill. This was \$12,788,664 below the House measure passed Jan. 12 (noted in these columns Jan. 13, page 209) and \$20,176,935 under the Budget Bureau's estimate.

The bill, which makes supplemental appropriations for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Federal Bureau of Investigation, was approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee on Jan. 20 and the Senate approved all the reductions made by the committee. Regarding the Senate committee's action the following is taken from Washington advices of Jan. 20 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

The major reduction in the deficiency bill made by the Senate committee today, amounting to \$7,875,000 in the Navy's estimates, included \$6,075,000 for the purchase of 81 scout bombing planes and \$1,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 proposed for reconditioning 36 inactive destroyers, four oilers and one mine sweeper for the neutrality patrol.

The reduction in the Army's requests amounted to \$4,700,000, including \$3,000,000 in the total of \$18,000,000 tagged for the elaborate field maneuvers to be held this spring.

House Votes \$58,502,600 Urgent Deficiency Bill for Naval Armor and Tax Refunds

The House on Jan. 25 passed and sent to the Senate a \$58,502,600 "urgent" deficiency bill. This measure, which was \$1,822,400 below the President's budget request, provides \$29,300,000 for tax refunds by the Treasury, \$29,000,000 for the Navy Department for use in replacements of vessels and for armor and armament, and \$202,600 for expenses of the House of Representatives. The measure, as passed, was approved by the House Appropriations Committee on Jan. 23.

U. S. Supreme Court Dismisses Appeal by New York City in Case Involving Validity of Sales Tax as Applied to Oil Sold for Foreign Commerce—Narrows Definition of Obsolescence in Determining Income Tax Deductions—Former Judge Manton Asks Court for Review of Conviction

The U. S. Supreme Court, among a number of decisions handed down Jan. 15, dismissed an appeal of the City of New York seeking reversal of a decision of the State Supreme Court invalidating its 2% sales tax as applied to oil sold in the city for use in foreign commerce. The case dismissed was an action against the Gulf Oil Corp. Arguments in the case were referred to in these columns of Jan. 13, page 210. Washington advices of Jan. 15 to the New York "Times" outlined the case as follows:

The case was one of five in which Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Comptroller, appealed from State court decisions, some of which held that the tax is an unconstitutional burden on inter-State and foreign commerce when applied to out-of-State goods sold in New York City. The other four cases are still pending.

In announcing dismissal of the appeal "for want of jurisdiction," Chief Justice Hughes said that "in the absence of an explicit statement by the Court of Appeals that it annulled the assessment of the tax solely because of violation of the Federal Constitution, we are unable to find that the decision of the highest court of the State did not rest upon an adequate non-Federal ground."

The Supreme Court also ruled on Jan. 15 that if a company is allowed to deduct in its Federal income tax return for "obsolescence" of its plant there must, in general, be

"functional depreciation." "More than non-use or disuse is necessary to establish it," Justice Douglas said in the unanimous opinion. In reporting the ruling a Washington Associated Press dispatch of Jan. 15 added:

The Court denied a claim by the Real Estate-Land Title & Trust Co. of Philadelphia for a \$153,125 income tax refund for 1928. The company said a title insurance plant had become obsolete and was abandoned.

"The record," Justice Douglas said, shows little more than the desire of a manager to eliminate one plant which was needless duplication of another but which functionally was adequate."

Justices Roberts and Reed did not participate in the decision.

The Supreme Court on Jan. 15 also heard Martin T. Manton, former senior justice of the Federal Circuit Court at New York, urge the court to review his conviction of selling judicial favors.

The conviction of former Judge Manton was upheld by the Circuit Court; this was noted in our issue of Dec. 16, page 3800.

Court Upholds Employer's Right to Determine Number of His Employees in Ruling Setting Aside NLRB Against Steel Company

The National Labor Relations Board does not have the right to tell an employer how many employees he must hire, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, ruled in a two to one decision Jan. 22, in a case involving an order of the Board against the Union Drawn Steel Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., a subsidiary of Republic Steel Corp. The Board had ordered the reinstatement of a dismissed employee over the company's contention that the plant staff had been reduced generally because of economic conditions and that the tasks had been absorbed by others; the union had claimed that the dismissal was based on the union activities of the workers.

In the same case the Court unanimously upheld the Board's order that the company withdraw recognition of two plant unions.

Concerning the decision, Philadelphia advices to the Associated Press said in part:

The court declared:

"The right of the employer, for general economic reasons, to make use of a small staff to operate his business, to decrease his production, or to go out of business . . . must be deemed to be one of the employer's weapons in the general economic struggle."

The case developed from a 1937 strike called by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress for Industrial Organization.

Judges Albert B. Maris and Francis Biddle, former Chairman of the NLRB and now United States Solicitor General, took the position that an employer could not be compelled to reinstate a striker if there was no work for him to do and if no other had replaced him. Judge John Biggs Jr. dissented.

The majority opinion held:

"That to enforce the order requiring his reinstatement in the absence of a finding that there is work for him to do . . . is in effect to permit the Board to dictate to Unifon (the company) the number of men it shall employ, . . . a power which the National Labor Relations Act has not conferred upon the Board."

Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco Upholds NLRB Ruling that Agricultural Packing House Workers Are Not Farm Laborers and Are Subject to Wagner Act

In a decision sustaining a National Labor Relations Board ruling, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco on Jan. 12 held that agricultural packing house workers come under provisions of the Wagner Act; this was reported in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Jan. 13, which further said:

In sustaining a Board order for reinstatement of a group of Southern California workers, Judge Stephens, writing the Court's decision, said:

When the product of the soil leaves the farmer as such and enters a factory for processing and marketing it has entered upon the status of industry.

The decision was in the case of the North Whittier Heights Citrus Association, charged by the Board with violation of the Wagner Act.

The Association contended before the Court that its employees were agricultural workers and consequently not subject to provisions of the Act. In his decision, Judge Stephens declared that representatives of the management had opposed union organization activities and had threatened to "clean house."

During the controversy the plant was closed, he recited, and was later reopened with 34 nonunion employees.

His decision ordered that 27 employees be reinstated and that the Association cease and desist from interfering with the union.

"The production and marketing of citrus fruits in California," he wrote, "have undergone changes, as have various other activities, in their transition from 'one man' affairs to 'big business.'"

"The growers themselves have separated from the farm the work now done in the packing house and have assigned it to an incorporated organization brought into existence by the growers for such particular purpose."

ICC Refuses to Set Aside Freight Cuts

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 19 refused to set aside proposed reductions in less-than-carload rates by a group of Eastern railroads.

The railroads sponsoring the reduced rates said they hoped to win back less-than-carload business which in recent year has been diverted to freight forwarders.

These railroads include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Central of New Jersey, Reading, and Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Monon, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, Long Island, and Western Maryland.

The New York Central joined another group of Eastern railroads objecting to the reductions.

These railroads asked the Commission to suspend the reduced schedules. At the same time, however, they filed tariffs of their own in line with the reductions proposed by the other railroads. This was done, officials explained, so that the protesting railroads would be in a position to compete for business on an equal footing should the Commission refuse to suspend the schedules.

While refusing to suspend the reduced less-than-carload rates, the Commission ordered an investigation into the reasonableness of the rates. The rates will continue in effect during the inquiry.

Railroads which joined the New York Central in opposing less-than-carload reductions included the Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Pere Marquette, Wabash and various affiliated railroads.

Negotiations for St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway Treaty—Canadian and United States Engineers Hold Project Sound—Washington Conference Ends—President Roosevelt Says Plan Will Benefit Many Cities and States

Negotiations for a new treaty to develop the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes basin as a navigation and hydro-electric power project have reached "substantial agreement," it was announced in Washington Jan. 24 following the conclusion of three days of discussion between the United States and Canadian delegations. In a joint statement the delegations said that it was now necessary "to report to their respective governments on various matters of policy" and that the negotiations will continue through diplomatic channels. The text of the joint declaration of the delegates follows:

During the discussions the whole field was covered and definite progress was made. The discussions have now reached the point where it is necessary for the two delegations to report to their respective governments on various matters of policy requiring their consideration and decision.

The engineering advisers of the two governments have reached substantial agreements on the feasibility and desirability of a project in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River which would involve a main dam in the vicinity of Barnhart Island, with a power house in each country, and a control dam upstream. This project is based upon a plan which was discussed in some detail in the 1926 report of the joint board of engineers. The engineers of the two countries are in agreement that such a project is sound from an engineering standpoint, cheaper in cost than the project on which the 1932 treaty was based, and affords full protection for all the interests in the various sections of the St. Lawrence River.

The negotiations will continue through diplomatic channels.

In a formal statement on Jan. 21, Secretary of State Hull extended an official welcome to the Canadian delegation which arrived in Washington Jan. 21. The delegation was headed by Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and included J. E. Read, legal adviser of the Department of External Relations; Guy A. Lindsay of that same department; T. H. Hogg, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, and Oliver Lefebvre and M. C. Hendry, technical experts. Mr. Hull's statement follows:

We are glad to welcome Dr. Skelton, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, and his colleagues, who have come to Washington for the purpose of continuing negotiations for a new treaty providing for the development of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes Basin.

Both Canada and the United States have been interested in this development for many years. The treaty which was negotiated covering this subject in 1932 met with certain objections; and as a result, both the Canadian Government and ourselves decided to reopen the negotiations on a new basis, looking towards the conclusion of a new treaty dealing with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin as a whole.

In a world in which so much of international relations arise out of unhappiness, it is gratifying to be able to take up a project which is constructive, and whose object is to improve the economic well-being of the peoples of both countries.

The United States group was headed by Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who conferred in Ottawa on Jan. 7, 8 and 9 with Canadian officials. Mr. Berle was assisted by Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Gerald V. Cruise, Engineer of the New York State Powers Authority; John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief of the European Division of the State Department; Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Robbins of the Army Engineers, and Roger B. McWhorter, Chief Engineer of the Federal Power Commission.

At his press conference on Jan. 23, President Roosevelt declared that the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway treaty would benefit many cities and States. Regarding his remarks the following is taken from a Washington dispatch Jan. 23 to the Baltimore "Sun":

The question was brought up at his press conference in connection with Buffalo's concern over the project. Residents of Buffalo were represented as being afraid the development would reduce that city's shipping.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted, however, that if the project is completed the people of Buffalo would realize they were helped and not hurt. It would benefit that city and north Atlantic ports and even Portland, Maine, he contended.

Existing transportation facilities are not damaged when new facilities are provided, the President said, adding this has been shown repeatedly by history. He expressed confidence that this would be true in the case of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Mr. Roosevelt did not explore this point any further. It was recalled that business interests in most of the Atlantic ports, including Baltimore,

have expressed the belief that the development of a deep waterway to connect the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes would divert, to that waterway, a large volume of commerce now going through Atlantic ports.

Hearing on Coffee Quarantine Scheduled for Puerto Rico

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has called a public hearing to consider the desirability of establishing a quarantine to prohibit or restrict entry into Puerto Rico of coffee which might carry pests into the island. This hearing will be held by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on Feb. 14, in the Templo del Maestro, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau, who will preside at the hearing, said on Jan. 17:

The long-established coffee industry of Puerto Rico fortunately has remained free from certain destructive insect pests, which have interfered seriously with the success of coffee growing in many other parts of the world. To insure the continuation of this freedom from insect attack, the U. S. Department of Agriculture proposes to consider the desirability of establishing a quarantine prohibiting or restricting entry into Puerto Rico of unroasted coffee beans, as well as fruits, plants, and leaves of coffee that might bring in these pests.

A quarantine, if decided upon, probably would exclude commercial importations of unroasted coffee beans, as well as coffee fruits, plants and leaves, the Agriculture Department stated. The Department added that it would, however, provide for entry, under safe regulatory procedure, of the usual coffee samples weighing a pound or less, and also for the safe handling of shipments entering at San Juan for immediate transshipment to foreign destinations or to the United States mainland.

TVA Reports Net Income of \$1,479,000 from Power Operations in Fiscal Year Ended Last June 30 Shows Profit for Six Years of Existence—Annual Report Discusses Construction Progress and Electricity Sales

The Tennessee Valley Authority, in its annual report for 1939, presented to Congress Dec. 31, showed that electric power operations in the fiscal year ended last June 30, prior to the acquisition of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. system, resulted in a net income of \$1,479,000, which more than offset the net expenses of the power program during the previous five years, and left a net income of \$894,000 for the six years of TVA operations. The report also revealed that purchase of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. system brought the number of consumers of TVA power to 340,000, and its revenue to \$1,250,000 monthly. Extracts from the official summary of the report are given below:

The Authority reported that it had completed the construction of Guntersville Dam during the year, making five TVA dams in active operation. Chickamauga and Hiwassee Dams are scheduled for completion in 1940, the latter almost a year ahead of schedule. Construction of Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville was well under way, and work was commenced on Watts Bar Dam.

Guntersville Dam extended the navigation channel on the Tennessee to 250 miles, and commercial tonnages moving on the river showed "a slow but steady increase," the Authority said.

Highly concentrated phosphatic fertilizer manufactured by TVA at Muscle Shoals, Ala., was being tested under agricultural auspices in 43 of the 48 States, the report revealed. The fertilizer was being tested and demonstrated under actual farming conditions in 20 States, on 25,700 farms comprising 4,200,000 acres. Included in this list are widely different soil and climatic conditions such as those of New York State, Texas and Iowa.

Guntersville Dam, the fourth major construction project of the Authority, was completed in January, 1939. Other complete dams in the system are Norris, on the Clinch River; Wheeler, and Pickwick Landing, all built by the Authority, and Wilson, taken over from the United States War Department in 1933.

Rapid progress on Chickamauga and Hiwassee Dams and commencement of Watts Bar Dam, 530 miles upstream from Paducah, Ky., marked construction activities of the Authority during the year. TVA reported also that "active construction on Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville was well under way at the end of the fiscal year."

The report revealed that "work is progressing so well on the Hiwassee project that it is now expected that the plant will be in operation in August, 1940, rather than June, 1941, as originally scheduled." This dam, on the Hiwassee River in North Carolina, is the second large tributary storage dam to be built by the Authority, the first being Norris, completed in 1936.

The Chickamauga project was more than three-quarters completed and the first electric generating unit was being installed at the end of the fiscal year. This project will be placed in operation during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1940, the Authority reported.

Electricity Sales and Revenues

The report said that the Authority's power program during the fiscal year "rounded into an established enterprise," with power revenues more than doubled over the previous fiscal year. The report showed that power operations had not only reached a paying basis but that the "net expense" for the first five years of development had been absorbed.

The financial chapter of the report, embodying the report of the TVA Comptroller, said that:

"The power program earned a net income of \$1,948,000 after depreciation of \$1,503,000, but before deducting common expenses allocable thereto; and a net income of \$1,478,000 after deducting common expenses which included additional depreciation of \$232,000.

"This net income was sufficient to absorb the net expenses of \$584,000 (net of interest earned) carried forward from the power operations of the five previous years, leaving a net income for the six years ended June 30, 1939, of \$894,000.

"For the fiscal year 1939, the power program earned \$399,000 in excess of all expenses incurred for the navigation, flood control, and power programs—of which \$2,245,000 was depreciation."

Total revenues of the power program for the fiscal year were \$5,507,000, the Authority reported. Power sales exceeded 1,618,000,000 kwh.

(Note—Power operations of the Authority were greatly expanded after the close of the fiscal year. For the first five months of the current

fiscal year revenues from the sale of power approximated \$5,622,000 for 1,405,000,000 kwh.)

The Authority reported that after the purchase of the properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. on Aug. 16, 1939, the number of consumers using TVA power was brought to 340,000. The number at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1939, was 128,000, compared to 42,000 at the end of the 1938 fiscal year. Power was sold at wholesale during the year to 40 municipalities and 22 cooperative associations, to five large industrial consumers, and to six privately-owned utility companies, principally the Alabama Power Co. and the Arkansas Power & Light Co.

With the Tennessee Electric Power Co. purchase, the Authority had acquired a market for virtually all the power from its proposed system of 10 navigation, flood control, and power dams and acquired generating plants, the TVA report revealed.

This transaction brought to a total of 22 the purchases of privately-owned utility systems in which TVA bought transmission lines and generating stations and municipalities and cooperatives purchased the distribution systems. As a result the transition to public ownership was brought about "with due regard for prudent investment in existing electric facilities," the Authority said. The total purchase price, including a small amount for gas and water properties bought by some municipalities, approximated \$110,000,000, the TVA said. Among the larger acquisitions, in addition to the Tennessee Electric Power Co. were properties of the Memphis Power & Light Co., the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co., the West Tennessee Power & Light Co., and the Tennessee Public Service Co.

Annual Report of Interstate Commerce Commission—Discusses Transportation Problem—Contrasts Conditions with 1917—No Important New Legislative Recommendations Made

In its annual report recently submitted to Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission in discussing the "transportation problem," referred to the report of the Railroad Committee submitted to the President on Dec. 23, 1938 said that "notwithstanding the allegation, so often made, that the railroads have suffered from too much and too rigid regulations which has left them with little or no initiative in management, the committee recommended little in the way of abatement or relaxation of regulation." The ICC in its report went on to say that "the dominant thought in the report was that regulation should be extended, so that competing carriers would be subject to the same character and degree of regulations as the railroads and by the same agency." The Commission added: "indeed it is evident from the report that these representatives of the industry believed that the railroads are suffering from competition which is unfair, because of virtual subsidization by the Government and inadequate regulation, and that is the condition most in need of remedy." It is noted in the Commission's report that "it was more than two months after the report of the Railroad Committee had been made public before a bill was submitted embodying its recommendations. This bill undertook, among other things to codify and amend the entire Interstate Commerce Act." The bill which passed the Senate, followed, it is noted the codification plan, but differed materially from the bill of the Railroad Committee. It was changed as it passed the House, and, says the report of the ICC, "a conference committee was appointed for the reconciliation, if possible, of these Senate and House measures, and will report at the session beginning January." The Commission's report, dated November, was presented to Congress on Jan. 8. The Commission says:

"Remedial legislation such as it is possible" to evolve from the two pending measures which it now has under consideration "is desirable and should produce good results."

"Too much should not, however, be expected from it. The most important things it would do are these:

(1) It would bring water carriers engaged in domestic trades within the Commission's jurisdiction and subject them to much the same sort of regulation as is now provided for railroads and motor carriers; and

(2) It would create a new and temporary agency to study and report upon the relative and fitness of rail, water, and motor carriers for transportation service with a view to promoting their co-ordinated use and avoiding wasteful and destructive competition, and upon the extent to which each of the three types of carriers are in effect subsidized by the Government. These are steps which we favor. Yet they reflect the dominant idea of the Railroad Committee that the prime trouble with the railroads, apart from general business conditions, lies in the fact that they are meeting with subsidized and inadequately regulated competition.

"We venture the guess that even if this dominant thought is pursued in legislation and its subsequent administration to the full extent which the facts justify, the railroads will continue to be faced with steadily increasing participation by other types of carriers in the transportation of the country."

The Commission's report discusses the "European war and United States Transportation" and contrasts the present situation with that of 1917 to show that conditions which required such drastic action at the start of the World War are now non-existent. The report said that the railroads are confident they will be able to meet any emergency traffic demands arising from the wars in Europe.

The report, which was submitted by Chairman Joseph B. Eastman, in discussing legislative recommendations, said:

In our last annual report we discussed at some length the serious financial plight in which the railroads of the country, and indeed most of the carriers of other descriptions, then found themselves. In view of the certainty that various proposals for possible remedial legislation would be presented to the Congress, and that opportunity would be afforded for thorough consideration of the general subject in that connection, we stated that we would not then offer specific recommendations with respect to legislation of this character. In another chapter of this report, the remedial legislation which was subsequently proposed is discussed, and the position which we have taken with respect thereto is indicated.

With respect to other matters, we submitted in our last annual report seven specific recommendations for legislation, and we adhere to these recommendations. For the most part they are now receiving active con-

sideration by the Congressional committees, and we deem it unnecessary to repeat them here.

Trade Agreements Program Defended by Under Secretary of Commerce Noble and Assistant Secretary of State Brady—Testify Before House Ways and Means Committee—New England Governors See Ruin in Trade Pacts

Edward J. Noble, Under Secretary of Commerce, defended the reciprocal trade agreements program in a statement presented on Jan. 15 to the House Ways and Means Committee, which is conducting hearings on the resolution proposing to continue the program for three years from June 12. Mr. Noble, who described himself as a New England manufacturer, said that the Commerce Department is convinced that the program is "beneficial not only to our foreign trade but to the economic activity of the entire country," and it represents the "most effective method of promoting our foreign trade." Declaring that the program has justified itself in dollars and cents returns to the American people, Mr. Noble remarked that it has created perhaps the most hopeful way that has yet been devised for restoring among the peoples of this earth that interchange of goods and services on which future world peace and prosperity depend. In his testimony, he said in part:

Let me tell you upon what this conviction rests. Back in 1932 when our foreign trade had fallen to less than one-third of its peak dollar volume, the Department of Commerce was naturally very much concerned. At that time, I find, we made a careful canvass of the principal export interests of this country, agricultural as well as industrial. We tried to find out what were the real difficulties with our foreign trade, so that we could do something about them if possible.

And this is what we found. Almost unanimously traders told us that the chief barriers to the recovery of our foreign trade volume were the new restrictions of every kind in such things as excessively high tariffs, import quotas, exchange controls, which had sprung up throughout the world.

To many people it appeared a hopeless task to attempt to lower these barriers in any effective way. But something had to be done. A shrinkage of two-thirds in the value of our foreign trade was a too serious matter to our whole economy. I ask you to remember these conditions in our trade before you brought this enlightened Trade Agreements Program into existence.

That is why we supported this Act in the beginning. Something had to be done to correct intolerable conditions. The Trade Agreements Act recognized the difficulty of any attempt based upon the simultaneous action of a large number of countries. Instead, the Trade Agreements Program provided for bilateral negotiations between the United States and individual foreign countries, in which we got something for our cuts.

This approach to the problem has, in practice, proved effective and has promoted, despite grave obstacles, a real measure of relief from trade restrictions for American exports. The general experience under the agreements with a total of 20 countries testifies to the practical results which have been achieved in a field where many sincere students of the subject considered progress to be impossible. The latest figures of the Department of Commerce show that compared with the average of 1934-35 our trade during the past two years with these 20 countries has increased 60%, whereas our trade with non-agreement countries has increased only 30%.

While I do not contend that the increase in our exports to agreement countries is due entirely to this program, certainly it is significant that, over a period of years, exports to these countries have invariably made a much more favorable showing than exports to other countries.

The number of specific concessions for American exports which have been obtained by means of Trade Agreements is impressive, but by no means gives the entire picture. From the business man's point of view the equality of opportunity brought about by the most-favored-nation promise, which we have insisted that each trade agreement country give us, is perhaps of most significance. With this as part of our agreements the exporter can be confident that no preferences will be granted to his competitors in a third country. Except for emergency war measures he can therefore count upon a continuance of substantially equal treatment in markets of those countries with whom 60% of our total trade is conducted.

This aspect of the program is perhaps of particular significance at the present time when economic dislocations caused by the war are apt to effect all countries, either belligerent or neutral. Although the benefit of certain trade agreement concessions that have been obtained may not continue to be as great as expected at the time the agreement was concluded, because of measures adopted for the protection of their vital interests by countries which have been forced to adjust their economies to war-time conditions, the general policy of liberalized trade and the guarantees against discrimination which are embodied in each agreement constitute a potent restraining influence against arbitrary action.

On Jan. 17 Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, appeared before the Committee to urge Congress to extend the executive power to negotiate the treaties and warned that inserting a provision requiring Senate ratification of agreements before they could become operative would be tantamount to repeal of the Act. A Washington dispatch of Jan. 17 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

Mr. Grady insisted before the committee that the agreements aided the economic status of American labor and American farmers, two groups in whose names the program has been criticized. Of labor he said:

"It is certain that the No. 1 problem of the United States today is to expand productive employment for the American people. In the solution of this problem the trade agreements program is providing an essential contribution by promoting healthy expansion of foreign markets and consequently of domestic employment."

In claiming benefits to agriculture under the program the Assistant Secretary said that it has increased the export market of the farmer and has not lost him his domestic supremacy. For all practical purposes, he stated, the American farmer has the American market.

Mr. Grady also testified in defense of the program on Jan. 18 and 19 in response to questions put to him by Republican members of the committee.

Regarding his testimony on Jan. 18 Washington Associated Press advices said:

Mr. Grady told the committee earlier that the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull personally take a hand in the negotiation of trade treaties, and said President Roosevelt often was consulted about difficulties that cropped up.

Representative Gearhart asserted that England's prosperity had increased over 1929, while the United States "stands at the bottom of the list after five years of the trade agreements program."

Asked by Representative Gearhart whether the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act had brought about the world-wide depression of a decade ago, Mr. Grady asserted that he believed it contributed to the depression and "was responsible for accentuating it."

On Jan. 23 spokesmen for the six Republican Governors of the New England States and the Independent Petroleum Association of America testified before the committee in protest against the delegation by Congress to the Executive Branch of the Government of its power to revise the tariff structure. Washington advices of Jan. 23 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire declared that the Governors' Conference of New England, for which he was speaking, was unanimously opposed to the delegation of power involved in the Act.

While leaving to Samuel Crowther authority on tariffs, presentation of the Governors' case in more detail, Governor Murphy said that the conference was unanimous in its opinion that the "trade agreements program, as it has developed, many imperil the very economic existence of our six States."

Earlier the committee was urged by Wirt Franklin, head of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, to reclaim for Congress its right to revise excise taxes on oil imports on the theory that Congress never intended to delegate its authority over excise taxes to the State Department.

Opposition to extension of the Act in its present form was voiced by the Traffic Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers on Jan. 10 and also by the American Mining Congress at its recent annual meeting in New York whereas the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce has given support to continue the trade pact program.

The testimony of Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in defense of the program was reported in our issues of Jan. 13, page 212 and Jan. 20, page 363, respectively.

Emil Schram Hopes for Railroad Rehabilitation by Relief from Excessive Fixed Charges—RFC Chairman Addresses Transportation Club of St. Paul—Says Capital Must be Invited Not Conscripted

The loss of railway credit is a major handicap to national prosperity, and rehabilitation of the earning power of the railroads through relief from excessive fixed charges "will go far in re-establishing the outward flow of earnings and the inward flow of capital which is essential to the restoration of credit and the revitalization of business," Emil Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the Transportation Club of St. Paul, Minn., on Jan. 22. Mr. Schram praised efforts being made by various railroads to conclude voluntary adjustments with bondholders, without recourse to judicial proceedings. He mentioned as example of this type of refinancing the Baltimore & Ohio plan and the Boston and Maine plan. The successful completion of these plans, he continued, "should point the way for other roads similarly situated to work out their problems."

Mr. Schram said in part:

Due partly to seasonal increases in traffic, partly to the continued improvement in our internal economic affairs, and partly to the stimulation of business resulting from the war in Europe, the railroads since midsummer of last year have received an exceedingly rapid advance in freight traffic handled. Never has this country witnessed a finer transportation performance than in these recent months when with so little warning the roads have been called upon to throw their machinery into high gear. This was done without delay or hindrance. It is a safe assertion, however, that the present facilities of American railroads are being utilized now as effectively as is possible within the limitations of the intensive competitive situation which prevails through the industry. Still there is a vast opportunity and a great need for continued improvement of the quality of railroad service, for the reduction of its cost, and for a greater stability in the return on capital investment. This objective can be obtained not alone by advance planning and supervision within the potentialities of existing facilities but by the investment of new capital for modernization. In short, although the future development of American railroads will take the physical form of new and improved facilities, basically the problem is not only one of technical advance but one of financial revitalization. Technical progress is absolutely impossible if capital cannot be attracted to make it effective.

As I have said on another occasion, capital is timid. It must be invited, not conscripted. Capital is not immortal; hence, it has a keen sense of self-preservation. When obtained, it must be treated fairly. As has often been said, credit is the life-blood of capital—and one of the most important factors in the reestablishment of railroad credit is the reduction of fixed charges. Hence, the activities of RFC for a number of years have been directly concerned with this aspect of the railroad situation. Many railroads today need relief from over-burdening capital structures. In the past they have borrowed money with too little thought of repayment. Now, with the day of reckoning already at hand, the time is propitious for a sloughing off of exorbitant fixed charges and a general simplification of capital structure.

The most delicate operation in the surgery of railroad reorganization is the cutting of fixed charges. It is elementary that a successful arrangement is impossible unless fixed charges are reduced to comport with prospective earnings. Many reorganizations on an unsound financial basis have left the railroads unfit later to finance their needs without incurring burdensome debts that necessitate successive readjustment. In some cases, even though the plan provided what appeared to be a balanced capital structure at the outset, it later became impaired by reason of financial emergencies. In such cases, the plan merely deferred for the hopeful future a task which should properly have been accomplished while the road was in the hands of the court. It is essential to bear in mind at all times the fundamental object of railroad reorganization: namely, the rehabilitation of the road as a going concern in order that it may efficiently and continuously fulfill its function in the transportation economy.

New York Stock Exchange Ruling for Audits of Member Firms Praised by Andrew Stewart of Haskins & Sells—Accountant Terms Regulation Distinct Advantage in Acquiring Public Confidence

The new ruling for the audit of member firms, promulgated by the New York Stock Exchange on Jan. 19, possesses potential benefits to be derived over a period of years in the enhancement of public confidence which "justify its whole-hearted acceptance by the financial community," Andrew Stewart, a partner of Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, said in an analysis of the ruling made public this week. Mr. Stewart stated that the Exchange through the enunciation of its ruling "requiring member firms doing business with the public to have surprise examinations made by independent public accountants at least once a year, coupled with a previous ruling that the audited financial statement made as a result of such surprise examination must be made available to all customers, has taken a forward step in the dissemination of authentic information which is far ahead of the position of banks and of those railroads which do not publish audited statements."

Mr. Stewart went on to say:

As a result, every customer of a member firm now has the means of ascertaining the financial standing of any firm with whom he may have dealings and has the advantage of knowing that the certified statement which he may procure is the result, not of an examination of which notice had been given, but of one made independently and on a surprise basis. The result of these rulings by the Exchange cannot fail to strengthen public confidence.

The background for the new ruling regarding audits will be found in the report of the Public Examining Board on Customer Protection, dated Aug. 31, 1939, in which, inter alia, the Committee recommended that the annual audit of member firms by public accountants be conducted on a surprise basis, without previous notice to the member firms. It was further recommended that the independent accountants, while selected by the member firms, should receive their original audit instructions from the Exchange officials and be directed to report their findings and conclusions to the Exchange as well as to the firm itself. The adoption of the ruling discussed herein for the purpose of giving effect to one of the recommendations of the Public Examining Board will undoubtedly be received by the public and by member firms generally as a forward step. So far as the profession of accountancy is concerned, it gives further recognition to the important part played by accountancy in business and financial affairs and gives an added degree of independence to clientele relationships, in that the independent accountants are precluded from giving any prior notice to their member firm clients of the date as of which examinations are to be made.

Benefits of Surprise Examinations

For an understanding of the advantages of surprise examinations it is necessary to review the procedures heretofore followed in carrying out examinations of the affairs of member firms. Each month the Exchange, acting through its Committee on Member Firms, has selected a certain number of firms who were requested to have an examination made and a questionnaire answered as of the closing day of such month. The requests for the examination and questionnaire were delivered to the member firms, usually about the 20th day of the month or approximately 10 days in advance of the date as of which the examination was to be made. Not only the partners of the member firms, but often the employees as well, had advance notice of the date of the prospective examination. The Public Examining Board apparently felt that the 10 days' notice of the examination might make it possible to "window dress" or to cover up situations that might otherwise be disclosed.

The first step in a surprise examination is to assume audit control of all securities and cash, and to maintain such control as long as is necessary. Thus, no securities received after audit control is established would be permitted to be included in the position as of the date of the examination except those received in the ordinary course of business. If a shortage in securities existed through improper withdrawal, any attempt to conceal it through delivery of securities to the firm after the examination was commenced should be immediately brought to light.

From the point of view of the member firm itself, the making of examinations on a surprise basis should enable the individual partners to make a better estimate of how carefully their employees carry out their duties and should afford them a better assurance as to fidelity of employees and their general functioning.

It should not, however, be assumed that surprise examinations are a panacea for the disclosure of all types of fiduciary lapses or for the prevention of failures. For instances, the misappropriations of a partner of a member firm who may act in a fiduciary capacity for an outside interest and who misappropriates cash or securities belonging to such outside enterprise, the cash and securities in such case not being in the custody of his firm and therefore not recorded on its records, would not necessarily be detected through a surprise examination, or in fact, through any type of examination of his firm's affairs.

Summary of Ruling

The ruling announced by the Committee on Member Firms under date of Jan. 19, 1940, is made effective Feb. 1, 1940 and it applies to every member firm doing any business with others than members and member firms. Such firms are required to have an annual audit of their affairs conducted by independent public accountants at a date to be selected by such accountants without prior notice to the member firms. Each such member firm is requested to select independent public accountants and to notify the Committee on Member Firms of their selection not later than April 1, 1940. Upon selection of the accountants, each member firm must obtain from them an agreement in writing which must be submitted to the Committee on Member Firms. This agreement, which is in the form of a letter addressed by the accountants to the member firms, confirms that the accountants have been selected to make an audit during the calendar year in accordance with the audit regulations of the Committee on Member Firms and to prepare an answer to its financial questionnaire based upon such audit.

Disadvantages

Under the previous practice, there were certain practical advantages which, because of their elimination under the new ruling, may be considered as disadvantages of the new procedure. None is, however, of such great importance as not to be over-balanced by the advantages described above.

New Board of Governors of National Association of Securities Dealers Holds First Meeting—Speakers Stress Value of Cooperation with Government—See Example an Aid to All Business—Chairman Frank of SEC Congratulates Association—F. A. Bonner Elected Chairman

The first meeting of the new Board of Governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., since that organization became a quasi-public body through registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the recent amendment to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, was held in Washington on Jan. 22 and 23. The meeting launched an attempt at solving many of the problems of the over-the-counter business through cooperation with the Government. In a statement opening the meeting, B. Howell Griswold Jr. (of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore), Chairman of the Association, warned that it must proceed with caution and deliberation in the formulation of its policies and rules in order to keep them just and equitable and to assure that they will not work hardship on any one group. From an abstract of this address, furnished by the Association, we quote:

Mr. Griswold pointed out that extreme caution was necessary in laying out policies and formulating rules due to the novelty of the present undertaking of the N. A. S. D., which represents a "thus far successful venture into cooperation between business and Government."

Another reason Mr. Griswold advanced for studying any proposed rules and regulations carefully and proceeding with caution was the fact that the N. A. S. D. was truly a national body with its members scattered "all over the United States." He said it was wholly unlike any association the members of which are gathered together in one building, or in one city, or in one State.

"It is going to be necessary," he declared, "for you to be patient and careful in formulating and making effective general rules which become applicable alike to all. If my experience is worth anything, you will find that our members, once they understand a rule and are given a chance to integrate it with their local customs, will cooperate in its enforcement heartily and sincerely."

"Your rules of fair practice will attain their greatest success," he continued, "through a process of education of your members as to what your rules of fair practice are and the necessity for effectuating them."

The Chairman urged that cooperation between the Association and Government continue, and stated that the SEC had "already informally expressed their desire for a continuation of the conference idea."

Mr. Griswold said that the governing committee was supposed in its plans and purposes by 2,700 members of the new Association "representing houses large and small, originators, underwriters, dealers and traders in securities of many different classifications, all with the common purpose of facing the future with courage and with a determination to do their part in the restoration of a capital issue market, so essential to the economic well-being of this nation."

Mr. Griswold said the history of the search for self-regulation in the investment banking and securities field could be divided into four stages. The first stage was the enactment of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, he said; the second, the creation of the Code Committee under the NRA; the third, the "conference" stage, during which the Investment Bankers Conference was born.

"Not merely the sense of fairness of the investment profession of this country, but its common sense was evidenced by the fact that for a long period 1500 members voluntarily supported the conference plan after the NRA was invalidated," he stated. "That the conference plan demonstrated its efficiency was due in no small measure to the spirit of cooperation of the SEC."

At a dinner given by members of the Boards of Governors Jan. 22, Senator Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut said that the creation of the Association constituted pioneering in the field of cooperation between business and Government which "may well have widened a new vista of hope for all business."

The Senator said that the pioneering had led to the "threshold of a new and great undertaking, one that can be of untold value to the public, to business and to Government." He praised the men who had clung to the ideal of improving the investment banking and securities businesses and through their efforts had brought the NASD into being, and said:

"These men foresaw that changes and improvements had to come. They realized that if improvement did not come from within, the only alternative was governmental regulation and supervision. Their reward is that improvement is coming from within—that the Government is backing them up in their effort—and that in substitution of direct governmental regulation they have the opportunity to regulate themselves."

"Though this may seem an isolated case to you, it is, nevertheless, being closely watched by those who see in your experiment a possible solution to some of their troubles. Therefore, you have assumed a larger obligation than merely to make this undertaking work for yourselves. It must be made to work for the benefit of many others. It must not fail."

"By succeeding it will give rise to a new technique wherein, by the application of true democratic processes, differences can be resolved—points of view adjusted and aims achieved without resort to those other ideologies where differences are resolved through the arbitrary imposition of the will of one upon another."

Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the SEC, on Jan. 22 wrote to Mr. Griswold congratulating him and his associates for bringing the organization into being. Mr. Frank said that "little imagination is necessary to envisage the potentialities of this organization both for the benefit of the trade and for investors." The Association differs from ordinary trade associations, Mr. Frank stated, in that it has a double objective—protection of the industry as a whole and if its members from unfair practices within that industry and more important the protection and welfare of investors. Stating that first efforts must be towards organization, the SEC

chairman closed by offering the Commission's assistance in common problems and wished the Association a successful future. The reply to Mr. Frank by the new Chairman, F. A. Bonner, is given under another head.

Mr. Frank's letter, made public by the SEC on Jan. 22, follows:

The first meeting of the new board of governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, to be held in Washington on Jan. 22 and 23 is an event of great importance not only to the securities business of the country, but to all those who buy and sell securities either in the over-the-counter markets or on the organized exchanges.

This meeting marks the transformation of an idea long cherished both by security dealers and the SEC into an effective modus operandi for the entire over-the-counter segment of the securities business. It marks the transition from disorganization to organization.

In view of the number of dealers already enrolled and the national characteristics of the National Association of Securities Dealers, this certainly cannot be called a small beginning. But it seems to me important to regard it, nonetheless, as the beginning rather than as the completion of a program. Little imagination is necessary to envisage the potentialities of this organization, both for the benefit of the trade and for investors.

In many ways, the National Association of Securities Dealers differs from the ordinary trade associations. The ordinary trade association has as its primary objective the protection of an industry as a whole and of the various members of that industry from unfair and unethical practices within that industry. The National Association of Securities Dealers has a double objective. In addition to the above named purpose, and even more important, is the protection and welfare of investors. It must not be forgotten that the National Association of Securities Dealers has been given an unusual weapon for compelling enrollment. It has the power to discriminate against those who will not enroll. Congress would never have granted this extraordinary power simply to enable over-the-counter dealers to create a strong trade association for their own self-interest. It granted this power because it was believed to be in the public interest—the interest of investors and potential investors. The SEC cannot forget that fact. Your association should never forget it.

I think we can all agree that the business and the investing public would be better off today if your association or one with similar powers could have gotten under way about five years ago. There are certainly those in other segments of the securities business who feel this keenly. We recognize, however, that your first efforts must be towards perfecting organization and that this, in itself, is an undertaking of great proportions. As I have told Congress, the SEC has agreed to try to "spell you over" this period by undertaking itself many areas of regulatory activity which should eventually be assumed by a body such as yours. But this period should not be too protracted. Within the next year or two, your organization should be sufficiently perfected to permit you to take over many of these areas just as the organized exchanges have done.

In closing let me say that the door of the SEC is always open to the officers and members of your association for the discussion of any common problem. The Commission wishes the National Association of Securities Dealers a permanent, vigorous and successful future and is eager to give it every assistance within its powers.

Personally, let me congratulate you and your associates for the remarkable job you have done in bringing the National Association of Securities Dealers into being.

At the dinner on Jan. 22 Mr. Griswold was presented with a silver tray on which were engraved the names of all the members of the Boards of Governors who served with him beginning with the days of the Code Committee and extending down to the present National Association of Securities Dealers.

Francis A. Bonner, Vice-President of Blair, Bonner & Co., Chicago, was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. this week. Nevil Ford, Vice-President, Director and member of the Executive Committee of the First Boston Corp., New York and George W. Davis, partner of Davis, Skaggs & Co., San Francisco were elected Vice-Chairmen. George S. Stevenson, partner of Putnam & Co., Hartford, was named Treasurer. These men are all members of the Board of Governors of the National Association.

Wallace H. Fulton was made Executive Director of the National Association. He was Director of Compliance of the Investment Bankers Code Committee and has served since 1936 as Director of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc. He succeeds to a position in the National Association as Executive Director. The firm of Baker, Hostetler & Patterson of Cleveland was chosen as Counsel.

The National Association was formed under the amended Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the framework of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc. Its avowed purposes are to raise the standards of the investment banking and securities businesses, promulgate and enforce necessary rules of fair trade practice and to bring a large measure of self-regulation to the over-the-counter market.

Dr. James Looks for no Substantial Increase in Interest Rates in Near Future—Addresses Conference of Bond Portfolio Committee of Pennsylvania Bankers Association—Warning as to Government Gold Hoarding by C. A. Sienkiewicz of Philadelphia Reserve Bank

The view that "no substantial increase in interest rates is liable to occur within the American money market during the immediate future" was expressed by Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, in addressing, at Philadelphia, on Jan. 18 the Eastern Regional Conference of the Bond Portfolio Committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. In advices, Jan. 18, from Philadelphia to the New York "Herald Tribune" Dr. James was quoted as saying:

As and when rates do increase I would assume that the first rates to show improvement would be those on the shortest-term government obligations and those on high-grade corporate bonds. Both of these figures, however, have already relapsed from the short spurt they took when hostilities broke out and I do not expect any substantial change in the interest rate structure in the near future.

"If and when business activity improves to the point approaching maximum utilization of labor and plant capacity, we may expect a substantial increase in the average velocity of bank deposits. Such an increase would undoubtedly raise prices and multiply the prospects for profit, so that interest rates might be expected to advance rapidly as they have in all previous inflationary periods. Once again, however, I do not expect any such development within the next few months.

A warning that the Government's gold holdings at Fort Knox, Ky., present a two-fold problem was given at the conference by C. A. Sienkiewicz, Assistant Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, who summarized the problem as follows:

1. The resultant growth of member bank reserves, which has created a possibility of uncontrollable credit expansion if a runaway situation should develop, and

2. The accumulation in this country, in exchange for our products and other forms of wealth, of an asset which is of little value now, and whose value in the future is unpredictable.

The "Herald Tribune" further indicated the remarks of Mr. Sienkiewicz as follows:

The implication in the first instance are far-reaching. Should credit expansion show signs of getting beyond the control of existing legal authorities, more stringent regulations of bank assets may be the result.

In the second case we have already sold about \$2,200,000,000 worth of goods, for which payments was received in gold, and if the war continues foreign buying will expand further.

As military requirements will absorb most of the production in warring nations, their increased purchases from us will also be paid for in gold or by liquidation of their securities and bank balances in this country.

It appears, therefore, that the \$17,600,000,000 (or \$18,000,000,000) of gold which we now have may stay with us for a long time to come.

Any banker as an investor should certainly know the nature of the gold problem and its relation to the availability of funds and the possible trend of interest rates. The effects upon reserves, deposits, bank loans, investments and securities markets, and other developments arising from the complex problem of gold should be watched by every banker, for he is not immune to any of the forces that affect the banking and monetary structure as a whole.

From the account in the same paper from Philadelphia, Jan. 18, we also take the following:

The bankers were welcomed by John S. Sinclair, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

"We need today to prepare ourselves for the problems of the future," Mr. Sinclair said "The decline of loans at the rate of 45% and the increase of deposits, even beyond our greatest dreams, and unforeseen business problems make it necessary that we keep ourselves fully posted."

The visitors were also greeted by Claude E. Bennett, President of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association, of Wellsboro, who presided.

Dr. Lawrence R. Lunden, of the School of Business Administration of the University of Minnesota, said that "the solution of the problem of governmental encroachment in the field of investment does not lie in condemning a national administration or in attempting to sabotage it by a do-nothing policy."

"Rather," he said, "it lies in the analysis of the causes giving rise to certain conditions and in successful adaptation to the changes that are, for the most part, inevitable."

Dr. Lunden said the increase in governmental lending agencies during the business depression was not one of the major causes for the decline of the volume of loans prior to the depression, "but that government intervention, once it reached its full momentum, accelerated the trend.

"The rise of government credit agencies is," he said, "at the most, merely an aggravation of a condition which came about due to certain structural changes in the business organization of the country"

O. P. Decker, Vice-President of American Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, discussed on Jan. 19 the question of liquidity in a bank's investment.

Harrison M. Thomas, President of Princeton Bank & Trust Co., Princeton, N. J., asserted on Jan. 19 that "bankers are not responsible for the large increase in deposits nor for the low earning power of their assets," and from the paper indicated we also quote:

"Therefore, if in order to maintain our responsibility to our savings to customers we invest in loans or bonds of longer maturities than caution would ordinarily dictate," he said, "we can do so with the feeling that part of the responsibility and part of the risk involved is assumed by the monetary authorities. So long as quality of assets is the prime consideration in both long and short term investment, it is pretty difficult to conceive of any crisis that could not be met under the enlarged lending powers of the Reserve Banks. This is a protection also to our stockholders and we must not forget our responsibility to them."

E. Sherman Adams, Assistant Secretary of Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, said the "average banker today owes a great deal of attention to his investment portfolio, but he frequently neglects this obligation because his other duties are pushing him all day long."

Prof. E. W. Kemmerer Urges United States to Lead in Restoration of International Gold Standard After End of European War—Says It Is Only Stable Basis for World Currencies

There can be little hope of early progress for the world's monetary system except as a result of a process of evolution starting from the gold standard, Edwin W. Kemmerer, Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton University, said on June 15 in an address before the Connecticut Economic Council at Hartford, Conn. Dr. Kemmerer said that the world's immediate problem is "not a national problem of creating a substitute for the time-

honored gold standard, but an international problem of making that standard a better standard." He expressed the hope that, when the present European war is concluded, the United States will "take the initiative and use every reasonable effort to bring about international action directed toward the restoration and improvement of the gold standard." In his discussion Dr. Kemmerer said in part:

American economic history is shot through and through with unwise monetary legislation and with powerful political movements for dangerous monetary schemes. Few if any countries in the world during the last couple of generations have been subjected to such a heavy bombardment of wild-eyed monetary schemes as the United States. The average intelligence of the members of Congress and of the great mass of voters on monetary questions is not high. It was the humorist Josh Billings who said: "There is a great deal of human nature in all of us." That stubborn fact is an important reason why a governmentally managed inconvertible paper money cannot long succeed. Such a monetary system may be possible in a distant Utopian future, but not in present-day America. It would be a frail craft on a very stormy sea, a sea strewn with political rocks.

Gold, although far from being stable in value, is at the present time the most stable metal we have. This is true largely because the destruction of gold from year to year is very small, and the world's present supply of gold therefore is the accumulation of the ages. Even with our present high gold production, the highest in history, the world's production last year represented the equivalent of only 4.4% of the known existing supply of monetary gold. Gold is the most universally desired of all metals, the most highly exchangeable commodity in the world, the metal in which the public has the greatest confidence and to which it turns most quickly for a storehouse of value in times of danger. Charles Dickens' expression "as good as gold" means "the very best" the world over. The instinct for gold is a very primitive one, and is found among all class of people from the most savage to the most civilized. It has been a growth of many thousands of years and is not likely to disappear quickly. No other kind of a currency system in this present day distracted world of ours will so quickly restore the confidence of the public as a true gold standard. No other kind can be made so simple, so easily understood, and in democracies at least that is a very important consideration.

Governor Lehman's Budget Called Alarming by John Lowry, Head of Merchants' Association of New York—Says State Has Adopted Program Beyond Its Economic Ability to Sustain

John Lowry, President of The Merchants' Association of New York, issued the following statement, Jan. 23, on Governor Lehman's budget:

The Governor's budget is more than disappointing. It is alarming. From the taxpayers' viewpoint the budget is \$430,620,000, of which \$397,557,000 represents expenditures for next year, and \$32,870,000 represents the deficit resulting from excessive spending in past years.

The new budget continues the practice of putting on taxes to wipe out a deficit in one year and then keeping those taxes and adding others to pay for increased expenditures in succeeding years. It ignores the ominous signs that the State's ability to raise revenue is decreasing, as shown by the Governor's own statements as to the failure of the stock transfer tax, the estate tax and the personal income tax to give the estimated yield. In the face of such evidence it is proposed to increase expenditures and impose an additional tax.

The time has come when we must frankly recognize the fact that New York State has adopted a program of governmental activities and expenditures beyond its economic ability to sustain. We must begin a permanent curtailment of that program. The taxpayers have every justification for demanding that the Legislature show the realistic, constructive financial statesmanship needed to correct the situation.

Proposed New York State Budget Blow to Taxpayers, Says R. W. Lawrence of State Chamber of Commerce—Urges Reduction in Expenditures—Special Meeting to Consider Budget

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, on Jan. 23 criticized the proposed State budget as hitting taxpayers and giving comfort to pressure groups which are opposed to economy in their own fields. Speaking for the Chamber, which took a leading part in the drive of taxpayers to reduce the budget last year, Mr. Lawrence, said:

In the budget for the fiscal year 1941 announced by Governor Lehman and presumably concurred in by the leaders of the Legislature the economy results achieved by the State-wide crusade of taxpayers last year have been undermined and at the same time pressure groups have been encouraged to redouble their efforts in opposing any economy as far as they are concerned. Well may the taxpayers cry "Of what use our protests!" if the savings of one year are to be lost the next.

The fact that the yield on previously existing taxes is falling short by nearly \$33,000,000, according to the budget message, indicates that taxpayers, under present conditions of business, are reaching the limit of their ability to pay. Yet in the face of this it is proposed to levy an additional \$15,000,000 of income taxes on the middle class salary and wage earners.

The budget again demonstrates the evil of so-called emergency taxes. The cigarette and increased beverage levies put into the budget last year, as well as the earlier "temporary" taxes, are continued without apology in the proposed budget and are acquiring the status of permanent fixtures.

The taxpayers will not accept the assumption that no further economies are possible in the proposed budget and that the only way in which the State can keep within the budget is by an increase in the heart of the income tax structure. When a business man finds his income is not sufficient to meet his outgo, he has no choice but to reduce his expenditures. The State can and should do the same.

Jesse S. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Chamber, announced on Jan. 25, that he had called a meeting of his committee for Jan. 30 to consider the proposed state budget. The other members of the committee are: Frank C. Belsler, Robert L. Hoguet, George H. Coppers, Thatcher M. Brown, William J. Schieffelin Jr. and Otto E. Reimer.

Glenn McHugh Describes Life Insurance Company Loans to Small Business—Addresses American Management Conference

Capital loans to smaller business by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States during the past year have been made at a cost to borrowers of 2.91% for loans under \$250,000 and 3.02% for larger loans up to \$500,000, it was revealed Jan. 24 by Glenn McHugh, Second Vice-President of the Society, addressing the annual conference on financial management, of the American Management Assn., held in New York City. Mr. McHugh compared these costs with those for 217 capital loans obtained through public offerings in 1937, which went through Securities and Exchange registration. These publicly offered securities cost borrowers 9.2% for those issues under \$250,000, and 9.3% for those over that amount but under \$500,000. He explained that the cost figure was the original cost of obtaining the loan and did not include interest.

Concerning the pros and cons of private versus public financing, Mr. McHugh said:

It seems to me that the primary advantages of public financing are marketability of the issue, and the advantage which the borrower may have through fluctuations in the market to retire, for sinking fund purposes, a part of his obligation at a discount.

Some of the advantages which appear to us in the private transactions are: (1) The speed and certainty with which the deal can generally be made.

(2) He is not required to register with the SEC with its attendant expense, nor is he required to publish his earnings and all of the details of his business. (3) Once his credit is established he has a continuing source of funds for expansion and for refinancing. (4) If he needs a modification of some of the restrictive provisions, or of the contract itself in order to avoid default, he can present his situation quickly and simply, since he has but one person or group to deal with in contrast with dealing with trustees for bondholders with divergent attitudes and interests.

Now as to the dollar cost, he said. Let's look at one more table released last year by the SEC. This deals only with gross underwriting spreads—not total costs—and, as you would naturally assume, the underwriting costs vary with the risk involved in attempting to sell bonds, preferred stock, and common stock publicly.

The weighted average spread is as follows:

	Low	High
For bond issues of \$5 million and over.....	1.83%	2.14%
For preferred stock issues of \$1 million and over.....	2.61%	7.12%
For common stock.....	7.69%	20.00%

Recently in the Consumers Power case the SEC had to decide, among other questions, whether the underwriting spread of 2 points on a bond issue of about \$19 millions was reasonable and a majority of the committee held that it was. This did not include other costs which on similar issues in the 1937 tabulation ran about 1%.

Now with issues comparable in size (up to \$500,000) capital loans publicly offered seem to cost 3 times as much as those we have handled. Those we have handled up to \$500,000—so far as underwriting expense is concerned cost in terms of per cent about one-half what public issues of 5 million or more cost.

Do these capital loans cost too much? May I suggest that perhaps it depends on what advantages are desired and on "how they are done." I feel that I can say—without modesty—that, done with us, they do not. But because smaller business has shown some interest in our venture into this lending field and because we have shown an increasing interest in the borrowing needs of smaller business—perhaps this is only a beginning on the whole question of facilities—of tests—and of costs.

Business Men Urged by Merchants' Association of New York to Unite to Solve Problems and Hasten Durable Recovery—In Addition to Present Burden of Taxation Says More Taxes are Feared

United action by business men can and will solve their problems and hasten durable recovery, according to a statement which John Lowry, President of the Merchants' Association of New York sent on Jan. 22 to leading business men of New York City explaining some of the activities of the Merchants' Association. The statement appears in a pamphlet issued by the Association entitled "Recovery and Taxes." Speaking of the State Budget now being prepared at Albany, the pamphlet warns of "lobbies of the expenditure groups" and says that to hold taxes in check "will require the same aggressive action by taxpayers as in 1939," when a \$24,000,000 reduction in the budget as originally proposed was effected.

"Recovery is uppermost in the minds of American business men," the pamphlet declares. "Is it here or are we having just another temporary upturn? How can we keep business moving forward?" "The recent turning tide has been most encouraging," it continues. "The improvement, however, has been greatest in the field of consumers' goods and will be accelerated only when capital goods begin to march. The pamphlet further says:

An eminent economist recently defined capital goods money as "high powered money." One of the reasons for the slow movement of "high powered money" is taxes.

Today, business is laboring under a burden of excessive taxation and the fear of even more taxes. Expansion of plants, equipment, payrolls and employment has been deferred largely because of this burden and this fear.

We must lighten the burden and dispel the fear before "high powered money" will move into action and durable recovery become a welcome reality.

Inordinate taxation is the inevitable corollary of reckless spending by Government. We all must admit the necessity of some of the spending for functions that are now definitely regarded by the American people as the responsibility of Government. But most of us believe these responsibilities can be met more intelligently. Putting more intelligence into Government spending, and thereby saving in taxes, can best be brought about by those who know most about the beneficial uses of money—American business men.

When business men unite, pool their knowledge and translate it into

vigorous action, startling results can be achieved. This has already been demonstrated in the State of New York—in a manner which saved millions of dollars to the taxpayers in a single year."

The pamphlet reviews the fight made by taxpayers which it says brought about a reduction of \$24,000,000 in the State Budget, as originally proposed last year, and points out that it was the Association's concrete program for balancing the budget without additional taxes, behind which the various taxpayers' organizations of the State finally rallied.

Continuing the pamphlet states:

But what of next year's budget?

The net State deficit on July 1, 1939, was less by \$4,000,000 than the Governor had estimated in January. An estimate of revenues indicates that the budget will be brought more nearly into balance by July 1, 1940. Should that be realized some of the taxes imposed to wipe out the deficit will no longer be needed. This would make possible a reduction in taxes from the current level provided the total of State expenditures is not increased.

Review of Silver Market by Handy & Harman—Sees Continued Government Support Necessary in Maintaining Price Level of Foreign Silver, Unless Decline in Production or Increase in Consumption Occurs—Production in 1939 Estimated at 266,000,000 Ounces—Comments on Futility to Meet Requirements of Silver Purchase Act

According to the "Annual Review of the Silver Market," issued on Jan. 22 by Handy & Harman, "the current price level of foreign silver can be maintained only by a continuance of Treasury support" "unless there occurs a substantial decline in production or an offsetting increase in consumption apart from the United States purchases, neither of which development seems probable at present." This, Handy & Harman state, is indicated by the statistics which it presents in its latest "Review," supplemented by a study of previous years' figures. Stating that "domestic silver production can be eliminated as a factor because, whatever the amount may be, it will be bought by the United States under the new statute of July 6, 1939." The "Review" goes on to say:

Foreign silver production has averaged over 175,000,000 ounces annually during the past decade. India's average yearly consumption for the same period was less than 40,000,000 ounces, and 60,000,000 ounces would constitute a maximum for use in the arts and industries. The complete elimination of China as a buyer and the great reduction in silver coinage leaves the scales of supply and demand well weighed down on the side of production, without taking into consideration any additional amounts of the white metal which might be forthcoming from demonetization or Government reserves.

Whether the United States will continue to absorb all excess supplies of foreign silver is a matter for Congress to decide. If no action is taken to repeal the Silver Purchase Act, it is a reasonable assumption that the Treasury's buying rate will determine the lower limit of world silver prices and that any advances above this level cannot be long sustained, provided no artificial restrictions are placed upon the flow of silver.

Further comment from the "Review" on the Silver Purchase Act follows:

Once again the year-end figures proclaim the futility of attempting to meet the requirement of the Silver Purchase Act that "one-fourth of the total monetary value of the gold and silver stocks shall be silver." After five and one-half years of operation, and after more than 2,200,000,000 ounces of silver have been bought, the goal set by the Act actually is 291,000,000 ounces further away than it was when the legislation was passed in June, 1934.

From the "Review" we also quote:

Production—According to information now available, world silver production in 1939 showed no change from the previous year. We estimate the total at 266,000,000 ounces, apportioned as follows: United States, 57,000,000 ounces; Mexico, 81,000,000 ounces; Canada, 24,700,000 ounces; South America, 34,700,000 ounces; all other countries, 68,600,000 ounces.

Other Supplies—In contrast to the sustained output of newly-mined metal, supplies from other sources showed a tremendous decrease during the past year—nearly 200,000,000 ounces less than in 1938. This was due primarily to the much smaller amount of silver which emanated from China, our estimate being 60,000,000 ounces. This figure includes officially reported exports from China of 1,500,000 ounces, 10,500,000 ounces of silver recalled from circulation by the Chinese National Government during the first 10 months of the year, 32,500,000 ounces of bullion and coin shipped from Hongkong and London but attributable to China, and 15,500,000 ounces exported from Japan in excess of Japanese mine production. Of this latter amount, some part may have been derived from melted 50-sen coins which are being retired from circulation.

We estimate demonetization of Hongkong coinage at 2,000,000 ounces. Silver dollars are no longer legal tender in the Crown Colony and silver subsidiary pieces are in process of withdrawal, the former being replaced by paper dollars and the latter by nickel coins.

It has been impossible to secure satisfactory data regarding Indian Government sales during 1939 because of the fact that such a large proportion of the selling occurred at the end of the year. In the face of this situation it is with some hesitation that we set the figure at a total of 65,000,000 ounces, of which amount at least 48,000,000 ounces were for Bombay delivery, the balance having been exported.

The only other source of supply for silver of which we have a record was the demonetization of Spanish coin. However, the amount was much less than in 1938, the figure given by our foreign correspondents being 10,000,000 ounces, of which the major portion was refined in Paris, although all the metal was sold in the London market.

The foregoing figures make a total of 137,000,000 ounces for supplies other than newly-mined silver.

United States Purchases—Let us now consider the subject of demand, but before discussing United States Government purchases, which constituted the largest factor, we wish to revise the estimate of Treasury silver holdings at Dec. 31, 1938, as published in our last year's "Review." The

re-employment program, for confidence in money is the basis of our system of free enterprise.

It is within this general area of longer term monetary policies that I propose to make some comments. I shall not discuss except incidentally New Deal silver and gold policies, unbalanced budgets, or deficit financing, or such other fascinating and important questions as the long term effects of present low money rates, or the effects of war. But, like Mr. Leffingwell, I want to think not on a 24 hour basis, but in terms of a long span of years. While he mentioned 22 years I have been thinking of 25 as a significant number because the Federal Reserve System has just celebrated its 25th birthday. For any conclusions about monetary management shorter periods are misleading. We thought we were managing money pretty well in the middle twenties, but Mr. Leffingwell comes to the conclusion that we were sowing then the seeds of our later discontent. It may well be said of monetary policies that "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children."

In presenting his suggestions Mr. Burgess had the following to say:

I doubt if we as bankers think we should be better off with a return to an automatic mechanism. Without the Reserve System, financing our part in the World War would have been harder; the gold flow afterwards would much more surely have inflated us; and any depression comparable with the recent one would have brought us management in different and perhaps worse form. It is hard to conceive any method of bringing our present gold hoard and tremendous gold movements within the framework of any effective automatic mechanism.

No, we cannot, if we would, turn back to the simple monetary system of the past, and I doubt if seriously we would. The alternative seems to me to explore the possible means by which the management we have might be safe-guarded and improved.

Let me suggest very briefly some of the more promising avenues for exploration.

1. *Limit and Simplify Management.* First, we should consider ways in which the problem of management may be simplified both by narrowing the area within which decisions must be made and embodying in the mechanism such checks and limitations upon unsound practices as are feasible.

The first and most obvious move in this direction is to repeal some of the legislation for dealing with emergency conditions now past, which now have the double effect of confusing and complicating the problem of monetary management and of impeding the restoration of confidence. Since a number of these laws provide for administration by the Treasury they divide authority for monetary policy between different arms of the government, with almost inevitable resulting confusion. There is clearly no longer need for the provision authorizing the issuance of unsecured greenbacks, and there never was any sound economic reason for the silver legislation.

With respect to the power to devalue gold and to deal in gold or buy securities with the stabilization fund, there is more room for difference of opinion, especially in view of the continued unsettlement of world finance. It must be recognized, however, that as long as these powers exist in the Treasury to responsibility for monetary policy is divided. The return to a fixed gold parity, supported by free movements of gold, would simplify this problem, and would be something of a safeguard and restraint in that it would make over-expansion, the use of inflationary devices, or long continuance of unbalanced budgets less easy. For policies of these sorts tend to result in gold movements. The gold standard is a little like a fever thermometer. It sometimes frightens you unduly and at the wrong time, but it is usually helpful, and smashing the thermometer is a dangerous way to deal with a fever. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Aldrich in advocating going the whole way and putting gold in circulation as a means towards restoring confidence in money and of making still more difficult in the future changes in its gold value. In the long term history of money such changes have been made more frequently for political than for sound economic reasons. With our present strong gold position we can afford to lead the way. I see no important advantage in delay. In those areas of the world where trade is still possible we shall be in a much stronger position to advocate and assist in achieving that currency stability which is essential to trade if our own position is definitely assured. Such action is a logical part of any program for lowering trade barriers.

We should, however, have no illusions that the restoration of the gold standard would eliminate management. With our present huge gold supply we must still have management, but the area for management would be somewhat narrowed, and responsibility would be less divided.

As to the more permanent establishment, question might be raised as to limiting and simplifying certain powers of the Reserve System. As a protection against possible abuse, there is much to be said for a limitation, such as is in force in a number of other countries, on the amount of government securities the system can hold. The power over reserve requirements needs much study. In the face of enormous excess reserves the power to increase reserve requirements should probably be continued and enlarged. On the other hand the power to reduce them once they are raised is a horse of another color. Changes in reserve requirements are a method of adjusting to a new gold situation, and clearly should not be used as a current operating mechanism.

2. *Improve management.* The prime essential is to improve over a period of years the experience and capacity of the people who exercise powers of money management. To some extent this will take place naturally: the managers are today more experienced, more aware of their function than they were a few years ago. But there are serious faults in the set-up. The best way to bring this out is perhaps to compare our money management board with the Supreme Court. The Reserve Board exercises powers no less important for the well-being of the people than the Supreme Court, but the provisions for getting the best personnel are far less good. As to salary, Supreme Court justices receive \$20,000, which is too little, appointment for life, and may retire on full pay. A Reserve Board member receives \$15,000, with no retirement allowance, and must retire on completion of his 14-year term. That is a serious block to getting the best men. There is no legal geographical limitation on Supreme Court justices, but good men have often been unavailable for the Reserve Board because not more than one may come from any Federal Reserve District. Every member of the Supreme Court is a lawyer, with years of legal experience behind him; but membership in the Federal Reserve Board must by law provide for representation of the financial agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests. It is not required that every Reserve Board member shall have had experience in finance. These rules have meant that in many cases the best men in the country could not be appointed, and even when very good men were appointed many of them did not have the particular

training or capacity to fit them for one of the most exacting and important responsibilities in the country. I have long thought that the System might be strengthened by a provision under which a number of the members of the Board would be presidents of Reserve Banks, serving in rotation, receiving their salaries as presidents and continuing on the pension system. It would assure a body of practical experience on the Board, would be valuable training for the presidents and make their work more interesting, and would improve the relations between the Board and the Reserve Banks. Federal Reserve banks have provided an effective mechanism for the training of men in central banking, which is different from commercial banking, not subject to the same limitations as the Board. By a curious perversity the tendency of recent legislation has been to make less, rather than more, effective use of this personnel.

Of course we must all recognize that this question of the organization of the Reserve System is a political as well as a monetary question, and it is mainly for that reason that the suggestions I have just made are very hard to carry out. Central banking is so vital to the public interest that there must be assurance that no private interests and no section of the country can control it. Its action moreover is so related to the whole economic program of the government that complete independence from the executive is difficult, especially in periods of emergency. And yet the political atmosphere is not one in which central banking does well. For as we have said the decisions to be made are hard and often have painful immediate consequences, especially when the job to be done is to check over-expansion. Politics does not like to make that kind of decision, or to take the consequences. Thus the central banking system has the double responsibility of cooperating with other agencies of government, while at the same time preserving a certain freedom and independence of action. It is a tight-rope kind of job. This again calls for the finest personnel, equipped for the task by both experience and tradition, whose opinions will command the respect of both the political authorities and the public. With our new understanding of the nature of the work to be done it seems to me clear that the present provisions of the Federal Reserve Act bearing on the organization and personnel of the top control of the System need overhauling.

3. *Support Management.* Up to this point we have been exploring very frankly ways in which other people might do their jobs better. Before concluding we might well ask the question what our own responsibility as bankers may be in these matters. One principle seems clear from the foregoing. It is that monetary management deals with a constantly changing problem in public psychology, and its success will depend upon public understanding of its objectives. The only way the law and organization of money management can be changed is with the support of public opinion. That is where our job comes in, and we shall get as good monetary management in this country as the bankers really want badly enough to work for. Our first task is to understand the problem ourselves. We are doing something about that through the American Institute of Banking, the Graduate School of Banking, and the research programs of the American Bankers Association, and the Reserve City Bankers. Our second task is to furnish leadership for public opinion on these financial questions, and on this task I fear we should all admit we have not made much progress. We have been busy with some very pressing problems of our own, and, moreover, the public has not exactly been clamoring for our views. Time is gradually changing that situation. The public is more ready to listen when we have something to say. From here out it looks as though the future of our profession would be largely up to us.

Southern States Industrial Council Hears Attacks on National Labor Relations Act and Wage-Hour Law —Representative Ramspeck and E. J. McMillan Are Speakers at Annual Meeting

Criticism was directed at provisions of the Federal Wages and Hours Act, and the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, on Jan. 23 at a meeting of the Southern States Industrial Council, in Atlanta, Ga. Strictures were uttered jointly by Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia and E. J. McMillan, retiring President of the Council. Mr. Ramspeck said that the Wage-Hour Act is too inflexible, while administration of the National Labor Relations Act was not impartial. Mr. McMillan said that both laws are working "to the detriment of industry." These addresses, and other speeches delivered at the seventh annual meeting of the Council, were summarized in the following Atlanta dispatch of Jan. 23 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":

Lieut.-Col. Philip Fleming of the wage and hour division in Washington, was a speaker on the same program and explained to the industrialists that administration of the wages and hours law has been a difficult task but that it is gradually being simplified and predicted "eventual widespread benefits."

Pointing out that the wages and hours law was intended to eliminate sweat shops, Mr. Ramspeck declared that its provisions as to hours should be amended so as to permit averaging of hours over a monthly period.

The Congressman also said that the administrator should have power to make rulings which if complied with would protect those affected until the courts say the ruling is correct. "At present," he added, "the rulings of the administrator do not afford protection even to those complying therewith."

Asserting that the Labor Relations Act has not been impartial "nor has its application been held within the purposes laid down by Congress," Mr. Ramspeck declared the present board should be removed and replaced with a board of five, regionally selected, "so that confidence may be restored in administration of the act."

Defends Freight Rates

Mr. McMillan also made a plea against "beating down railroads in regard to their freight rates," expressing the opinion that "freight rates at present are fair, in the main."

G. C. Sheppard, of Clarks, La., President of the Louisiana Central Lumber Co., was elected President of the council.

New York Coal Drivers' Strike Settled

Ratification by the members of coal dealers' groups and union truck drivers on Jan. 21 of Mayor La Guardia's proposal of Jan. 20 for a seventy-five cent per day wage increase brought to a close the combined strike and lockout which started on Jan. 17. This four-day tieup held about

250,000 tons of coal in the yards, which normally would have been delivered.

Both committees approved the proposal of the mayor that wages be increased from eight dollars to eight dollars and seventy-five cents per day. The new contract, identical in all other respects with the agreement that expired Dec. 31, will run for three years, with the wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1.

In reporting the coal tieup settlement the New York "Times" of Jan. 21 said:

With the temperature setting a new low record, the Mayor informed the representatives of Local 553 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, A. F. of L., and the two employer groups, the Coal Merchants Association and the Fuel Merchants Association, early in the day that he would not let them go home until an accord had been reached. He threatened to lock them in, if necessary, to assure resumption of deliveries.

The union had been seeking to raise wages from \$1 an hour to \$1.20 and to have an extra driver, or "co-pilot," assigned to every truck. The wage demand alone would have entailed an increase of \$1.60 a day or \$9.60 a week, against the 75 cents a day and \$4.50 a week provided in the Mayor's proposal. The union's plea for additional employment was discarded altogether in the tentative settlement.

The Mayor suggested that the question of wages be compromised through a simple statement that pay was to rise 75 cents a day, or \$4.50 a week, and that existing differentials between wage scales in Queens and in the other boroughs be maintained. Wages for a six-day week would rise from \$48, the present figure, to \$52.50. In Queens, where many of the trucks are relatively small, some drivers receive less than this sum in accordance with a complicated formula.

No change was to be made, the Mayor said, in the base wage for determining overtime payments. The old contract provided time and one-half for overtime.

The tie-up in the industry began when the union called a strike against the Central Coal Company and six affiliated concerns because of the teamsters' dissatisfaction with the progress of negotiations for a new general agreement. Other companies shut down of their own volition. Some said they feared damage to equipment and others declared that the only way to combat the union's attack against any of their number was through united action.

A previous reference to the coal strike appeared in our issue of Jan. 20, page 367.

Six Years of Picketing of Chicago Hotel Ended

Picketing of Chicago's Edgewater Beach Hotel ceased Jan. 25 after having been carried on constantly, day and night, over a period of nearly six years, by Local 134 of the Electrical Workers Union. The Union called a strike in January, 1934 in an effort to obtain a \$28 a month increase for workers in the hotel. It is estimated that the Union spent between \$200,000 and \$300,000 to carry on the strike.

A joint-union hotel announcement said:

"The strike has been settled to every one's satisfaction. Picketing has ceased."

Ford Motor Co. Ordered by NLRB to Cease Interfering With Right of Employees to Organize—Unfair Labor Charges Dismissed

Contending that the Ford Motor Co. was maintaining surveillance of union meetings and interfering with its employees' right of organization by "circulating, distributing and otherwise disseminating among its employees statements or propaganda" against unions, the National Labor Relations Board, Jan. 22, ordered the company to stop interfering with the right of its Somerville, Mass. employees to organize. The Board dismissed two unfair labor charges because it found that the company had not discriminated against employees on account of union membership, and had not, through its service men, assaulted or threatened union organizers.

Washington advices to the New York "Times", bearing on the Board's action, said in part:

Evidence was presented at the hearing that when an employe known as "Pop-Eye" D'Annunzio had asked Michael Spatola, the company's chief inspector, if it was true that the men would lose their jobs if they joined the union Spatola had responded, "Yes, that is right."

Rejecting the contention of the company that it was not bound by this and other statements made by its supervisors, since it had not authorized them, the Board pointed out that these men had the power to hire and discharge employes.

The Board also found that supervisory employes of the company had been in the vicinity of the hall in which the first organization gathering of the employes was held, their actions suggested that they were present "in order to keep the meeting under surveillance and, by their very presence, to discourage employes from attending."

The company, according to the Board, had also distributed pamphlets to its employes entitled "Ford Gives Viewpoint on Labor," containing excerpts from statements by Henry Ford "attacking labor organizations."

The Board found that these pamphlets contained statements serving notice on the employes that the company would "view their membership in the union with disfavor."

To the company's contention that any order based on the circulation of the pamphlets would constitute a denial of the right of free speech the Board, quoting its ruling in another Ford proceeding, replied that the guarantee of the right of self-organization to employes by the National Labor Relations Act would be wholly ineffective "if the employer, under the guise of exercising his constitutional right of free speech, were free to coerce them into refraining from exercising the rights vouchsafed them in the Act."

Pope Pius XII Pledges Cooperation with United States in Peace Efforts—In Reply to President's Christmas Message Outlines Task Facing Friends of Peace But Sees Little Hope for Action Now

Pope Pius XII, in a message to President Roosevelt made public at the White House Jan. 19, declared that the possibility of establishing a true and sound peace "dictated by the principles of justice and equity" depends on those with

high political power uniting with "a clear understanding of the voice of humanity along with a sincere reverence for the divine precepts of life."

Stating that a yearning for peace fills the hearts of the common people, the Pope expressed the hope that the day is not too far distant when the "roar of battle will lapse into silence."

The Pope's letter was in reply to President Roosevelt's Christmas peace note and was delivered at the White House Jan. 19 by the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani.

Asserting that there is "slight probability of immediate success so long as the present state of the opposing forces remains essentially unchanged," the Pope said, the Vatican continues its efforts for reestablishing peace.

President Roosevelt's letter to the Pope and the announcement of the appointment by the President of Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative to the Pope to further common endeavors for peace, were referred to in our issues of Dec. 30, page 4101. The following is the text of the Pope's reply to the President:

The memorable message that Your Excellency was pleased to have forwarded to us on the eve of the Holy Feast of Christmas has brightened with a ray of consolation, of hope and confidence, the suffering, the heart-rending fear and the bitterness of the peoples caught up in the vortex of war. For this all right-minded men have paid you the spontaneous tribute of their sincere gratitude.

We have been deeply moved by the noble thought contained in your note, in which the spirit of Christmas and the desire to see it applied to the great human problems have found such eloquent expression; and fully persuaded of its extraordinary importance we lost no time in communicating it to the distinguished gathering present that very morning in the Consistorial Hall of this Apostolic Vatican Palace, solemnly expressing before the world, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, our appreciation of this courageous document, inspired by a far-seeing statemanship and a profound human sympathy.

We have been particularly impressed by one characteristic feature of Your Excellency's message: the vital, spiritual contact with the thoughts and feelings, the hopes and the aspirations of the masses of the people, of those classes, namely, on whom more than others, and in a measure never felt before, weighs the burden of sorrow and sacrifice imposed by the present restless and tempestuous hour. Also for this reason, none perhaps better than we can understand the meaning, the revealing power and the warmth of feeling manifest in this act of Your Excellency. In fact our own daily experience tells us of the deep-seated yearning for peace that fills the hearts of the common people. In the measure that the war with its direct and indirect repercussions spreads; and the more economic, social and family life is forcibly wrenched from its normal bases by the continuation of the war, and is forced along the way of sacrifice and every kind of privation, the bitter need of which is not always plain to all; so much the more intense is the longing for peace that pervades the hearts of men and their determination to find and to apply the means that lead to peace.

When that day dawns—and we would like to hope that it is not too far distant—on which the roar of battle will lapse into silence and there will arise the possibility of establishing a true and sound peace dictated by the principles of justice and equity, only he will be able to discern the path that should be followed who unites with high political power a clear understanding of the voice of humanity along with a sincere reverence for the divine precepts of life as found in the Gospel of Christ. Only men of such moral stature will be able to create the peace, that will compensate for the incalculable sacrifices of this war and clear the way for comity of nations, fair to all, efficacious and sustained by mutual confidence.

We are fully aware of how stubborn the obstacles are that stand in the way of attaining this goal, and how they become daily more difficult to surmount. And if the friends of peace do not wish their labors to be in vain they should visualize distinctly the seriousness of those obstacles and the consequently slight probability of immediate success so long as the present state of the opposing forces remains essentially unchanged.

As Vicar on earth of the Prince of Peace, from the first days of our Pontificate we have dedicated our efforts and our solicitude to the purpose of maintaining peace, and afterward of re-establishing it. Heedless of momentary lack of success and of the difficulties involved, we are continuing to follow along the path marked out for us by our apostolic mission. As we walk this path, often rough and thorny, the echo which reaches us from countless souls, both within and outside the Church, together with the consciousness of duty done, is for us abundant and consoling reward.

And now that in this hour of world-wide pain and misgiving the Chief Magistrate of the great North American Federation, under the spell of the Holy Night of Christmas, should have taken such a prominent place in the vanguard of those who would promote peace and generously succor the victims of the war, bespeaks a providential help, which we acknowledge with grateful joy and increased confidence. It is an exemplary act of fraternal and hearty solidarity between the New and the Old World in defense against the chilling breath of aggressive and deadly godless and anti-Christian tendencies, that threaten to dry up the fountainhead, whence civilization has come and grown its strength.

In such circumstances we shall find a special satisfaction, as we have already informed Your Excellency, in receiving with all the honor due to his well-known qualifications and to the dignity of his important mission, the representative who is to be sent to us as the faithful interpreter of your mind regarding the procuring of peace and the alleviation of sufferings consequent upon the war.

Recalling with keen joy the pleasant memories left us after our unforgettable visit to your great nation, and living over again the sincere pleasure that personal acquaintance with Your Excellency brought us, we express in turn our hearty good wishes, with a most fervent prayer for the prosperity of Your Excellency and of all the people of the United States.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 7th day of January, 1940, the first year of our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. XII.

University of Pennsylvania Honors Its Founder, Benjamin Franklin, on 234th Birthday Anniversary—Justice Roberts of Supreme Court Speaks at Exercises

On Jan. 17 the 234th birthday anniversary of Benjamin Franklin, the University of Pennsylvania opened its year-long celebration of its bi-centennial by holding memorial services in Philadelphia in honor of its founder. Besides Dr.

Thomas S. Gates, President of the University, the exercises were featured by addresses by Senator George Wharton Pepper and Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the United States Supreme Court. Count Rene Doynel de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union were also speakers at exercises held in Philadelphia during the day.

In its report of the exercises a Philadelphia dispatch of Jan. 17 to the New York "Times" said:

Justice Roberts and other distinguished speakers at the university's founder's day exercises and at other Philadelphia meetings held in observance of "Doctor Franklin's" birthday, borrowed the views and sayings of Poor Richard to apply them to present-day problems, including some of those involved in the international scene.

Count Rene Doynel de Saint-Quentin, the French Ambassador, laying a wreath at the statue of Franklin on the university campus, spoke of Franklin the diplomat, who had "the good fortune to be looked upon as typifying the country he represented."

Plea to Stay Out of War

Former Senator George Wharton Pepper, speaking at memorial services in the Franklin Institute, pointed to his writings in a plea for this country to stay out of war.

Mr. Pepper asserted that if Franklin's advice was followed "this much is certain, that we, the people of the United States, will not walk absently through a distracted world or suffer ourselves to become involved in the quarrels of others without a clear understanding of just what we are doing."

At still another meeting, the annual dinner of the Poor Richard Club, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, recipient of the club's gold medal of achievement for 1940, warned that any failure of this hemisphere to "safeguard jealously the security which we have today acquired" would result in militarization of the Americas, followed by regimentation.

In reviewing Franklin's theories on education propounded during the time a charity school organized by "Philadelphia's first citizen" was being expanded into the academy which became the University of Pennsylvania, Justice Roberts said the founder's heart would be gladdened most by the University's physical equipment and "trained personnel dedicated to research into every phase of man's development in civilized society."

But, he warned, "men and material, laboratories and libraries there may be; instruction may be afforded in every field and yet we may fall short of graduating truly educated men and women."

"I suppose that mere literacy, without more, may be a curse rather than a blessing," he went on. "It may enable one to absorb, without reflection or judgment, notions mooted by the veriest propagandist."

"If education is to attain its proper ends the product of any institution of learning must have acquired the ability to reason more soundly, to discriminate with more nicety, and to judge more accurately than the untutored man."

"One of the outstanding traits of Benjamin Franklin which marked him as a truly educated man was the sobriety, detachment and deliberation of his approach to the solution of all his life's problems, whether those of his private business, of his public service, or of his scientific interests."

"No university fulfills its task which does not equip its men and women with a spirit of sobriety and seriousness in the approach to such problems and a habit of meeting those problems by the exercise of a robust faculty of reasoning and judgment."

"And finally, as Franklin insists, an institution of learning should constantly present to the mind of youth what he calls true merit—the inclination, joined with the ability to serve mankind, one's country, friends and family. Unless our university is inculcating into its student body the desire to be of service to mankind in the mass, or as represented in the organization of civilized life, called government, and unless its instruction enhances the graduate's ability to serve these ends, it fails of its greatest opportunity."

Justice Roberts declared that Pennsylvania had "kept the faith with its father and founder."

In honor of Benjamin Franklin, many financial institutions celebrated "National Thrift Week," beginning on his birthday, Jan. 17. T. D. Webb, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, recently announced. He stated:

For nearly 20 years during National Thrift Week, financial institutions of all types have been placing special emphasis on the value and the need for regular saving by the individual. The press, the platform, the mails and the radio have been employed to spread this gospel. No more proper observance of Franklin's birthday could be made, for he was the first to show the people of America how to plan their lives in order to reap the rewards of their labor.

In many parts of the country, National Thrift Week has been observed with the cooperation of savings and loan associations, banks, insurance companies, civic groups, and churches and schools. Mr. Webb also said:

In these campaigns thrift is not treated as an abstract virtue, but as a powerful force toward happy living. Stress is placed on the future prizes from saving—security, home ownership, independence, and opportunities for travel, leisure and education. Franklin himself made clear that thrift does not involve miserly hoarding.

Death of Senator William E. Borah, Dean of Senate—State Funeral Attended by Government Dignitaries—Tributes by President Roosevelt and Others

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, dean of the Senate in point of service, who had represented his State in the Senate for 33 years, died at his home in Washington on Jan. 19, after an illness which began with a cerebral hemorrhage three days earlier. He was 74 years old. State funeral services were held on Jan. 22 in the Senate chamber, and were attended by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, most members of the foreign diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the heads of the Army and Navy, and members of the Senate and the House. After these services the body was taken to his home in Boise, Idaho, where he was buried on Jan. 25. Ten Senators and ten Representatives accompa-

nied the funeral train and attended the final services. President Roosevelt, the various Cabinet members and many others paid tribute to the memory of Senator Borah, and in New York City Mayor LaGuardia proclaimed Jan. 22 as a period of mourning and directed that all flags on city buildings be displayed at half mast. President Roosevelt in deploring the death of the late Senator said:

The Senate and the Nation are sadly bereft by the passing of Senator Borah. We shall miss him and mourn him and long remember the superb courage which was his. He dared often to stand alone and even at times to subordinate party interests when he presumably saw a divergence of party interests and the national interest.

Fair-minded, firm in principle and shrewd in judgment, he sometimes gave and often received hard blows, but he had great personal charm and a courteous manner which had its source in a kind heart. He had thought deeply and studied with patience all of the great social, political and economic questions which had so vitally concerned his countrymen during the long period of his public service.

His utterances commanded the close attention of the Senate and of a far-flung audience whenever he spoke. A unique figure, his passing leaves a void in American public life.

At the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, the President also alluded to the death of Senator Borah, who was sponsor of the bill creating the Children's Bureau, saying:

I come here tonight with a very heavy heart, because shortly ago I received word of the passing of a very old friend of mine, a very great American, Senator Borah.

I had known him for a great many years, and I had realized, although perhaps on this or that or the other political problem we may have differed from time to time—yet his purpose and my purpose and the ultimate objective, I think, of everybody in this room interested in the future of America—those purposes were identical: and the Nation has lost one of its great leaders in his passing.

I am glad to come here in the thought that Senator Borah of Idaho would want us to go on with the work of building a better citizenship in the days to come in the United States.

It was noted in Washington advices Jan. 19 to the New York "Times" that one of Senator Borah's friends most deeply affected by his passing was Senator Johnson of California, who was next to him in seniority among Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Johnson, a noted isolationist, paid tribute to the "absolute integrity and burning patriotism" of Senator Borah, whose "life and public service will write his epitaph."

In reporting Senator Borah's death, a Washington account Jan. 19 to the "Times" said:

The Senator died without regaining consciousness, while in a coma from which he had recovered for only brief periods in the last three days.

The first announcement of the Senator's death was made by Miss Rubin (Senator Borah's Secretary), who telephoned word to the Senate press gallery, where, by prearrangement, reporters waited for the news.

In a calm voice she said:

"The Senator passed away peacefully at 8:45. He did not regain consciousness."

In the Senate today concern over Senator Borah's condition brought business virtually to a standstill. It met for only six minutes, the time necessary to register attendance of members, and then adjourned until noon tomorrow as members by unanimous agreement gave up their customary week-end recess in order to be available for any contingency which Mr. Borah's condition might indicate.

During the short session he received an unusual tribute in the fact that no member attempted to undertake personal business such as the introducing of a bill or the making of a speech. It is almost unheard of that every member should abstain from attempting political advantage in a meeting of the Senate. The only business transacted consisted of routine action on nominations that would be classed as necessary public business.

The session, in fact, suggested more a gathering of persons in the parlor of the house of a sick friend. For a considerable period before Vice-President Garner called the Senate to order at noon, members stood about in groups talking of Senator Borah exclusively, and immediately after adjournment many of them gathered about the desk of Senator Barkley to hear an informal report of a visit he had made to his stricken colleague's apartment late this morning.

In describing the State funeral services for Senator Borah, a Washington dispatch Jan. 22 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said in part:

Senator Borah had attended more than a score of such State funerals for distinguished colleagues who had passed on. But there has not been in living memory a larger gathering in the Senate chamber than that today. It was jammed from floor to roof, while thousands of persons who could not get tickets formed a winding line from the Senate doors to the Rotunda of the Capitol.

After the ceremony, Senator Borah lay in state in the well of the Senate, where his voice had been raised eloquently a thousand times, where he had fought and won the battles against American entry into the League of Nations and the World Court, only to lose the last great fight to keep the arms embargo clause in the neutrality bill.

Into the stillness of this place, after the crowds had departed came Senators, singly and in pairs, to pay their last silent tributes.

Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, himself 84, was one of those who stood a brief moment before the steel-gray coffin and then took a rose from the bier for remembrance.

Five hours later, when Senator Borah passed for the last time out the swinging doors of the Senate chamber there was still a knot of the faithful in the Capitol plaza outside. In the dusk of a wintry day the coffin was borne down the splendid sweep of marble steps, between rows of saluting guards, and placed in a hearse for the brief journey to the Union Station. The benumbed crowd uncovered as a man.

En Route to Idaho

Tonight Senator Borah was being borne west to his beloved Idaho, which he represented for so long that he became the dean of the Senate in point of service. (He will be buried in Boise on Thursday Jan. 25). Three Pullman cars carried the official funeral party of Senators and Representatives, as well as Mrs. Mary Borah, the Senator's widow, and his secretaries, Miss Cora Rubin, who had been with the Senator when he came out of Idaho in 1907 to carve a great career, and Miss Grace Hileman, who had been with him for 20 years.

We also quote from the "Times" of Jan. 20:

The views, temperament, courage and energy of Senator William E. Borah, his individualism and even his physical appearance combined to make "the Lone Lion of Idaho" one of the towering personages of contemporary American political history.

Representing a Rocky Mountain State of small population in the Senate since 1907, the Senator from Idaho almost from the start of his public career was one of the leading members of Congress. Pride in the position he attained as both a national and international figure caused the voters of Idaho to reelect him successively, even though he frequently was at odds with the leadership of his party in both Nation and State.

He was perhaps best known for his leadership in the successful fight against the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and for his part in bringing about the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments in 1922, the result of which was regarded at the time as a great achievement.

Supported Bryan

Despite his independence of thought and action, Senator Borah never carried his insurgency to the point of opposing the election of the Republican nominee for President, with one exception. This was in 1896, when as a young man of 31 he ran for Representative on the Republican ticket while supporting William J. Bryan, Democratic Presidential nominee, on the free silver issue.

Senator Borah's failure to follow such progressive colleagues as Robert M. LaFollette Sr., Hiram W. Johnson and George W. Norris out of the Republican party led to the charge that he failed to "follow through" in some of the battles he started. The explanation was that Senator Borah believed in the two-party system and was opposed to attempts to form a third major party. He said on many occasions that he preferred to make his fight within the Republican party.

Mentioned as a possible Republican nominee for President every fourth year after 1912, Senator Borah never reached the point of receiving serious consideration at a national convention. His independence and the fact that he came from a State with few votes in the electoral college proved to be insurmountable obstacles to those who wished to promote his candidacy.

Advocate of Peace

To sum up the activities of Senator Borah in Congress would be to write a general summary of the political history of the United States for a third of a century, for no important matter came before Congress without his having something to do with it.

Criticized as an "isolationist," Senator Borah was strongly for world peace and the reduction of all armaments, but opposed with equal vigor anything that smacked of "entangling alliances" with European powers. His leadership in the fight against the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations and the World Court focused world-wide attention on him. When he became Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations his influence in these respects increased.

He was one of those who insisted that European nations should pay their war debts to the United States. For years he advocated recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia.

Senator Borah was leader in the movement for economy in government as a means of lifting the burden of war taxes. He opposed high tariff schedules as an intolerable levy on the people, took his stand against the soldiers' bonus and increased war pensions and sponsored the bill reducing the army from 240,000 to 150,000 men.

Death of Dr. G. C. Butte, Former Acting Governor of Puerto Rico

Dr. George C. Butte, of Texas, a former acting Governor of Puerto Rico, died on Jan. 18 at the American Hospital, Mexico City. He was 62 years old and went to Mexico about a month ago on a vacation.

The following account of his career was given in the New York "Herald Tribune" of Jan. 19:

Dr. George Charles Butte was acting Governor of Puerto Rico three times during 1926 and 1927 and was Attorney General of Puerto Rico from 1925 to 1928. He was also acting Governor General of the Philippine Islands in 1931 and 1932 and from Dec. 31, 1930, until July 1, 1932, was Vice-Governor of the Philippines.

A lawyer, he was professor of law at the University of Texas since 1914 and dean of the university's law school from 1923 to 1924. He was Republican candidate for Governor of Texas in 1924. From 1918 to 1919 he was chief of the foreign intelligence section of the general staff of the United States Army, with the rank of major.

Dr. Butte was born in San Francisco.

He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1903 and later practiced law at Muskogee, Okla., from 1904 until 1911, when he retired to travel and study in Europe. From 1928 to 1930 he was a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines from 1932 to 1936.

FCA Reports 75,000 Land Bank Commissioner Loans Have Been Reamortized to Give Borrowers Longer Payment Periods

The mortgage-debt payments of about 75,000 farmers with Land Bank Commissioner loans, most of them in areas which have suffered from drought over the past few years, have been lightened by reamortization to give borrowers longer periods in which to pay out, it was announced Jan. 23 by the Farm Credit Administration. New cases are being handled at the rate of about 3,500 a week. The FCA further stated:

Most of the Commissioner loans were made during the 1933-34 period of emergency refinancing on a 13-year basis, and have now been reamortized for terms of 20 years or more. The Commissioner loans are made on first and second mortgage security. In addition, a number of first mortgage Federal Land Bank loans also have been reamortized for longer terms.

The plan of spreading out the payments on certain of the Commissioner loans over a longer period was originally undertaken in 1938. It was accelerated during the last half of 1939 as a means of assisting the more heavily indebted borrowers, particularly those in the plains area still feeling the effects of drought and crop failures over a period of several years.

Some 21,000 Commissioner loans were reamortized up to Sept. 30, 1939, and since then 53,700 more have been approved for reamortization. An additional 11,200 requests were on hand Jan. 12, 1940.

"Commissioner loans are being reamortized only in cases where the individual circumstances surrounding the loan justify reamortization," according to the Farm Credit Administration statement. "If a careful study of the loan indicates that the borrower's instalments are heavier than he can meet from the normal production of his farm, but that in all probability he

could repay his loan if it were extended over a longer period with smaller annual or semi-annual instalments, the loan may be reamortized over the longer periods."

Placing Existing Home Properties on Sound Ownership Basis Is Real Solution to "Overhang" on Real Estate Market, According to Dr. W. H. Husband

Hope for any great expansion in new residential construction—with its beneficial effect on general economic recovery—depends in the last analysis on the proper disposition of the vast number of existing homes on the market, Dr. William H. Husband, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, declared on Jan. 13. "It often has been claimed that the construction of new homes will spur the sale of old homes," said Dr. Husband. "It would be more logical and less wishful-thinking to reverse the statement." He added:

"Used houses" bear much the same relation to the housing industry that used cars do to the auto industry. Unless used houses can be assimilated and transferred to a sound ownership basis, new construction necessarily is retarded. The \$4,000,000,000 in repossessed real estate now "overhanging" the market is the principal business on hand at the present time.

Commenting on the fact that the nation has just completed a year which witnessed \$1,500,000,000 worth of new residential construction has been widely publicized, but Dr. Husband pointed out that the volume of new building represents considerably less than half the housing transactions recorded during the year. Dr. Husband continued:

For every new home built, it can be estimated that at least two existing houses were financed. Total home mortgage recordings in 1939 aggregated about \$3,800,000,000; substitute sales prices for mortgage recordings and we find the volume of housing transactions probably amounted to \$4,500,000,000. Obviously, the major housing business during the year related to existing structures.

Striking as these figures are, the fact that \$4,000,000,000 worth of old houses still remain on the market makes clear that the sales volume of used homes has not been sufficient to absorb the "overhang" and provide the sound foundation on which new construction should rest. The sale of the existing structures which now abound in many American towns and cities is a vital step in clearing the market for any considerable volume of new building.

Obviously, the auto and housing industries are not strictly comparable, but the previous analogy clearly illustrates the point I am trying to make. The auto industry had to solve the problem of placing used cars in the hands of the public before it could successfully market tens of thousands of new models each year.

Part of the solution lay in transmitting to a lower income class the autos used by a higher income class. The industry found that profitable transactions could be made with reliable purchasers only when used cars could be made presentable in appearance and reliable in performance. Leaders in the industry endeavored to see that "jalopies" were sent to the scrap heap. A similar policy should prevail in the housing industry; too often there is unwarranted hesitancy in demolishing worthless properties.

The real solution to the "overhang" on the real estate market is to place existing properties on a sound ownership basis. This may be done by sale either for purpose of owner occupancy or investment rental. We have reports of a few practical men with vision who have been buying old and obsolete houses, reconditioning them appropriately, and turning them into low rental units. Their financial returns, I understand, have been enviable. Others, including lending institutions with a large volume of repossessed properties, might take a hint from their experiences.

Secretary of Labor Perkins in Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939, Says Employment Opportunities Were More Numerous, Wages Increased and Maximum Labor Hours Decreased—Comments on Labor Differences

In her annual report to Congress, Secretary of Labor Perkins said on Dec. 31 that "for the wage earners of the United States the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, spelled substantial improvement. Opportunities for employment were more numerous, wages increased, maximum hours of labor decreased, physical conditions of work became safer and more healthful." "These and other benefits," Miss Perkins stated, "are the cumulative result of the comprehensive economic and social program which was launched in 1933. They are corollaries of the general expansion in business production and distribution contingent upon the six years' operation of this program." The report also had the following to say:

Total non-agricultural private employment, as of June, 1939, was 33,500,000 compared to 26,100,000 in March, 1933. In other words, 7,400,000 more persons were employed in this class of jobs in June, 1939 than six years ago and 1,253,000 more than were employed during this same month in the fiscal year of 1938. Weekly factory pay rolls increased from \$72,697,000 as of March, 1933 to \$164,089,000 as of June, 1939, a rise of \$91,392,000, with the increase for June of this fiscal year over the corresponding month last year amounting to \$29,138,000 weekly. The trend also indicated that employment and payrolls will continue to rise through the fall months. Building construction of all kinds, which stimulates employment in many other lines, jumped from value of \$3,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1933 to \$6,500,000,000 in 1938, and from figures available it is estimated it will rise \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 more in the 1939 calendar year.

These concrete figures show direct economic gains made since 1933. They have been accompanied by social advances made through legislation designed primarily to benefit the wage earner but also in the public interest, and the combination has operated to promote the general well-being of this generation and those to come.

Despite these significant gains, unemployment has not been eliminated. Rather, it has been reduced, mitigated and modified.

After listing the programs which the Department has put forth to reduce unemployment, the report said in part:

The various programs to shorten hours have been aimed at providing more job opportunities in industry and programs for lifting the wage minimums have been aimed at creating a new purchasing power, which would

in turn by its demand for goods and services create new employment opportunities.

All these programs are in operation and have greatly improved the total picture of unemployment both quantitatively and qualitatively. The purchasing power developed by some of these programs and the reemployment, both public and private, brought about by others have notably improved the situation and relieved the strain. The effects will be noted increasingly.

The new frontiers which always have been looked to in our system to develop opportunities for new industries are not closed. They are not necessarily geographical frontiers. The new frontiers today rest on improvement in the standard of living, not only of the people of the United States but the whole world. Gradual improvement and increase in the standard of living, and therefore the opportunity to buy the products of manufacture and of farms, is one of the things to which we must look in the future for the expansion of opportunity for industries and for employment.

Many wage-earning people have never been employed all through this depression. Of the 3,000,000 people who have been on work relief, less than 150,000 have been unemployed for more than a year consecutively during the whole course of this period. There has been a considerable turn-over within that group.

No evidence is available upon which any conclusion can be based that millions of people are going to be permanently unemployed in the United States. It is now probably true that between 4 and 5 million people on any given date represent the normal turn-over of industrial unemployment, that is the number of persons who are likely not to be working on the particular day of any particular week due to seasonal and other variations in the system. Those individuals, however, would not be available for any unselected employment on their intermittent days of idleness. They are not unemployed in the real and long time sense. The number of persons who will be available and pressing for work in the labor market after the full effects of reduced hours and better wage levels are felt in the economic pattern is still problematical, as the monthly absorption of this group is steadily increasing. These facts do not justify conclusions that there is an ever-increasing body of unemployed or that there will be no enterprises capable of absorbing young people coming out of school each year.

The major development of this fiscal year within the structure of the Labor Department designed to reduce unemployment and improve the condition of American workers was the establishment of the Wage and Hour Division. This Division enforces the Fair Labor Standards Act, which became effective Oct. 24, 1938. Planning for its administration had begun during the summer months.

Regarding the strike situation during the last fiscal year, Secretary Perkins reports:

Of all factors involved in the stabilization of employment and bettering the terms under which it is carried on, none is more important than the relationship between employer and employees.

During the past fiscal year there has been a continued improvement in orderly, effective industrial relations between these two groups throughout the United States. This is reflected in the character of the work performed by the Conciliation Service, which reports that the emphasis and time-charges is shifting from the adjusting of strikes to the prevention of strikes and lockouts. Ninety percent of all the controversies brought to our attention before an actual strike had taken place resulted in a settlement which prevented any strike or lock-out. Moreover, there has been a great increase in the number of cases where either employers or workers called these situations to our attention in ample time to make adjustments without the necessity of stoppage of work, and the adjustments, of course, were made by the simple process of conciliation. There also has been an increase in the number of arbitrations voluntarily agreed to and requested by both parties, and a great increase in the number of informal conferences participated in by conciliators, which solved problems that might otherwise have led to industrial disputes.

The only large and long strike in the course of the year was the bituminous coal strike, which involved 440,000 employees and lasted about five weeks. A truck strike in New England, involving 15,000 employees and lasting roughly 3 to 4 weeks, was next in seriousness.

Total strikes in the United States in the last calendar year numbered 2,772, involving 688,376 workers and causing 9,148,273 man-days of idleness as compared with 4,740 strikes the previous calendar year, involving 1,860,621 workers and causing 28,424,857 man-days of idleness.

In every year from 1916 through 1923 more workers were involved in strikes than the 688,376 of last year. The number was well in excess of 1,000,000 in 7 of these 8 years with the peak reached in 1919 when there were 3,630 strikes involving 4,160,348. The number of workers involved in 1938 strikes was lower than in any year since 1932.

Declaring that the split in the labor movement between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor is hazardous to trade-unionism in America and is troublesome to some employers and to those branches in the Government which deal with labor problems and labor legislation, Miss Perkins' report stated:

The wage earners of America have an important contribution to make to the further development of our democratic processes of living in the American way and to various improvements in our social and economic life. It has long been understood that they can make this contribution more effectively when organized and united than when unorganized or mutually antagonistic. It would seem that their contribution would be more effective if they were organized into one affiliation rather than two.

It is noteworthy that throughout the country among the various local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. there is an increasing spirit of cooperation with regard to local matters. In actual practice there is an unwritten but developing respect for each other's jurisdictions and joint action to protect certain rights and opportunities to prevent adverse legislation and to promote desired legislation.

It is undoubtedly true that both groups of organizations have greatly increased their membership. The A. F. of L. claims 4 million members affiliated with the Federation, and the C. I. O. claims also 4 million members affiliated with the Congress. At the close of the World War it was claimed that there were 3½ million trade-union members.

Members of Savings, Building and Loan Associations Withdrew Funds Totaling \$1,600,000,000 in 1939—Regarded as Normal Year's Outflow in Proportion to Total Investments

Members of savings, building and loan associations in 1939 used \$1,600,000,000 on the cash turnover in share account holdings among the 7,000,000 members, according to an estimate of the United States Savings and Loan League. Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the

League, indicates that this is a normal year's outflow in proportion to the total volume of investments in the associations. Mr. Bodfish states that since the new money coming into the associations was considerably more than that going out in 1939 as in the two previous years, the utilization of their savings by members will not decrease the mortgage money available in the associations. The League's announcement issued Jan. 21, continued:

Chief opportunities for which funds were withdrawn were the down payments for purchase of homes or of subdivision lots to start plans for home building, and the starting of new business enterprises as the signs of increasing recovery materialized in the last half of the year. Emergencies for which savings, building and loan accounts have been among the most dependable standbys for a century included, of course, loss of employment, sickness, and old-age retirement.

Mr. Bodfish estimated that some \$200,000,000 of that withdrawn from the associations represented earnings for the years the share accounts had been in, during which time the members had let the dividends accumulate on their investment. The remainder represented both the instalment savings which members had been putting in over a period of years and the income type of share account where a lump-sum has been invested.

Recent research of the League's Committee on Trends shows that the money paid into the associations month by month as instalments to wipe out borrowers' indebtedness on their homes has amounted to somewhere from 13.1% to 22.5% of the share capital in the associations every year of the past two decades. In this way a normal provision is made for the turn-over of shareholders' accounts from year to year, it was pointed out.

Chairman Bonner of Board of Governors of National Association of Securities Dealers Expresses Appreciation to Chairman Frank of SEC for Helpful Message to Association

Francis A. Bonner, new Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., in a letter to Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, on Jan. 24, acknowledged, in behalf of B. Howell Griswold Jr., the Association's former Chairman, "the friendly and helpful message" to the Association, addressed to Mr. Griswold on Jan. 22, as noted in our reference elsewhere in this issue to the meeting of the Board of Governors in Washington this week. In his letter to Mr. Frank, Mr. Bonner said:

During this initial meeting of the new Board of Governors, we have had the privilege and pleasure on two occasions of having you and your associates of the Securities and Exchange Commission with us as our guests. We deeply appreciate the encouragement given to us on those occasions. Could you have been with us throughout our sessions, I think you would have been impressed by the seriousness and the sincerity with which those present approached the obligations and the opportunity before them. It is significant that every member of the Board of Governors, from coast to coast, and every member of the Advisory Council, made up of the Chairmen of the 14 District Committees, was present.

With all the earnestness and helpfulness displayed in these deliberations, we too nevertheless realize that what already has been accomplished is only a beginning. In a larger sense it is a pioneering experiment in the field of cooperative relationship between government and business. Where this may lead, no one can now foretell. The opportunities for achievement are great, but the road may be long and difficult. Our more than 2,700 members are widely scattered throughout the country in regions diverse in characteristics and we confront a very real task in bringing about more effective organization.

We feel a keen sense of our public duty in the work which lies ahead. In most part our business has long appreciated this obligation and has endeavored to maintain standards in accordance therewith. Where necessary, these standards must be extended for the benefit and protection of investors, which must in turn be for the benefit and protection of ourselves.

As you know, our Association is a democratic one and widely open to membership. We face a heavy task of education and enlightenment. The assurance which you give that the Commission recognizes the difficulty of these problems, appreciates the undertaking represented by perfecting organization alone, and realizes the necessity of a gradual approach is gratifying. We shall be glad to avail ourselves of your assurance that the door of the SEC is always open to us and to our members for discussion of our common problems. We are hopeful that with your cooperation we shall succeed in our common aims.

New Consumer Credit Department of A. B. A. Under Direction of W. B. French—Statement by President Hanes

The establishment of a Consumer Credit Department by the American Bankers Association to serve the needs of the A. B. A. member banks engaged in the extension of instalment loans to the public was noted in our issue of Jan. 20, page 372, and as indicated therein the new department will be under the direction of Walter B. French, Vice-President of the Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J., who has resigned from that institution to become Deputy Manager of the A. B. A. in charge of this department. The announcement of the appointment was made by Robert M. Hanes, President of the Association, who at the same time emphasized the importance that consumer credit has taken in the lending activity of banks, saying:

During the past several years personal loans and other forms of instalment loans have taken an increasingly important place in the practice of commercial banks. This type of credit service is growing rapidly, as banks broaden their services to the people of their communities. It is important, therefore, that the American Bankers Association have a department devoted to the service of its member institutions in the extension of this new form of credit.

An outline of Mr. French's career, furnished by the Association, follows:

Mr. French is an authority on consumer credit in banks. He is a graduate of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking and the Graduate School of Banking conducted by the American Bankers Association. For his graduation from that institution in 1938 he wrote a

thesis of "Small Loans—An Investment for Banks," which has become a recognized work in the consumer credit field, has been published in book form. He will conduct extensive research in the general consumer credit field and will assist banks all over the country in the development of this type of service.

Mr. French has been associated with the Trust Co. of New Jersey for 12 years. His banking career began in the First National Bank of Jersey City, where he was employed from 1913 to 1917. During 1918 and 1919 he was overseas with the United States marines in the Second Division of the A. E. F. Upon his return to this country in 1919 he became a Teller in the National City Bank in New York.

In 1924 he became Cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Jersey City, and when that institution was merged with the Hudson County National Bank in 1927, he was appointed assistant to the President of the Hudson County National Bank. Since 1928 he has been Vice-President of the Trust Co. of New Jersey.

Charles Slaughter Reelected President of Commodity Exchange, Inc.

The Board of Governors of Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York, at a meeting held Jan. 18 reelected Charles Slaughter as President for a second term. The following other officers were elected to serve for the current year:

Treasurer—Martin H. Wehncke, reelected.
Vice-President—Hide Group—George B. Bernheim, elected to succeed E. L. McKendrew.
Vice-President—Rubber Group—Marcus Rothschild, reelected.
Vice-President—Silk Group—Douglas Walker, reelected.
Vice-President—Metal Group—Owing to a lack of quorum of the Metal Group in New York today, the election was deferred.
Vice-President—Commission House Group—Floyd Y. Keeler, reelected.

J. G. McCarthy Reelected President of Chicago Board of Trade

At the annual election of officers of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 8, John G. McCarthy was reelected President without opposition. John E. Brennan and Chester D. Sturtevant of the regular ticket were elected first vice-president and second vice-president, respectively, defeating Robert H. Gardner and James J. Coughlin, opposing candidates nominated by petition.

Successful candidates for the directory for the three-year term were Roland McHenry, C. Willard Hales, Orrin S. Dowse, Albert W. Lipsey and Thomas J. Friel. Philip R. O'Brien was elected director for a term of one year, and Harry C. Schaack for a two-year term.

President Roosevelt Praises Joseph E. Davies for Service in Europe—Accepts Resignation of Former Belgian Envoy and Welcomes Him to New Post in State Department

In a letter made public Jan. 23, President Roosevelt formally accepted the resignation of Joseph E. Davies as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg; to permit him to become a special assistant to Secretary of State Hull.

Mr. Davies had offered his resignation orally, as of Jan. 16, and confirmed this in a letter to the President under date of Jan. 15. He has already assumed his new duties at the State Department as an adviser on war emergency problems and policies.

In accepting the resignation, the President praised Mr. Davies for his work in Brussels and Luxembourg and also at his previous post in Moscow.

Mr. Davies' appointment to the State Department post was noted in our issue of Dec. 30, page 4113.

In our issue of Jan. 20, page 371, we reported that John Cudahy, former Minister to Ireland, had assumed Mr. Davies' post at Brussels.

Mr. Davies's letter to the President, dated Jan. 15, follows:

My dear Mr. President:

Herewith I confirm my previous oral resignation, as of Jan. 16, as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxembourg in order that I may assume the duties of my new post as special assistant to the Secretary of State as an adviser on war emergency problems and policies.

May I be permitted to express to you the pride which I find in the fact that you and the Secretary of State should have imposed this renewed confidence in me?

May I also say, as I am now retiring from active diplomatic service abroad, that I found the highest personal satisfaction in serving my country as your personal representative to the governments of Russia, Belgium and Luxembourg? In no less degree do I value the fact that this gave me the opportunity to be identified with, and perhaps to be of some small service to, your great administration. I shall always be grateful to you. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH E. DAVIES.

The President replied as follows:

My dear Joe:

In order to make it possible for you to assume the duties of your new post as special assistant to the Secretary of State, I accept herewith your resignation as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg, effective as of Jan. 16.

I do this with less misgiving because through your new work in the Department of State we shall continue to have the benefit of your wide experience in Europe and your critical estimate of developments there.

Now that you are formally relinquishing the posts in Brussels and in Luxembourg, I do want to assure you of my deep appreciation of the excellent work you have done there and I feel also that it is due you to say, particularly, that your reports from your recent posts, as well as those sent previously from Moscow, were extremely valuable.

You exercised a happy faculty in evaluating events at hand and determining with singular accuracy their probable effect on future developments. Your judgments of men and measures were sound and dependable. On this account I feel it is particularly fortunate that we are to have the

continued benefit of your guidance and counsel in foreign affairs. Very sincerely yours.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

D. W. Bell Becomes Under Secretary of Treasury—J. L. Sullivan Is New Assistant Secretary

Daniel W. Bell was installed as Under Secretary of the Treasury on Jan. 17 and John L. Sullivan became Assistant Secretary. The installations were presided over by Secretary Morgenthau. Approval of these appointments by the Senate was mentioned in these columns of Jan. 13, page 219.

Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, and James Landis, dean of the Harvard Law School, have been retained by Secretary Morgenthau as special advisers on banking matters, it was announced Jan. 16.

Francis Biddle Sworn in as Solicitor General

Judge Francis Biddle of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals was sworn in as Solicitor General on Jan. 22. The oath was administered by Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter in the office of the new Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, whom Mr. Biddle succeeds. Senate confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Biddle was reported in our issue of Jan. 20, page 371.

James H. R. Cromwell Assumes Post as New American Minister to Canada

James H. R. Cromwell, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Canada, presented his credentials to Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, at Ottawa on Jan. 24. After exchanging mutual felicitations with the Governor General, Mr. Cromwell paid formal calls on the other members of the Ottawa diplomatic corps and held a press conference at the United States Legation. Mr. Cromwell arrived in Ottawa on Jan. 23 and was greeted by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Regarding his press conference, United Press Ottawa advices of Jan. 24 said:

At an informal press conference later he said he had three immediate problems to tackle. They were:

1. See the negotiations between Canada and the United States for a St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway through to a successful conclusion.
2. See the Alaskan highway negotiations through to a successful conclusion.
3. Promote American tourist traffic to Canada and further cement friendly relations between the two countries.

In spite of the war, in which Canada is involved, Cromwell said he foresaw increasing investments of American capital in Canada.

"Imposition of foreign exchange control in Canada was an inevitable consequence of the war," he said.

Senate confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Cromwell was reported in these columns of Jan. 13, page 218.

G. R. Kantzler and T. R. Cox Appointed Alternate Members of Arbitration Committee of New York Stock Exchange

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange at its meeting Jan. 24, appointed George R. Kantzler and Thomas R. Cox to serve as alternate members of the Committee on Arbitration. The appointments were made in accordance with the amendment to the Constitution of the Exchange, adopted Jan. 10, increasing the number of members of the Arbitration Committee from seven to nine, by providing two additional alternates; this was noted in our issue of Jan. 13, page 219.

Representative Doughton of North Carolina to Retire from House—Will Leave Congress at End of Term After Serving 30 Years

Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat of North Carolina, a member of the House for 30 years and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee since the inauguration of the Roosevelt Administration in 1933, announced Jan. 16, that he would retire at the expiration of his present term Jan. 2, 1941. Washington United Press advices of Jan. 16, stated:

He said in a formal statement that "my long-neglected private business badly needs attention" and he feels he should "take life easier than the arduous duties of my present position will allow."

President Roosevelt, apprised of Mr. Doughton's announcement, said at his press conference that he was very sorry to see him leave public life.

"Some months ago I decided that I would not seek re-election," Mr. Doughton said. "Taking this step is particularly painful to me because of the veritable deluge of requests I have received recently urging me to seek re-election."

In private life Mr. Doughton is a farmer and banker.

In his capacity of Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Mr. Doughton has been one of the most influential administration spokesmen on Capitol Hill on fiscal matters. All Federal revenue legislation must originate in that committee.

500 Security Salesmen and Traders Take Examination to Qualify as Registered Employees of New York Stock Exchange Firms

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Jan. 26 that about 500 security traders and security salesmen, who either were not available last July or who failed to pass the examination given to 2,800 security traders and salesmen at that time, precedent to qualifying as registered employees, were examined Jan. 26. Those in New York City took the examination in the Institute, and those outside the metro-

politan area were examined in their offices under the supervision of partners or office managers. The examination, which called for written comprehensive answers, covered all phases of the securities business, including the rules of the Exchange, the conduct and opening of accounts, margins, odd-lots, specialists, investment advice, analyses and interpretation of financial statements, et cetera. The Exchange's announcement continued:

The purpose of last year's examination, and that of last evening, was to enable the participating securities salesmen and securities traders to qualify under the present Stock Exchange rules affecting registered employees. These rules, which were adopted last year, provide for more intensive examination and control of registered employees and call for their classification into two general groups: "registered representatives" and "branch office managers," in place of the previous ten classifications. As of Jan. 1, there were 9,238 "registered representatives," and 1,076 "branch office managers."

Previous to last July, examinations had been given to prospective customers' brokers for more than three years, and other classes of registered employees had also been examined with the exception of securities salesmen and securities traders, who theretofore had been exempt.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City, received approval on Jan. 12 from the New York State Banking Department of plans to reduce its capital stock from \$50,935,000, consisting of 500,000 convertible preferred shares and 2,046,750 common shares, all of the par value of \$20 each, to \$48,955,860, consisting of 455,926 convertible preferred shares and 1,991,867 common shares, all of the par value of \$20 each. This is learned from the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" of Jan. 19. Reference to the proposed reduction was made in our issue of Dec. 23, page 3966.

Selmer Juell, Manager of the Division of Supply of the New York Stock Exchange, was guest of honor, on Jan. 25, at a testimonial dinner in the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club given by employees representing each department of the Exchange and also its subsidiary companies. Mr. Juell has been employed by the Exchange for 21 years and, on Feb. 1, will resign to become associated with The Biggame Supply Co, office equipment engineers, of New York City. Mr. Juell was first employed by the Exchange in November, 1918, as a page on the trading floor. In 1923 he was transferred to the Purchasing Department, becoming Manager in 1934.

E. Chester Gerstein, President of the Public National Bank & Trust Company of New York, announced this week that the Board of Directors have appointed Harold A. Meriam, Comptroller of the bank, succeeding James H. Lawrence, who has been appointed Assistant Vice-President and will be identified with general bank operations.

Walter E. Kolb, formerly assistant Vice-President of the Colonial Trust Company of New York, has been elected a Vice-President of the company.

The Dec. 31, 1939 statement of New York Hanseatic Corp., New York, disclosed that the surplus account now stands at \$788,970, indicating that this corporation added \$3,001 during 1939 to its surplus. Total assets as of Dec. 31, 1939 are shown as \$10,443,699, against \$24,982,471 as of Dec. 31, 1938. Cash in banks and on hand totaled \$1,166,111 compared with \$1,116,653 as of the close of 1938. Bankers' acceptances, including those pledged as collateral, at the latest date total \$1,570,254, compared with \$1,459,525, and United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed, on hand and pledged as collateral amounted on Dec. 31 to \$6,782,086, as against \$15,246,960. Capital stock is unchanged from a year ago at \$2,000,000.

The election of Clarence Glass as a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y. was announced on Jan. 22 by Richard A. Brennan, President of the bank. Mr. Glass is Vice-President and Director of Anaconda Sales Co., domestic sales unit for the Anaconda Copper interests, with which company he has been associated since 1905. He is also Vice-President and Director of the Copper Export Association, Inc., and a Director of the American Zinc Institute and the Lead Industries Association.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Street Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., held Jan. 15, Wm. R. Herlihy Jr. was elected Assistant Vice-President and Trust Officer, and the following Assistant Trust Officers were promoted to Trust Officers: George B. Sargent, Frederic B. Eastman, Stead W. Rodgers, Vernon B. Hitchins and Frank A. Lynch. All other officers were reelected.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 15, O. Howard Wolfe, Cashier, and Milton D. Reinhold and Edward M. Mann, Assistant Cashiers, were advanced to Vice-Presidents. W. T. I. Hall was appointed an Assistant Cashier. Mr. Wolfe retains the office of Cashier which he has held since 1917.

From the Washington "Post" of Jan. 11 it is learned that at the directors' annual meeting, on Jan. 9, of the National Savings & Trust Co. of Washington, D. C., H. Prescott Gat-

ley, because of ill health, retired as President and was elected Chairman of the Board, with William D. Hoover as Vice-Chairman, while Bruce Baird, formerly Vice-President and Trust Officer, was elected President to succeed Mr. Gatley. William B. Willard and David Bornet were reelected Vice-Presidents. All other officers were reelected.

Directors of the Liberty National Bank of Washington, D. C., at their recent annual meeting reelected all the former officers, headed by M. F. Calnan as President, and added three new Assistant Cashiers—Lewis E. Thomas, Wales H. Jack, and Leonard S. Bradley—to the official staff.

Directors of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, at their annual meeting on Jan. 17, named H. R. Templeton, one of the bank's Vice-Presidents, a member of the Executive Committee, and appointed H. A. Hayward, formerly connected with the Foreign Department of the Chase National Bank of New York, Manager of the Foreign Department under Vice-President R. T. White. Several promotions were also made by the directors. As noted in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" of Jan. 18, they were:

Assistant Secretary O. L. Rieder named Assistant Vice-President; Francis M. Sherwin, Credit Department, named Assistant Treasurer. In the Personal Loan and Finance Department, W. H. Kyle was named Manager under Vice-President Kenton R. Cravens; Fred J. Byar Jr., Assistant Manager of Personal Loan Division; A. F. Goodman and Henry H. Dearing, Assistant Managers of the finance division.

L. H. Guthman was designated Manager of the Savings Department; William Terrall, Manager of Estates Tax Department; Richard Heydt, Manager of Business Development Department, and Herbert Rudd, Assistant Auditor. Paul Harasta, Acting Manager of the Pearl-Ridge office, was named Manager.

All other officers of the company were re-elected, as were the directors at the stockholders' annual meeting held previously.

The Board of Directors of the Old National Bank in Evansville, Evansville, Ind., announce the election of Samuel L. Orr as Chairman of the Board and Robert D. Mathias as President.

At the annual meeting of the LaSalle Street Cashiers, Chicago, held Jan. 16, the following officers were elected:

President—Leo A. Long, Lamson Bros. & Co.
Vice-President—Lester Ackerson, S. B. Chapin & Co.
Treasurer—Edward H. Zell, E. H. Rollins & Sons.
Secretary—Whitney M. Stewart, the Chicago Stock Exchange.
Members of the Executive Committee elected were:
George Prewitt, Stein, Brennan & Co.
Harold McGrath, Fuller, Cruttenden & Co.

In furtherance of the proposed union of the Monroe State Savings Bank of Monroe, Mich., and the Dansard State Bank of that city, under the title of the former (noted in our issue of Dec. 9, page 3658), the respective stockholders of the institutions on Jan. 9 unanimously approved the proposed consolidation, it is learned from Monroe advices on Jan. 10 appearing in the Toledo "Blade," which also said:

October statements indicate the merged banks would have capital of \$375,000 and assets of \$5,238,686.75. It will be known as the Monroe State Savings Bank and will be housed in the Dansard Bank Building.

The following changes were made in the personnel of the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., at the recent annual meeting of the directors, it is learned from the "Commercial West" of Jan. 20: Richard J. Lawless and Donald A. Harper, Assistant Cashiers, were elected Assistant Vice-Presidents as were also L. C. White, Manager FHA Mortgage Loan Division, and Carl M. Flora, Manager Automobile Finance Department, while William E. Schumm, Manager Business Development Department; D. Wesley Correll, his Assistant; George F. Kasten, Assistant Manager FHA Mortgage Loan Division, and Austin S. Lett, Credit Manager Time-Credit Division, all were advanced to Assistant Cashiers.

Armando A. Petrini, a former Vice-President of the Bank of Italy, San Francisco, Calif., and a member of the first bank founded by A. P. Giannini, died in San Francisco on Jan. 20. Mr. Petrini, who was about 65 years of age, left his native Bologna, Italy, in 1902 and went to Buenos Aires before going to San Francisco. He was employed by L'Italia Daily News before accepting the position of Assistant Cashier when A. P. Giannini founded his first bank in 1904. He rose to a Vice-Presidency in the Giannini banking system and was instrumental in the formation of Transamerica Corp. it was stated in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Jan. 21 which also said:

Mr. Petrini served as President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce for many years. In 1929 the Italian Government decorated him with the order of Great Officer of the Italian Royal Crown for having aided in establishment of the Chair of Italian Culture at the University of California. Mr. Petrini was President of the committee which provided the chair's \$200,000 endowment. He retired about 1932.

In its statement of condition as at the close of business Dec. 30, 1939, the American Trust Co. (head office San Francisco, Calif.) reports total resources of \$333,996,460 (comparing with total assets of \$328,804,558 on Oct. 2, 1939), of which the chief items are: Loans and discounts, \$146,

605,776 (contrasting with \$142,875,201 on the previous date); cash on hand and in banks, \$65,197,880 (against \$61,756,958); United States Government bonds and notes, \$57,187,933 (comparing with \$62,417,209), and State, county and municipal bonds, \$34,778,850 (against \$32,555,600 on Oct. 2). Total deposits are given in the report as \$300,908,341 (contrasting with \$296,204,845 on the earlier date). The company's capital and surplus are unchanged at \$15,000,000 and \$4,000,000, respectively, but undivided profits have risen to \$5,381,574 from \$3,209,781 on Oct. 2.

Another "all-time high" mark has been achieved by Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association (head office San Francisco), this time in Christmas Club enrollments, according to information released recently by L. M. Giannini, President of the bank. A news item in the matter says:

The Christmas Club plan calls for regular deposits during the year, repayable in a lump sum with interest at the start of the Christmas shopping season.

"I asked our State-wide organization to set their 1940 sights a minimum of 10% higher than last year," said Mr. Giannini, "and suggested that this be achieved by Jan. 31. Our actual goal was 265,000 enrollments. I am gratified to report that this mark, highest in history not only for Bank of America but for any bank, was passed on Jan. 16, two weeks ahead of schedule. It is estimated that by the end of the month the total will have reached 280,000."

It is learned from the Portland (Ore.) "Oregonian" of Jan. 10 that at the annual meeting of the First National Bank of Portland, E. B. MacNaughton, President of the institution, announced that Charles L. Newland had been appointed Assistant Manager of the bank's Grants Pass branch and W. A. Demoy had been sent to the bank's new affiliate, the First National, at Cottage Grove, as Assistant Cashier. Besides these, David S. Adolph and H. B. Wittenberg were promoted to Assistant Vice-Presidents. The paper added:

Mr. Newland replaces J. T. Fry at Grants Pass, the latter retiring from the banking business. He has had experience in every phase of banking in the 15 years he has been with the bank. The other First National men advanced are all well known and popular and have been with the institution many years, winning their advancement by painstaking effort and application to duty.

The Bank of Nova Scotia (general office Toronto, Canada) reports all-time year-end high figures for total assets and deposits as of Dec. 30, 1939, and announces 1939 net earnings of \$2,033,333 after Dominion and Provincial taxes of \$559,191, but before dividends, appropriation for the pension fund, and bank premises write-off. Comparable earnings for 1938 were \$1,980,770. Total assets on Dec. 30 last were \$343,491,516, a gain of more than \$34,000,000 from the previous year. As of Dec. 30, 1939, total deposits, exclusive of deposits of banks, were \$279,766,509, an increase of \$26,475,455. This increase was made up of \$3,173,077 in interest bearing deposits, \$10,874,945 in non-interest bearing deposits, and \$12,427,433 in Government deposits. Deposits of banks amounted to \$10,765,862, a gain of \$6,268,492 over 1938. Reflecting the continued strong liquid position of the bank, readily available assets of \$209,507,760 were equal to 68.4% of total liabilities to the public.

The net profits of the Westminster Bank, Ltd. (head office London), for the past year, after providing for rebate and taxation, and after appropriations to the credit of contingency accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made, amount to £1,475,745. This sum, added to £526,534 brought forward from 1938, leaves available the sum of £2,002,329. It is further stated:

The dividend of 9% paid in August last on the £4 shares and 6¼% on the £1 shares absorbs £563,298. A further dividend of 9% is now declared in respect of the £4 shares, making 18% for the year; and a further dividend of 6¼% on the £1 shares will be paid, making the maximum of 12¼% for the year.

The dividends will be payable (less income tax) on Feb. 1. £100,000 has been transferred to bank premises account and £300,000 to officers' pension fund, leaving a balance of £534,006 to be carried forward.

THE CURB MARKET

Price movements on the New York Curb Exchange were irregular and transfers were light during the early part of the week but the market gradually strengthened, and as the trading pace quickened, a number of substantial gains were registered among the industrial specialties and rubber stocks. Aircraft shares were quiet until the middle of the week when moderate improvement was apparent all along the line. Public utilities were generally mixed with most of the activity in the preferred group. Industrial specialties registered a substantial list of gains and oil issues moved within a narrow channel. Aluminum shares were quiet until mid-week when prices improved.

Dull trading and irregular price movements were the outstanding features of the two-hour period on Saturday. The transfers dipped to approximately 45,000 shares, against 84,000 on the preceding short session. In the public utility group General Public Service pref. advanced a point and Kings County Lighting pref. worked up 3½ points to its 1939-1940 high at 90. There were occasional strong spots

scattered through the list and some substantial declines, but the losses and gains were about evenly divided as the market closed. Noteworthy among the declines were Midvale Co., 3 points to 106½; Niles-Bement-Pond, 2½ points to 57½; Standard Power & Light pref., 2¼ points to 22¼; and Brown Co. pref., 1 point to 22½.

Mixed price movements were apparent as the market resumed trading on Monday, and there was a moderate amount of strength in the public utilities and industrial specialties, but the advances and declines were again about evenly divided. Some of the oil shares were stronger, mining and metal stocks were generally quiet and the aircraft issues moved within a narrow range. Rubber shares were mixed, Fisk Rubber pref. working up to a new high at its top for the day while Dayton Rubber and General Tire & Rubber were unchanged. Prominent among the issues on the side of the advance were Corroon & Reynolds pref., 4 points to 74; Pennsylvania Salt, 3¼ points to 170; Rochester Gas & Electric pref. D, 2¼ points to 103¼; Humble Oil, 1¼ points to 63; and Ohio Oil pref. (6), 1¼ points to 101¼.

The volume of trading was somewhat heavier on Tuesday but for the third successive day price movements were mixed with little variation between advances and declines. Aircraft stocks moved backward and forward with only minor changes and the aluminum shares were in demand at improving prices. In the public utility group Louisiana Power & Light \$6 pref. registered a 1-point gain, and a new 1939-1940 high at 105. Fisk Rubber pref. climbed to a new all-time high at 110¼, with a gain of 2½ points, and Celluloid 1st pref. forged ahead 3 points to a new top at 74. Other strong issues were Todd Shipyards, 1½ points to 68½; Niles-Bement-Pond, 1½ points to 69; and United Shoe Machinery, 1 point to 82.

Public utilities turned irregular on Wednesday but industrial specialties moved into higher ground and a number of substantial gains were recorded in this group. Fisk Rubber pref. again lifted its top to a new high at 110¼, but slipped down later in the day and dropped back ½ point to 110½. Aircraft stocks were stronger all along the line, and while the gains were largely fractional, they extended to all sections of the group. In the industrial list Niles-Bement-Pond was one of the outstanding strong stocks as it added 3 points to its previous gain and closed at 60. Other noteworthy advances were Aluminium, Ltd., 2¼ points to 105; Brown Co. pref., 2 points to 24; Ohio Brass B, 2 points to 21¼; and Colt's Patent Fire Arms, 3 points to 81.

Industrial specialties again advanced on Thursday, and as the volume of sales held fairly steady, many popular speculative issues moved smartly upward. There were 337 stocks traded in, of which 124 closed on the side of the advance, 110 declined and 103 were unchanged. Public utilities were irregular although a number of the preferred stocks worked into new high ground for 1939-1940. These included among others West Texas Utilities \$6 pref. 2 points to 101, United Gas pref. 4 points to 100¼ and Carolina Power & Light \$7 pref. 1 point to 106. Aircraft stocks were moderately higher, oil issues were quiet and mining and metal shares moved within a narrow range. Prominent on the side of the advance were Celluloid 1 pref. 2 points to 77¼, Niles-Bement-Pond 2½ points to 64½, Pa Salt 2 points to 171, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 2¾ points to 58¾ and St. Regis Paper pref. 2½ points to 74.

Declining prices were the rule on the curb exchange on Friday and while there were a number of moderately strong spots scattered through the list, the market, as a whole, was lower at the close. The strong stocks were largely in the industrial specialties group and included among others Midvale Co., which advanced 1½ points to 106½, United Shoe Machinery 1½ points to 82, Todd Shipyards 2 points to 70, American Potash 6½ points to 93½ and American Meter 2 points to 34. Aircraft stocks continued to show improvement, oil shares were quiet and public utilities moved within a narrow range. As compared with Friday of last week prices were slightly higher, Aluminium Ltd. closing last night at 104 against 102 on Friday a week ago, Bell Aircraft at 21½ against 18½, Carrier Corp. at 13¾ against 13, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore at 80½ against 78½, Gulf Oil Corp. at 36½ against 35¼, United Shoe Machinery at 82 against 80½ and United Gas pref. at 100 against 96.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 26, 1940	Stocks (Number of Shares)	Bonds (Par Value)			
		Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	Total
Saturday	45,285	\$1,052,000	\$8,000	\$19,000	\$1,079,000
Monday	85,965	1,479,000	1,000	13,000	1,493,000
Tuesday	114,680	1,494,000	12,000	8,000	1,514,000
Wednesday	138,160	1,625,000	13,000	16,000	1,654,000
Thursday	131,195	1,506,000	6,000	33,000	1,545,000
Friday	112,780	1,645,000	8,000	18,000	1,671,000
Total	628,045	\$8,801,000	\$48,000	\$107,000	\$8,956,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	Week Ended Jan. 26		Jan. 1 to Jan. 26	
	1940	1939	1939	1938
Stocks—No. of shares	628,045	1,226,630	2,803,378	3,977,650
Bonds				
Domestic	\$8,801,000	\$9,317,000	\$34,565,000	\$37,648,000
Foreign government	48,000	111,000	280,000	389,000
Foreign corporate	107,000	104,000	398,000	350,000
Total	\$8,956,000	\$9,532,000	\$35,243,000	\$38,387,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
JAN. 20, 1940, TO JAN. 26, 1940, INCLUSIVE

Country and Monetary Unit	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money					
	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
Europe—						
Belgium, belga.....	.168138	.168177	.168133	.168600	.169077	.169127
Bulgaria, lev.....	a	a	a	a	a	a
Czechoslovakia, koruna	a	a	a	a	a	a
Denmark, krone.....	.193080	.193100	.193083	.193080	.193100	.193100
Eng'land, pound sterling	3.963055	3.962777	3.969166	3.984166	3.981944	3.982638
Finland, marka.....	.018333*	.018333*	.018333*	.018200*	.018000*	.018166*
France, franc.....	.022452	.022450	.022487	.022573	.022555	.022573
Germany, reichsmark	.401300*	.401200*	.401175*	.401175*	.401175*	.401175*
Greece, drachma.....	.007150*	.007150*	.007235*	.007150*	.007178*	.007242*
Hungary, pengo.....	.175762*	.175762*	.175762*	.178016*	.175762*	.175887*
Italy, lira.....	.050466	.050471	.050471	.050478	.050469	.050471
Netherlands, guilder	.531393	.531362	.531255	.530766	.531187	.530806
Norway, krone.....	.227028	.227057	.227062	.227042	.227042	.227087
Poland, zloty.....	a	a	a	a	a	a
Portugal, escudo.....	.036283	.036283	.036206	.036368	.036275	.036275
Rumania, leu.....	.007066*	.007066*	.006625*	.006875*	.006500*	.006540*
Spain, peseta.....	.099500*	.099500*	.099500*	.099500*	.099500*	.099500*
Sweden, krona.....	.238043	.238062	.238055	.238025	.238056	.238093
Switzerland, franc.....	.224188	.224200	.224177	.224166	.224183	.224172
Yugoslavia, dinar.....	.022577*	.022577*	.022577*	.022577*	.022577*	.022577*
Asia—						
China—						
Chefoo (yuan dol')	a	a	a	a	a	a
Hankow (yuan dol)	a	a	a	a	a	a
Shanghai (yuan dol)	.079166*	.078937*	.078062*	.076965*	.077266*	.077125*
Tientsin (yuan dol)	a	a	a	a	a	a
Hongkong, dollar.....	.245937	.246166	.246541	.247433	.247608	.247608
British India, rupee.....	.301437*	.301250*	.301920*	.301815*	.301875*	.301735*
Japan, yen.....	.234383	.234383	.234383	.234383	.234383	.234383
Straits Settlements, dol.	.464375	.464800	.465200	.466291	.467200	.467300
Australasia—						
Australia, pound.....	3.157500	3.157083	3.162500	3.175000	3.172500	3.172500
New Zealand, pound.....	3.170000*	3.170000*	3.175000*	3.187500*	3.185000*	3.185000*
Africa—						
Union South Africa, £	3.980000	3.980000	3.980000	3.980000	3.980000	3.980000
North America—						
Canada, dollar.....	.880000	.880000	.881171	.881718	.882343	.880312
Cuba, peso.....	a	a	a	a	a	a
Mexico, peso.....	.166500*	.166500*	.166500*	.166650*	.166500*	.166500*
Newfound'd, dollar.....	.877500	.877500	.878750	.879218	.879843	.877500
South America—						
Argentina, peso.....	.297733*	.297733*	.297733*	.297700*	.297733*	.297733*
Brazil, milreis official	.060580*	.060425*	.060575*	.060550*	.060575*	.060575*
" free.....	.050000*	.050333*	.050000*	.050000*	.050333*	.050000*
Chile, peso—official.....	.051650*	.051660*	.051666*	.051666*	.051660*	.051650*
" export.....	.040000*	.040000*	.040000*	.040000*	.040000*	.040000*
Colombia, peso.....	.572650*	.572650*	.572650*	.572650*	.572650*	.572650*
Uruguay, peso contr.	.658300*	.658300*	.658300*	.658300*	.658300*	.658300*
Non-controlled.....	.365120*	.365000*	.366400*	.366400*	.366250*	.366120*

* Nominal rate. a No rates available. b Temporarily omitted.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Jan. 10, 1940.

GOLD

The gold held in the issue department of the Bank of England on Jan. 3 amounted to £219,561 at 168s. per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October, 1939 amounted to 69,673 fine ounces as compared with 69,430 fine ounces for September, 1939, and 69,864 fine ounces for October, 1938.

The Bank of England's buying price for gold has remained unchanged at 168s. per fine ounce.

SILVER

The week under review opened with falls of 5-16d. in the cash and 1/4d. in the two months' quotations to 21 5-16d. and 21 1/4d. for the respective deliveries; offerings were only moderate and the decline was due mainly to lack of support. A recovery ensued, helped by buying for the Indian Bazaars and prices today were quoted at 22d. for cash and 21 15-16d. for two months' delivery. A feature of the week was a movement by the Bazaars to advance forward contracts in order to secure silver for prompt shipment to India. On Jan. 8 this had the effect of carrying the cash quotation to a premium of 1-16d. after it had ruled at a discount since Nov. 6 last.

Quotations during the week:

IN LONDON			IN NEW YORK			
Bar Silver per Oz. Std.			Per Ounce .999 Fine			
	Cash	2 Mos.	U. S. Treas.	Market	Price	Price
Jan. 4	21 5-16d.	21 1/4d.	Jan. 3	35 cents	34 3/4 cents	
Jan. 5	21 9-16d.	21 11-16d.	Jan. 4	35 cents	34 3/4 cents	
Jan. 8	21 13-16d.	21 3/4d.	Jan. 5	35 cents	34 3/4 cents	
Jan. 9	21 1/4d.	21 13-16d.	Jan. 8	35 cents	34 3/4 cents	
Jan. 10	22d.	21 15-16d.	Jan. 9	35 cents	34 3/4 cents	
Average	21.712d.	21.737d.				

The official dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during the week were as follows:

	Buying	Selling
Jan. 4 to Jan. 6	\$4.02	\$4.02
Jan. 8 to Jan. 10	\$4.03 1/2	\$4.02 1/2

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

	Sat., Jan. 20	Mon., Jan. 22	Tues., Jan. 23	Wed., Jan. 24	Thurs., Jan. 25	Fri., Jan. 26
Silver, per oz.	Closed	27d.	22d.	22d.	21 13-16d.	21 15-16d.
Gold, p. fine oz.	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.
Consols, 2 1/2 %	Closed	£74	£74	£74 1/4	£74	£73 3/4
British 3 1/2 %						
W. L.	Closed	£98	£98 1/4	£98 1/4	£98 1/4	£98 1/4
British 4 %						
1960-90.	Closed	£110 1/4	£110 1/4	£111 1/4	£111 1/4	£111

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
Bar N. Y. (for n) 34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	35
U. S. Treasury (newly mined) 71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10

REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporation called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":

Company and Issue—	Date	Page
American Colortype Co. 6% debts.....	Feb. 1	4164
American Gas & Electric Co., 5% gold debentures.....	Feb. 13	2426
American Toll Bridge Co., 1st mtge bonds 5 1/2 %.....	Feb. 2	2269
Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4 1/2 % debts.....	Feb. 1	4165
Bates Valve Bag Corp. 6% debts.....	Feb. 1	4166
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st mtge. 5s.....	Mar. 1	3866
Chester Water Service Co. 1st mtge. 4 1/2 %.....	Feb. 9	3868
*Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 10-year cdfs.....	Feb. 1	2684
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. 6% preferred stock.....	Feb. 1	3256
Colorado Power Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	Feb. 1	3713
Connecticut River Power Co., 1st mtge. bonds.....	Feb. 15	2431
Consumers Power Co. 1st mtge. 3 1/2 %.....	May 1	2275
Denver Gas & Electric Co. gen. mtge. 5s.....	May 1	3714
Denver Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st mtge. bonds.....	May 1	3714
*Eastern Mass. Street Ry. ref. mtge. bonds.....	Feb. 10	2687
*Fisk Rubber Co. preferred stock.....	Feb. 23	2688
Gas Service Co. gen. lien bonds.....	Feb. 1	4174
German-Atlantic Cable Co. 1st mtge. 7s.....	Apr. 1	2687
Great Consolidated Electric Power Co., Ltd 7% bds.....	Feb. 1	4175
(Walter E.) Heller Co.—		
{ 10-year notes.....	Mar. 16	2435
{ 7% preferred stock.....		
(Chas. E.) Hires Co. class A stock.....	Feb. 10	3717
Indiana Rys. & Light Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	Feb. 1	2129
Johns-Manville Corp. 7% preferred stock.....	Apr. 1	2436
Kansas City Gas Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	Feb. 1	3559
Lexington Utilities Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	Feb. 1	4032
Loews' Inc., 3 1/2 % debentures.....	Feb. 15	2438
Luken Steel Co. 1st mtge. 8s.....	Feb. 8	2282
Metropolitan Chain Properties, Ltd., 1st mtge. 6s.....	Feb. 5	2282
Mississippi Power Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	Jan. 31	2282
Ohio Water Service Co., 1st mtge. 5s.....	Mar. 16	2441
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. 4% debts.....	Feb. 1	4183
*Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line 1st mtge. bonds.....	Mar. 1	2699
Pennsylvania Telephone Corp. 1st mtge. bonds.....	Apr. 1	3725
Philadelphia Electric Power Co. 1st mtge. 5 1/2 %.....	Feb. 1	4184
Pittsburgh Coal Co. 6% deb. bonds.....	Feb. 1	2135
Poor Sisters of St. Francis, Seraph of the Perpetual Adoration. 1st mtge. bonds.....	Feb. 1	2442
Port Henry Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st mtge. 5s.....	Feb. 1	2944
Safe Harbor Water Power Corp. 1st mtge. 4 1/2 %.....	Feb. 2	2136
St. Joseph Ry., Lt., Ht. & Power Co. 1st mtge. 4 1/2 %.....	Feb. 1	4185
Scott Paper Co. 3 1/4 % bonds.....	Feb. 5	4040
Southern Ice Co., Inc., 1st mtge. gold bonds.....	Feb. 1	4041
Spang Chalfant & Co., Inc., 1st mtge. 5s.....	Feb. 26	4186
Square D Co. 5% debts.....	Feb. 15	3730
*Sundstrand Machine Tool Co. 6% notes.....	Feb. 28	2703
Susquehanna Silk Mills, class A stock.....	Feb. 9	2446
Terre Haute Water Works Corp.—1st mtge. 6s.....	Feb. 10	2288
First mortgage 5s.....	Feb. 10	2288
West Penn Power Co.—		
7% pref stock.....	Feb. 1	751
6% pref stock.....	Feb. 1	751
Woodward Iron Co. 2d mtge. 5s.....	Feb. 26	3575

* Announcements this week. x Volume 150.

AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Shares	Stocks	\$ per Share
250	New York Investors.....	\$2 lot
1	Boston Athenaeum, par \$300.....	205
3	Washington Building Trust, par \$100.....	10 1/2
57	Penroad Corp., par \$1; 2,000 Highland Boy Oil & Gas Co., par 10; \$1,000 J. Edward Jones Royalty Trust, Series J, dollar participating certificate; 104 National Short-Term Securities Corp. common A, par \$1; 12-24 Niagara Hudson Power & opt. warrants; 14 General Investment Corp. common purchase warrants; 1 Finance Corp. of New England subscription agreement; 5 Manganese Associates pref. stock receipt; 2 Pelzer Mtg. Co., all divs. in liquidation paid; 1 Arnold Hanover Water Co., par \$100.....	\$106 lot
10	American Sienna Marble Co.; \$1,000 American Sienna Marble Co. 6s, July 1, 1919; 200 Boston Gold Copper Smelting, par \$10; 2,500 Adeline Consolidated Road Oil Co., par \$1.....	\$1 lot

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Jan. 27) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be 2.6% below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$5,285,750,964, against \$5,424,871,920 for the same week in 1938. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of 9.1%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Jan. 26	1940	1939	Per Cent
New York.....	\$2,336,345,651	\$2,570,302,032	-9.1
Chicago.....	260,595,942	226,211,782	+15.2
Philadelphia.....	318,000,000	289,000,000	+10.0
Boston.....	181,446,785	170,275,651	+6.6
Kansas City.....	68,300,284	73,307,912	-6.8
St. Louis.....	68,000,000	67,900,000	+0.1
San Francisco.....	119,625,000	107,555,000	+11.2
Pittsburgh.....	106,364,739	104,012,809	+2.3
Detroit.....	85,365,041	77,997,246	+9.4
Cleveland.....	76,049,282	67,585,813	+12.5
Baltimore.....	54,931,078	49,893,415	+10.1
Eleven cities, five days.....	\$3,675,023,802	\$3,804,041,661	-3.4
Other cities, five days.....	721,435,335	655,789,595	+10.0
Total all cities, five days.....	\$4,396,459,137	\$4,459,831,256	-1.4
All cities, one day.....	889,291,827	965,040,664	-7.8
Total all cities for week.....	\$5,285,750,964	\$5,424,871,920	-2.6

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday), and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above this last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ended Jan. 20. For that week there was an increase of 5.2%, the aggregate

of clearings for the whole country having amounted to \$6,050,911,147, against \$5,749,843,654 in the same week in 1939. Outside of this city there was an increase of 11.5%, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of 0.7%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals show an improvement of 1.1%, in the Boston Reserve District of 7.4% and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 16.0%. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals record a gain of 10.6%, in the Richmond Reserve District of 13.0%, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of 3.9%. In the Chicago Reserve District the increase is 15.0%, in the St. Louis Reserve District 10.8%, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District 15.5%. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals are larger by 7.2%, in the Dallas Reserve District by 9.5%, and in the San Francisco Reserve District by 8.3%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Week End. Jan. 20, 1940	1940	1939	Inc. or Dec.	1938	1937
Federal Reserve Dists.					
1st Boston—12 cities	287,809,855	268,099,310	+7.4	252,073,817	300,799,090
2d New York—13 "	3,474,260,713	3,437,090,039	+1.1	3,370,837,670	3,957,163,100
3d Philadelphia—10 "	441,921,526	390,911,165	+10.6	382,812,577	418,088,682
4th Cleveland—7 "	315,792,097	285,646,100	+10.6	260,411,837	310,318,936
5th Richmond—6 "	149,806,414	132,588,097	+13.0	128,172,328	134,179,122
6th Atlanta—10 "	168,065,098	161,826,440	+3.9	143,466,969	156,659,658
7th Chicago—18 "	514,939,945	447,883,150	+15.0	453,920,618	519,150,867
8th St. Louis—4 "	117,987,491	106,464,563	+10.8	107,084,746	115,613,140
9th Minneapolis—7 "	107,108,008	92,695,580	+15.5	92,826,382	99,012,552
10th Kansas City—10 "	143,836,450	134,202,654	+7.2	135,519,243	144,078,232
11th Dallas—6 "	73,074,711	66,723,705	+9.5	63,988,963	65,490,917
12th San Fran.—10 "	256,328,827	235,712,951	+8.7	229,144,005	244,675,914
Total—113 cities	6,050,911,147	5,749,843,654	+5.2	5,620,259,175	6,465,230,210
Outside N. Y. City	2,696,342,978	2,419,246,633	+11.5	2,361,246,983	2,643,652,232
Canada—32 cities	339,769,932	360,271,473	-5.7	358,940,885	409,379,164

We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years:

Clearings at—	Week Ended Jan. 20				
	1940	1939	Inc. or Dec.	1938	1937
First Federal Reserve District—Boston					
Me.—Bangor	470,595	401,304	+17.3	430,990	605,428
Portland	1,915,746	1,904,905	+0.6	1,893,982	2,202,201
Mass.—Boston	247,823,613	231,572,019	+7.0	218,128,701	260,855,901
Fall River	760,179	627,180	+21.2	685,131	766,427
Lowell	486,908	576,076	-15.5	461,093	502,454
New Bedford	822,980	1,084,277	-24.1	665,041	1,015,600
Springfield	3,666,874	3,181,835	+15.2	3,049,484	3,747,064
Worcester	2,181,245	1,868,413	+16.7	2,017,265	2,225,409
Conn.—Hartford	11,976,980	11,061,931	+8.3	10,307,895	11,461,515
New Haven	5,237,111	4,268,189	+22.7	4,514,279	5,326,197
R. I.—Providence	11,965,000	11,033,900	+8.3	9,464,200	11,648,000
N.H.—Manchester	507,624	519,281	-2.2	455,756	642,804
Total (12 cities)	287,809,855	268,099,310	+7.4	252,073,817	300,799,090
Second Federal Reserve District—New York					
N. Y.—Albany	12,024,733	11,470,163	+4.8	15,178,673	6,708,830
Binghamton	1,318,420	1,379,367	-4.4	1,412,430	1,377,368
Buffalo	36,700,000	30,500,000	+20.3	31,200,000	41,000,000
Elmira	470,442	467,747	+0.6	537,862	825,357
Jamestown	752,959	791,699	-4.9	752,478	781,300
New York	3,354,568,169	3,330,597,021	+0.7	3,259,012,192	3,821,577,978
Rochester	8,488,659	7,457,809	+13.8	7,616,694	8,499,977
Syracuse	5,327,131	3,832,332	+39.0	4,059,759	5,021,260
Westchester Co	3,855,177	3,763,927	+2.4	3,584,335	2,821,766
Conn.—Stamford	4,521,771	4,287,458	+5.5	4,288,358	5,113,911
N. J.—Montclair	477,109	386,161	+23.6	458,019	441,933
Newark	19,271,746	15,888,392	+21.4	16,733,530	19,900,233
Northern N. J.	26,464,397	26,267,963	+0.7	26,003,340	42,993,187
Total (13 cities)	3,474,260,713	3,437,090,039	+1.1	3,370,837,670	3,957,163,100
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia					
Pa.—Allentown	499,686	439,159	+13.8	517,181	482,278
Bethlehem	608,716	623,505	+6.3	530,528	494,313
Chester	412,951	303,514	+36.1	347,839	346,890
Lancaster	1,037,144	1,406,306	-26.3	1,136,822	1,281,440
Philadelphia	429,000,000	368,000,000	+16.6	369,000,000	404,000,000
Reading	1,702,313	1,791,890	-5.0	1,157,056	1,343,838
Scranton	3,081,344	2,196,433	+40.3	2,260,882	2,745,793
Wilkes-Barre	963,313	880,397	+9.4	827,569	1,001,527
York	1,230,061	1,385,861	-11.2	1,157,800	1,638,603
N. J.—Trenton	3,366,000	3,984,100	-15.5	5,877,000	4,753,000
Total (10 cities)	441,901,508	380,911,165	+16.0	382,812,577	418,088,682
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland					
Ohio—Canton	2,209,251	1,658,259	+33.2	1,877,664	2,313,635
Cincinnati	63,654,149	59,942,372	+6.2	56,637,827	60,130,746
Cleveland	109,255,686	88,495,796	+23.5	78,696,938	90,593,700
Columbus	10,212,700	8,489,800	+20.3	11,501,100	11,916,000
Mansfield	2,237,833	1,621,526	+38.0	1,672,237	2,138,408
Youngstown	3,359,242	2,092,726	+60.5	2,018,904	2,518,842
Pa.—Pittsburgh	124,863,236	123,345,621	+1.2	108,007,187	140,707,605
Total (7 cities)	315,792,097	285,646,100	+10.6	260,411,837	310,318,936
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond					
W. Va.—Huntington	509,792	368,265	+38.4	305,860	326,359
Va.—Norfolk	2,264,000	2,290,428	-1.2	2,266,000	2,578,000
Richmond	40,760,620	36,398,598	+12.0	38,583,504	42,433,846
S. C.—Charleston	1,271,875	1,210,647	+5.1	1,266,300	1,328,837
Md.—Baltimore	77,058,117	67,147,791	+14.8	63,015,710	66,444,325
D. C.—Washington	22,842,010	25,172,468	+11.0	22,734,954	21,067,755
Total (6 cities)	149,806,414	132,588,097	+13.0	128,172,328	134,179,122
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta					
Tenn.—Knoxville	6,058,847	6,165,821	-1.7	4,694,670	3,987,642
Nashville	18,288,842	17,571,400	+4.1	17,134,736	15,261,385
Ga.—Atlanta	59,300,000	55,400,000	+7.0	48,700,000	56,700,000
Augusta	1,278,041	1,247,255	+2.5	1,071,734	1,392,276
Macon	862,026	833,255	+3.5	782,950	1,060,412
Fla.—Jacksonville	21,481,000	16,773,000	+28.1	15,067,000	18,423,000
Ala.—Birmingham	22,463,975	20,116,218	+11.7	18,211,845	21,496,797
Mobile	1,851,594	1,584,390	+16.9	1,306,859	1,599,503
Miss.—Jackson	x	x	x	x	x
Vicksburg	157,827	142,923	+10.4	172,929	176,798
La.—New Orleans	36,322,846	41,992,175	-13.5	36,234,266	36,561,845
Total (10 cities)	168,065,098	161,826,440	+3.9	143,466,969	156,659,658

Clearings at—	Week Ended Jan. 20				
	1940	1939	Inc. or Dec.	1938	1937
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago					
Mich.—Ann Arbor	331,376	368,281	-10.0	289,091	557,885
Detroit	113,172,026	93,991,645	+20.4	99,024,046	118,019,199
Grand Rapids	3,379,027	3,065,886	+10.2	2,635,393	3,433,515
Lansing	1,968,841	1,402,062	+40.4	1,271,908	1,556,512
Ind.—Ft. Wayne	1,884,076	957,104	+96.9	994,378	1,054,414
Indianapolis	21,424,000	19,574,000	+9.5	17,693,000	16,884,000
South Bend	1,994,985	1,633,162	+22.2	1,274,669	1,388,591
Terre Haute	5,500,574	4,812,664	+14.3	4,348,018	5,069,388
Wis.—Milwaukee	21,860,771	22,284,767	-1.9	20,741,110	21,296,572
Ia.—Ced. Rapids	1,107,612	1,184,215	-6.5	1,127,970	1,151,317
Des Moines	8,231,168	7,596,128	+8.4	7,368,334	7,656,864
Sioux City	3,659,088	3,587,437	+2.8	3,356,151	2,858,325
Ill.—Bloomington	338,920	283,472	+19.6	315,834	342,031
Chicago	322,455,239	280,093,336	+15.1	286,498,233	330,302,407
Decatur	1,113,224	910,374	+22.3	1,033,902	828,865
Peoria	3,984,212	3,633,114	+9.7	3,722,282	4,337,783
Rockford	1,251,100	1,058,482	+18.2	992,767	1,194,187
Springfield	1,253,706	1,447,021	-13.4	1,233,532	1,218,712
Total (18 cities)	514,939,945	447,883,150	+15.0	453,920,618	519,150,867
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis					
Mo.—St. Louis	95,600,000	87,400,000	+9.4	86,300,000	96,800,000
Ky.—Louisville	638,092,921	635,373,688	+7.7	634,620,030	a
Tenn.—Memphis	21,872,491	18,499,563	+18.2	20,222,746	18,276,140
Ill.—Jacksonville	x	x	x	x	x
Quincy	515,000	565,000	-8.8	562,000	537,000
Total (4 cities)	117,987,491	106,464,563	+10.8	107,084,746	115,613,140
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis					
Minn.—Duluth	2,698,621	2,932,370	-8.0	2,757,824	2,804,726
Minneapolis	68,613,391	59,154,188	+16.0	60,555,490	64,678,421
St. Paul	28,782,362	24,316,589	+18.4	24,080,935	26,484,927
N. D.— Fargo	2,318,547	2,190,312	+5.9	2,046,841	2,009,947
S. D.—Aberdeen	696,395	702,452	-0.9	609,402	514,305
Mont.—Bismarck	782,432	638,566	+22.5	571,442	573,850
Helena	3,216,260	2,761,103	+16.5	2,204,448	1,946,376
Total (7 cities)	107,108,008	92,695,580	+15.5	92,826,382	99,012,552
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City					
Neb.—Fremont	117,854	142,000	-17.1	96,175	99,711
Hastings	111,651	143,849	-22.4	125,093	105,486
Lincoln	2,349,236	2,621,700	-10.4	2,294,654	2,658,398
Omaha	30,472,798	30,482,826	-0.1	29,382,082	30,410,499
Kan.—Topeka	2,217,220	2,129,495	+4.1	2,003,948	2,797,223
Wichita	3,462,275	3,050,529	+13.5	3,173,077	3,009,776
Mo.—Kan. City	99,415,655	90,545,630	+9.8	93,370,493	98,750,389
St. Joseph	4,516,822	4,096,078	+10.3	4,032,472	4,563,340
Colo.—Sol. Spgs.	564,451	538,644	+4.8	539,418	542,328
Pueblo	607,988	451,713	+34.6	601,831	642,992
Total (10 cities)	143,836,450	134,202,554	+7.2	135,519,243	144,078,232
Eleventh Federal Reserve District—Dallas					

NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

Jan. 16—The First National Bank of Hunter, N. Dak. *Amt.* \$30,000
Effective Dec. 30, 1939. Liquidating agent, O. W. Parkhurst, Hunter, N. Dak. Succeeded by Security State Bank of Hunter, Hunter, N. Dak.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

Jan. 13—The First National Bank of Williamson, Williamson, W. Va. *Amt. of Reduction* From \$200,000 to \$100,000. \$100,000

PREFERRED STOCK "A" DECREASED

Jan. 18—The Cazenovia National Bank, Cazenovia, N. Y. *Amt. of Decrease* From \$175,000 to \$50,000. \$125,000

PREFERRED STOCK "B" DECREASED

Jan. 18—The Cazenovia National Bank, Cazenovia, N. Y. From \$100,000 to \$25,000. 75,000

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED

Jan. 15—The First National Bank in Huntington, Huntington, Ind. *Amt. of Increase* From \$100,000 to \$150,000. \$50,000

Jan. 16—The Union National Bank of Zellenople, Zellenople, Pa. From \$45,000 to \$65,000. 20,000

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

Jan. 15—The Jefferson County National Bank of Watertown, Watertown, N. Y. *Amt. of Reduction* From \$102,000 to \$100,000. \$2,000

Jan. 18—North Adams National Bank, North Adams, Mass. From \$300,000 to \$100,000. 200,000

Jan. 18—First National Bank in Dallas, Dallas, Texas. From \$8,000,000 to \$5,000,000. 3,000,000

Jan. 18—The Cazenovia National Bank, Cazenovia, N. Y. From \$100,000 to \$25,000. 75,000

Jan. 19—The Fourth National Bank of Columbus, Columbus, Ga. From \$300,000 to \$200,000. 100,000

BRANCHES AUTHORIZED

Jan. 13—The First National Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa. Location of branches (all in the City of Philadelphia): 16th and Walnut Sts.; 36th and Walnut Sts.; 40th St. and Lancaster Ave.; 52nd and Market Sts.; 717 Chestnut St.; 4th and Green Sts.; Broad St. and Columbia Ave. Certificates Nos. 1445A to 1451A, inclusive.

CHANGES OF TITLE

Jan. 15—Beckley National Exchange Bank, Beckley, W. Va., to: "Beckley National Bank."

Jan. 18—The I-C National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., to: "National Bank of Hyde Park in Chicago."

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid. Further details and record of past dividend payments in many cases are given under the company name in our "General Corporation and Investment News Department" in the week when declared.

The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Abercrombie & Fitch Co.	50c	Jan. 27	Jan. 24
Alabama Power Co., \$5 preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Aloe (A. S.) Co. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Alpha Portland Cement	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.	40c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
5% convertible preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., \$6 pref.	130c	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
\$7 preferred	135c	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
American General Corp., \$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
\$2 1/2 preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
\$2 preferred (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
American Home Products Corp. (monthly)	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14*
American Meter Co.	75c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
American Paper Goods Co.	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 15	June 5
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Sept. 16	Sept. 5
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 16	Dec. 5
American Re-Insurance (quar.)	40c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Extra	10c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
American Steel Foundries	25c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Armstrong Cork Co. (interim)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 6
Preferred (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Associated Telephone Co., \$1 1/4 pref.	31 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Associates Investment Co.	50c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
5% cum. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Baldwin Locomotive Works pref. (s.-a.)	\$1.05	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Bankers & Shippers Insurance Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 14	Feb. 5
Barber Asphalt Corp.	25c	Feb. 20	Feb. 6
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
5% preferred (quar.)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Bonwit Teller, pref. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Boss Manufacturing Co.	\$2	Feb. 26	Feb. 15
Boston Fund, Inc. (quar.)	16c	Feb. 20	Jan. 31

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Bourne Mills	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Brewing Corp. of Amer. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Brooklyn Telegraph & Messenger (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Brooklyn Union Gas	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Burroughs Adding Machine	10c	Mar. 5	Feb. 3
Byron Jackson Co.	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
California Water Service, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Callaway Mills	15c	Jan. 21	Jan. 10
Canada Cement, Ltd., 6 1/2% pref.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 20	Feb. 29
Canada Wire & Cable, class B (interim)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Class A (quar.)	\$1	June 15	May 31
Class A (quar.)	\$1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Class A (quar.)	\$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Case (J. I.), 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Caterpillar Tractor (quar.)	50c	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Castle (A. M.) & Co.	25c	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Central Ohio Steel Products	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Central Eureka Mining Co. (new)	6c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Charis Corp.	15c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Chartered Investors, \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Chicago Mail Order Co. (no action)			
Chile Copper Co.	50c	Feb. 27	Feb. 9
City Ice & Fuel Co.	30c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Cleveland & Pittsburgh RR., gtd. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
4% guaranteed (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Compressed Industrial Gases	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Conduits National Co., Ltd.	+25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Connecticut Power Co., Ltd.	62 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Consolidated Amusement Co., Ltd.	40c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Consolidated Lobster, Inc.	5c	Jan. 31	Jan. 6
Consolidated Paper Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Container Corp. of America	25c	Feb. 20	Feb. 5
Continental American Life Insurance Co.	37 1/2c	Jan. 25	Jan. 17
Continental Cushion Spring Co.	5c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd. (quar.)	30c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Cremo Brewing Co. (resumed)	10c	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Detroit Gasket & Mfg. pref. (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Diamond Match Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Quarterly	25c	June 1	May 10
Quarterly	25c	Sept. 3	Aug. 12
Quarterly	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 12
Preferred (semi-ann.)	75c	Sept. 3	Aug. 12
Preferred (semi-ann.)	75c	2-1-41	2-10-41
Diem & Wing Paper Co., 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Dominion Foundries & Steel	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Eastern Oregon Light & Power Co. (ann.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
7% non-cum. preferred (ann.)	\$7	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Eastern Shore Public Service Co., \$6 pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Eaton Mfg. Co.	75c	Feb. 23	Feb. 5
Eery Register Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 20	Mar. 11
Elgin National Watch Co.	25c	Mar. 23	Mar. 19
Empire & Bay State Telep. Co., 4% gtd. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Employers Reinsurance Corp.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Fairbanks Morse & Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Extra	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Florida Power Corp., 7% pref. A (quar.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Freeport Sulphur (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Fuller Brush class A	12 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
7% preferred	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
General Metals Corp. (s.-a.)	25c	Feb. 15	Mar. 30
General Refractories	25c	Mar. 21	Mar. 1
Georgia Home Insurance Co. (s.-a.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Extra	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance, 2d pref. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
4% 1st pf. (s.-a.)	\$2	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Gordon & Belyea, Ltd., class A common	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Class B common	40c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Gossard (H. W.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 2
Great Lakes Engineering Co. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills—			
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Hammermill Paper 4 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hamilton Watch Co.	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 16
Harris (A.) & Co. 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Havana Electric & Utilities, preferred	175c	Feb. 15	Mar. 31
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd. (qu.)	50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., (mo.)	15c	Jan. 26	Jan. 16
Monthly	15c	Feb. 23	Feb. 13
Monthly	15c	Mar. 29	Mar. 19
Huston (Tom) Peanut Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Indiana Associated Telephone pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Institutional Securities (Aviation)	20c	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
International Business Machines Corp. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
International Metal Industries, pref. & pref. A	+\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
International Railways of Central America—			
Preferred	+\$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
International Utilities \$3 1/2 prior preferred	87 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Declared out of cap. surplus subject to the approval of the SEC. N. Y. Curb rules not ex-dividend until further notice.			
Kansas City Stock Yards (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Jan. 19*
Kendall Co. cum. partic. pref. series A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Feb. 10*
Kingsbury Cotton Oil Co. (quar.)	5c	Jan. 25	Jan. 20
Kobacker Stores, Inc. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 18
K W Battery	5c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Lake of the Woods Mining Co., 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Leitch Gold Mines, Ltd.	2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31

Selling Problem

In all confidence, I would like to discuss possible remedies, with an industrial or commercial organization facing a real problem. My record justifies expectation of probable entire success. Terms: most reasonable for survey, and recommendations (only if accepted). After that, share of results, or agreed salary, or both. For interview, write: Box 52, Commercial & Financial Chronicle, 25 Spruce Street, New York.

TODAY, MORE THAN EVER

Americans engaged in foreign trade need the security of American dollar assets. In the light of prevailing uncertainties abroad, exporters and importers should give serious consideration to insuring their shipments in American insurance companies... Investigate the advantages of insuring with an organization having a world-wide tested service. Consult your broker or agent.



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LOSSES PAYABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD



Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record	Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Life Savers Corp. (quar.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Adams-Millier Corp.	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Liggett & Myers Tobacco (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Adams (J. D.) Mfg. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Common B (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Aetna Ball Bearing Mfg. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Lincoln Stores, Inc. (extra)	25c	Jan. 26	Jan. 23	Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	35c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Lindsay Light & Chemical Co.	15c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10*	Amalgamated Sugar Co., 5% pref. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Loblav Groceries Ltd., A & B (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Amerada Corp. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15*
Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corp.	\$7 first preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Amerex Holding Corp. (s.-a.)	50c	Feb. 2	Jan. 12
	\$6 first preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	American Can Co. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Lynch Corp.	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	American Cities Power & Light com. cl. A (qu.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Madison Square Garden	25c	Feb. 29	Feb. 16	Optional cash or stock.			
Managed Investments, Inc. (quar.)	5c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	American Discount Co. (Ga.), pref. A (s.-a.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Manhattan Shirt	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 9	American Envelope Co., 7% pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Manufacturers Casualty Insurance (quar.)	40c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	7% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 1	May 25
Extra	10c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	7% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Sept. 1	Aug. 25
Marine Bancorporation	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	American Gas & Electric, \$6 pref. (final)	20c	Feb. 13	Jan. 9
Fully participating	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Maryland Fund, Inc.	10c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29	American Hide & Leather, pref. (quar.)	75c	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Merchants' Fire Association (s.-a.)	75c	Feb. 2	Jan. 22	American Home Products Corp. (monthly)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15*
Special	25c	Feb. 2	Jan. 22	American Light & Traction (quar.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Feb. 2	Jan. 22	Preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Michigan Central RR. (semi-annual)	\$25	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	American Machine & Foundry Co.	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Midland Grocery (semi-annual)	\$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	American Metal Co., Ltd.	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator	50c	Feb. 20	Feb. 5	Amer. Radiator & Standard Sanitary—			
Preferred B (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Minnesota Valley Canning Co. 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	American Reserve Insurance (semi-annual)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Morris Plan Co. (R. I.) (increased)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	American Smelting & Refining Co.	50c	Feb. 20	Feb. 2
Motor Wheel Corp. (quar.)	40c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29	American Stove Co.	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Muskogee Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	American Sugar Refining, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Muskogee Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	American Thermos Bottle class A (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.	\$1	Feb. 26	Feb. 10	American Woolen Co., Inc., preferred	\$3	Feb. 10	Jan. 24*
National Automotive Fibers pref. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting \$5 prior pref.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
National Bearing Metals	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co. 5 1/2% pref. (qu.)	68 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Appleton Co. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
National Biscuit Co.	40c	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 29	Feb. 13	2nd preferred	\$88	Mar. 27	Jan. 22
National Gypsum Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	2nd preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 27	Jan. 22
National Oats Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Associated Insurance Fund (s.-a.)	15c	Jan. 31	Jan. 22
New Bedford Rayon A (resumed)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 27	Jan. 16	Associated Telep. & Teleg. Co., 7% 1st pref.	28c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
New Brunswick Fire Insurance (s.-a.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	\$6 first preferred	24c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Extra	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. preferred	\$2 1/2	Feb. 1	Dec. 29
New York Fire Insurance (quar.)	20c	Jan. 31	Jan. 24	Atlantic City Electric Co., preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Niagara Share Corp. of Md., class A pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 20	Mar. 8	Atlantic Refining Co. 4% pref. A (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Noranda Mines Ltd. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 20	Atlas Plywood Corp.	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Norfolk & Western Ry. (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Mar. 19	Feb. 29	Preferred (quar.)	31c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Northwestern Public Service Co.—				Atlas Powder Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
7% cumulative preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Ault & Wiborg Proprietary preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Extra	10c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
6% cumulative preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Bangor Hydro-Electric (quar.)	10c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
6% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	Bankers National Investing A & B	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Ogden Mine RR. (semi-annual)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 15	Jan. 12	Barnsdall Oil Co.	10c	Feb. 25	Jan. 31
Okonite Co.	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Beatty Bros. 1st preferred (quar.)	15c	Mar. 9	Feb. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	Best & Co., Inc., pref. (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Ontario Steel Products preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 2	Birmingham Gas, prior pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 27	Jan. 26
Otis Elevator Co.	15c	Mar. 20	Feb. 23	Birtman Electric Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 20	Feb. 23	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 30	Blauner's, pref. (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Pacific Fire Insurance (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 10	Feb. 2	Blue Ridge Corp., pref. (quar.)			
Parker Pen Co.	50c	Feb. 27	Feb. 16	Optional div. cash or 1-32 sh. of com. stock.			
Parker (S. C.) & Co., Inc., class A (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Bon Ami, class A (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
40c. preferred (quar.)	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Class B (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Peninsular Grinding Wheel Co. (irregular)	5c	Feb. 15	Jan. 26	Boston Edison Co. (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Petrolite Corp., Ltd.	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Bourjois, Inc., \$2 1/4 preferred	68 3/4c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Pelham Hall Co., voting trust cdfs. (quar.)	10c	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Bourne Mills (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Phoenix Acceptance Corp., class A (quar.)	12 1/2c	May 15	May 4	Bower Roller Bearing Co.	75c	Mar. 20	Mar. 8
Philadelphia Co. 5% preferred (s.-a.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Brentano's Book Stores, Inc.	40c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Phillips Petroleum (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 2	Interim	6d.	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter (quar.)	10c	Feb. 20	Feb. 1	British American Tobacco (final)	10d.	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Princeton Water Co. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	British Columbia Telephone, 2nd pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Public National Bank & Trust Co. (N. Y.)	37 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Broadway Dept. Stores, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Quaker City Fire & Marine Insurance (s.-a.)	25c	Jan. 30	Jan. 19	Buckeye Steel Castings Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. 5% preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Bullock Fund, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Reading Co. 1st preferred (quar.)	50c	Mar. 14	Feb. 21	Bullock's, Inc., pref. (quar.)	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Regent Co., voting trust certificates	\$1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Byers (A. M.) Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	.14	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Republic Investors Fund pref. A and B (quar.)	15c	May 1	Apr. 15	\$2.165625 per sh., being the sum of accum. and unpaid quar. div. due May 1, 1935. with int. thereon at the rate of 5%			
Revere (Paul) Fire Insurance	60c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Calgary Power Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Extra	5c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	California Packing Co. pref. (quar.)	62 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Rolland Paper Co.	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	California Water Service Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Canada Southern Ry (semi-annual)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 22
Roxy Theatre, Inc., preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Canadian Bronze (quar.)	\$137 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Saco-Lowell Shops	25c	Feb. 20	Feb. 13	Interim	150c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Preferred A (quar.)	25c	Feb. 15	Feb. 7	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Safeway Steel Scaffolds Co. (quar.)	10c	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	Canadian Dredge & Dock (Interim)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	50c	Jan. 30	Jan. 23	Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	\$2	Jan. 17	Jan. 12	Canada Oil Co. (quar.)	\$12 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Schumacher Wall Board, \$2 partic. pref.	150c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Extra	112 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Security Insurance Co. (N. H.) (quar.)	35c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	Carter (Wm.) Co., pref. (quar.)	65c	Mar. 15	Mar. 9
Servel, Inc.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Central Arizona Light & Power, \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Sherwin-Williams Co.	75c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Central Hudson Gas & Electric (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Sierra Pacific Power preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Central New York Power Corp., 5% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Signode Steel Strapping	25c	Feb. 9	Feb. 5	Central Power & Light Co., 7% cum. pref.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Feb. 10	Jan. 31	6% cumulative preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Slous City Gas & Electric 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 10	Jan. 31	Century Vermont Public Service, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Soundview Pulp Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Century Ribbon Mills, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Century Shares Trust	46c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
South Bend Lathe Works (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Chase & Pasco Copper Corp.	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Stamford Water Co.	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Chase National Bank (s.-a.)	70c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (quar.)	40c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Chain Store Investment Corp. \$6 1/2 pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 30	Cherry-Burrell (quar.)	20c	Jan. 31	Jan. 25
Sun Oil Co. stock dividend	5c	Mar. 15	Mar. 30	5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 25
Quarterly	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 30	Chester Water Service, preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 30	Chicago Yellow Cab	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Superior Tool & Die (quar.)	2 1/2c	Feb. 24	Feb. 17	Cinn. Inter-Terminal RR. Co., 1st pref. (s. a.)	\$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Swan-Finch Oil Corp.	20c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Cincinnati Union Terminal, 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 1	June 19
Preferred (quar.)	56c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Tampa Electric Co. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Preferred (quar.)	56c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	City Investing Co.	1 1/2c	Feb. 7	Jan. 31
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	City of New York Insurance (s.-a.)	60c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Thermoid Co., \$3 preferred	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 8	City Water Co. of Chattanooga (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Toronto Elevator, pref. (quar.)	175c	Mar. 15	Mar. 4	Cleveland Cin. Chicago & St. L. Ry. (s.-a.)	\$5	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Union Storage (resumed)	65c	Mar. 7	Feb. 22	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
United Biscuit Co. of America	25c	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Coast Brewing (quar.)	3c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet (quar.)	12 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
United Engineering & Foundry Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 1	Apr. 16	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Preferred (quar.)	50c	Feb. 13	Feb. 2	Columbia Gas & Electric, 6% pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
United Gas Corp. \$7 preferred	\$2 1/4	Feb. 13	Feb. 2	5% cumulative preference (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	5% cumulative preference (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 30	Feb. 29	Columbia Pictures Corp., \$2 1/4 conv. preferred	\$34 3/4c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
United Shoe Machinery (special)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 14	Jan. 30	\$2 1/4 convertible preferred (quar.)	68 3/4c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
United States Plywood	30c	Jan. 31	Jan. 29	Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec. 6 1/2% pf. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Wayne Foundry & Pipe (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Commonwealth Edison	4c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Wayne Pump Co.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Commonwealth International Corp. (quar.)	4c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Welch Grape Juice, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 29	Feb. 15	Commonwealth Investment Co. (quar.)	4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 31	May 15	Commonwealth Utilities Corp., 6 1/2% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Westchester Fire Insurance Co.	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20				

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Consolidated Oil Co. (quar.)	20c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Continental Can Co., Inc. (interim)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Continental Oil Co.	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 4
Coon (W. B.) Co.	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Corn Exchange Bank Trust (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Corporate Investors, class A (quar.)	5c	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
Class A (quar.)	5c	May 15	Apr. 29
Crowell-Collier Pub. Co. 7% pref. (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Crown Cork & Seal (quar.)	40c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Crown Drug Co., preferred (quar.)	43 3/4c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Crum & Forster 8% pref. (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Cuban-American Sugar, preferred	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cumberland County Pow. & Lt., 6% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
5 1/2% preferred (new com.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Cumco Press, Inc., new common	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Dallas Power & Light 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Davenport Water Co., \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Decca Records, Inc.	20c	Feb. 27	Feb. 13
Dennison Mfg. Co. debenture stock (qu.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Deposited Insurance Shares	7 1/2c	Feb. 1	-----
Series B	5 1/2c	Feb. 1	-----
Derby Oil & Refining \$4 pref.	\$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Diamond Match Co. participating pref. (s.-a.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Distillers Co., Ltd., Amer. dep. rcts. (interim)	6 3/4%	Feb. 8	Dec. 27
Distillers Corp.-Seagraves	-----	-----	-----
Preferred (quar. in U. S. funds)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dividend Shares, Inc. (quar.)	1.6c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Domestic Finance Corp.	-----	-----	-----
Cumulative preference (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Dominion Bridge Co. (quar.)	130c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Dominion Oil Cloth & Linoleum (quar.)	30c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Extra	10c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Dominion Tar & Chemical (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dominquez Oil Fields (monthly)	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 16
Monthly	25c	Feb. 29	Feb. 16
Dover & Rockaway R.R. Co.	\$3	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Dow Chemical Co.	75c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Duplan Silk Corp.	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Duquesne Brewing Co.	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Eastern Steel Products, Ltd. (interim)	\$3	Jan. 31	Jan. 5
Eastern Theatres Ltd. 7% preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Electric Bond & Share Co., \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
\$5 preferred (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Ely & Walker Dry Goods	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Employers Group Assoc. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Extra	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Eppens, Smith Co.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Erie & Kalamazoo R.R. (irregular)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15*
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Faber Coe & Gregg, Inc., pref. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 27	Jan. 12
Fairbanks Morse & Co. (special)	3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Falstaff Brewing pref. (semi-annual)	50c	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Federated Dept. Stores, Inc.	\$1.06 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
4 1/2% conv. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Fibreboard Products, Inc., 6% pref. (qu.)	\$1	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
Fidelity & Deposit Co. (Md.) (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Fidelity Fund, Inc. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Fiduciary Corp. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 29	Jan. 15
Poster & Kleiser common	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Franklin Fire Insurance (s.-a.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Froedtert Grain & Malting	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fulton Industrial Securities Corp. (s.-a.)	87 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cumulative preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Gardner-Denver Co., pref. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Garfield Building Co., voting trust certificates	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Gemmer Mfg. class B	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
General Cigar Co., pref. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 26
General Foods Corp. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
General Mills, Inc.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
General Motors Corp. \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
General Outdoor Advertising Co., class A	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
General Telephone Allied Corp. \$6 pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Gillette Safety Razor Co. (\$5 conv. pref. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
General Shoe Corp.	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Gibraltar Fire & Marine Insurance	20c	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Extra	12 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Globe & Republic Insurance of America	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
\$5 convertible preferred (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 31	Dec. 30
Goodyear Tire & Rubber (Canada) (extra)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Gotham Sill, Hosiery Co., Inc., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 27
Grace National Bank (N. Y.) (s.-a.)	-----	-----	-----
Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting & Power (Payable in United States funds)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Great Northern Iron Ore Property—	-----	-----	-----
Certificates of beneficial interest	75c	Jan. 31	Jan. 16
Griesedeck-Western Brewery preferred (quar.)	34 3/4c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Gurd (Chas.) & Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Hale Bros. Stores (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hancock Oil (Calif.) class A & B (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Class A & B (extra)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hanna (M. A.) Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hartford Electric Light	68 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hartford Times, Inc., 5 1/2% pref. (quar.)	68 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Hat Corp. of Amer., 6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Hecker Products Corp. (quar.)	2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Hedley Mascot Gold Mine (resum.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Feb. 2
Hercules Powder Co., preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Hershey Chocolate (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Preferred (additional)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Preferred (quar.)	20c	Jan. 31	Jan. 25
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	5c	Jan. 29	Jan. 15
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines	4 1/4%	Jan. 29	Jan. 15
Holly Sugar Corp., preferred (quar.)	60c	Feb. 29	Feb. 17
Home Finance Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Home Insurance Co. (s.-a.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Extra	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Homestead Fire Insurance (s.-a.)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 27
Hormel (Geo. A.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
Preferred class A (quar.)	8 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 12
Horn (A. C.) Co., 7% non-cum. prior pref.	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Horn & Hardart Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Horne (Joseph) Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Houston Lighting & Power, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
\$6 preferred (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Humberstone Shoe Co. Ltd. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Hussman-Ligonier Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hydro-Electric Securities Corp., 5% pref. B	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Idaho Power Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 9	Jan. 31
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Illuminating & Power Securities Corp.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
7% preferred (quar.)	-----	-----	-----
Institutional Securities Corp.—	-----	-----	-----
Aviation Groups Shares, (initial)	20c	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Interchemical Corp.	40c	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Mar. 15*
International Business Machines stock dividend	5%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15*
A stk. div. at the rate of 5 shs. for each 100 shs.	held.	Apr. 1	Jan. 15
International Cigar Machinery Co.	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
International Harvester Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Jan. 2
International Nickel Co. of Can., pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Payable in U. S. currency	-----	-----	-----
International Ocean Telegraph Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Interstate Dept. Stores, Inc., 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Ironrite Ironer Co.	5c	Feb. 1	Nov. 20
8% preferred	20c	Feb. 1	Nov. 20
Jantzen Knitting Mills, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co.	12 1/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Katz Drug Co. (quar.)	12 1/4c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, Inc.	15c	Jan. 29	Jan. 10
Keith-Albee-Orpheum, 7% preferred	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 9
Kentucky Utilities 7 1/2% jr. pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Feb. 20	Feb. 1
King Oil Co. (quar.)	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Kings County Trust Co. (quar.)	\$20	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Klein (D. Emil) 5% pref. (quar.)	62 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Kokomo Water Works Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Kress (S. H.) & Co. (quar.)	40c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Special preferred (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Jan. 22
Kroger Grocery & Baking (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Mar. 16
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 1	Apr. 19
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
7% preferred (quar.)	25c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Landis Machine (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	-----
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 15	-----
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Sept. 16	-----
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 16	-----
Lane Bryant, Inc., 7% pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Langston Monotype Machine	50c	Feb. 29	Feb. 19
Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Lehigh Portland Cement Co. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
4% preferred (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Lerner Stores Corp. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Lincoln Printing Co., pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Link Belt Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Lionel Corp. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Feb. 29	Feb. 10
Extra	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Loew's Boston Theatres	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Loew's Inc., preferred (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Lord Taylor 1st preferred (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
2nd preferred (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Louisiana Power & Light \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Ry. (s.-a.)	\$4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Preferred (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Co.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 28	Jan. 30
Lyon Metal Products, Inc., 6% preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
McCall Corp. (quar.)	35c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
McCroly Stores Corp. common (quar.)	25c	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
McGraw Electric Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Melville Shoe Corp. (new)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Preferred (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
McIntyre Porcupine Mines (quar.)	50c	June 1	May 1
Quarterly	50c	Sept. 3	Aug. 1
Quarterly	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Macy (H. H.) & Co.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Magnin (T.) & Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 15	May 4
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Manufacturers Trading Corp.	3c	Jan. 31	Jan. 26
Preferred (quar.)	18 1/4c	Jan. 31	Jan. 26
Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co.	87 1/2c	Feb. 5	Jan. 26
Massawippi Valley R.R. (semi-annual)	\$3	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Matson Navigation Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
Maytag Co. \$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
1st \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Mar. 31
Meadville Telephone (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 29	Jan. 19
Meier & Frank Co. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 29	Jan. 19
Extra	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Mercantile Stores, preferred (quar.)	10c	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Merchants & Manufacturers Insurance	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Michigan Bakeries, \$7 pref. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
\$1 prior preference (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
\$6 prior lien (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Michigan Public Service Co., 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co.	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven RR	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mississippi Power & Light \$6 preferred	750c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Monmouth Consol. Water Co. \$7 preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
Monroe Loan Society, preferred (quar.)	34 3/4c	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Monsanto Chemical Co. pref. A and B (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	June 1	May 19
Montana Power Co. \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Dec. 30
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol. (quar.)	138c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Moody's Investors Service pref. (quar.)	75c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Moore (Wm. R.) Dry Goods (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Morris (Phillip) & Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Morris Plan Insurance Society (quar.)	\$1	June 1	May 24
Quarterly	\$1	Sept. 1	Aug. 23
Quarterly	\$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Motor Finance Corp. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 29	Feb. 17
Mt. Diablo Oil Mining & Development	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
National Battery	75c	Jan. 31	Jan. 25
National Chemical & Mfg. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
National City Bank (N. Y.) (s.-a.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
National City Lines class A (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
\$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
National Credit Co. (Seattle) 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
National Distillers Corp. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
National Electric Welding Machine Co.	2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
National Lead Co. preferred B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
National Liberty Insurance Co. of Amer. (s.-a.)	10c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Extra	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
National Paper & Type Co. 5% pref. (s.-a.)	15c	Mar. 1	Jan. 29
National Power & Light Co.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
National Savings & Trust Co.	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Neisner Bros. Inc., 4 1/4% conv. pref.	\$1.18 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Neptune Meter Co. preferred (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Nevada-California Electric, preferred	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
New Amsterdam Casualty (semi-annual)	37 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
New England Fund	7c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New England Water, Light & Power Assoc.,	-----	-----	-----
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New Process Co., preferred (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
New York Air Brake	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New York Merchandise Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Newberry (J. J.) Realty 6 1			

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Oahu Sugar Co. (monthly)	5c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Occidental Insurance Co.	30c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Ohio Casualty Insurance (s.-a.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Extra	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Ohio Public Service 5 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
7% preferred (monthly)	58 1/2-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Oliver United Filters class A (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Oswego Falls Corp. (irregular)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Oswego & Syracuse RR. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	Feb. 20	Feb. 9
Outboard Marine & Mfg. Co.	40c	Feb. 9	Jan. 25
Pacific Finance Corp. preferred A (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred Q (quar.)	16 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Pacific Gas & Electric, 6% pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
5 1/2% preferred (quar.)	34 3/4c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Pacific Lighting Corp. (quar.)	75c	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Pacific Power & Light 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Pacific Public Service 1st preferred (quar.)	32 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line (special)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 19
Class A & B preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Passaic & Delaware RR. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Paterson & Hudson River RR.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Pearson Co., Inc., 5% pref. A (quar.)	31 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Fenwick Valley RR. (s.-a.)	\$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Peninsular Telephone pref. A (quar.)	35c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Penmans Ltd. (quar.)	75c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Pennsylvania Power Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Peoples National Bank (Brooklyn) (stock div.)	5.042%	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Semi-annual	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Peoria Bureau Valley RR. Co. (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Feb. 10	Jan. 19
Pharis Tire & Rubber	15c	Mar. 20	Mar. 5
Philadelphia Electric, \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Philadelphia Insulated Wire (s.-a.)	15c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Phillipine Long Distance Telephone Co.	42c	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Monthly	42c	Feb. 29	Feb. 20
Phoenix Acceptance, class A	12 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Pick (Albert) Co., Inc. (year-end)	15c	Feb. 10	Jan. 20
Pilot Full Fashion Mills, Inc., 6% cumu. pref.	65c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie (s.-a.)	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co. \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 19*
See General Corporation and Investment News section of Jan. 6, 1940 issue.			
Portland Ry. (semi-ann.)	\$2 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Potomac Edison Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
6% preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Potomac Electric Power 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pressed Metals of America	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Privateer Mine, Ltd.	5c	Feb. 10	Jan. 25
Procter & Gamble Co. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Extra	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Public Electric Light, (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Public Service Co. of Colorado			
7% preferred (monthly)	58 1/2-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Public Service of New Jersey	60c	Mar. 29	Mar. 1
8% preferred (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
\$6 preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
\$6 preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
\$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Public Service Corp. (N. J.) 6% pref. (monthly)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Puget Sound Power & Light \$5 prior pref.	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Pullman, Inc.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Quarterly Income Shares, Inc.	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Quebec Power Co. (quar.)	125c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Railway & Light Securities, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 23
Rainier Brewing partic. preferred A	30c	Feb. 9	Feb. 6
Randall Co. class A (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Class B	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Rath Packing Co. (2-3d sh. of com. for each sh. of common held)		Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Raymond Concrete Pile preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Reading Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 8	Jan. 11
Reed (O. A.) \$2 preferred A	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Reliance Manufacturing Co.	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Republic Investors Fund, pref. A & B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 1	Apr. 15
6% preferred A & B (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Reynolds Tobacco (quar.-interim)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Common B (quar.-interim)	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Rhode Island Public Service, class A (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Rich Ice Cream (quar.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Rich's, Inc., 6 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Richardson Co. common	50c	Feb. 1	Dec. 7
Richmond Insurance (N. Y.) (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Extra	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Riverside Cement Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Roberts' Public Markets, Inc. (quar.)	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Quarterly	10c	July 1	June 20
Quarterly	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Quarterly	10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Rochester Button Co. pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Rockland Light & Power (quar.)	18c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Roos Bros., Inc., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Rose's 5-10 & 25c. Stores, Inc. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Rubinstein (Helena)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Rustless Iron & Steel, preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Saguway Power, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
St. Lawrence Flour Mills (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Schwitzer-Cummins Co.	25c	Jan. 29	Jan. 19
Secord (Laura) Candy Shops (quar.)	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Scott Paper Co., \$4 cum. pref. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20*
\$4 1/2 cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20*
Securities Corp. General \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Shamokin Valley & Pottsville RR. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sharp & Dohme, Inc., \$3 1/2 pref. A (quar.)	87 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Shawinigan Water & Power (quar.)	23c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Silco Co. (quar.)	30c	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Extra	5c	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Silverwood Dairies, Ltd., partic. pref.	120c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Participating preferred	120c	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Simpson's Ltd., 6 1/2% preferred (special)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Sioux City Gas & Electric	25c	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Skelly Oil Co.	25c	Jan. 30	Jan. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Skillsaw, Inc. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
Smith Agricultural Chemical Co.	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
South Carolina Power Co., \$6 1st pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
South Pittsburgh Water Co.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 19	Feb. 9
Southeastern Greyhound Lines (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Convertible preferred (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Non-convertible preferred (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Southern California Edison (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Special	40c	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Original preferred (special)	40c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd. (quar.)	40c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.	20c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
4.8% preferred (quar.)	1.2%	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sovereign Investors, Inc. (quar.)	1.2%	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Sparks-Withington pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 5

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Spiegel, Inc.	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
\$4 1/2 conv. preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons 1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Standard Brands \$4 1/2 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 16
Standard Dredging Corp. (special)	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Preferred (quar.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Standard Silica Corp.	10c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works	30c	Mar. 15	Feb. 5
Stanley Works of New Britain pref. (quar.)	31 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (quar.)	143 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Steel Co. (Canada) (quar.)	143 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Extra	132	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Preferred (quar.)	143 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Stein (A.) & Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Sterling, Inc.	5c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Preferred	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Stouffer Corp., class B	62 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Class A (quar.)	56 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Strawbridge & Clothier, 7% preferred	\$1	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Prior preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd.	2 1/2c	Mar. 21	Mar. 5
Sullivan Consol. Mines	3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Swift & Co. (quar.)	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York (quar.)	\$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Tacony-Palmira Bridge pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 18
Telautograph Corp.	5c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Texas Power & Light 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Thatcher Mfg. Co., pref. (quar.)	90c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Tobacco Securities Trust Co., Ltd.			
Deferred capital (final)	11%	Feb. 17	Jan. 19
Deferred capital (first and final)	4.5714%	Feb. 17	Jan. 19
Less tax			
Toburn Gold Mines Ltd.	2c	Feb. 22	Jan. 4
Extra	2c	Feb. 22	Jan. 4
Tokeheim Oil Tank & Pump Co.	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
Tokied Edison Co., 7% preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Trade Bank & Trust (N. Y.) (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Trane Co.	25c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Transamerica Corp.	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Triumph Explosives (quar.)	5c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Extra	2 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Truax-Traer Coal 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$3 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, preferred (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
208 So. La Salle Street Corp. (quar.)	50c	Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Union Electric Co. (Missouri), pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Union Gas Co. (Canada) (quar.)	12 1/2c	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Union Oil Co. of Calif.	25c	Feb. 10	Jan. 10*
United Biscuit Co. of America pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
United Bond & Share, Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Quarterly	15c	July 15	June 30
Quarterly	15c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
United Corps., class A (quar.)	38c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
United Drill & Tool class A	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
United Light & Railways Co. (Del.)			
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Union Jersey R.F. & Canal (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Apr. 10	Mar. 20
United States Fire Insurance Co. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
United States Hoffman Machine			
5 1/2 convertible preferred (quar.)	68 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
United States Petroleum Co. (quar.)	2c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Quarterly	2c	June 15	June 5
Quarterly	2c	Sept. 15	Sept. 5
Quarterly	2c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
United States Pipe & Foundry Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 20	Feb. 29*
Quarterly	50c	June 20	May 31*
Quarterly	50c	Sept. 20	Aug. 31*
Quarterly	50c	Dec. 20	Nov. 30*
United States Sugar pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 15	July 5
United Stock & Bond Corp. (s.-a.)	40c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Universal Insurance Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Universal Leaf Tobacco (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Upper Michigan Power & Light 6% pref (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Vermont & Boston Telegraph (ann.)	\$2	July 1	June 15
Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Virginian Ry. Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	May 1	Apr. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Aug. 1	July 20
Vulcan Detinning (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 20	Mar. 11
Quarterly	\$1 1/4	June 20	June 10
Quarterly	\$1 1/4	Sept. 20	Sept. 10
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 20	July 10
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 19	Oct. 10
Walker (Hiram)-Gooderham & Worts	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Preferred (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Walton (Chas.) & Co., 8% pref.	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Washington Gas Light (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
\$4 1/2 cum. conv. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Washington Ry. & Electric 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 1	May 15
5% preferred (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	June 1	May 15
West Penn Electric, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Western Cartridge 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Western Pipe & Steel 7% preferred (s.-a.)	35c	July 15	June 29
Westgate-Greenland Oil Co.	1c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Weston (Geo.), Ltd. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Westvaco Chlorine Products, pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry., prior lien (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Convertible preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
White Sewing Machine, new prior preferred	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 30
Wilcox (H. F.) Oil & Gas Co.	10c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Wilson Line, Inc., preferred (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Wisconsin Electric Power Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Wisconsin Life Insurance (s.-a.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Wisconsin Telephone preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan.	

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Jan. 24, 1940, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 24, 1940	Jan. 17, 1940	Jan. 25, 1939
Assets—			
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury.....	7,630,586,000	7,543,917,000	5,577,790,000
Redemption fund—F. R. notes.....	1,090,000	1,327,000	1,775,000
Other cash.....	96,968,000	89,040,000	131,027,000
Total reserves.....	7,728,644,000	7,634,284,000	5,710,592,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed.....	235,000	200,000	1,603,000
Other bills discounted.....	2,224,000	2,224,000	220,000
Total bills discounted.....	2,459,000	2,424,000	1,823,000
Bills bought in open market.....			220,000
Industrial advances.....	2,041,000	2,041,000	3,859,000
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:			
Bonds.....	408,181,000	408,181,000	237,660,000
Notes.....	344,156,000	344,156,000	341,961,000
Bills.....			145,042,000
Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed.....	752,337,000	752,337,000	724,663,000
Total bills and securities.....	756,837,000	756,802,000	730,565,000
Due from foreign banks.....	17,000	17,000	58,000
Federal Reserve notes of other banks.....	3,590,000	4,266,000	7,742,000
Uncollected items.....	154,674,000	185,131,000	141,981,000
Bank premises.....	9,895,000	9,895,000	9,308,000
Other assets.....	17,799,000	17,520,000	13,308,000
Total assets.....	8,671,456,000	8,607,915,000	6,613,284,000
Liabilities—			
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	1,226,755,000	1,237,186,000	978,030,000
Deposits—Member bank reserve acc't.....	6,705,291,000	6,571,632,000	4,914,112,000
U. S. Treasurer—General account.....	117,716,000	180,325,000	166,522,000
Foreign bank.....	146,227,000	136,530,000	61,659,000
Other deposits.....	214,553,000	197,549,000	239,946,000
Total deposits.....	7,183,787,000	7,086,036,000	5,382,239,000
Deferred availability items.....	139,144,000	163,171,000	133,042,000
Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends.....	424,000	255,000	785,000
Total liabilities.....	8,550,110,000	8,486,648,000	6,494,096,000
Capital Accounts—			
Capital paid in.....	51,150,000	51,147,000	51,059,000
Surplus (Section 7).....	53,326,000	53,326,000	52,463,000
Surplus (Section 13-b).....	7,109,000	7,109,000	7,457,000
Other capital accounts.....	9,761,000	9,685,000	8,209,000
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	8,671,456,000	8,607,915,000	6,613,284,000
Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined.....	91.9%	91.7%	89.8%
Commitments to make industrial advances.....	1,764,000	1,789,000	2,588,000

† "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1940.

Clearing House Members	* Capital	* Surplus and Undivided Profits	Net Demand Deposits, Average	Time Deposits, Average
Bank of New York.....	6,000,000	13,931,000	207,020,000	15,486,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.....	20,000,000	28,512,700	502,065,000	46,367,000
National City Bank.....	77,500,000	67,518,600	2,140,191,000	168,573,000
Chem Bank & Trust Co.....	20,000,000	56,744,100	679,122,000	5,153,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	90,000,000	184,702,000	2,012,897,000	76,057,000
Manufacturers Trust Co.....	42,117,000	40,151,100	630,238,000	99,383,000
Cent Hanover Bk & Tr Co.....	21,000,000	72,745,600	1,031,664,000	53,117,000
Corn Exch Bank Tr Co.....	15,000,000	19,065,100	293,075,000	28,215,000
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	109,480,000	641,619,000	2,238,000
Irving Trust Co.....	50,000,000	53,188,800	639,135,000	5,410,000
Continental Bk & Tr Co.....	4,000,000	4,409,900	62,986,000	1,402,000
Chase National Bank.....	100,270,000	133,291,800	2,725,242,000	35,159,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	500,000	3,922,200	53,994,000	5,377,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	25,000,000	81,047,700	1,079,390,000	39,769,000
Title Guar & Trust Co.....	6,000,000	2,515,700	14,801,000	2,212,000
Marine Midland Tr Co.....	5,000,000	9,395,300	121,717,000	3,004,000
New York Trust Co.....	12,500,000	27,959,100	397,807,000	29,377,000
Comm'l Nat Bk & Tr Co.....	7,000,000	8,525,000	100,078,000	2,073,000
Public Nat Bk & Tr Co.....	7,000,000	9,910,300	93,020,000	51,866,000
Totals.....	518,887,000	925,016,000	13,426,061,000	668,238,000

* As per official reports: National, Dec. 30, 1939; State, Dec. 30, 1939; trust companies, Dec. 30, 1939.

Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a (Dec. 25) \$257,128,000; b (Jan. 16) \$77,583,000; c (Jan. 25) \$3,420,000; d (Dec. 30) \$69,521,000; e (Jan. 17) \$22,355,000.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

	Sat., Jan. 20	Mon., Jan. 22	Tues., Jan. 23	Wed., Jan. 24	Thurs., Jan. 25	Fri., Jan. 26
Boots Pure Drugs.....	39/9	39/9	40/-	40/-	44/9	101/3
British Amer Tobacco.....	98/9	100/-	100/-	100/7½	101/3	101/3
Cable & Wire.....	£61	£61½	£61½	£62	£61½	£61½
Central Min & Invest.....	£14½	£14½	£14½	£14½	£14½	£14½
Cons Goldfields of S A.....	49/4½	50/-	48/9	48/9	49/4½	49/4½
Courtauld S & Co.....	36/3	36/3	36/-	35/10½	35/9	35/9
De Beers.....	£5½	£5½	£5½	£5½	£5½	£5½
Distillers Co.....	65/6	66/-	66/9	66/6	67/3	67/3
Electric & Musical Ind For Ltd.....	8/6	8/6	8/6	8/6	8/6	8/6
Hudsons Bay Co.....	15/9	15/6	15/9	16/-	16/-	16/-
Imp Tob of G B & I.....	24/6	24/6	24/6	25/-	25/-	25/-
London Mid Ry.....	116/3	120/7½	120/-	120/-	121/3	121/3
Metal Box.....	£14½	£14½	£15	£14½	£14½	£14½
Rand Mines.....	77/6	78/9	78/9	78/9	78/9	78/9
Rio Tinto.....	£7½	£7½	£7½	£7½	£7½	£7½
Rolls Royce.....	87/6	86/3	85/-	86/3	86/3	86/3
Royal Dutch Co.....	£33	£33	£33½	£33½	£33½	£33½
Shell Transport.....	78/1½	78/1½	78/9	78/9	78/9	78/9
Swedish Match B.....	12/-	12/-	11/-	11/8	11/6	11/6
United Malacca.....	25/6	25/6	25/6	25/7½	25/7½	25/7½
Vickers.....	18/6	18/9	19/1½	18/10½	18/9	18/9
West Witwatersrand Areas.....	£4½	£4	£4	£3½	£3½	£3½

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.

Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.

Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans", would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON JAN. 17, 1940 (In Millions of Dollars)

Federal Reserve Districts—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS													
Loans and investments—total.....	23,212	1,177	9,614	1,148	1,915	713	636	3,415	698	404	681	545	2,266
Loans—total.....	8,579	604	3,332	415	675	261	318	908	337	190	296	281	964
Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans.....	4,330	291	1,784	193	253	113	175	530	200	99	181	186	325
Open market paper.....	323	66	115	23	9	17	4	36	10	3	18	2	20
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities.....	644	20	504	25	20	3	5	40	5	2	4	3	13
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities.....	500	20	232	32	25	15	11	74	12	7	10	14	48
Real estate loans.....	1,180	81	198	49	173	40	31	113	51	10	27	22	385
Loans to banks.....	45	1	38	1	2	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---
Other loans.....	1,557	125	461	92	193	73	89	115	57	69	56	54	173
Treasury bills.....	711	11	286	---	8	---	2	363	3	---	14	17	7
Treasury notes.....	1,761	44	747	33	188	165	30	306	44	28	67	44	65
United States bonds.....	6,441	347	2,611	333	640	167	116	1,038	140	120	105	93	731
Obligations guar. by U. S. Govt.....	2,411	55	1,309	100	121	56	72	308	70	22	61	53	184
Other securities.....	3,309	116	1,329	267	283	64	100	492	104	44	138	57	315
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	10,070	493	6,005	471	556	192	128	1,197	221	100	193	138	376
Cash in vault.....	474	143	95	19	44	22	13	71	11	7	16	11	22
Balances with domestic banks.....	3,116	174	215	225	347	197	207	548	200	115	320	276	292
Other assets—net.....	1,207	80	448	89	98	36	46	78	22	15	22	29	244
LIABILITIES													
Demand deposits—adjusted.....	18,979	1,196	9,121	966	1,338	492	405	2,630	477	299	535	467	1,053
Time deposits.....	5,259	235	1,030	262	736	199	186	944	190	119	146	137	1,075
United States Government deposits.....	572	14	65	53	47	32	44	134	18	2	24	31	108
Inter-bank deposits:													
Domestic banks.....	8,123	334	3,591	434	448	310	292	1,188	368	153	422	274	309
Foreign banks.....	751	23	685	6	1	1	9	---	---	---	---	1	23
Borrowings.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other liabilities.....	689	20	277	17	14	30	9	21	5	8	3	3	280
Capital accounts.....	3,706	245	1,608	214	376	96	93	383	94	59	102	86	352

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 24, 1940

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted	Jan. 24, 1940	Jan. 17, 1940	Jan. 10, 1940	Jan. 3, 1940	Dec. 27, 1939	Dec. 20, 1939	Dec. 13, 1939	Dec. 6, 1939	Nov. 29, 1939	Jan. 25, 1939
ASSETS										
Gold etc. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. x.	15,483,120	15,433,121	15,384,025	15,304,121	15,173,794	15,134,619	15,024,619	14,986,122	14,966,121	11,905,217
Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)-----	8,602	9,385	9,903	9,903	9,903	9,903	10,413	9,866	9,866	10,193
Other cash *-----	413,173	386,451	370,419	315,569	269,328	254,429	302,708	1302,947	320,766	449,111
Total reserves-----	15,904,895	15,828,957	15,764,347	15,629,593	15,453,025	15,399,021	15,337,740	15,298,935	15,296,753	12,364,521
Bills discounted:										
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed-----	644	593	606	623	1,515	1,677	1,565	1,657	1,817	2,729
Other bills discounted-----	6,357	6,303	6,236	6,185	6,536	6,787	6,487	6,419	6,209	1,966
Total bills discounted-----	7,001	6,896	6,842	6,808	8,051	8,464	8,052	8,076	8,026	4,695
Bills bought in open market-----										
Industrial advances-----	10,911	10,893	10,843	10,883	11,113	11,139	11,143	11,387	11,393	15,131
United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed:										
Bonds-----	1,344,045	1,344,045	1,344,045	1,351,045	1,356,197	1,263,197	1,278,947	1,278,947	1,283,447	840,893
Notes-----	1,133,225	1,133,225	1,133,225	1,133,225	1,133,225	1,233,225	1,233,225	1,233,225	1,233,225	1,209,931
Bills-----									35,425	513,191
Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed-----	2,477,270	2,477,270	2,477,270	2,484,270	2,489,422	2,496,422	2,512,172	2,512,172	2,552,097	2,564,015
Other securities-----										
Foreign loans on gold-----										
Total bills and securities-----	2,495,182	2,495,059	2,494,955	2,501,961	2,508,586	2,516,025	2,531,337	2,531,635	2,571,516	2,584,397
Gold held abroad-----										
Due from foreign banks-----	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	166
Federal Reserve notes of other banks-----	26,266	27,895	30,623	29,790	28,164	25,916	23,699	21,614	20,728	30,307
Uncollected items-----	640,571	731,253	618,796	841,095	787,478	1877,902	774,113	1656,491	678,043	565,290
Bank premises-----	41,711	41,736	41,735	41,736	42,164	42,185	41,975	41,975	42,016	42,913
Other assets-----	60,703	59,877	59,104	58,293	59,494	59,644	76,430	71,965	71,470	48,038
Total assets-----	19,169,375	19,184,824	19,009,607	19,102,515	18,878,958	18,920,740	18,785,371	18,622,662	18,680,573	15,635,632
LIABILITIES										
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation-----	4,827,752	4,849,757	4,886,229	4,947,763	4,977,654	4,979,850	4,905,433	4,899,500	4,845,292	4,319,451
Deposits—Member banks' reserve account-----	12,147,656	12,019,594	11,829,930	11,720,622	11,493,118	11,378,164	11,287,608	11,616,517	11,619,749	9,166,063
United States Treasurer—General account-----	507,485	574,794	655,434	651,075	646,014	693,565	752,580	346,191	440,949	767,179
Foreign banks-----	412,567	395,767	409,375	402,425	407,840	412,759	375,090	398,444	407,274	171,571
Other deposits-----	300,014	282,519	267,376	251,072	269,961	351,923	343,578	386,416	368,357	298,213
Total deposits-----	13,367,722	13,272,674	13,162,115	13,025,194	12,816,933	12,836,411	12,758,856	12,747,568	12,836,329	10,403,026
Deferred availability items-----	621,950	711,207	609,799	779,077	727,960	748,900	782,047	620,184	644,310	566,467
Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends-----	1,991	1,498	1,518	1,332	5,575	5,260	9,237	6,124	5,980	2,426
Total liabilities-----	18,819,415	18,835,136	18,659,661	18,753,366	18,528,122	18,570,421	18,435,573	18,273,376	18,331,911	15,291,370
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS										
Capital paid in-----	135,954	135,936	136,041	135,889	135,494	135,434	135,361	135,251	134,935	134,841
Surplus (Section 7)-----	151,720	151,720	151,720	151,720	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152
Surplus (Section 13-b)-----	26,839	26,839	26,839	26,839	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264
Other capital accounts-----	35,447	35,193	35,346	34,701	38,926	38,469	38,201	37,619	37,311	33,005
Total liabilities and capital accounts-----	19,169,375	19,184,824	19,009,607	19,102,515	18,878,958	18,920,740	18,785,371	18,622,662	18,680,573	15,635,632
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined-----	87.4%	87.3%	87.3%	87.0%	86.8%	86.4%	86.8%	86.7%	86.5%	84.0%
Commitments to make industrial advances-----	8,395	8,294	8,403	8,454	9,220	9,274	9,348	9,492	9,643	13,004
Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities										
1-15 days bills discounted-----	978	821	796	743	1,807	2,048	2,375	5,133	3,275	3,670
16-30 days bills discounted-----	1,608	135	205	145	230	169	131	158	2,084	144
31-60 days bills discounted-----	3,717	5,199	1,563	1,703	1,598	605	266	255	220	221
61-90 days bills discounted-----	403	376	3,814	3,741	3,787	4,650	3,323	1,710	1,707	293
Over 90 days bills discounted-----	295	365	464	476	629	1,092	1,957	820	737	367
Total bills discounted-----	7,001	6,896	6,842	6,808	8,051	8,464	8,052	8,076	8,026	4,695
1-15 days bills bought in open market-----										83
16-30 days bills bought in open market-----										23
31-60 days bills bought in open market-----										271
61-90 days bills bought in open market-----										179
Over 90 days bills bought in open market-----										
Total bills bought in open market-----										556
1-15 days industrial advances-----	1,468	1,470	1,407	1,471	2,043	2,136	1,551	1,532	1,282	2,232
16-30 days industrial advances-----	97	105	154	164	190	209	734	964	469	101
31-60 days industrial advances-----	275	283	205	187	205	274	395	357	956	390
61-90 days industrial advances-----	503	500	522	511	266	271	280	347	442	573
Over 90 days industrial advances-----	8,568	8,535	8,555	8,550	8,409	8,249	8,183	8,187	8,244	11,835
Total industrial advances-----	10,911	10,893	10,843	10,883	11,113	11,139	11,143	11,387	11,393	15,131
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:										
1-15 days-----										35,425
16-30 days-----										95,885
31-60 days-----										205,093
61-90 days-----										77,510
Over 90 days-----	2,477,270	2,477,270	2,477,270	2,484,270	2,489,422	2,334,717	2,512,172	2,512,172	2,516,672	2,082,842
Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed-----	2,477,270	2,477,270	2,477,270	2,484,270	2,489,422	2,496,422	2,512,172	2,512,172	2,552,097	2,564,015
Total other securities-----										
Federal Reserve Notes										
Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent	5,178,093	5,204,261	5,227,565	5,268,551	5,282,206	5,259,180	5,203,595	5,176,588	5,122,948	4,686,380
Held by Federal Reserve Bank-----	350,341	354,504	341,336	320,788	304,552	279,330	298,162	277,088	277,656	366,929
In actual circulation-----	4,827,752	4,849,757	4,886,229	4,947,763	4,977,654	4,979,850	4,905,433	4,899,500	4,845,292	4,319,451
Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank										
Gold etc. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.-----	5,309,000	5,329,000	5,341,000	5,371,000	5,371,000	5,354,000	5,298,000	5,287,000	5,224,000	4,791,000
By eligible paper-----	1,390	1,423	1,374	1,371	2,236	2,487	2,297	2,446	2,402	3,930
United States Government securities-----										
Total collateral-----	5,310,390	5,330,423	5,342,374	5,372,371	5,373,236	5,356,487	5,300,297	5,289,446	5,226,402	4,794,930

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figures

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cent on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 24, 1940

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS													
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	15,483,120	863,720	7,630,586	829,453	972,918	406,717	290,340	2,430,599	419,080	245,510	342,672	225,384	826,141
Redemption fund—Fed. Res. notes	8,602	805	1,090	949	658	1,209	419	519	718	195	434	343	1,253
Other cash*	413,173	37,125	96,988	33,083	28,147	28,558	24,936	53,351	19,027	9,908	22,095	16,496	43,479
Total reserves	15,904,895	901,650	7,728,644	863,485	1,001,723	436,484	315,695	2,484,469	438,825	255,613	365,201	242,233	870,873
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed	644	25	235	123	113	44	10	-----	-----	40	20	4	30
Other bills discounted	6,357	-----	2,224	548	541	316	341	636	216	170	828	164	373
Total bills discounted	7,001	25	2,459	671	654	360	351	636	216	210	848	168	403
Industrial advances	10,911	1,353	2,041	3,130	303	934	693	331	11	743	167	485	720
U. S. Govt. securities, direct & guar.:													
Bonds	1,344,045	96,123	408,181	110,221	137,074	68,135	54,495	144,872	60,273	39,771	62,897	51,196	110,797
Notes	1,133,225	81,047	344,156	92,934	115,581	57,447	45,945	122,148	60,818	33,533	53,031	43,167	93,418
Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed	2,447,270	177,170	752,337	203,155	252,655	125,582	100,440	267,020	111,091	73,304	115,928	94,363	204,215
Total bills and securities	2,495,182	178,548	756,837	206,956	253,622	126,876	101,484	267,987	111,318	74,257	116,943	95,016	205,338
Due from foreign banks	47	3	18	5	4	2	2	6	1	See a	1	1	4
Fed. Res. notes of other banks	26,266	583	3,590	951	1,471	4,504	3,232	3,275	2,174	1,143	1,387	717	3,239
Uncollected items	640,571	64,602	154,674	48,360	73,714	46,656	30,496	90,443	28,736	15,492	28,044	25,879	33,475
Bank premises	41,711	2,889	9,895	4,573	5,535	2,545	2,030	3,390	2,243	1,396	3,093	1,175	2,947
Other assets	60,703	4,022	17,798	5,015	6,755	3,616	2,459	6,193	2,563	1,846	2,719	2,365	5,352
Total assets	19,169,375	1,152,297	8,671,456	1,129,345	1,342,824	620,683	455,398	2,855,763	585,860	349,747	517,388	367,386	1,121,228
LIABILITIES													
F. R. notes in actual circulation	4,827,752	397,825	1,226,755	342,242	455,973	218,168	158,070	1,066,036	189,629	138,634	179,161	80,618	374,641
Deposits:													
Member bank reserve account	12,147,656	596,500	6,705,291	607,958	697,027	297,063	211,005	1,488,113	311,184	150,512	263,127	212,598	607,278
U. S. Treasurer—General account	507,485	35,004	117,716	42,669	39,215	23,552	23,639	98,231	25,328	21,049	24,784	23,114	32,284
Foreign bank	412,567	29,727	146,227	40,445	38,390	17,750	14,448	49,536	12,384	9,082	11,971	12,384	30,213
Other deposits	300,014	6,342	214,653	17,054	8,129	2,157	7,217	4,059	8,047	7,230	1,057	3,027	21,142
Total deposits	13,367,722	667,573	7,183,787	708,136	782,761	340,522	256,309	1,639,939	366,943	188,773	300,929	251,123	690,917
Deferred availability items	621,950	62,411	139,144	46,139	70,981	46,729	28,253	104,924	28,466	13,125	26,856	24,414	30,508
Other liabilities, incl. accrued divs.	1,991	199	424	266	243	98	35	311	42	114	101	64	94
Total liabilities	18,819,415	1,128,008	8,550,110	1,096,783	1,309,958	605,517	442,667	2,811,210	575,080	340,646	507,057	356,219	1,096,160
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS													
Capital paid in	135,954	9,373	51,150	11,904	13,966	5,221	4,652	13,546	4,088	2,949	4,357	4,082	10,666
Surplus (Section 7)	151,720	10,405	53,326	14,198	14,323	5,247	5,725	22,824	4,709	3,152	3,613	3,974	10,224
Surplus (Section 13-b)	26,839	2,874	7,109	4,393	1,007	3,246	713	1,429	538	1,001	1,141	1,266	2,121
Other capital accounts	35,447	1,637	9,761	2,067	3,570	1,452	1,641	6,754	1,445	1,999	1,219	1,845	2,067
Total liabilities and capital accounts	19,169,375	1,152,297	8,671,456	1,129,345	1,342,824	620,683	455,398	2,855,763	585,860	349,747	517,388	367,386	1,121,228
Commitments to make Indus. advs.	8,395	381	1,764	434	1,067	742	77	20	152	63	512	-----	3,183

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. a Less than \$500.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
Federal Reserve notes:													
Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent	5,178,093	428,041	1,322,591	365,705	481,778	234,832	171,703	1,111,018	202,256	145,143	189,480	90,267	437,279
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	350,341	28,216	95,836	23,463	25,805	16,664	13,633	44,982	12,627	6,509	10,319	9,649	62,638
In actual circulation	4,827,752	397,825	1,226,755	342,242	455,973	218,168	158,070	1,066,036	189,629	138,634	179,161	80,618	374,641
Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks:													
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	5,309,000	440,000	1,340,000	375,000	486,000	250,000	180,000	1,130,000	209,000	147,500	195,000	92,500	464,000
Eligible paper	1,390	25	315	129	-----	145	-----	-----	15	66	695	-----	-----
Total collateral	5,310,390	440,025	1,340,315	375,129	486,000	250,145	180,000	1,130,000	209,015	147,566	195,695	92,500	464,000

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Jan. 26

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Jan. 31 1940	0.05%	-----	Mar. 20 1940	0.05%	-----
Feb. 7 1940	0.05%	-----	Mar. 27 1940	0.05%	-----
Feb. 14 1940	0.05%	-----	April 3 1940	0.05%	-----
Feb. 21 1940	0.05%	-----	April 10 1940	0.05%	-----
Feb. 28 1940	0.05%	-----	April 17 1940	0.05%	-----
Mar. 6 1940	0.05%	-----	April 24 1940	0.05%	-----
Mar. 13 1940	0.05%	-----			

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes—Friday, Jan. 26

Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked	Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked
Mar. 15 1940	1 1/4%	100.6	-----	Mar. 15 1942	1 1/4%	103.25	103.27
June 15 1940	1 1/4%	101.23	101.25	Sept. 15 1942	2%	105.7	105.9
Dec. 15 1940	1 1/4%	102.6	102.8	Dec. 15 1942	1 1/4%	104.22	104.24
Mar. 15 1941	1 1/4%	102.13	102.15	June 15 1943	1 1/4%	102.23	102.25
June 15 1941	1 1/4%	102.13	102.15	Dec. 15 1943	1 1/4%	102.24	102.26
Dec. 15 1941	1 1/4%	102.25	102.27	Mar. 15, 1944	1%	101.24	101.26
				June 15 1944	1%	100.22	100.24
				Sept. 15 1944	1%	101.30	102

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26
Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (6%)	125	125	126	126	126	127
Berliner Kraft u. Licht (8%)	159	159	160	159	160	161
Commerz- und Privat-Bank A. G. (6%)	109	109	109	109	109	109
Deutsche Bank (6%)	112	112	112	112	112	112
Deutsche Reichsbank (German Rys. pf. 7%)	126	127	127	127	127	127
Dresdner Bank (6%)	108	107	108	108	108	108
Farbenindustrie I. G. (7%)	170	170	170	171	173	175
Reichsbank (new shares)	102	102	102	102	102	102
Siemens & Halske (8%)	216	216	216	217	217	217
Vereinigte Stahlwerke (6%)	106	105	106	106	106	107

THE PARIS BOURSE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

	Fri., Jan. 19	Sat., Jan. 20	Mon., Jan. 22	Tues., Jan. 23	Wed., Jan. 24	Thurs., Jan. 25
Banque de France	8,125	-----	8,135	7,950	8,000	7,900
Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas	975	-----	977	948	952	942
Banque de l'Union Parisienne	479	-----	480	465	465	464
Canal de Suez cap.	17,275	-----	17,350	17,150	17,075	16,910
Cie Distr. d'Electricite	628	-----	628	611	610	607
Cie Generale d'Electricite	1,840	-----	1,850	1,840	1,825	1,810
Cie Generale Transatlantique	52	-----	52	52	52	51
Citroen B.	532	-----	527	522	510	-----
Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte	836	-----	827	824	795	801
Coty S. A.	215	-----	211	211	211	211
Courrieres	225	-----	225	221	219	219
Credit Commercial de France	507	-----	507	501	496	493
Credit Lyonnais	1,672	-----	1,684	1,652	1,630	1,629
Energie Electrique du Nord	301	-----	200	-----	-----	291
Energie Electrique du Littoral	621	Closed	618	616	615	6

Stock and Bond Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices, Jan. 20 Jan. 22 Jan. 23 Jan. 24 Jan. 25 Jan. 26						Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices Jan. 20 Jan. 22 Jan. 23 Jan. 24 Jan. 25 Jan. 26					
Treasury						Treasury					
4½s, 1947-52	High 120.12					2½s, 1960-65	High 106.11	106.10	106.16	106.15	106.11
	Low 120.12						Low 106.8	106.9	106.10	106.14	106.9
	Close 120.12						Close 106.10	106.9	106.15	106.14	106.9
Total sales in \$1,000 units							Total sales in \$1,000 units	4	4	9	12
		114.24	114.25	114.22		114.18					
4s, 1944-54	High 114.24	114.24	114.22	114.22		114.18					
	Low 114.24	114.22	114.22	114.22		114.18					
	Close 114.24	114.22	114.22	114.22		114.18					
Total sales in \$1,000 units		2	4	1		*2					
3½s, 1946-56	High					101.31					
	Low					101.31					
	Close					101.31					
Total sales in \$1,000 units						1					
3½s, 1940-43	High					104.6					
	Low					104.6					
	Close					104.6					
Total sales in \$1,000 units						1					
3½s, 1941-43	High	104.10	104.12			104.6					
	Low	104.10	104.12			104.6					
	Close	104.10	104.12			104.6					
Total sales in \$1,000 units		3	5			1					
3½s, 1943-47	High	109.21									
	Low	109.21									
	Close	109.21									
Total sales in \$1,000 units		5									
3½s, 1941	High	105.6				105.9					
	Low	105.6				105.9					
	Close	105.6				105.9					
Total sales in \$1,000 units		5				2					
3½s, 1943-45	High	109.30	109.30	109.30							
	Low	109.30	109.30	109.30							
	Close	109.30	109.30	109.30							
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	2	8							
3½s, 1944-46	High	110.11				110.13	110.11	110.9			
	Low	110.11				110.13	110.11	110.8			
	Close	110.11				110.13	110.11	110.9			
Total sales in \$1,000 units		3				8	1	6			
3½s, 1946-49	High	111.14				111.14	111.12				
	Low	111.14				111.14	111.12				
	Close	111.14				111.14	111.12				
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1				4	1				
3½s, 1949-52	High					111.26	111.26				
	Low					111.26	111.26				
	Close					111.26	111.26				
Total sales in \$1,000 units						11	7				
3s, 1946-48	High										
	Low										
	Close										
Total sales in \$1,000 units											
3s, 1951-55	High	110.12	110.12			110.12		110.10			
	Low	110.12	110.12			110.12		110.7			
	Close	110.12	110.12			110.12		110.10			
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	4			1		15			
2½s, 1955-60	High	107.24	107.23	107.24	107.28	107.26	107.25				
	Low	107.24	107.23	107.23	107.26	107.23	107.20				
	Close	107.24	107.23	107.24	107.26	107.23	107.20				
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	*1	7	58	52	8				
2½s, 1945-47	High	109.3	109.5	109.5	109.5		109.2				
	Low	109.3	109.5	109.5	109.5		109.2				
	Close	109.3	109.5	109.5	109.5		109.2				
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	2	3	2		10				
2½s, 1948-51	High		108.8	108.12		108.10					
	Low		108.8	108.12		108.10					
	Close		108.8	108.12		108.10					
Total sales in \$1,000 units			*2	3		2					
2½s, 1951-54	High	107.15	107.18	107.23	107.18	107.15	107.10				
	Low	107.15	107.18	107.19	107.18	107.15	107.10				
	Close	107.15	107.18	107.19	107.18	107.15	107.10				
Total sales in \$1,000 units		3	1	11	1	2	3				
2½s, 1956-59	High		106.17	106.21			106.16				
	Low		106.17	106.21			106.12				
	Close		106.17	106.21			106.12				
Total sales in \$1,000 units			9	10			24				
2½s, 1958-63	High		106.12			106.16	106.12	106.6			
	Low		106.12			106.14	106.12	106.4			
	Close		106.12			106.15	106.12	106.6			
Total sales in \$1,000 units			*1			21	1	35			

* Odd lot sales. † Deferred delivery sale. ‡ Cash sale.
 Note—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
 1 Treas. 4½s, 1947-52—120.10 to 120.10 | 2 Treas. 2½s, 1955-60—107.21 to 197.21
 1 Treas. 3½s, 1940-43—101.30 to 101.30 | 3 Treas. 2½s, 1945-47—109.2 to 109.2
 2 Treas. 3½s, 1943-45—109.26 to 109.28 | 1 Treas. 2½s, 1949-53—105.17 to 105.17
 1 Treas. 3s, 1946-48—110.17 to 110.17

United States Treasury Bills—See previous page.
 United States Treasury Notes, &c.—See previous page.

New York Stock Record

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1939	
Saturday Jan. 20	Monday Jan. 22	Tuesday Jan. 23	Wednesday Jan. 24	Thursday Jan. 25	Friday Jan. 26		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
69 69¼	68½ 68½	*68¼ 69	69 69	69½ 69½	69½ 69½	1,100	Abbott Laboratories...No par	6¼ Jan 15	70 Jan 5	53 Apr	71½ Sept	
*142 148	*141 147	*141 148	*141 148	*142 148	*142 148		4½% conv pref...100	144 Jan 2	144½ Jan 2	120 Apr	149½ Sept	
*41¼ 49¼	*41¼ 49¼	*41¼ 49¼	*41¼ 49¼	*41¼ 49	*41¼ 49		Abraham & Straus...No par			33½ Apr	49½ Nov	
*46 48	*46 47½	*46 48	*46 48	*46 47½	*45½ 47½	2,900	Acme Steel Co...25	48¼ Jan 22	48½ Jan 9	31½ Mar	56½ Oct	
7½ 8	7¾ 8	7½ 7½	7½ 7½	8 8	8 8		Adams Express...No par			6½ Aug	11½ Sept	
*20¼ 21½	*20¼ 21½	*20½ 21½	*20½ 21½	*20½ 22	*20½ 22		Adams-Millie...No par	7¼ Jan 22	9 Jan 3	19 Sept	25 Mar	
17½ 17½	18¼ 18¼	*18¼ 19	*18 19	*18 18½	19 19	300	Air Reduction Inc...No par	17½ Jan 20	19½ Jan 4	15½ Sept	27½ Jan	
*51½ 51¼	51¼ 52	51½ 52½	52 52¼	52 52½	51¾ 52½	4,900	Air Way Etl Appliance...No par	6¼ Jan 9	8¼ Jan 9	45¼ Apr	68 Sept	
*¾ 1	¾ ¾	*¾ ¾	*¾ ¾	*¾ 1	*¾ 1	200	Alaska Juneau Gold Min...10	6¼ Jan 2	7 Jan 8	¾ Jan	14 Sept	
6¾ 6¾	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	1,800	Albany & Susq RR Co...100			117 Apr	130 Dec	
*128 128	*128 128	*128 128	*128 128	*128 128	*128 128		Allgehy Corp...No par	7½ Jan 12	1½ Jan 8	5¾ July	2 Sept	
11½ 11¼	11 11½	11¼ 11½	11½ 11½	11½ 12	*11½ 12	3,000	5½% pf A with \$30 war.100	10½ Jan 15	14½ Jan 3	5¼ Aug	20½ Sept	
*9¼ 10¼	*9¼ 10	9¼ 9½	9½ 10¼	9½ 10	9½ 9½	1,500	5½% pf A with \$40 war.100	9¼ Jan 23	12 Jan 4	4½ Aug	18½ Sept	
*9½ 10½	9½ 9½	*9½ 10	*9½ 10¼	9¾ 9¾	*9½ 10	200	5½% pf A without war.100	9½ Jan 18	12½ Jan 4	4½ Sept	18 Sept	
*13½ 14½	13¾ 14	*14 15¼	*14¼ 15½	15 15	*14½ 15½	400	\$2.50 prior conv pref.No par	13¼ Jan 19	16¼ Jan 3	8 June	23½ Sept	
18½ 18¼	18½ 18½	18½ 19	19 21	21 21¼	20¾ 21¼	8,500	Alghy Lud Stl Corp...No par	18¼ Jan 15	22½ Jan 3	14 Apr	28½ Jan	
*9¼ 9¼	*9¼ 9¼	9¼ 9¼	*9¾ 9¾	*9¼ 9¼	*9¾ 9¾	400	Allen Industries Inc...1	9½ Jan 23	10½ Jan 3	6¼ Apr	11½ Oct	
*172¼ 172½	172¼ 172½	172½ 173	172 173	173 174	173½ 173¾	2,200	Allied Chemical & Dye...No par	17¼ Jan 15	179 Jan 3	15½ Apr	200½ Sept	
*												

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Jan. 20 to Friday Jan. 26) and rows for various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table with columns for Shares and rows for various stock sales volumes.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks such as American Bosch Corp, Am Brake Shoe & Fdy, etc., with their respective prices and shares.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices and rows for various stock price ranges.

Range for Previous Year 1939

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices and rows for various stock price ranges for the year 1939.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Del. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ‡‡ Ex-rights. ††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Jan. 20 to Friday Jan. 26) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' (Lowest, Highest), and 'Range for Previous Year 1939' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stock symbols and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. I In receivership. d Def delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. s Ex-div. * Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1939

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Jan. 20 to Friday Jan. 26), sales for the week, stock names, and price ranges. Includes entries like Conde Nast Pub Inc., Consol Edison of N.Y., and various other companies.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1939	
Saturday Jan. 20	Monday Jan. 22	Tuesday Jan. 23	Wednesday Jan. 24	Thursday Jan. 25	Friday Jan. 26		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
197 1/8	197 1/8	197 1/8	197 1/8	197 1/8	197 1/8	800	Firestone Tire & Rubber	197 1/8	213 1/2	177 1/8	251 1/2	
104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	200	6% preferred series A	104 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2	105 1/2	
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	2,800	First National Stores	44 1/2	46 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2	
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,900	Flintkote Co (The)	18 1/2	19 1/2	15	15	
32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	200	Florence Shoe Co	32 1/2	34 1/2	25	25	
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	200	Florsheim Shoe class A	24 1/2	24 1/2	17	17	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	4,600	Follansbee Brothers	21 1/2	21 1/2	12	12	
32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	800	Food Machinery Corp	32 1/2	35	21	21	
107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	30	4 1/2% conv preferred	107 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
18 1/8	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	18 1/8	18 1/8	400	Foster-Wheeler	17 3/4	20 1/2	14	14	
72 1/2	72 1/2	71 7/8	71 7/8	71 7/8	71 7/8	500	\$7 conv preferred	72 1/2	72 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	
41 1/4	45 1/4	51 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1,200	Francisco Sugar Co	4 1/4	4 1/4	11 1/2	9 1/2	
32 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2	4,000	F'n Simon & Co Inc 7% pf	32 1/2	35 1/2	27	27	
32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	200	Freeport Sulphur Co	31 7/8	34 1/8	18 1/4	36	
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	200	Gabriel Co (The) of A	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,200	Gair Co Inc (Robert)	3 1/2	3 1/2	2	2	
13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	250	\$3 preferred	14 1/2	17 1/2	7 1/2	15 1/2	
13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	300	Gamewell Co (The)	13 1/2	14 1/2	9	9	
102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	500	Gannett Co conv 8% pref No par	102 1/2	104 1/2	99	104 1/2	
41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	1,300	Gar Wood Industries Inc	41 1/2	41 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	
11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	200	Gaylord Container Corp	11 1/8	12 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
46	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	1,300	5 1/4% conv preferred	46	50	45 1/2	45 1/2	
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,300	Gen Amer Investors	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1,300	\$6 preferred	102 1/2	103 1/2	96	103 1/2	
52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1,800	Gen Am Transportation	52 1/2	57 1/2	40	40	
8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	50	General Baking	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	11	
140	144	144	144	144	144	800	\$8 1/2 preferred	143 1/2	145	128	149	
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	800	General Bronze	27 1/2	31 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	1,200	General Cable	10 1/8	11 1/8	9	9	
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	300	Class A	20 1/2	23 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	
50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	2,000	7% cum preferred	50 1/2	55	43	43	
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	600	General Clear Inc	17 1/2	19 1/2	16	16	
115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2	320	7% preferred	113 1/2	115	106	106	
38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	29,300	General Electric	37 1/2	41 1/2	31	31	
47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	7,500	General Foods	45 1/2	48 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	
116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	3,000	\$4.50 preferred	117	118 1/2	107 1/2	118 1/2	
45	45	45	45	45	45	1,400	Gen Gas & Elec A	45	45	42	42	
88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	1,400	\$8 conv pref series A	86 1/2	88 1/2	79	79	
129	129	129	129	129	129	140	General Mills	128	130 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	
52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	35,400	5% preferred	51 1/2	55 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	
124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	700	General Motors Corp	123 1/2	126	112	112	
42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	800	\$5 preferred	42 1/2	44	28	28	
41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	500	Gen Outdoor Adv A	40 1/2	41 1/2	34	34	
108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	1,200	Common	108 1/2	110	105	105	
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	1,200	General Printing Ink	16 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
88	88	88	88	88	88	1,400	\$6 preferred	86 1/2	90	78 1/2	78 1/2	
18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	1,200	Gen Public Service	17 1/2	19 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1,200	Gen Railway Signal	28 1/2	30 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2,300	Gen Realty & Utilities	14 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	810	\$8 preferred	26 1/2	28 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	4,100	General Refractories	21 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1,400	General Shoe Corp	12 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	200	Gen Steel Cast 8% pref	16 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
95 100	95 100	95 100	95 100	95 100	95 100	2,500	General Telephone Corp	94 1/2	100	81 1/2	81 1/2	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	2,100	Gen Theatre Eq Corp	21 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	400	Gen Time Instru Corp	6 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	3,400	6% preferred	50 1/2	55	43 1/2	43 1/2	
47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	500	General Tire & Rubber Co	47 1/2	50 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1,700	Gillette Safety Razor	17 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	800	\$5 conv preferred	40 1/4	42 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	900	Gildden Co (The)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	2,900	Gobel (Adolf)	85 1/2	88 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	500	Goebel Brewing Co	17 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	8,600	Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	64 1/2	66 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	300	Goodrich Co (B F)	22 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	400	5% preferred	92 1/2	94 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	
66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	10,200	Goodyear Tire & Rubb	66 1/2	68 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	3,200	\$5 conv preferred	8 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	200	Gotham Silk Hose	14 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1,000	Preferred	9 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	3,200	Granby-Consol IM S & P	13 1/2	14 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	1,000	Grand Union w div cts No par	32 1/2	34 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	4,000	Without div cts	23 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14,100	Granite City Steel	14 1/2	15 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	8,000	Grant (W T)	23 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	300	5% preferred	27 1/2	28 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	350	Gt Nor Iron Ore Prop	13 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	600	Great Northern pref	55 1/2	57 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	10,700	Great Western Sugar	31 1/2	32 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	300	Preferred	16 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	800	Green Bay & West RR	11 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	400	Green (H L) Co Inc	24 1/2	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	200	Greyhound Corp (The)	20 1/2	21 1/2	17 1/2	17	

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1939

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Jan. 20 to Friday Jan. 26), sales for the week (Shares), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) for various stocks. Includes entries like Indian Refining, Industrial Rayon, Inland Steel, etc.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ; In receivership. s Def. delivery. n New Stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. q Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1939

Main table containing stock prices, sales, and ranges for various companies like McGraw-Hill, Mead Corp, and others. Columns include dates from Jan 20 to Jan 26, sales volume, and price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. q Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1933

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Jan. 20 to Friday Jan. 23), sales for the week (Shares), stock names, and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) for both the current period and the previous year (1933).

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. q Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1939	
Saturday Jan. 20	Monday Jan. 22	Tuesday Jan. 23	Wednesday Jan. 24	Thursday Jan. 25	Friday Jan. 26		Shares	Par	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share			\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
12 1/8	12 1/2	11 3/4	11 7/8	11 7/8	12 1/8	5,200	Schenley Distillers Corp.-----	11 3/4	Jan 23	13 3/8	Jan 11	
75	75	75 1/2	75 3/8	75 1/2	75 1/2	400	5 1/2 % preferred-----	72	Jan 23	75 1/2	Jan 21	
4 3/4	5 1/2	4 3/4	5 1/2	4 3/4	5 1/2	1,100	Schulte Retail Stores-----	4 3/4	Jan 11	6 1/8	Jan 26	
46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4	600	8 % preferred-----	43 1/2	Jan 11	6 1/8	Jan 26	
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	2,200	Scott Paper Co.-----	46 1/4	Jan 23	49	Jan 4	
1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1,100	\$4.50 preferred-----	113	Jan 23	115 1/2	Jan 11	
18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	1,700	Seaboard Air Line-----	14	Jan 2	3 1/2	Jan 2	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	2	4-2 % preferred-----	1	Jan 12	1 1/4	Jan 2	
82 1/2	82 1/2	81 5/8	82 1/8	82 1/2	83 1/4	83	Seaboard Oil Co of Del.-----	18	Jan 15	20	Jan 3	
15 3/8	15 3/8	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 3/4	500	Seagrave Corp.-----	17 1/2	Jan 22	21 1/2	Jan 4	
53	60	54	60	54	60	900	Sears Roebuck & Co.-----	80 3/4	Jan 15	87	Jan 4	
50	53	50 1/2	53	50 1/2	53	51 1/2	Servel Inc.-----	14 3/4	Jan 15	16 3/8	Jan 11	
37 1/2	37 1/2	38	38	37 3/8	37 3/8	37 3/8	Sharon Steel Corp.-----	12 3/8	Jan 16	15	Jan 4	
12 1/8	12 1/8	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1,800	\$5 conv pref-----	47 1/2	Jan 25	5 1/4	Jan 11	
105 1/2	107 1/8	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	300	Sharpe & Dohme-----	50 3/8	Jan 19	54	Jan 9	
6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 3/8	Shattuck (Frank G)-----	6 3/8	Jan 13	7 3/8	Jan 9	
22	22	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1,000	Sheaffer (W A) Pen Co.-----	36 1/4	Jan 11	38	Jan 22	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	100	Shell Union Oil-----	11 1/4	Jan 15	13 1/8	Jan 4	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	200	5 1/2 % conv preferred-----	105	Jan 15	106 3/4	Jan 8	
10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	400	Silver King Coalition Mines-----	6	Jan 16	6 1/2	Jan 10	
105 1/2	111 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	50	Simmons-----	21 3/8	Jan 15	24	Jan 3	
15 1/2	16 1/8	15 1/2	16 1/8	15 1/2	16 1/8	200	Simmons Petroleum-----	21 1/4	Jan 8	23 1/2	Jan 10	
20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	200	Simonds Saw & Steel-----	19 1/2	Jan 15	22 1/4	Jan 12	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	400	Skelly Co-----	99 1/4	Jan 3	101 3/4	Jan 11	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	100	8 % preferred-----	106	Jan 18	112	Jan 2	
15 1/2	16 1/8	15 1/2	16 1/8	15 1/2	16 1/8	200	Slack Sheffield Steel & Iron-----	111 1/2	Jan 22	112 1/2	Jan 17	
20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	900	\$6 preferred-----	10 1/2	Jan 15	17 1/2	Jan 3	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	27,000	Smith (A O) Corp-----	10 3/8	Jan 2	11 1/2	Jan 4	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1,500	Smith & Cor Typewr-----	10 3/8	Jan 2	11 1/2	Jan 4	
15 1/2	16 1/8	15 1/2	16 1/8	15 1/2	16 1/8	600	Snider Packing Corp-----	19 3/4	Jan 13	22 1/2	Jan 8	
23 1/2	23 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	2,300	Socony Vacuum Oil Co Inc.-----	11 3/4	Jan 13	12 1/2	Jan 2	
147 1/2	148	146 1/4	150	146 1/4	150	120	South Am Gold & Platinum-----	2	Jan 19	2 3/8	Jan 2	
29	29 3/8	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/4	6,500	S' eastern Greyhound Lines-----	15 1/4	Jan 22	16 5/8	Jan 2	
13	13 3/8	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/4	14,200	So Porto Rico Sugar-----	22 1/4	Jan 16	26	Jan 8	
17 3/8	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/8	17 3/8	18 1/8	5,600	8 % preferred-----	144 3/4	Jan 6	149	Jan 26	
20 3/4	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	21 1/8	3,000	Southern Calif Edison-----	28 1/2	Jan 19	30	Jan 3	
37	42 1/2	37	41	37	41	1,700	12 1/2	Jan 15	15 3/8	Jan 3		
5 1/2	6 7/8	5 1/2	6 1/8	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	Southern Ry-----	16 1/4	Jan 15	20 1/2	Jan 3	
21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	100	5 % preferred-----	28 1/2	Jan 15	34 7/8	Jan 3	
43 1/2	43 7/8	42 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4	8,200	Mobile & Ohio stk tr etts-----	37 3/4	Jan 15	39	Jan 4	
30	31	30	30 1/2	30	31 1/2	800	Sparks Withington-----	2	Jan 13	2 1/4	Jan 8	
52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	53 1/2	210	\$5.50 pref-----	6 1/2	Jan 11	7	Jan 5	
9 3/8	9 3/4	9 3/8	9 3/8	9 3/8	9 3/4	210	Spencer Kellogg & Sons-----	21	Jan 16	22	Jan 3	
61	61 1/8	61	60 1/2	61	60 3/4	800	Sperry Corp (The) v t o-----	42 1/2	Jan 12	46 1/4	Jan 3	
7 3/8	7 3/4	7 3/8	7 3/4	7 3/8	7 3/4	210	Spicer Mfg Co-----	29	Jan 15	34 3/8	Jan 3	
108	106 1/2	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 3/4	4,000	\$5 conv preferred A-----	52	Jan 8	53	Jan 9	
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	350	Conv \$4.50 pref-----	9 1/4	Jan 24	11 1/8	Jan 3	
11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	2,400	Square D Co class B-----	60	Jan 2	62	Jan 11	
14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	60,800	Standard Brands-----	20 3/4	Jan 26	23 3/4	Jan 2	
25	25 1/8	25 1/8	25 1/8	25	25 1/8	1,300	\$4.50 preferred-----	6	Jan 2	7 3/4	Jan 18	
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	8,000	Stand Gas & El Co.-----	10 3/8	Jan 4	10 7/8	Jan 23	
44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	12	\$4 preferred-----	1 1/8	Jan 19	2 1/8	Jan 8	
30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	2,900	\$6 cum prior pref-----	3 3/8	Jan 19	7 1/2	Jan 8	
79 3/8	80 1/2	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80	10,500	\$7 cum prior pref-----	10 1/2	Jan 19	18 1/2	Jan 8	
8	8 1/8	8	8 1/4	8	8 1/4	13,400	Standard Oil of Calif.-----	13 1/2	Jan 19	22 3/4	Jan 8	
5 1/8	5 7/8	6 1/8	6 1/4	5 1/8	6 1/4	25	Standard Oil of Ind.-----	25	Jan 2	26 1/8	Jan 4	
11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	16,900	Standard Oil of N J-----	25 1/2	Jan 15	27 1/8	Jan 2	
9 1/8	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/2	400	Standard Oil of Okla.-----	43 1/4	Jan 13	46 1/2	Jan 5	
56 3/4	56 3/4	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57	2,100	Starratt Co (The) L S-----	30	Jan 23	33 3/8	Jan 4	
122 1/2	123	122 1/2	122	122	122 1/2	800	Stearns Products Inc.-----	78 1/2	Jan 12	80 3/4	Jan 3	
10 1/2	10 3/8	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	8,500	Stewart-Warner-----	8	Jan 12	8 3/8	Jan 3	
25	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/4	25 3/4	5,600	Stokely Bros & Co Inc.-----	5	Jan 2	6 3/4	Jan 26	
2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	16,800	Stone & Webster-----	10 3/8	Jan 23	12 3/8	Jan 5	
14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	2,500	Studebaker Corp (The)-----	9	Jan 15	10 1/4	Jan 10	
22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	210	Sun Oil-----	56 1/4	Jan 23	59 3/4	Jan 4	
32	32	31 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	8,100	6 % preferred-----	122	Jan 23	123	Jan 6	
7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	1,500	Sunshine Mining Co-----	9 1/4	Jan 2	10 7/8	Jan 20	
5	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	3,000	Superheater Co (The)-----	24 3/4	Jan 15	27 1/8	Jan 5	
35	35	35	35	35	35	1,000	Superior Oil-----	2	Jan 15	2 1/2	Jan 3	
4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	500	Superior Steel-----	2	Jan 15	2 1/2	Jan 3	
6	6 3/8	6	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	3,500	Sutherland Paper Co-----	28 3/8	Jan 15	29 3/8	Jan 10	
43 3/8	44 3/8	43 3/4	44 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4	4,500	Swift & Co (The)-----	22	Jan 11	27 1/2	Jan 11	
33 3/4	33 3/4	34	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 3/4	1,300	Swift International Ltd-----	30 3/4	Jan 15	32 1/4	Jan 25	
7 3/8	8	7 3/8	8	7 3/8	8	1,500	Symington-Gould Corp w w l-----	7 1/4	Jan 23	9 1/8	Jan 3	
11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	600	Without warrants-----	5 7/8	Jan 23	7 1/4	Jan 4	
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	200	Talcott Inc (James)-----	5 1/8	Jan 2	5 1/2	Jan 3	
35	35	35	35	35	35	100	5 1/2 % preferred-----	34 1/2	Jan 2	36	Jan 16	
4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	1,200	Telatograph Corp-----	4	Jan 25	4 1/2	Jan 4	
6	6 3/8	6	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	1,200	Tennessee Corp-----	5 3/4	Jan 24	6 1/8	Jan 4	
43 3/8	44 3/8	43 3/4	44 1/4	43 1/2	44 1/4	11,300	Texas Corp (The)-----	42 7/8	Jan 26	46 7/8	Jan 9	
33 3/4	33 3/4	34	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 3/4	4,300	Texas Gulf Producers Co-----	31 1/2	Jan 23	41 1/4	Jan 4	
7 3/8	8	7 3/8	8	7 3/8	8	1,700	Texas Gulf Sulphur-----	32 3/4	Jan 2	35 1/4	Jan 8	
6	6 1/8	6	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	2,200	Texas Pacific Coal & Oil-----	7 7/8	Jan 26	8 3/8	Jan 8	
11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	500	Texas Pacific Land Trust-----	5 7/8	Jan 13	6 3/8	Jan 4	
16 3/4	17 1/2	16 3/4	17 1/2	16 3/4	17 1/2	100	Texas & Pacific Ry Co-----	11 1/2	Jan 24	12 1/2	Jan 8	
51 7/8	51 7/8	51 7/8	51 7/8	51 7/8	51 7/8	300	Thatcher Mfg-----	17	Jan 4	18 1/2	Jan 8	
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	300	\$3.60 conv pref-----	50 1/8	Jan 3	51 7/8	Jan 4	
26 3/4	27</											

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Jan. 20 to Friday Jan. 26) and 'per share' prices. It lists various stock prices for each day.

Sales for the Week

Table listing sales for the week for various stocks, including United Drug Inc., United Drywood Corp., etc.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock prices with columns for 'Lowest', 'Highest', and 'Range for Previous Year 1939'. Lists various stocks like United Drug Inc., United Drywood Corp., etc.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. s Ex-div. v Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

Bond Record—New York Stock Exchange

FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE—Prices are "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year. The italic letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 26										BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 26									
Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1		Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1							
		Low	High		Low	High			Low	High									
U. S. Government																			
Treasury 4 1/2% 1947-1952	A O	120.12	120.12	1	119.31	120.17	*Chile Mtge Bank 6 1/2% 1957	J D	*12	15 1/2	6	12 1/2	16						
Treasury 4% 1944-1954	J D	114.22	114.25	9	114.20	114.29	*6 1/2% assented 1957	J D	12 1/2	13	6	12	13						
Treasury 3 1/2% 1946-1956	M S	*114.16	114.22	1	114.22	114.30	*Sink fund 6 1/2% of 1926 1961	J D	*12	17 1/2	1	16	16						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1940-1943	J D	101.31	101.31	1	101.31	102.8	*6 1/2% assented 1961	J D	*12 1/2	13 1/2	1	12	12 1/2						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1941-1943	M S	104.6	104.6	9	104.6	104.24	*Guar sink fund 6% 1961	A O	*12	14	18	12	14						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1943-1947	J D	109.21	109.21	5	109.21	109.31	*6% assented 1961	A O	12 1/2	14	18	12	14						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1941	F A	105.6	105.9	7	105.6	105.17	*Guar sink fund 6% 1962	M N	12 1/2	13 1/2	11	12	13 1/2						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1943-1945	A O	109.30	109.30	11	109.27	110.1	*6% assented 1962	M N	15 1/2	15 1/2	1	14	15 1/2						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1944-1946	A O	110.9	110.8	19	110.8	110.18	*Chilean Cons Munic 7% 1960	M S	11 1/2	12 1/2	15	10 1/2	12 1/2						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1946-1949	J D	111.26	111.26	8	111.7	111.20	*7% assented 1960	M S	14	14	3	13	14						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1949-1952	J D	111.26	111.26	8	110.14	110.28	*Chinese (Hukuang Ry) 5% 1951	J D	*6 1/2	9	3	13	14						
Treasury 3 1/4% 1946-1948	J D	110.7	110.7	21	109.30	110.30	*Cologne (City) Germany 6 1/2% 1950	M S	29 1/2	30 1/2	40	27 1/2	31 1/2						
Treasury 3% 1951-1955	M S	110.7	110.7	21	109.30	110.30	Colombia (Republic of)—												
Treasury 3% 1955-1960	M S	107.20	107.20	127	107.11	108.10	*6% of 1928—Oct 1961	A O	30 1/2	30 1/2	73	28 1/2	31 1/2						
Treasury 2 3/4% 1945-1947	M S	109.2	109.2	16	109.1	109.13	*6% ext'l of gold of 1927 Jan 1961	J J	30 1/2	30 1/2	73	28 1/2	31 1/2						
Treasury 2 3/4% 1948-1951	M S	108.10	108.12	7	108.10	108.20	*Colombia Mtge Bank 6 1/2% 1947	A O	*26	26	5	26	26 1/2						
Treasury 2 3/4% 1951-1954	J D	107.10	107.10	21	107.3	107.29	*Sinking fund 7% of 1926 1946	M N	a25 1/2	a25 1/2	5	26	26 1/2						
Treasury 2 3/4% 1956-1959	M S	106.12	106.12	43	106.10	106.31	*Sinking fund 7% of 1927 1947	F A	*26	26	35	40 1/2	44 1/2						
Treasury 2 3/4% 1958-1963	J D	106.6	106.4	58	105.29	106.26	Copenhagen (City) 5% 1952	J D	43	41 1/2	34	37	42						
Treasury 2 3/4% 1960-1965	J D	106.1	106.16	58	105.29	106.26	25 year gold 4 1/2% 1953	M N	37	40	35	37	42						
Treasury 2 1/4% 1945	J D	*108.17	108.21	36	108.18	108.30	*Cordoba (City) 7% unstamped 1957	F A	62	62	2	60	63						
Treasury 2 1/4% 1948	M S	107.24	107.31	36	107.22	108.3	*7% stamped 1957	F A	73 1/2	73 1/2	7	73	75 1/2						
Treasury 2 1/4% 1949-1953	J D	105.14	105.12	17	105.7	106.4	Cordoba (Prov) Argentina 7% 1942	J J	73 1/2	73 1/2	7	73	75 1/2						
Treasury 2 1/4% 1950-1952	M S	105.19	105.18	15	105.29	106.6													
Treasury 2 1/4% 1951-1953	J D	102.30	103.6	14	102.30	103.20	*Costa Rica (Rep of) 7% 1951	M N	19 1/2	20	6	17	20 1/2						
Treasury 2% 1944	J D	*104.22	104.26	82	104.18	105.4	Cuba (Republic) 5% of 1904 1944	M S	a101 1/2	a101 1/2	3	102 1/2	103						
Treasury 2% 1948-1950	J D	103.4	103.4	103	102.23	103.22	External loan 4 1/2% ser A 1949	F A	101 1/2	101 1/2	5	99	101 1/2						
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp—																			
3 1/2% Mar 15 1944-1946	M S	108.20	108.20	1	108.13	108.20	4 1/2% external debt 1977	J D	101 1/2	101 1/2	17	56	58						
3% May 15 1944-1946	M S	108.11	108.11	1	108	108.13	Sinking fund 5 1/2% Jan 15 1953	J J	103	103	1	101	104						
3% Jan 15 1942-1947	M S	105.6	105.10	4	105.6	105.15	*Public wks 5 1/2% June 30 1946	J D	75 1/2	75 1/2	16	74	75 1/2						
2 3/4% Mar 1 1942-1947	M S	105.2	105.2	1	105	105.2	*Czechoslovak (Rep of) 8% 1951	A O	*13 1/2	13 1/2	1	13 1/2	13 1/2						
Home Owners' Loan Corp—																			
3% series A May 1 1944-1952	M N	108	108.1	5	107.27	108.4	*Sinking fund 8% ser B 1952	A O	13 1/2	13 1/2	6	11 1/2	13 1/2						
2 1/4% series G 1942-1944	J J	104.18	104.19	18	104.14	104.22	Denmark 20-year ext'l 6% 1942	J J	63 1/2	63 1/2	56	63	67 1/2						
1 1/2% series M 1945-1947	J D	101.17	101.17	1	101.10	101.24	External gold 5 1/2% 1955	F A	52	52	56	52	58						
New York City—																			
4 1/2% 1964	M S	120	120	1	120	120	External g 4 1/2% Apr 15 1962	A O	43 1/2	45	32	41	48						
4 1/2% 1967	J J	124 1/2	124 1/2	1	124 1/2	124 1/2	Dominican Rep Cust Ad 5 1/2% 1942	M S	*71 1/2	73 1/2	1	a71	a71						
Foreign Govt. & Municipal—																			
Agricultural Mtge Bank (Colombia)																			
*Gtd sink fund 6% 1947	F A	*26	32	3	27 1/2	27 1/2	1st ser 5 1/2% of 1926 1940	A O	*70	76	1	70	71						
*Gtd sink fund 6% 1948	A O	26 1/2	26 1/2	3	26 1/2	27 1/2	2d series sink fund 5 1/2% 1940	A O	*70	73	1	70	71						
Akropolis (King of Norway) 4% 1945	M S	*69	69	1	69	69	Customs Admins 5 1/2% 2d ser 1961	M S	*70 1/2	73	1	70 1/2	70 1/2						
*Antioquia (Dept) coll 7% A 1945	J J	14	14	3	13 1/2	15	5 1/2% 1st series 1969	A O	71	71	1	70 1/2	71						
*External s f 7% series B 1945	J J	14	14	4	13	14 1/2	5 1/2% 2d series 1969	A O	*70	72	6	11 1/2	13 1/2						
*External s f 7% series C 1945	J J	*13 1/2	15	4	14	15 1/2	*Dresden (City) external 7% 1945	M N	13 1/2	13 1/2	6	11 1/2	13 1/2						
*External s f 7% series D 1945	J J	14	14	4	14	14	*El Salvador 8% cts of dep 1948	J J	14 1/2	13 1/2	19	13 1/2	14 1/2						
*External s f 7% 1st series 1957	A O	12 1/2	13 1/2	2	12 1/2	13 1/2	Estonia (Republic of) 7% 1967	J J	48	48	3	48	48						
*External sec s f 7% 2d series 1957	A O	13 1/2	13 1/2	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	Finland (Republic) ext 6% 1945	M S	42	43 1/2	16	40	46						
*External sec s f 7% 3d series 1957	A O	13 1/2	13 1/2	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	*Frankfort (City) of s f 6 1/2% 1953	M N	12 1/2	12 1/2	1	12 1/2	12 1/2						
*External sec s f 7% 3d series 1957	A O	13 1/2	13 1/2	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	French Republic 7 1/2% stamped 1941	J D	102	102	1	102	104						
Antwerp (City) external 5% 1958	J D	69	70	10	67	70	7 1/2% unstamped 1941	J D	*110	110	3	110	111 1/2						
Argentine (National Government)—																			
S f external 4 1/2% 1945	M N	95 1/2	95 1/2	116	94	95 1/2	External 7% stamped 1949	J D	*108 1/2	108 1/2	1	106	107						
S f external 4 1/2% 1971	M N	91	90	91	87 1/2	91	German Govt International—												
S f ext'l conv loan 4% Feb 1972	F A	83	82	83	79 1/2	83	*5 1/2% of 1930 stamped 1965	J D	8 1/2	8 1/2	33	8 1/2	9 1/2						
S f ext'l conv loan 4% Apr 1972	A O	83 1/2	82	83 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	*5 1/2% unstamped 1965		*5 1/2	7 1/2	6	6	7						
Australia 30-year 6% 1955	J J	89 1/2	85 1/2	91	83 1/2	91	*5 1/2% stamp (Canad'n Holder) '65		11 1/2	11 1/2	8	10 1/2	14						
External 6% of 1927 1957	M S	89 1/2	86 1/2	90 1/2	82 1/2	90 1/2	*German Rep ext'l 7% stamped 1949	A O	*8	9 1/2	8	8	9 1/2						
External g 4 1/2% of 1928 1958	M N	81 1/2	81 1/2	84	78 1/2	84	*7% unstamped 1949												
*Austrian (Govt's) s f 7% 1957	J J	7 1/2	7 1/2	2	7 1/2	8	German Prov & Communal Bks	J D	*12 1/2	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2						
*Bavaria (Free State) 6 1/2% 1945	F A	*11 1/2	100	42	86	100 1/2	(Cons Agric Loan) 6 1/2% 1958	M N	*23 1/2	20 1/2	16	16 1/2	16 1/2						
Belgium 25-yr ext'l 6 1/2% 1949	M S	100	98 1/2	100	99	95	*Greek Government's s f ser 7% 1964	M N	*15 1/2	20 1/2	1	16	16 1/2						
External s f 6% 1955	J J	94	91 1/2	94	89	95	*7% part paid 1964	F A	*18 1/2	15	1	14 1/2	15						
External 30-year s f 7% 1955	J D	103	100 1/2	104	100 1/2	104	*6% part paid 1968		15	15	1	14 1/2	15						
*Berlin (Germany) s f 6 1/2% 1960	A O	14	14	3	13	14	Haiti (Republic) s f 6% ser A 1952												
*External sinking fund 6% 1964	J D	11 1/2	11 1/2	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	A O	89 1/2	89 1/2	1	84 1/2	90							
*Brasil (U S of) external 8% 1941	J D	22 1/2	20	23	17 1/2	23	*Hamburg (State) 6% 1946	A O	*8 1/2	10	1	10	10 1/2						
*External s f 6 1/2% of 1926 1957	A O	17	16	17 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	*Heidelberg (German) ext'l 7 1/2% '50	J J	*7 1/2	10 1/2	1	22 1/2	24 1/2						
*External s f 6 1/2% of 1927 1957	A O	17	16	17 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	Helmsingors (City) ext 6 1/2% 1960	A O	*22 1/2	24 1/2	1	22 1/2	24 1/2						
*7% (Central Ry) 1952	J D	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	18 1/2	Hungarian Cons Municipal Loan—												
Brisbane (City) s f 6% 1957	M S	79	76 1/2	79	76 1/2	79	*7 1/2% secured s f g 1945	J J	7 1/2	7 1/2	1	7	7 1/2						
Sinking fund gold 6% 1958	F A	77 1/2	78	2	74 1/2	78	*7% secured s f g 1946	J J	*7	8 1/2	1	7	7 1/2						
20-year s f 6% 1960	J D	*92	92	1	85	87	*Hungarian Land M Inst 7 1/2% 1961	M N	7 1/2	7 1/2	1	7 1/2	7 1/2						
*Budapest (City) of 6% 1962	J D	7 1/2	7 1/2	1	7 1/2	8	*Sinking fund 7 1/2% ser B 1961	M N	*7 1/2	7 1/2	1	7 1/2	7 1/2						
Buenos Aires (Prov of)																			
*6% stamped 1961	M S	*76	76	77	57 1/2	61 1/2	Hungary 7 1/2% ext at 4 1/2% to 1970	F A	26 1/2	26 1/2	5	25 1/2	26 1/2						
External s f 4 1/2-4 3/4% 1977	M S	61 1/2	59	60 1/2	58	60 1/2	Irish Free State ext'l s f 5% 1960												
Refunding s f 4 1/2-4 3/4% 1976	F A	60 1/2	59	60 1/2															

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BOND prices, Week Ended Jan. 26. Columns include Bond description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Table of RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES bond prices, Week Ended Jan. 26. Columns include Bond description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BOND prices, Week Ended Jan. 26. Columns include Bond description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

For footnotes see page 661.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 26				BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 26							
Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1
		Low	High					Low	High		
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.)											
Chicago & East Ill 1st 6s	1934	A O	118	121	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Chicago & East Ill Ry gen 6s	1951	M N	17 1/2	17 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 6s	1982	M N	17	16 1/2	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Chicago Great West 1st 4s	1959	M S	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chlo Ind & Louis ref 6s	1947	J J	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Refunding 4s series B	1947	J J	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Refunding 4s series C	1947	J J	12 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1st & gen 6s series A	1966	M N	6 1/2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1st & gen 6s series B	May 1966	J J	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Chlo Ind & Sou 50-year 4s	1956	J J	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Chlo L S & East 1st 4 1/2s	1969	J D	112 1/2	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul											
Gen 4s series A	May 1 1989	J J	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gen 4 1/2s series B	May 1 1989	J J	25	24 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Gen 4 1/2s series C	May 1 1989	J J	25	24 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Gen 4 1/2s series D	May 1 1989	J J	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Gen 4 1/2s series E	May 1 1989	J J	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Chlo Milw St P & Pac 50-yr 4s	1975	F A	7	6 1/2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Conv adj 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
Chlo & No West gen 3 1/2s	1987	M N	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
General 4s	1987	M N	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Stpd 4s non-p Fed inc tax 1987	1987	M N	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Gen 4 1/2s stpd Fed inc tax	1987	M N	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Gen 5s stpd Fed inc tax	1987	M N	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
4 1/2s stamped	1987	M N	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Secured 6 1/2s	1936	M N	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1st ref 6s	May 1 2037	J D	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1st & ref 4 1/2s stpd	May 1 2037	J D	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1st & ref 4 1/2s series C	May 1 2037	J D	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Conv 4 1/2s series A	1940	M N	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Chicago Railway 1st 5s stpd											
Aug 1038 25% part paid	1938	F A	48	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Chlo R I & Pac Ry gen 4s	1988	J J	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Certificates of deposit	1934	A O	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refunding gold 4s	1934	A O	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Certificates of deposit	1934	A O	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Secured 4 1/2s series A	1952	M S	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Certificates of deposit	1952	M S	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Conv 4 1/2s	1960	M N	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ch St L & New Orleans 6s	1951	J D	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Gold 3 1/2s	June 15 1951	J D	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Memphis Div 1st 4s	1951	J D	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Chlo T H & So' eastern 1st 5s	1960	J D	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Inc gu 5s	Dec 1 1960	M S	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Chicago Union Station											
Guaranteed 4s	1944	A O	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
1st mtge 4s series D	1963	J J	106 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
1st mtge 3 1/2s series E	1963	J J	106 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
3 1/2s guaranteed	1951	M S	105 1/2	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Chlo & West Indiana con 4s	1952	J J	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
1st & ref M 4 1/2s series D	1962	M S	92	92	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Childs Co deb 6s	1943	A O	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Choc Okla & Gulf cons 5s	1952	M N	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Cincinnati Gas & Elec 3 1/2s	1966	F A	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
1st mtge 3 1/2s	1967	J D	110	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Cin Leb & Nor 1st con gu 4s	1942	M N	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Cin Un Term 1st gu 3 1/2 ser D	1971	M N	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
1st mtge gu 3 1/2s ser E	1969	F A	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
Clearfield & Mah 1st gu 5s	1943	J J	65	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Cleve Cin Chic & St L gen 4s											
Genera 10s series B	1993	J D	64	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Ref & Imp 4 1/2s series E	1993	J D	77	77	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Cin Wabash & M Div 1st 4s	1971	J J	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
St L Div 1st coll tr 4s	1990	M N	62	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Spr & Col Div 1st 4s	1940	M S	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W Val Div 1st 4s	1940	J J	95 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cleve Elec Illm 1st M 3 1/2s	1965	J J	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Cleve & Pgh gen 4 1/2s ser B	1942	A O	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Series B 3 1/2s guar	1942	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
Series A 4 1/2s guar	1942	J J	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Series C 3 1/2s guar	1948	M N	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Series D 3 1/2s guar	1950	F A	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Gen 4 1/2s series A	1977	F A	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
Gen & ref mtge 4 1/2s series B	1981	J J	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Cleve Short Line 1st gu 4 1/2s	1961	A O	90	90	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cleve Union Term gu 5 1/2s	1972	A O	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
1st s f series B guar	1973	A O	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
1st s f 4 1/2s series C	1977	A O	73	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Coal River Ry 1st gu 4s	1945	J D	106 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
Coto Fuel & Iron Co gen s f 6s	1943	F A	70	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
6s income mtge	1970	A O	70	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Colo & South 4 1/2s series A	1950	M N	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Columbia G & E deb 6s											
Debenture 5s	Apr 15 1952	A O	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
Debenture 5s	Jan 15 1951	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
Columbus & H V 1st ext 4s	1948	A O	110	110	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Columbus & Tol 1st ext 4s	1955	F A	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Columbus Ry Pow & Lt 4s	1965	M N	108 1/2	108 1/2	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Commonwealth Edison Co											
1st mtge 3 1/2s series L	1968	J D	110 1/2	110 1/2	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Conv deb 3 1/2s	1968	J J	127 1/2	125 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Conn & Passump River 1st 4s	1943	A O	85	89	89	89	89				

BONDS										BONDS									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
Week Ended Jan. 26										Week Ended Jan. 26									
Interest Period		Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range or Friday's Btd & Asked		Bonds Sold		Range Since Jan. 1		Interest Period		Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range or Friday's Btd & Asked		Bonds Sold		Range Since Jan. 1	
Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.)																			
III Cent and Chic St L & N O																			
Joint 1st ref 5 1/2 series A.....1963 J D 48 1/2																			
1st & ref 4 1/2 series C.....1963 J D 45 1/2																			
Illinois Steel deb 4 1/2.....1940 A O 100 1/4																			
*Hoadler Steel Corp 6s.....1948 F A 20																			
Ind Bloom & West 1st ext 4s.....1940 A O 98																			
Ind III & Iowa 1st g 4s.....1950 J J 60																			
*Ind & Louisville 1st g 4s.....1956 J J 13																			
Ind Union Ry 3 1/2 series B.....1986 M S 105																			
Industrial Rayon 4 1/2.....1948 J J 101 1/2																			
Inland Steel 3 1/2 series D.....1961 F A 109																			
Interboro Rap Tran 1st 5s.....1966 F J 76																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1932 A O 31																			
*10-year 6s.....1932 A O 31																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1932 M S 73 1/2																			
*10-year conv 7% notes.....1932 M S 73 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1932 M S 73 1/2																			
Interlake Iron conv deb 4s.....1947 A O 84																			
Int Agric Corp 5s stamped.....1942 M N 102 1/2																			
*Int-Grt Nor 1st 6s ser A.....1952 J J 14 1/2																			
*Adjustment 6s ser A.....July 1952 A O 1 1/2																			
*1st 5s series B.....1956 J J 11 1/2																			
*1st g 5s series C.....1956 J J 12																			
Internat Hydro El deb 6s.....1944 A O 72 1/2																			
Internat Merc Marine s f 6s.....1941 A O 67 1/2																			
Internat Paper 5s ser A & B.....1947 J J 102																			
Ref s f 6s series A.....1955 M S 97																			
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5s B.....1972 M N 89 1/2																			
Ref s f 6s series A.....1947 J J 97 1/2																			
Int Teleg & Teleg deb g 4 1/2.....1952 J F 40																			
Debutent 5s.....1955 F A 43 1/2																			
*Iowa Central Ry 1st & ref 4s.....1961 M S 1 1/2																			
James Frankl & Clear 1st 4s.....1959 J D 52																			
Jones & Laughlin Steel 4 1/2 s A.....1961 M S 94																			
Kanawha & Mich 1st g 4s.....1930 A O 31																			
*K C F S & M Ry ref g 4s.....1936 A O 29 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1950 A O 29 1/2																			
Kan City Sou 1st gold 3s.....1950 A O 66																			
Ref & imp 6s.....Apr 1950 J J 107 1/2																			
Kansas City Term 1st 4s.....1960 J J 104 1/2																			
Kansas Gas & Electric 4 1/2 s.....1980 J D 104																			
*Karstadt (Rudolph) 1st 6s.....1943 M N 25																			
*Cts w w stmp (par \$645).....1943 M N 8																			
*Cts w w stmp (par \$925).....1943 M N 8																			
*Cts with warr (par \$925).....1943 M N 8																			
Keith (B F) Corp 1st 6s.....1946 M S 101 1/2																			
Kentucky Central gold 4s.....1987 J J 106 1/2																			
Kentucky & Ind Term 4 1/2 s.....1961 J J 90 1/2																			
Stamped.....1961 J J 88																			
Plain.....1961 J J 80																			
4 1/2 s unguaranteed.....1961 J J 85																			
Kings County El L & P 6s.....1997 J A 160																			
Kings County Elev 1st 4 s.....1949 F A 89 1/2																			
Certificates of deposit.....1954 J J 88 1/2																			
Kings Co Lighting 1st 6s.....1954 J J 106 1/2																			
1st & ref 6 1/2 s.....1954 J J 107																			
Koppers Co 4s series A.....1951 M N 104 1/2																			
Krepps Foundation coll tr 4s.....1945 J J 105 1/2																			
3 1/2 collateral trust notes.....1947 F A 105 1/2																			
*Kreuger & Toll secured 6s.....1969 M S 3																			
Uniform etds of deposit.....1969 M S 3																			
*Laclede Gas Light ref & ext 5s 1939 A O 89 1/2																			
Ref & ext mtge 5s.....1942 A O 85 1/2																			
Coll & ref 5 1/2 series C.....1953 F A 48 1/2																			
Coll & ref 5 1/2 series D.....1960 F A 48 1/2																			
Coll tr 6s series A.....1942 F A 42 1/2																			
Coll tr 6s series B.....1942 F A 41																			
Lake Erie & Western RR.....1947 J J 80																			
5s 1937 extended at 3% to.....1947 J J 82																			
2d gold 5s.....1941 J J 84																			
Lake Sh & Mich 80 g 3 1/2 s.....1997 J D 82 1/2																			
Lautaro Nitrate Co Ltd.....1975 Dec 36 1/2																			
*1st mtge income reg.....1954 J J 52																			
Lehigh C & Nav s f 4 1/2 s.....1954 J J 53																			
Cons sink fund 4 1/2 ser C.....1954 J J 53																			
Lehigh & N Y RR 4s A.....1965 A O 87 1/2																			
Lehigh & N Y 1st g 4s.....1945 M S 34 1/2																			
Lehigh Val Coal Co.....1944 J J 37 1/2																			
*5s stamped.....1954 F A 35																			
*1st & ref s f 5s.....1954 F A 29																			
*5s stamped.....1954 F A 28 1/2																			
*1st & ref s f 5s.....1954 F A 27																			
*5s stamped.....1974 F A 27																			
*1st & ref s f 5s.....1974 F A 27																			
*5s stamped.....1974 F A 27 1/2																			
*Sec 6% notes extend to.....1943 J J 50																			
*6s stamped.....1943 J J 49 1/2																			
Leh Val Harbor Term gu 5s.....1954 F A 43 1/2																			
*Leh Val N Y 1st gu 4 1/2 s.....1940 J J 43 1/2																			
4 1/2 s assented.....1940 J J 44 1/2																			
*Lehigh Val (Pa) cons g 4s.....2003 M N 15 1/2																			
*4s assented.....2003 M N 15 1/2																			
*General cons 4 1/2 s.....2003 M N 15 1/2																			
*4 1/2 s assented.....2003 M N 15 1/2																			
*General cons 5s.....2003 M N 17 1/2																			
*5s assented.....2000 M N 18 1/2																			
*Leh Val Term Ry 1st gu g 5s.....1941 A O 51 1/2																			
5s assented.....1941 A O 51 1/2																			
Lex & East 1st 50-yr 5s gu.....1965 A O 117 1/2																			
Liggett & Myers Tobacco 7s.....1944 A O 127																			
5s.....1951 F A 129 1/2																			
Lion Oil Ref conv deb 4 1/2 s.....1952 A O 98																			
Liquid Carbonic 4s conv deb.....1947 J D 108 1/2																			
Little Miami gen 4s series A.....1962 M N 102																			
Loews Inc s f deb 3 1/2 s.....1946 F A 102 1/2																			
Lombard Elec 7s series A.....1952 J D 68																			
Lone Star Gas 3 1/2 s deb s.....1953 F A 108 1/2																			
*Long Dock Co 3 1/2 s ext to.....1950 A O 90																			
Long Island unified 4s.....1949 M S 91 1/2																			
Guar ref gold 4s.....1949 M S 88 1/2																			
4s stamped.....1949 M S 87 1/2																			
Lorillard (P) Co deb 7s.....1944 A O 125 1/2																			
126 1/2.....1951 F A 126 1/2																			
Louisiana & Ark 1st 5s ser A.....1969 J J 83																			
Louisville Gas & Elec 3 1/2 s.....1966 M S 109																			
Louis & Jeff Bridge Co gu 4s.....1945 M S 108 1/2																			
Louisville & Nashville RR.....1940 J J 101 1/2																			
Unified gold 4s.....2003 A O 98 1/2																			
1st & ref 5s series B.....2003 A O 92																			
1st & ref 4 1/2 series C.....2003 A O 88																			
1st & ref 4s series D.....2003 A O 82 1/2																			
1st & ref 3 1/2 series E.....2003 A O 104																			
Paducah & Mem Div 4s.....1946 F A 80																			
St Louis Div 2d gold 3s.....1980 M S 80																			
Mob & Montg 1st g 4 1/2 s.....1945 M S 111 1/2																			
South Ry Joint Monon 4s.....1952 J J 74																			
Atl Knox & Cin Div 4s.....1955 M N 105																			
*Lower Austria Hydro El 6 1/2 s.....1944 F A 10 1/2																			
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.)																			
McCrorry Stores Corp s deb 5s.....1961 M N 107 1/2																			
Manila Central RR 4s ser A.....1945 J D 79 1/2																			
Gen mtge 2 1/2 series A.....1960 J D 55																			
Manat Sugar 4s s f.....Feb 1 1967 M N 39 1/2																			
*Manhat Ry (N Y) cons 4s.....1990 A O 81																			
*Certificates of deposit.....2015 J D 81																			
*Second 4s.....2015 J D 43																			
*Certificates of deposit.....2015 J D 44																			
Manila Elec RR & Lt s f 5s.....1983 M S 85 1/2																			
Manila RR (South Lines) 4s.....1959 M N 25																			
Man G B & N W 1st 3 1/2 s.....1941 J J 10																			
Marion Steam Shovel s f 6s.....1947 A O 66																			
Certificates of deposit.....1947 A O 66																			
Market St Ry 7s ser A.....April 1940 Q J 58 1/2																			
Certificates of deposit.....1945 M N 52																			
Mead Corp 1st 6s with warr.....1945 M N 105																			
Metrop Ed 1st 4 1/2 series D.....1968 M S 110 1/2																			
Metrop West Sew & D 5 1/2 s.....1950 A O 85																			
*Met West Side El (Chic) 4s.....1938 F A 7																			
*Mex Internat 1st 4s asstd.....1977 M S 1 1/2																			
*4s (Sept 1914 coupon).....1977 M S 1 1/2																			
*Mig Mill Mach 1st s f 7s.....1966 J D 16 1/2																			
Michigan Cent Det't & Bay City.....1951 M S 65																			
Jack Lans & Sag 3 1/2 s.....1952 M N 93																			
1st gold 3 1/2 s.....1979 J J 92																			
Ref & imp 4 1/2 series C.....1963 M N 102 1/2																			
Michigan Consol Gas 4s.....1963 M N 102 1/2																			
*Mid of N J 1st ext 5s.....1940 A O 10																			
*Mil & N 1st ext 4 1/2 s.....1939 J D 28 1/2																			
*Con ext 4 1/2 s.....1939 M S 13 1/2																			
*Mil Spar & N W 1st gu 4s.....1947 J J 13 1/2																			
*Milw & State Line 1st 3 1/2 s.....1941 M N 7																			
*Min & St Louis 5s cuts.....1949 M S 1 1/2																			
*1st & ref gold 4s.....1949 M S 1																			
*Ref & ext 50-yr 5s ser A.....1962 Q F 1																			
*M St P & SS M con g 4s int gu '38 J J 4 1/2																			
*1st cons 6s.....1938 J J 4 1/2																			
*1st cons 5s gu as to int.....1938 J J 5 1/2																			
*1st & ref 5s series A.....1946 J J 1 1/2																			
*25-year 5 1/2 s.....1949 M S 1 1/2																			
*1st & ref 5 1/2 series B.....1978 J J 65																			
*Mo-Kan & Tex 1st gold 4s.....1990 J D 27 1/2																			
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.....1962 J J 16 1/2																			
Prior lien 5s ser A.....1962 J J 12 1/2																			
40-year 4s series B.....1962 J J 14 1/2																			
Prior Lien 4 1/2 series D.....1978 J J 14 1/2																			
*Cum adjust 5s ser A.....Jan 1967 A O 7																			
*Mo Pac 1st & ref 5s ser A.....1965 F A 17 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1975 M S 16 1/2																			
*General 4s.....1975 M S 3 1/2																			
*1st & ref 5s series F.....1977 M S 17 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1978 M N 17 1/2																			
*1st & ref 5s series G.....1978 M N 17 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1949 M N 1 1/2																			
*Conv gold 5 1/2 s.....1980 A O 17 1/2																			
*1st & ref g 5s series H.....1980 A O 16 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1981 F A 17 1/2																			
*1st & ref 5s series I.....1981 F A 16 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1938 M N 71																			
*Mo Pac 3d 7s ext at 4%.....July 1938 M N 71																			
Mobile & Ohio RR—																			
*Montgomery Div 1st g 5s.....1947 F A 22 1/2																			
*Ref & imp 4 1/2 s.....1977 M S 29 1/2																			
*Secured 5 1/2 notes.....1938 M S 34																			
Mohawk & Malone 1st gu g 4s.....1991 M N 53 1/2																			
Monongahela Ry 1st M 4s ser A '80 M N 107																			
Monongahela West Penn Pub Serv 6s debentures.....1965 A O 110 1/2																			
Montana Power 1st & ref 3 1/2 s.....1966 J D 100 1/2																			
Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5s.....1941 J J 83																			
Gen & ref s f 5s series A.....1955 A O 64 1/2																			
Gen & ref s f 5s series B.....1955 A O 64 1/2																			
Gen & ref s f 4 1/2 series C.....1955 A O 64 1/2																			
Gen & ref s f 5s series D.....1955 A O 64 1/2																			
Morris & Essex 1st gu 3 1/2.....2000 J D 44 1/2																			
Constr M 6s series A.....1955 M N 41 1/2																			
Constr M 4 1/2 series B.....1955 M N 36																			
Mountain States T & T 3 1/2 s.....1968 J D 108 1/2																			
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st gu g 6s.....1947 M N 117 1/2																			
Mut Un Tel gtd 6s ext at 5%.....1941 M N 101 1/2																			
Nash Chatt & St L 4s ser A.....1978 F A 70																			
Nassau Elec gu 4s stpd.....1951 J J 49																			
Certificates of deposit.....1946 J D 47 1/2																			
Nat Acme 4 1/2 s extended to.....1946 J D 102 1/2																			
Nat Dairy Prod deb 3 1/2 w w.....1951 M N 107 1/2																			
Nat Distillers Prod 3 1/2 s.....1949 M S 104 1/2																			
National Rys of Mexico.....1957 J J 1																			
*4 1/2 Jan 1914 coupon on.....1957 J J 1																			
*4 1/2 July 1914 coupon on.....1957 J J 1																			
*4 1/2 July 1914 coupon off.....1957 J J 1																			
*Assent warr & rets No 4 on '57 J J 1																			
*4s April 1914 coupon on.....1977 A O 1																			
*4s April 1914 coupon off.....1977 A O 1																			
*Assent warr & rets No 5 on '77 A O 1																			
Nat RR of Mex prior lien 4 1/2 s.....1977 J J 1																			
*Assent warr & rets No 4 on '26 J J 1																			
*4s April 1914 coupon on.....1951 A O 1																			
*4s April 1914 coupon off.....1951 A O 1																			
*Assent warr & rets No 4 on '51 A O 1																			
National Steel 1st mtge 3s.....1965 A O 103 1/2																			
*Naugastuck RR 1st g 4s.....1954 M N 70																			
Newark Consol Gas cons 5s.....1948 J D 123 1/2																			
*New England RR 2nd 5s.....1945 J J 37																			
*Consol guar 4s.....1945 J J 34																			
New England Tel & Tel 5s A.....1952 J D 126 1/2																			
1st g 4 1/2 series B.....1961 M N 126 1/2																			
N J Junction RR guar 1st 4s.....1986 F A 70																			
N J Pow & Light 1st 4 1/2 s.....1960 A O 107 1/2																			
New Ori Great Nor 5s A.....1933 J J 69 1/2																			
NO & NE 1st ref & imp 4 1/2 s A 1952 J J 54																			
New Ori Pub Serv 1st 5s ser A.....1952 A O 104																			
1st & ref 5s series B.....1955 J D 103 1/2																			
New Orleans Term 1st gu 4s.....1983 J J 28																			
*NO Tex & Mex n-e line 5s.....1935 A O 28 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1954 A O 32 1/2																			
*1st 5s series B.....1954 A O 32 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1956 F A 32 1/2																			
*1st 5s series C.....1956 F A 32 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1956 A F 31																			
*1st 4 1/2 series A.....1954 O A 36																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1954 O A 35 1/2																			
*1st 5 1/2 series A.....1954 O A 36 1/2																			
*Certificates of deposit.....1954 O A 33																			

For footnotes see page 661.

Main table containing bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'BONDS' with columns for 'Interest Period', 'Friday Last Sale Price', 'Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked', 'Bonds Sold', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'Low High'.

Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in the yearly range: No sales.

Cash sale; only transaction during current week. a Odd lot sale, not included in year's range. z Ex-interest. r Negotiability impaired by maturity. t The price represented is the dollar quotation per 200-pound unit of bonds.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

Table showing daily, weekly, and yearly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for 'Week Ended Jan. 26, 1940', 'Stocks', 'Railroad & Miscell. Bonds', 'State Municipal For'n Bonds', 'United States Bonds', and 'Total Bond Sales'.

Table showing 'Sales at New York Stock Exchange' for 'Week Ended Jan. 26' and 'Jan. 1 to Jan. 26', with columns for '1940', '1939', '1940', and '1939'.

Stock and Bond Averages

Below are the daily closing averages of representative stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones & Co.:

Table showing 'Stock and Bond Averages' with columns for 'Date', '30 Industrials', '20 Railroads', '15 Utilities', 'Total 65 Stocks', '10 Industrials', '10 First Grade Bonds', '10 Second Grade Bonds', '10 Utilities', and 'Total 40 Bonds'.

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Jan. 20, 1939) and ending the present Friday (Jan. 26, 1940). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

STOCKS	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High			Low	High	Low	High		Low	High
Acme Wire Co com	10			20	20	100	20	Jan 22 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Aero Supply Mig—																	
Class A	1																
Class B	1			4 1/2	4 1/2	300	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	21 1/2	Jan
Airworth Mig com	5			5 1/2	6 1/2	1,300	5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Air Associates Inc com	1	10 1/2		10	10 1/2	900	10	Jan 10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan
Air Investors common	*			2 1/2	2 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Conv preferred	*	18 1/2		18 1/2	18 1/2	100	17 1/2	Jan 20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan
Warrants						700											
Alabama Gt Southern	50			75 1/2	75 1/2	25	75 1/2	Jan 77 1/2	Jan	77 1/2	Jan	77 1/2	Jan	77 1/2	Jan	77 1/2	Jan
Ala Power \$7 pref	*	106		104 1/2	106	60	101 1/2	Jan 106	Jan	106	Jan	106	Jan	106	Jan	106	Jan
\$6 preferred	*			94 1/2	95 1/2	110	93 1/2	Jan 96 1/2	Jan	96 1/2	Jan	96 1/2	Jan	96 1/2	Jan	96 1/2	Jan
Alles & Fisher Inc com	*						2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Alliance Investment	*						1	Jan 1	Jan	1	Jan	1	Jan	1	Jan	1	Jan
Allied Internat Invest com	*																
\$3 conv pref	*																
Allied Products (Mch)	10			10	10	50	10	Jan 10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan
Class A conv com	25																
Aluminum Co common	*	148 3/4		148	151	2,800	138 1/2	Jan 155 1/2	Jan	155 1/2	Jan	155 1/2	Jan	155 1/2	Jan	155 1/2	Jan
6% preference	100			115	115 1/2	650	115	Jan 116 1/2	Jan	116 1/2	Jan	116 1/2	Jan	116 1/2	Jan	116 1/2	Jan
Aluminum Goods Mig	*						17	Jan 17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Aluminum Industries com	*						8	Jan 8	Jan	8	Jan	8	Jan	8	Jan	8	Jan
Aluminium Ltd common	*	104		102	105	800	96 1/2	Jan 105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan
6% preferred	100			105 1/2	105 1/2	50	103 3/4	Jan 106 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan
American Beverage com	1					100	1	Jan 1	Jan	1	Jan	1	Jan	1	Jan	1	Jan
American Book Co	100	44 3/4		43	44 3/4	460	41	Jan 44 3/4	Jan	44 3/4	Jan	44 3/4	Jan	44 3/4	Jan	44 3/4	Jan
Amer Box Board Co com	1			6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	Jan 7	Jan	7	Jan	7	Jan	7	Jan	7	Jan
American Capital—																	
Class A common	10c						1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Common class B	10c						1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
\$3 preferred	10 1/2			19 1/2	19 1/2	300	19 1/2	Jan 20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan
\$5.50 prior pref	*			7 1/2	7 1/2	50	7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Amer Centrifugal Corp	1			1/2	1/2	200	1/2	Jan 1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan
Am Cities Power & Lt—																	
Class A	25			33	33	25	31 1/2	Jan 23 3/4	Jan	23 3/4	Jan	23 3/4	Jan	23 3/4	Jan	23 3/4	Jan
Class A with warrants	25			31	31	100	31	Jan 32	Jan	32	Jan	32	Jan	32	Jan	32	Jan
Class B	1			1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Amer Cyanamid class A	10	33 1/2		33 1/2	33 1/2	50	31	Jan 33 1/2	Jan	33 1/2	Jan	33 1/2	Jan	33 1/2	Jan	33 1/2	Jan
Class B n-v	10	33 1/2		33 1/2	34 1/2	8,200	31 1/2	Jan 34 1/2	Jan	34 1/2	Jan	34 1/2	Jan	34 1/2	Jan	34 1/2	Jan
Amer Export Lines com	1	15 1/2		15 1/2	15 1/2	2,500	15 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Amer Foreign Pow warr	*						1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Amer Fork & Hoe com	*			11 1/2	12	500	11 1/2	Jan 12	Jan	12	Jan	12	Jan	12	Jan	12	Jan
Amer Gas & Elec new	10	37 1/2		36 1/2	38	3,400	36 1/2	Jan 39 1/2	Jan	39 1/2	Jan	39 1/2	Jan	39 1/2	Jan	39 1/2	Jan
American General Corp	100	3 1/2		3 1/2	3 1/2	300	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
\$2 conv preferred	1	25 1/2		25 1/2	25 1/2	50	25	Jan 26	Jan	26	Jan	26	Jan	26	Jan	26	Jan
\$2.50 conv preferred	1																
Amer Hard Rubber Co	50			16 1/2	16 1/2	400	16 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Amer Laundry Mach	20			15 1/2	15 1/2	1,700	15 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Amer Lt & Trac com	25	29 1/2		29	29 1/2	500	28 1/2	Jan 29 1/2	Jan	29 1/2	Jan	29 1/2	Jan	29 1/2	Jan	29 1/2	Jan
6% preferred	25			20 1/2	20 1/2	100	20 1/2	Jan 22	Jan	22	Jan	22	Jan	22	Jan	22	Jan
Amer Mfg Co common	100																
Preferred	100																
Amer Maracalbo Co	1	11 1/2		11 1/2	11 1/2	600	11 1/2	Jan 11 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan
Amer Meter Co	34	32		32	34	200	32	Jan 34	Jan	34	Jan	34	Jan	34	Jan	34	Jan
Amer Pneumatic Service	*			2	2	200	2	Jan 2	Jan	2	Jan	2	Jan	2	Jan	2	Jan
Amer Potash & Chemical	*	93 1/2		93 1/2	93 1/2	25	85 1/2	Jan 93 1/2	Jan	93 1/2	Jan	93 1/2	Jan	93 1/2	Jan	93 1/2	Jan
American Republics	10	6 1/2		6 1/2	6 1/2	700	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Amer Seal-Kap com	2	5 1/2		5 1/2	5 1/2	400	4 3/4	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Am Superpower Corp com	*	1/2		1/2	1/2	5,000	1/2	Jan 1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan	1/2	Jan
1st \$6 preferred	*	72 1/2		70	72 1/2	950	68 1/2	Jan 75	Jan	75	Jan	75	Jan	75	Jan	75	Jan
\$6 series preferred	*	14		13	14	700	13 1/2	Jan 17	Jan	17	Jan	17	Jan	17	Jan	17	Jan
American Thread 5% pf	5			1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Anchor Post Fence	*																
Angostura-Wupperman	1																
Aper Elec Mfg Co com	*																
Appalachian Elec Power	*																
\$7 preferred	*			114 1/2	114 1/2	160	114	Jan 115	Jan	115	Jan	115	Jan	115	Jan	115	Jan
Arcturus Radio Tube	1					4,800											
Arkansas Nat Gas com	*																
Common cl A non-vot	*	2 1/2		2 1/2	2 1/2	1,100	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
6% preferred	10			7 1/2	7 1/2	1,100	7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Arkansas P & L \$7 pref	10	96 1/2		96 1/2	97 1/2	140	94 1/2	Jan 99	Jan	99	Jan	99	Jan	99	Jan	99	Jan
Art Metal Works com	5			6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6	Jan 6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Ashland Oil & Ref Co	1	5 1/2		5 1/2	5 1/2	1,700	5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Assoc Breweries of Can	*																
Associated Elec Industries	*																
Amer deposit rets	\$1						7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Assoc Gas & Elec—																	
Common	1			1/2	1/2	100	1/2										

STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		
		Low	High		Low	High			Low	High				
Clark Controller Co.	1				16 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Falstaff Brewing	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,000	7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	
Claude Neon Lights Inc.	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	200	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Fanny Farmer Candy	1	23 1/2	24	350	23 1/2	Jan 24	
Clayton & Lambert Mfg.	*				4 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	Fansteel Metallurgical	1	13	13 1/2	2,000	10 1/2	Jan 13 1/2	
Cleveland Elec Illum.	*	44	45 1/2	850	42 1/2	Jan 45 1/2	Fedders Mfg Co.	5	6 1/2	6 3/4	300	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	
Cleveland Tractor Co.	*				5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Fed Compress & Wh'ese	25						
Clinchfield Coal Corp.	100	2	2	100	2	Jan 2 1/2	Flat Amer dep rets.					9 1/2	Jan 9 1/2	
Club Alum Utensil Co.	*	3	3	400	3	Jan 3 1/2	Fidello Brewery	1			500	6 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	
Cockshutt Plow Co com.	*				7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Fire Association (Phila.)	10	67 1/2	67 1/2	10	67 1/2	Jan 69	
Cohn & Rosenberger Inc.	*	8	8	300	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Fisk Rubber Corp.	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	6,700	13 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	
Colon Development ord.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	\$6 preferred.	100	110 1/2	110 1/2	11,750	105 1/2	Jan 110 1/2	
6% conv preferred.	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	500	4 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	Florida P & L \$7 pref.	*	99	98 1/2	375	96 1/2	Jan 103	
Colorado Fuel & Iron warr.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	900	5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Ford Motor Co Ltd.							
Colt's Patent Fire Arms.	25	80	77	81	850	77	Jan 83	Am dep rets ord ref.	1	3	3	600	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
Columbia Gas & Elec.	100	66 1/2	66 1/2	25	64	Jan 70	Ford Motor of Canada					16	Jan 17 1/2	
Con 5% preferred.	100	2	2	2,100	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Class B voting.	*	16	16	75	16	Jan 16 1/2	
Columbia Oil & Gas.	1				8	Jan 8	Ford Motor of France							
Columbia Pictures Corp.	*				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Amer dep rets.	100	100	100		1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
Commonwealth & Southern	Warrants	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,900	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Fox (Peter); Brew Co.	5				12 1/2	Jan 13 1/2	
Commonw Distribution.	1				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Froedtert Grain & Malt							
Community P & L \$6; ref.	1	41 1/2	41 1/2	125	41	Jan 44 1/2	Common.	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	300	9 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	
Community Pub Service	25	37 1/2	34	37 1/2	850	34	Jan 37 1/2	Conv partic pref.	15	18 1/2	19	900	17 1/2	Jan 19
Community Water Serv.								Fruehauf Trailer Co.	1	32 1/2	29 1/2	8,300	27 1/2	Jan 32 1/2
Compo Shoe Mach.								Fuller (Geo A) Co com.	1				18	Jan 19
V t c ext to 1946.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	200	17 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	\$3 conv stock.					25 1/2	Jan 26	
Conn Gas & Coke Secur.								4% conv preferred.	100				41	Jan 41
\$3 preferred.								Gatineau Power Co com.	*	87	87	10	87	Jan 87
Consol Biscuit Co.	1				3	Jan 3	5% preferred.	100				73	Jan 77	
Consol G E L P B a t com.	80 1/2	79	81	800	78 1/2	Jan 83	General Alloys Co		1 1/2	1 1/2	25	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
4 1/2 series B pref.	100	119 1/2	119 1/2	20	117	Jan 119 1/2	Gen Electric Co Ltd.							
Consol Gas Utilities.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,800	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Amer dep rets ord ref.	1	15	15	200	14 1/2	Jan 15	
Consol Mtn & Smelt Ltd.	5	37 1/2	38 1/2	350	37 1/2	Jan 39 1/2	Gen Fireproofing	1	14	14	1,100	13 1/2	Jan 14 1/2	
Consol Retail Stores.	1				3	Jan 3 1/2	Class B voting.	*						
8% preferred.	100							General Investment com.	1			100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Consol Royalty Oil.	10				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	\$6 preferred.							
Consol Steel Corp com.	*	4 1/2	4 1/2	500	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Warrants.							
Cont G & E 7% prior of 100		92	95 1/2	300	92	Jan 98 1/2	Gen Outdoor Adv 6% pt 100		80	80	20	75	Jan 80	
Continental Oil of Mex.	1				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Gen Pub Serv \$6 pref.	*	37 1/2	39	70	35	Jan 40	
Cont Roli & Steel Fdy.	*				6	Jan 7 1/2	Gen Rayon Co A stock.	*			100	1/2	Jan 1/2	
Cook Paint & Varnish.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	250	9 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	General Shareholdings Corp		1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
Cooper-Bessemer com.	*	8 1/2	9	300	8 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	Common.	1				72 1/2	Jan 77	
\$3 prior preference.					25 1/2	Jan 25 1/2	\$6 conv preferred.	*	50 1/2	50 1/2	300	49 1/2	Jan 52	
Copper Range Co.	*				4 1/2	Jan 5	Gen Telephone \$3 pref.	*						
Copperweld Steel.	5	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	1,100	15 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	General Tire & Rubber						
Cornucopia Gold Mines. 5c					200	1/2	Jan 1/2	6% preferred A.	100	103 1/2	104	40	103 1/2	Jan 105
Corroon & Reynolds								Gen Water G & E com.	1	9 1/2	9 1/2	100	9 1/2	Jan 9 1/2
Common.	1				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	\$3 preferred.	*	40	40 1/2	100	39 1/2	Jan 40 1/2	
\$6 preferred A.		72	74	50	70	Jan 74	Georgia Power \$8 pref.	*	100	100 1/2	500	98 1/2	Jan 101	
Cosden Petroleum com.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	\$5 preferred.					87 1/2	Jan 90	
5% conv preferred.	50	10	10	200	9 1/2	Jan 10	Gilbert (A C) common.	*	40 1/2	40 1/2	20	40 1/2	Jan 45	
Courtside Ltd.	21				7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Preferred.					5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	
Creole Petroleum.	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	5,300	20 1/2	Jan 22 1/2	Clarith Co.	*				4	Jan 4
Crocker Wheeler Elec.	*	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	900	5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Glancing McBean & Co.	*					
Croft Brewing Co.	1				1/2	Jan 1/2	Gen Alden Coal.	*	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	6,500	6 1/2	Jan 8
Crowley, Milner & Co.	*							Godchaux Sugars class A.	*	23 1/2	23 1/2	50	23 1/2	Jan 24
Crown Cent Petrol (M.G.)	5	2	1 1/2	2	400	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Class B.	*	9	9	100	8 1/2	Jan 9
Crown Cork Internat A.	1				7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	\$7 preferred.	*	101	102	20	101	Jan 102	
Crown Drug Co com.	25c				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Goldfield Consol Mines.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
7% conv preferred.	25	18	18	18	25	Jan 18 1/2	Gorham Inc class A.	*				15 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	
Crystal Oil Ref com.	*				7	Jan 7	\$3 preferred.	*	15 1/2	15 1/2	25	15 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	
\$6 preferred.	10				2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Gorham Mfg common.	10	26 1/2	26 1/2	100	25 1/2	Jan 27 1/2	
Cuban Tobacco com.	*				111	Jan 111	Grand Rapids Varnish.	*	6 1/2	6 1/2	200	6 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	
Cuneo Press 6 1/2% pref.	100						Gray Manufacturing Co.	10	10 1/2	11 1/2	500	9	Jan 11 1/2	
Curtis Lighting Inc.	*				6 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Great Atl & Pac Tea					109 1/2	Jan 114	
Curtis Mfg Co (Mo).	5	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Non-vot com stock.		110 1/2	112	100	100	Jan 114	
Darby Petroleum com.	5				4 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	7% 1st preferred.	100	134 1/2	134 1/2	25	130	Jan 134 1/2	
Davenport Hosiery Mills.	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	100	17 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Gt Northern Paper.	25	42 1/2	43 1/2	700	42 1/2	Jan 46	
Dayton Rubber Mfg.	1	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	950	17	Jan 19 1/2	Greenfield Tap & Die.	*	7 1/2	8 1/2	300	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2
Class A conv.	35	31	31	31	100	29	Jan 31 1/2	Grocery Srs Prod com.	25c	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
Decas Records com.	1				4 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	Grumman Aircraft Engr.	1	16	14 1/2	4,100	14 1/2	Jan 17	
Dejoly Oil & Ref Corp com.	*				1 1/2	Jan 2	Guardian Investors.	25	36 1/2	36 1/2	2,300	35 1/2	Jan 36 1/2	
A conv preferred.					10	Jan 10 1/2	Gulf States Oil \$5.50 pt.	*	111	111	10	109 1/2	Jan 111	
Detroit Gasket & Mfg.	1	10	10 1/2	200	10	Jan 10 1/2	\$6 preferred.	*	112	112 1/2	20	112	Jan 114	
6% pref w w.	20				16 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Cypsum Lime & Alabast.	*				5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	
Detroit Gray Iron Fdy.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Hall Lamp Co.	5	14 1/2	15 1/2	100	14 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	
Det Mich Stove Co com.	1				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Haloid Co.	5	29 1/2	30	300	29 1/2	Jan 30	
Detroit Paper Prod.	1				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Hammernill Paper.	10						
Detroit Steel Products.	*				19 1/2	Jan 22	Hartford Elec Light.	25	71 1/2	71 1/2	300	71 1/2	Jan 71 1/2	
De Villias Co com.	10				26 1/2	Jan 26 1/2	Hartford Rayon v t c.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
7% preferred.	10				26 1/2	Jan 28	Hartman Tobacco Co.	*				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
Diamond Shoe Corp com.	*	27	27	25	26 1/2	Jan 28	Harvard Brewing Co.	1				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
Distilled Liquors Corp.	5				13 1/2	Jan 13 1/2	Hat Corp of America					6 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	
Distillers Co Ltd.								B non-vot com.	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6	Jan 6 1/2
Am dep rets ord reg.	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	300	7 1/2	Jan 8	Haverty Furniture ev pfd.	*				27 1/2	Jan 29
Divo-Twin Truck com.	1				11 1/2	Jan 12 1/2	Helzeltine Corp.					2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
Dobeckmun Co common.	1							Hearn Dept Store com.	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	400	18	Jan 21
Dominion Steel & Coal B 25		11 1/2	11 1/2	200	11 1/2	Jan 12 1/2	Heda Mining Co.	25c	6 1/2	7	1,500	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	
Dominion Textile Co.	*				27 1/2	Jan 28	Helena Rubenstein.	*	8 1/2	8 1/2	100	8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	
Dominion Tar & Chemical.	*				108 1/2	Jan 108 1/2	Class A.	*	8 1/2	8 1/2	100	8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	
Draper Corp.	*				1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Preferred w w.	25	26 1/2	27 1/2	100	26 1/2	Jan 27 1/2	
Driver Harris Co.	10	28 1/2	29	200	27 1/2	Jan 28	Preferred ex-war.	25	26 1/2	26 1/2	50	26 1/2	Jan 26 1/2	
7% preferred.	100	108 1/2	108 1/											

STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High			Low	High	Low	High		Low	High
Indpls P & L 6 1/2% pf...	100	111 1/4	111	111 1/4	111 1/4	50	111	Jan 113	Jan	113	Jan	113	Jan	113	Jan	113	Jan
Indian Ter Illum Oil— Non-voting class A	1																
Class B	1																
Industrial Finance— V t s common	100						7 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2
7% preferred	100		9	9	9	25	9	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2
Insurance Co of No Am	100	71 1/2	70 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	1,100	70 3/4	Jan	72	Jan	72	Jan	72	Jan	72	Jan	72
International Cigar Mach	100		21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	100	21 1/2	Jan	22 3/4	Jan	22 3/4	Jan	22 3/4	Jan	22 3/4	Jan	22 3/4
Internat Hydro Elec— Pref \$3.50 series	50		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	Jan	15 1/4	Jan	15 1/4	Jan	15 1/4	Jan	15 1/4	Jan	15 1/4
Int'l Industries Inc.	1		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
Internat Metal Indus A	1		12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	50	11 3/4	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2
Internat Paper & Pow warr	1		2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	3,300	2 3/4	Jan	3	Jan	3	Jan	3	Jan	3	Jan	3
International Petroleum— Coupon shares	17 1/2		17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1,700	17 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2
Registered shares	100		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	4 1/2	Jan	5	Jan	5	Jan	5	Jan	5	Jan	5
Internat Safety Razor B	100		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2
International Utility— Class A	100	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	200	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4
Class B	100		8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	400	8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2
\$1.75 preferred	100		18	18	18	18	18	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2
\$3.50 prior pref.	100	33	33	34	34	100	33	Jan	37	Jan	37	Jan	37	Jan	37	Jan	37
Warrants series of 1940	100																
International Vitamin	100	3	3	3	3	200	3	Jan	3 1/4	Jan	3 1/4	Jan	3 1/4	Jan	3 1/4	Jan	3 1/4
Interstate Home Equip.	100	8	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	1,600	7 1/2	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4	Jan	8 3/4
Interstate Hosiery Mills	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	13	13	500	11 3/4	Jan	13	Jan	13	Jan	13	Jan	13	Jan	13
Interstate Power \$7 pref.	100																
Investors Royalty	100																
Iron Fireman Mfg v t c	100		17	17	17	100	16	Jan	17	Jan	17	Jan	17	Jan	17	Jan	17
Irving Air Chute	100		16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	300	16	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2
Italian Superpower A	100		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
Jacobs (F L) Co	100		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	500	2 1/2	Jan	3	Jan	3	Jan	3	Jan	3	Jan	3
Jeannette Glass Co	100		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	700	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
Jersey Central Pow & Lt	100		88	90	90	325	88	Jan	90	Jan	90	Jan	90	Jan	90	Jan	90
5 1/2% preferred	100		96 1/4	96	96 1/4	80	95	Jan	98	Jan	98	Jan	98	Jan	98	Jan	98
6% preferred	100		103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	100	103 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Jan	104 1/2
7% preferred	100		30	28 1/2	30 1/2	1,000	28	Jan	36	Jan	36	Jan	36	Jan	36	Jan	36
Jones & Laughlin Steel	100																
Jullan & Kokenge com	100																
Kansas C & E 7% pref	100		118	118	118	10	116 1/2	Jan	118	Jan	118	Jan	118	Jan	118	Jan	118
Keth (Geo E) 7% 1st pf 100	100		6	6	6	100	6	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2
Kennedy's Inc	100		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2
Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp A	100																
Key Co com	100																
Kimberly-Clark 6% pf	100																
Kingsbury Breweries	100		89	89	90	50	89	Jan	90	Jan	90	Jan	90	Jan	90	Jan	90
5% preferred D	100																
Kingston Products	100		1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	300	1 1/4	Jan	2	Jan	2	Jan	2	Jan	2	Jan	2
Kirby Petroleum	100		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2
Kirk'd Lake G M Co Ltd	100		13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	100	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2
Klein (D Emil) Co com	100																
Kleinert (H B) Rubber Co	100		7	7	7	100	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2
Knott Corp common	100																
Kobacker Stores Inc	100		86	86	87	100	85	Jan	87 1/2	Jan	87 1/2	Jan	87 1/2	Jan	87 1/2	Jan	87 1/2
Koppers Co 6% pref	100																
Kresge Dept Stores— 4% conv 1st pref	100		11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	500	11 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2
Kress (S H) special pref	100		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	100	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2
Kreuger Brewing Co	100		41	41 1/2	41 1/2	60	41	Jan	42 1/2	Jan	42 1/2	Jan	42 1/2	Jan	42 1/2	Jan	42 1/2
Lackawanna RR (N J)	100		23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1,900	23 1/2	Jan	25 1/2	Jan	25 1/2	Jan	25 1/2	Jan	25 1/2	Jan	25 1/2
Lake Shores Mines Ltd	100		4 1/2	4	4 1/2	400	4	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2
Lahey Foundry & Mach	100		10	9 1/2	10	200	9 1/2	Jan	10	Jan	10	Jan	10	Jan	10	Jan	10
Lane Bryant 7% pref	100																
Lane Wells Co com	100																
Langendorf Utd Bakeries— Class A	100																
Class B	100																
Lefcourt Realty common	100		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,700	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2
Conv preferred	100		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3,100	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2
Lehigh Coal & Nav	100		33	33	33 1/2	400	33	Jan	35 1/2	Jan	35 1/2	Jan	35 1/2	Jan	35 1/2	Jan	35 1/2
Leonard Oil Dev op	25		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	50	9 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2
Le Tourneau (R G) Inc	100																
Line Material Co	100																
Lipton (Thos J) class A	100																
6% preferred	100																
Lit Brothers common	100		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
Loblaw Groceries cl A	100																
Class B	100																
Locke Steel Chain	100		13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	100	13	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2
Lone Star Gas Corp	100		9 1/2	9 1/2	10	3,700	9 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2
Long Island Lighting— Common	100		46 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	250	42 1/2	Jan	48 1/2	Jan	48 1/2	Jan	48 1/2	Jan	48 1/2	Jan	48 1/2
7% pref class A	100		42 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	775	38 3/4	Jan	44 1/2	Jan	44 1/2	Jan	44 1/2	Jan	44 1/2	Jan	44 1/2
6% pref class B	100		1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	600	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
Loudon Packing	100		105 1/2	105	105 1/2	80	103	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	105 1/2
Louisiana Land & Explor	100																

STOCKS (Continued)		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		STOCKS (Continued)		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
Par			Low	High		Low	High	Par			Low	High		Low	High
Pacific Can Co common	5	33 3/4	33 3/4	34	2,000	33 3/4	34 1/4	Jan	Seranton Spring Brook					45 1/4	Jan
Pacific G & E 6 1/2% 1st pf	25	33 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	400	31 3/4	31 3/4	Jan	Water Service \$6 pref				500	8	Jan
5 1/2% 1st preferred	25	88 1/2	88 1/2	91	70	88 1/2	91	Jan	Sculfin Steel Co com	8 3/4	8	8 3/4	900	8	Jan
Pacific P & L 7% pref	100							Jan	Warrants		1/4	1 1/4		1	Jan
Pacific Public Serv								Jan	Securities Corp general					3 3/4	Jan
\$1.30 1st preferred								Jan	Seaman Bros Inc					39	Jan
Pantepec Oil of Venezuela								Jan	Segal Lock & Hardware	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,800	3 1/2	Jan
American shares								Jan	Selbering Rubber com		7	7 1/4	400	7	Jan
Paramount Motors Corp	1	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	5,500	4 3/4	5 3/4	Jan	Sely Shoe Co					10 3/4	Jan
Parker Pen Co	10	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	100	3 3/4	3 3/4	Jan	Selected Industries Inc						Jan
Parkersburg Rig & Reel	1		9 3/4	9 3/4	400	9 3/4	10 1/4	Jan	Common	1			1,200	9 1/2	Jan
Patchogue-Plymouth Mills	1					35 1/2	35 1/2	Jan	Convertible stock	5	5	5 1/2	100	5	Jan
Pender (D) Grocery A						43 1/4	47	Jan	\$5.50 prior stock	25	52 1/2	53 3/4	200	52 3/4	Jan
Class B						12	14	Jan	Allotment certificates		55	55	100	52 3/4	Jan
Peninsular Telephone com						33 1/2	34	Jan	Selridge Prov Stores						Jan
Class A \$1.40 cum pref	25							Jan	Amer dep rcts reg	1			2,500	1 1/2	Jan
Penn-Mex Fuel	50c							Jan	Sentry Safety Control	1	1 1/2	1 1/2			Jan
Penn Traffic Co	1							Jan	Sernok Corp	1					Jan
Pennrod Corp com	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	4,800	1 1/2	2 1/2	Jan	Seton Leather common						Jan
Penn Cent Airlines com	1	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 3/4	4,500	11 3/4	12 3/4	Jan	Shattuck Denn Mining	5	5 1/2	5 3/4	300	5 1/2	Jan
Pennsylvania Edison Co						65	65	Jan	Shawinigan Wat & Pow	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	100	18 1/2	Jan
\$5 series pref						38 1/4	38 1/4	Jan	Sherwin-Williams com	25	92 1/2	94	1,250	92	Jan
\$2.50 series pref								Jan	5% cum pref ser AAA100		111 1/2	113 3/4	210	111	Jan
Pennsylvania Gas & Elec						2	2	Jan	Sherwin-Williams of Can		10 3/4	10 3/4	150	10 3/4	Jan
Class A com						111	112 3/4	Jan	Sherwport El Dorado Pipe						Jan
Pa Pr & Lt \$7 pref		112 1/2	112 1/2		50	111	112 3/4	Jan	Line stamped	25				14	Jan
\$6 preferred		110	110		50	110	110	Jan	Sillex Co common						Jan
Penn Salt Mfg Co	50	169	171	125	166 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4	Jan	Simmons-Boardman Pub					19	Jan
Pennsylvania Sugar com	20	14	14	25	13 1/4	14	14	Jan	\$3 conv pref					1 1/2	Jan
Pa Water & Power Co	72	71	72 1/4	550	67	72 3/4	72 3/4	Jan	Simmons H'ware & Paint	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	1 1/2	Jan
Pepperell Mfg Co	100	79	79	83 1/4	250	79	90 1/4	Jan	Simplicity Pattern com	1					Jan
Perfect Circle Co						27 1/2	27 1/2	Jan	Singer Mfg Co	100	151	151	50	150	Jan
Pharis Tire & Rubber	1	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 3/4	2,000	7 3/4	8 3/4	Jan	Singer Mfg Co Ltd						Jan
Philadelphia Co common		7	6	7	900	6	8 3/4	Jan	Amer dep rcts ord reg	1					Jan
Phila Elec Co \$5 pref	25	118	118	110	118	120	120	Jan	Slous City G & E 7% pf	100					Jan
Phila Elec Fox 3% pref	25	31	31	25	31	31	31	Jan	Skinner Jorgan	5					Jan
Phillips Packing Co						5 1/4	6 1/4	Jan	Solar Mfg Co	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan
Phoenix Securities								Jan	Sonotone Corp	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	500	1 1/2	Jan
Common	10	7 3/4	7	8	18,300	6 1/4	8 3/4	Jan	Soss Mfg com	1	4 3/4	4 3/4	200	4	Jan
Conv \$3 pref series A	10	38 1/4	36 3/4	39	2,600	34	39	Jan	South Coast Corp com	1	2	2 1/2	300	2	Jan
Pierce Governor common	1	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	200	9 3/4	10 3/4	Jan	South Penn Oil	2	41 1/2	43	900	40 1/2	Jan
Pines Winterfront Co	1					1 1/2	2	Jan	Southwest Pa Pipe Line	10	23 1/2	24	100	22	Jan
Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,500	1 1/2	2	Jan	Southern Calif Edison					45	Jan
Pitney-Bowes Postage						7 3/4	8 1/4	Jan	5% original preferred	25	45	46	170	45	Jan
Meter	7 3/4	7 3/4	8	700	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	Jan	6% preferred B	25	30	30 3/4	300	30	Jan
Pitta Bess & L E RR	50					40 1/2	41 1/2	Jan	5 1/2% pref series C	25	29	29	300	29	Jan
Pittsburgh Forgings	10	9 1/2	10	500	9 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	Jan	Southern Ohio Pow el A	25	29	29		1 1/2	Jan
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	50	56	56 1/2	200	55	61 3/4	61 3/4	Jan	7% preferred	100					Jan
Pittsburgh Metallurgical	10	11	10 1/2	11	400	9 3/4	11	Jan	South New Engl Tel	100				6 3/4	Jan
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	25	100 3/4	99 1/4	100 3/4	1,800	99	102 1/4	Jan	Southern Phosphate Co	10	6 3/4	6 3/4	100	6 3/4	Jan
Pleasant Valley Wine Co	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jan	Southern Pipe Line	10	5 1/2	5 3/4	1,000	4 1/2	Jan
Plough Inc com	7.60	10	10	700	9 3/4	11	11	Jan	Southern Union Gas	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	500	2 1/2	Jan
Pneumatic Scale com	10					13	13	Jan	Preferred A	25	16 1/2	17	50	14 1/2	Jan
Polaris Mining Co	25c	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jan	Standard Royalty Co	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	700	2 1/2	Jan
Potrero Sugar common	5	4	4 1/2	200	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	Jan	Spelding (A G) & Bros	1	2 1/2	2 1/2			Jan
Powder & Alexander	5	4	4	200	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	Jan	5% 1st preferred					12	Jan
Power Corp of Canada						8 1/4	8 1/4	Jan	Spanish & Gen Corp						Jan
6% 1st preferred	100	81 1/2	81 1/2	60	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	Jan	Amer dep rcts ord reg	1				1 1/2	Jan
Prait & Lambert Co	1	21 1/2	21 1/2	200	20 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2	Jan	Srener Shoe Corp					1 1/2	Jan
Premier Gold Mining	1	1	1	200	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	Jan	Stahl-Meyer Inc					2	Jan
Prentice-Hall Inc com	1					39 1/2	39 1/2	Jan	Standard Brewing Co				100	1 1/2	Jan
Pressed Metals of Am	1	8 3/4	9	300	8 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	Jan	Standard Cap & Seal com	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	1,300	14	Jan
Producers Corp	25c					4 1/2	5 1/4	Jan	Conv preferred	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	350	19 1/2	Jan
Prosperity Co class B	1	4 3/4	4 3/4	500	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	Jan	Standard Dredging Corp					1 1/2	Jan
Providence Gas						8 3/4	9	Jan	Common	1				1 1/2	Jan
Prudential Investors		6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	400	6	6 1/2	Jan	\$1.60 conv preferred	20	12 1/2	12 1/2	50	12 1/2	Jan
\$6 preferred		99	99	1,000	97 1/2	99	99	Jan	Standard Invest \$5 1/2 pref	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	1,300	20	Jan
Public Service of Colorado						106 3/4	106 3/4	Jan	Standard Oil (Ky)	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	400	20	Jan
6% 1st preferred	100	112 1/2	112 1/2	40	110 3/4	112 1/2	112 1/2	Jan	Standard Oil (Ohio) com	25	29	29 1/2	125	29	Jan
7% 1st preferred	100							Jan	5% preferred	100	108 1/2	109 1/2	800	108 1/2	Jan
Public Service of Indiana						80	80	Jan	Standard Pow & Lt					8 1/2	Jan
\$7 prior preferred	100	84	84	80 1/2	525	84	93 1/4	Jan	Common class B					22 1/2	Jan
\$6 preferred	100	46	46	47 1/2	200	46	50 3/4	Jan	Preferred	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	50	22 1/2	Jan
Public Service of Ohio						104 1/4	105 1/4	Jan	Standard Royalty Co	1	9 1/2	10	500	9	Jan
6% prior lien pref	100	104 3/4	105 1/4	80	104 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	Jan	Standard Silver Lead		3 1/2	3 1/2	7,400	3 1/2	Jan
7% prior lien pref	100	110	111	60	109 3/4	111	111	Jan	Standard Steel Spring	5	35 1/2	36 1/2	700	35	Jan
Puget Sound P & L						78	86	Jan	Standard Tube of B	1	1	1	100	1	Jan
\$5 prior preferred	100	79	78	85 1/2	2,750	78	86	Jan	Standard Wholesale Phos-						Jan
\$6 preferred	100	27	25 1/2	29 1/2	6,100	24 1/2	32 1/2	Jan	phate & Acid Wks Inc	20				1	Jan
Puget Sound Pulp & Tim	1	11 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/2	1,600	11 1/4	13 1/2	Jan	Starrett (The) Corp v t e l		1 1/2	1 1/2	500	1	Jan
Pyle-National Co com	5					6 1/2	6 3/4	Jan	Steel Co of Canada						Jan
Pyrene Manufacturing	10					117	120 1/2	Jan	Ordinary shares						Jan
Quaker Oats common	100	119	119	120 1/2	50	117	120 1/2	Jan	Stein (A) & Co common		4 1/4	4 1/4	1,000	4	Jan
6% preferred	100	152 1/2	151	152 1/2	200	151	153	Jan	Sterchi Bros Stores		33 1/2	33 1/2	750	33	Jan
Quebec Power Co						9	9	Jan	6% 1st preferred	50	33 1/2	33 1/2			Jan
Ry & Light Secur com						10	10	Jan	5 7/8 2d preferred	20					

STOCKS (Concluded)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940			
		Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Unexcelled Mfg Co.....10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	200	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/4	Jan
Union Gas of Canada.....*					12	Jan	12 1/2	Jan
Union Investment com.....*					17 1/2	Jan	19 1/2	Jan
Union Premier Foods Sts 1.....*					6 1/4	Jan	6 1/4	Jan
Un Stk Yds of Omaha.....100					5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
United Aircraft Prod.....1		5 1/2	5 1/2	500	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
United Chemicals com.....*		12 1/2	12 1/2	100	12	Jan	14	Jan
\$3 cum & part pref.....*		60	60	100	60	Jan	62	Jan
Un Cigar-Whelan Sts.....100		2 1/2	3 1/2	2,700	2 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
United Corp warrants.....*		1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
United Elastic Corp.....*		6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
United Gas Corp com.....1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	40,100	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
1st 7% pref non-voting.....*	100	96	101	4,200	92 1/2	Jan	101	Jan
Option warrants.....*		1 1/2	1 1/2	1,200	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
United G & E 7% pref.100		83	83	10	83	Jan	89	Jan
United Lt & Pow com A.....*	1	1	1 1/2	3,400	1	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Common class B.....*	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
\$6 1st preferred.....*	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	5,700	32 1/2	Jan	38 1/2	Jan
United Milk Products.....*					24	Jan	24	Jan
\$3 partic pref.....*								
United Molasses Co.....*								
Am dep rets ord reg.....5	5	5	5	100	4 1/2	Jan	5	Jan
United NJRR & Canal 100	240	240	240	20	240	Jan	240	Jan
United Profit Sharing.....25c					200	Jan	200	Jan
United Shoe Mach com.....25	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	1,675	79 1/2	Jan	83 1/2	Jan
Preferred.....25	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	100	43	Jan	43 1/2	Jan
United Specialties com.....1		4 1/4	4 1/4	800	4	Jan	4 1/4	Jan
U S Foli Co class B.....1	5 1/2	4 3/4	5 1/2	1,700	4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
U S Graphite com.....5		7	7	1,100	6 1/2	Jan	7	Jan
U S and Int'l Securities.....*		3 1/2	3 1/2	500	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
\$5 1st pref with warr.....*		64	65 1/2	690	61	Jan	65 1/2	Jan
U S Lines pref.....*	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,800	3	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
U S Plywood.....1	21 1/2	21 1/2	22	1,300	19 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan
\$1 1/2 conv pref.....20	28 1/2	28 1/2	29	400	27 1/2	Jan	30	Jan
U S Radiator com.....1		1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
U S Rubber Reclaiming.....*		2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
U S Stores common.....50c		5	5	100	5	Jan	6	Jan
1st 7% conv pref.....*		1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
United Stores common.....50c	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
United Wall Paper.....2								
Universal Consol Oil.....10								
Universal Cooler of A.....*								
Class B.....*								
Universal Corp v t c.....1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2,000	3	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
Universal Insurance.....8	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	50	17 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan
Universal Pictures com.....1	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	700	8 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan
Universal Products Co.....*					17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Utah-Idaho Sugar.....5	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	800	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Utah Pow & Lt 7% pref.....*	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	150	61 1/2	Jan	66	Jan
Utah Radio Products.....1								
Utility Equities.....10c	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
\$5.50 priority stock.....1	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	25	52	Jan	55	Jan
Utility & Ind Corp com.....5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Conv preferred.....7	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	800	13 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan
Utl Pow & Lt 7% pref.100	16	13 1/2	16 1/2	800	13 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan
Valspar Corp com.....1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	800	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
\$4 conv preferred.....5	17	17	17	25	17	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Van Norman Mach Tool.....5	25 1/2	25	25	150	25	Jan	26 1/2	Jan
Venezuelan Petroleum.....1					500	Jan	500	Jan
Va Pub Serv 7% pref.100	68	68	69	170	68	Jan	70	Jan
Vest Manufacturing.....*					10	Jan	11 1/2	Jan
Waco Aircraft Co.....*					4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Wagner Baking v t c.....*					5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
7% preferred.....100					1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Wahl Co common.....*					1	Jan	1	Jan
Walt & Bond class A.....*					1	Jan	1	Jan
Class B.....*					14 1/2	Jan	14 1/2	Jan
Walker Mining Co.....1	1	1	1	100	1	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Wayne Knitting Mills.....5					14 1/2	Jan	14 1/2	Jan
Wellington Oil Co.....1	3 1/2	4	4	1,000	3	Jan	4	Jan
Wentworth Mfg.....1.25	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan	2	Jan
West Texas Util 6% pref.....*	101	101	101	10	96 1/2	Jan	101	Jan
West Va Coal & Coke.....*	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	900	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Western Air Express.....1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,200	4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Western Grocer com.....20	6	6	6	30	6	Jan	6	Jan
Western Maryland Ry.....*								
7% 1st preferred.....100	57	57	58 1/2	90	57	Jan	59 1/2	Jan
Western Tablet & Stationery Common.....*		15	15	50	14 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Westmoreland Coal Co.....*	10	10	10	25	10	Jan	10 1/2	Jan
Westmoreland Inc.....*					9	Jan	9 1/2	Jan
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg.....1					7	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Wichita River Oil Corp.....10	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	200	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Williams (R C) & Co.....*								
Williams Oil-O-Mat Ht.....*	2	1 1/2	2	500	1 1/2	Jan	2	Jan
Wilson Products Inc.....1	10	10	11	225	10	Jan	11 1/2	Jan
Wilson-Jones Co.....*		8	8	300	7 1/2	Jan	8	Jan
Winnipeg Electric B com.....*								
Wisconsin P & L 7% pf 100					104 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan
Wolverine Portl Cement.....10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,100	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Wolverine Tube com.....2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	400	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Woodley Petroleum.....1		5 1/2	5 1/2	200	5	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Woodworth (F W) Ltd.....*								
Amer dep rets.....5s					12	Jan	12	Jan
Wright Hargreaves Ltd.....*	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	14,600	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan

BONDS

BONDS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week \$	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940			
		Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Canada Northern Pr 5s '53	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	72,000	99	Jan	100 1/2	Jan
Canadian Pac Ry 6s.....1942	83	83	83 1/2	12,000	80 1/2	Jan	83 1/2	Jan
Carolina Pr & Lt 5s.....1956	106 1/2	106 1/2	107	21,000	103 1/2	Jan	107 1/2	Jan
Cent Power 5s ser D.....1957	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	11,000	99	Jan	99 1/2	Jan
Cent States Elec 5s.....1948	36	35 1/2	37 1/2	15,000	35 1/2	Jan	41 1/2	Jan
5 1/2s.....1954	36 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	51,000	35 1/2	Jan	41 1/2	Jan
Cent States P & L 6 1/2s.....1953	74	73 1/2	75 1/2	89,000	71 1/2	Jan	76 1/2	Jan
Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry 4 1/2s A.....1956	110 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	Jan	106	Jan	
Chie Jt Ry & Union Stock Yards 6s.....1940	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	2,000	100 1/2	Jan	100 1/2	Jan
*Chie Rys 5s cts.....1927	47	49	49	43,000	46 1/2	Jan	49	Jan
Cincinnati St Ry 5 1/2s A '52	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	21,000	85	Jan	87 1/2	Jan
6s series B.....1955	90	90	90	3,000	90	Jan	90	Jan
Cities Service 5s.....1968	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	1,000	75 1/2	Jan	75 1/2	Jan
Conv deb 5s.....1950	71 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	436,000	71 1/2	Jan	78 1/2	Jan
Debenture 6s.....1958	71	70 1/2	73 1/2	57,000	70 1/2	Jan	77 1/2	Jan
Debenture 6s.....1969	71	70 1/2	73 1/2	30,000	70 1/2	Jan	76 1/2	Jan
Cities Serv P & L 5 1/2s.....1952	85	82 1/2	88 1/2	299,000	82 1/2	Jan	92 1/2	Jan
5 1/2s.....1949	85 1/2	83 1/2	88 1/2	147,000	83 1/2	Jan	92 1/2	Jan
Community Pr & Lt 5s '57	93	92	93 1/2	94,000	91	Jan	94 1/2	Jan
Conn Lt & Pr 7s A.....1951	134	133 1/2	134 1/2	4,000	133 1/2	Jan	134 1/2	Jan
Consol Gas El Lt & Power (Balt) 3 1/2s ser N.....1971	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	15,000	110 1/2	Jan	111 1/2	Jan
1st ref mtge 3s ser P.....1969	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	24,000	107 1/2	Jan	108 1/2	Jan
Consol Gas (Balt City) Gen mtge 4 1/2s.....1954	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	2,000	127 1/2	Jan	127 1/2	Jan
Consol Gas Util Co 6s ser A stamped.....1943	85	80 1/2	85 1/2	118,000	78 1/2	Jan	85 1/2	Jan
Cont'l Gas & El 5s.....1958	89 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/2	243,000	88 1/2	Jan	93	Jan
Cuban Tobacco 5s.....1944	57	57	57 1/2	5,000	53 1/2	Jan	58	Jan
Cudahy Packing 3 1/2s.....1955	95	95	96	40,000	95	Jan	96 1/2	Jan
Delaware El Pow 5 1/2s.....1959	106 1/2	106 1/2	107	5,000	105 1/2	Jan	107	Jan
Detroit Internat Bridge 6 1/2s.....Aug 1 1952		5 1/2	6	11,000	5 1/2	Jan	6	Jan
*Certificates of deposit + 1 1/2.....Aug 1 1952		5 1/2	5 1/2	7,000	5 1/2	Jan	6	Jan
Eastern Gas & Fuel 4s.....1956	79 1/2	78	80	127,000	77 1/2	Jan	80 1/2	Jan
El III (Bost) 3 1/2s '65	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	43,000	110 1/2	Jan	112	Jan
Elc Pow & Light 6s.....2030	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	129,000	78 1/2	Jan	83 1/2	Jan
El Paso Elec 5s A.....1950	118	118	118 1/2	4,000	117 1/2	Jan	119	Jan
Empire Dist El 5s.....1952	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	37,000	103 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan
Eroole Marcell Elec Mfg 6 1/2s series A.....195								

BONDS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week \$	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940							
		Low	High		Low	High						
Middle States Pet 6 1/2% '45	100 1/4	100	110	2,000	100	Jan	100 1/2	Jan				
Midland Valley RR 5% '43	-----	65	66	12,000	65	Jan	70 1/2	Jan				
Milw Gas Light 4 1/2% '1937	-----	101	102	14,000	100 1/4	Jan	102	Jan				
Minn P & L 4 1/2% '1937	-----	102 1/2	102 3/4	64,000	102 1/4	Jan	102 3/4	Jan				
1st & ref 5% '1955	-----	106	106 1/2	7,000	105 3/4	Jan	106 1/2	Jan				
Mississippi Power 5% '1955	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	38,000	102	Jan	104	Jan				
Miss Power & Lt 5% '1957	104	103 1/4	104	20,000	103 1/4	Jan	104 1/4	Jan				
Miss River Pow 1st 5% '1951	a109	e109 1/2	e109 1/2	30,000	109 1/2	Jan	110	Jan				
Missouri Pub Serv 5% '1960	93	93	95 1/2	22,000	93	Jan	98	Jan				
Nassau & Suffolk Ltg 5% '45	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4	26,000	99	Jan	99 3/4	Jan				
Net Pow & Lt 6% A '2026	112	111 1/2	112	35,000	111 1/2	Jan	112	Jan				
Deb 5% series B '2030	-----	106 1/2	107	22,000	106	Jan	107 1/2	Jan				
*Nat Pub Serv 5% cts 1978	-----	124 1/2	125 1/2	-----	25	Jan	25 1/2	Jan				
Nebraska Power 4 1/2% '1981	-----	109 1/2	109 1/2	2,000	108 3/4	Jan	111	Jan				
6% series A '2022	-----	126 1/2	126 3/4	1,000	124	Jan	123 3/4	Jan				
Nelsner Bos Realty 6% '48	-----	106 1/2	106 3/4	6,000	106	Jan	106 3/4	Jan				
Nevada-Calf Elec 5% '1956	80	79 1/2	80	41,000	78 1/2	Jan	80	Jan				
New Amsterdam Gas 5% '48	-----	122	122	1,000	121	Jan	122 1/2	Jan				
N E Gas & El Assn 5% '48	-----	64	63 1/2	65	50,000	63 1/2	Jan	71 1/2	Jan			
6% '1945	-----	65	63	65	17,000	63	Jan	71 1/2	Jan			
Conv deb 5% '1950	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	78,000	62 1/2	Jan	71 1/2	Jan				
New Eng Power 3 1/2% '1961	-----	110 3/4	-----	-----	108 1/2	Jan	109 1/2	Jan				
New Eng Pow Assn 5% '1945	98	98	99 1/2	44,000	98	Jan	99 1/2	Jan				
Debenture 5 1/2% '1954	99 1/2	99	100	87,000	99	Jan	100 1/2	Jan				
New Orleans Pub Serv—												
5% stamped '1942	101 1/2	101 1/2	102	7,000	101	Jan	102 1/2	Jan				
*Income 6% series A '1949	-----	102 1/2	103	12,000	102	Jan	103 1/2	Jan				
New York Penn & Ohio—												
*Ext 4 1/2% stamped '1950	-----	82 1/2	83 1/2	17,000	81	Jan	83 1/2	Jan				
N Y State E & G 4 1/2% '1980	-----	104 1/2	104 1/2	20,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
N Y & Westch'r Ltg 4% '2004	-----	105	105	1,000	104 1/2	Jan	105	Jan				
Debenture 6% '1954	-----	109 1/2	109 1/2	-----	-----		-----					
Nippon El Pow 8 1/2% '1953	-----	55 1/2	55 1/2	5,000	55 1/2	Jan	55 1/2	Jan				
No Amer Lt & Power—												
5 1/2% series A '1956	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	38,000	101 1/2	Jan	102 1/2	Jan				
No Boston Ltg Prop 3 1/2% '47	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	6,000	104 1/2	Jan	106	Jan				
Nor Cont'l Util 5 1/2% '1948	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2	6,000	45 1/2	Jan	49	Jan				
No Indiana G & E 6% '1952	-----	106 1/2	106 1/2	2,000	106 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan				
Nwestern Elec 6% stmp'd '45	104	104	106	-----	-----		-----					
Nwestern Pub Serv 5% '1957	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	4,000	104 3/4	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
Ogden Gas 5% '1945	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	6,000	110 3/4	Jan	111 1/2	Jan				
Ohio Power 3 1/2% '1968	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	10,000	107 1/2	Jan	108 1/2	Jan				
Ohio Public Serv 4% '1962	108	107 1/2	108	23,000	107 1/2	Jan	109 1/2	Jan				
Okla Nat Gas 3 1/2% B '1955	-----	106 1/2	107 1/2	7,000	105 1/2	Jan	107 1/2	Jan				
Okla Power & Water 6% '48	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	12,000	102 1/2	Jan	103 1/2	Jan				
Pacific Coast Power 5% '40	-----	100 1/2	100 1/2	2,000	100 1/2	Jan	100 1/2	Jan				
Pacific Gas & Elec Co—												
1st 6% series B '1941	-----	109 1/2	109 1/2	4,000	109 1/2	Jan	110 1/2	Jan				
Pacific Invest 5% ser A '1948	-----	94 1/2	96	8,000	93 1/2	Jan	91	Jan				
Pacific Ltg & Pow 6% '1942	112	112	4,000	112	Jan	112	Jan					
Pacific Pow & Ltg 6% '1955	94 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	249,000	90 1/2	Jan	97 1/2	Jan				
Park Lexington 3% '1964	-----	43 1/2	43 1/2	1,000	43	Jan	43 1/2	Jan				
Penn Cent L & P 4 1/2% '1977	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	43,000	101 1/2	Jan	103 1/2	Jan				
1st 5% '1979	-----	104 1/2	105 1/2	6,000	104	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
Penn Electric 4% F '1971	-----	105	110 1/2	15,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
6% series H '1962	108	107 1/2	108 1/2	16,000	107 1/2	Jan	108 1/2	Jan				
Penn Ohio Edison—												
6% series A '1950	-----	109	109	3,000	108 1/2	Jan	109 1/2	Jan				
Deb 5 1/2% series B '1959	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	14,000	106	Jan	107 1/2	Jan				
Penn Pub Serv 6% C '1947	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	3,000	107 1/2	Jan	108 1/2	Jan				
5% series D '1954	108	108	108	8,000	107 1/2	Jan	108	Jan				
Penn W & P 4 1/2% B '1968	-----	103 1/2	103 1/2	8,000	103 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan				
Peoples Gas L & Coke—												
4% series D '1981	95 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	33,000	95 1/2	Jan	97 1/2	Jan				
4% series D '1961	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	62,000	96 1/2	Jan	98 1/2	Jan				
Phila Elec Pow 5 1/2% '1972	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	13,000	113 1/2	Jan	114 1/2	Jan				
Phila Rapid Transit 6% '1962	97	96	97	13,000	96	Jan	97	Jan				
Piedm't Hydro El 6 1/2% '60	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	5,000	41 1/2	Jan	46	Jan				
Pittsburgh Coal 6% '1949	-----	110	105 1/2	-----	104 1/2	Jan	105	Jan				
Pittsburgh Steel 6% '1948	-----	100 1/2	100 1/2	1,000	100	Jan	101	Jan				
*Pomeranian Elec 6% '1953	-----	113	30	-----	14	Jan	14	Jan				
Portland Ga. & Coke 5% '40	86 1/2	85 1/2	85	34,000	83 1/2	Jan	91	Jan				
Certificates of deposit—												
Potomac Edison 6% E '1947	-----	108 1/2	108 1/2	14,000	108 1/2	Jan	110 1/2	Jan				
4 1/2% series F '1961	-----	110	110 1/2	3,000	110	Jan	110 1/2	Jan				
Potrero Sug 7% stmp'd '1947	-----	149 1/2	152 1/2	-----	151	Jan	153	Jan				
Power Corp (Can) 4 1/2% B '59	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	2,000	87 1/2	Jan	91 1/2	Jan				
*Prussian Electric 6% '1954	-----	114	30	-----	14	Jan	14	Jan				
Public Service of N J—												
6% preputual certificates	-----	151 1/2	152	10,000	150	Jan	153 1/2	Jan				
Pub Serv of Oklahoma—												
4% series A '1966	-----	110 1/2	108 1/2	-----	108	Jan	108	Jan				
Puget Sound P & L 5 1/2% '49	97 1/2	94 1/2	99 1/2	234,000	94 1/2	Jan	100 1/2	Jan				
1st & ref. 5% ser C '1950	95 1/2	91 1/2	99 1/2	136,000	91 1/2	Jan	100	Jan				
1st & ref. 4 1/2% ser D '1950	94 1/2	90 1/2	95 1/2	223,000	90 1/2	Jan	97	Jan				
Queens Boro Gas & Elec—												
5 1/2% series A '1952	97	96 1/2	97	3,000	96 1/2	Jan	99	Jan				
*Ruhr Gas Corp 6 1/2% '1953	-----	117	35	-----	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan				
*Ruhr Housing 6 1/2% '1958	-----	114	35	-----	15	Jan	15	Jan				
Safe Harbor Water 4 1/2% '79	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	30,000	107 1/2	Jan	109 1/2	Jan				
San Joaquin L & P 6% B '52	-----	113 1/2	138	-----	134	Jan	134	Jan				
*Saxon Pub Wks 6% '1951	-----	112	25 1/2	-----	25	Jan	23	Jan				
*Schulte Real Est 6% '1951	-----	125	25 1/2	-----	25	Jan	23	Jan				
Scrapp (E W) Co 5 1/2% '1943	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4,000	102 3/4	Jan	103 3/4	Jan				
Scullin Steel 3% '1961	-----	66 1/2	66 1/2	10,000	65 1/2	Jan	67	Jan				
Shawmut W & P 4 1/2% '67	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	22,000	95	Jan	98 1/2	Jan				
1st 4 1/2% series D '1970	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	24,000	95 1/2	Jan	97 1/2	Jan				
Sheridan Wyo Com 6% '1947	95	92 1/2	95	7,000	92 1/2	Jan	95 1/2	Jan				
Sou Carolina Pow 5% '1957	-----	99	100	28,000	99	Jan	100 1/2	Jan				
Southeast P & L 6% '2025	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	66,000	110 1/2	Jan	112 1/2	Jan				
Sou Calif Edison Ltd—												
Ref M 3 1/2% May 1 '1960	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	28,000	108 1/2	Jan	110 1/2	Jan				
Ref M 3 1/2% B July 1 '60	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	27,000	108 1/2	Jan	110 1/2	Jan				
Sou Counties Gas 4 1/2% '1968	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	12,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
Sou Indiana Ry 4% '1961	-----	50	50 1/2	11,000	50	Jan	51 1/2	Jan				
S'western Assoc Tel 5% '1961	105 1/2	105	105 1/2	3,000	105	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
So'west Pow & Lt 6% '2022	-----	99 1/2	100	7,000	99 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
So'west Pub Serv 6% '1945	-----	107 1/2	107 1/2	3,000	107 1/2	Jan	107 1/2	Jan				
*Spalding (A G) 5% '1989	-----	150 1/2	51	-----	50	Jan	51	Jan				
Standard Gas & Electric—												
6% (stpd) '1948	58	53 1/2	58 1/2	285,000	49	Jan	72 1/2	Jan				
Conv'ds (Stpd) '1948	-----	53 1/2	58	265,000	49 1/2	Jan	72 1/2	Jan				
Debenture 6% '1951	58 1/2	53	58 1/2	362,000	48	Jan	72 1/2	Jan				
Debenture 6% Dec. 1 '66	58 1/2	53	58 1/2	191,000	48	Jan	72 1/2	Jan				
6% bond deb. '1957	57 1/2											

Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Arundel Corp, Balt Transit Co, and various bonds.

Boston Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes stocks like American Pneumatic Ser, Common, and various bonds.

Chicago Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Abbott Laboratories, Adams Oil & Gas, and various bonds.

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members Principal Exchanges, Bell System Teletype, Trading Dept. CGO. 405-406, Municipal Dept. CGO. 521, 10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Aviation & Transport cap, Barlow & Seelig Mfg, and various bonds.

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
			Low	High		Low	High
Midland Util—							
6% of A pref—	100		3/4	3/4	50	1/2	Jan 3/4
6% prior lien—	100		5 3/4	6 1/4	300	5	Jan 6 1/4
7% prior lien—	100		5 1/4	6 1/4	200	4 3/4	Jan 6 1/4
Miller & Hart Inc env pt—			3 1/4	3 3/4	90	3 1/4	Jan 4
Modine Mfg Co com—	20		19	20	300	19	Jan 20
Preferred—			42	42 1/2	50	41	Jan 42 1/2
Monroe Chemical Co—							
Montgomery Ward—							
Common—			50 1/2	52 1/2	472	50 1/2	Jan 55 1/2
Mountain States Pw pf100	80		78 1/2	81	160	78	Jan 82 1/2
Muskegon Mtr Spec of A—	21		21	22	60	21	Jan 22
Nat'l Bond & Invest com—			16 1/2	16 3/4	20	16 1/2	Jan 16 3/4
Nat'l Pressure Cooker com2			100	4	100	4	Jan 4 1/4
National Standard com.10			28 1/4	28 3/4	200	27	Jan 28 3/4
Noblitt-Sparks Ind com—	29		28 1/4	30	900	28 1/4	Jan 31 3/4
North Amer Car Corp em20	3 1/4		3 1/4	3 3/4	250	3 1/4	Jan 3 3/4
Northwest Bancorp com—	11 3/4		11 3/4	12	850	10 3/4	Jan 1 1/2
Northwest Eng Co cap—			16 1/2	16 1/2	50	16 1/2	Jan 17
Northwest Util 7% pref 100	20		19 3/4	20	80	19 3/4	Jan 22 1/4
Ontario Mfg Co com—			12	12	90	12	Jan 12
Parker Pen Co com—	10		12 1/2	12 1/2	50	12	Jan 12 1/2
Peabody Coal of B com—	5		1 1/2	1 1/2	50	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Penn RR capital—	30		21 1/2	21 1/2	280	21 1/2	Jan 24 1/2
Peoples G L & Coke cap 100	36 1/2		36	36 3/4	542	35 3/4	Jan 38
Perfect Circle Co com—			27	27 1/2	140	27	Jan 28
Pictorial Paper Pkge com.5			4 3/4	5 3/4	100	4 3/4	Jan 5 3/4
Pines Winterfront com—			11 1/2	12 1/2	102	11 1/2	Jan 14 1/2
Pressed Steel Car com—			119 1/2	123	300	118	Jan 123
Quaker Oats Co common—	100		153	153	10	151 1/2	Jan 153
Preferred—			53 1/4	53 1/4	50	48	Jan 55 1/4
Rath Packing Co com—	10		100	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	Jan 3 1/4
Ravtheon Mfg 6% pref—	5		50	3 1/4	50	3 1/4	Jan 1
Common—	50c		1 1/4	1 1/4	500	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/4
Rollins Hosiery Mills com 1	1 1/4		1 1/4	1 1/4	500	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/4
Sargamo Electric com new*			26 1/4	26 1/4	150	26	Jan 27 1/4
Schwitzer, Cummins cap—	1		9 3/4	9 3/4	50	9 1/4	Jan 10
Sears Roebuck & Co cap—	83 1/4		81 3/4	83 1/4	429	81 3/4	Jan 87
Serriek Corp of B com—	1		100	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Signode Steel Strap—							
Cumulative preferred 30			28	28	10	28	Jan 29 1/2
Silvery Steel Castings com*			14	14	10	14	Jan 15
Sou Bend Lathe Wks cap—	5		22 1/2	22 1/2	250	22 1/2	Jan 23 1/2
Southw G & El 7% pf100	110		109	110	540	108 3/4	Jan 110
Southw't Lt & Pow pref—			99	99	20	97	Jan 99
Standard Ice com—	2		9 1/2	9 3/4	295	9 1/2	Jan 11
Standard Dredge—							
Common—	1		1 1/4	1 1/4	505	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/4
Preferred/new—	20		12 1/2	12 1/2	50	11 1/4	Jan 12 1/2
Standard Gas & Elec com—			1 1/2	1 1/2	50	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
Standard Oil of Ind—	25		26 1/4	26 3/4	338	25 3/4	Jan 27 1/4
Stein (A) & Co com—			13	14	200	12	Jan 14
Sterling Brewers com—			1 1/2	1 1/2	50	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/2
Stewart-Warner—	5		8	8 1/2	350	8	Jan 8 1/2
Sunstrand Mach Tool com0	17		16	17 1/2	1,650	15 1/4	Jan 17 1/2
Swift International cap.15			31 3/4	32	190	30 3/4	Jan 32 1/4
Swift & Co—	25		22 1/2	23	1,600	22	Jan 23 1/4
Texas Corp cap—	25		43 1/4	44 3/4	407	43 1/4	Jan 44 3/4
Thompson (J R) com—	25		4 1/4	4 1/4	400	4 1/4	Jan 4 1/4
Trane Co (The) com—	2		14 1/4	14 1/4	150	14 1/4	Jan 14 1/4
Union Carb & Carbon cap*			80 3/4	81 1/4	317	80 3/4	Jan 85
United Air Lines Tr cap.5	15 1/4		14 1/4	15 1/4	855	14 1/4	Jan 16 5/8
U S Gypsum Co com—	20		85	87 1/2	243	83	Jan 87 1/2
United States Steel com—	58		56	59 1/4	1,800	55	Jan 68 1/4
7% cumul preferred 100			115 1/2	117 1/4	138	115 1/4	Jan 118 1/4
Utah Radio Products com 1	1 1/2		1 1/2	1 1/2	350	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Utility & Ind Corp—							
Conv preferred—	7		1 1/2	1 1/2	450	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Viking Pump Co com—			19 1/2	20	70	19	Jan 20
Wahl Co com—			1 1/4	1 1/4	100	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/4
Walgreen Co common—			20 1/2	21 1/2	342	20 1/2	Jan 22
Wayne Pump Co cap—	1		23 1/2	23 1/2	6	22 1/2	Jan 24 1/2
Western Un Teleg com.100			23 1/4	24	240	22 1/2	Jan 28 1/2
W'house El & Mtr com—	50		106 3/4	108 3/4	110	106 3/4	Jan 117 3/4
Wieboldt Stores Inc—							
Common—			6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2
Wisconsin Bankshs com—	5 1/4		5 1/4	5 1/4	1,050	5	Jan 5 3/4
Woodall Indus com—	2		4 1/2	4 1/2	350	4	Jan 4 3/4
Wrayley (Wm Jr) cap—			85 1/2	87 1/2	134	85 1/2	Jan 89 1/2
Yates-Amer Mach cap—	5		3 1/4	3 1/4	50	2 3/4	Jan 3 1/4
Zenth Radio Corp com—			15 1/4	15 1/4	350	15 1/4	Jan 16 1/2

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
			Low	High		Low	High
U. S. Playing Card—	10		35	35 1/2	105	34 1/4	Jan 35 1/2
U. S. Printing—			2	2	100	1 1/2	Jan 2
Preferred—	50		15	15	200	13 3/4	Jan 15
Wurlitzer—	10		10 1/2	11	44	9 3/4	Jan 11 1/4
Preferred—	100		105	107	22	105	Jan 107

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange



GILLIS RUSSELL & CO.
Union Commerce Building, Cleveland
Telephone: CHerry 5050 A. T. & T. CLEV. 565 & 566

Cleveland Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
			Low	High		Low	High
c Addressograph-Mul com.10			a18 3/4	a18 3/4	20	17 1/4	Jan 19 1/4
Apex Elec Mfg pref—	100	85	85	85	51	85	Jan 88
c Bond Stores com—			a23 3/4	a23 3/4	56	22	Jan 23 3/4
Brew Corp of Amer—			a6	a6 3/4	371	6	Jan 6 1/4
City Ice & Fuel—		14 1/4	12 1/4	14 1/4	679	12 1/4	Jan 14 1/4
Preferred—	100		a95 1/2	a97	10	94 1/2	Jan 97
CI Cliffs Iron pref—			55	57	110	55	Jan 60 3/4
c CI Graphite Bronze com-1			a36 3/4	a38 3/4	220	35 3/4	Jan 39 3/4
c Cliffs Railway—	100		19	19 1/4	248	17 1/4	Jan 19 1/4
Cliffs Corp com—	5		16 1/2	16 1/2	979	16 1/2	Jan 18 1/2
Colonial Finance—		12	12	12	50	12	Jan 12 1/2
Commercial Bookbinding—			7	7	50	7	Jan 7 1/2
Dow Chemical pref—	100	115 1/2	114 3/4	115 1/2	130	114 3/4	Jan 115 1/2
Eaton Mfg—			a30 3/4	a31 3/4	100	27 1/2	Jan 31 3/4
Elect Controller—			50	50	10	50	Jan 50
c General Electric com—			a38 1/2	a39 1/2	60	20 1/2	Jan 23 3/4
General Tire & Rubber—	25		a21 1/2	a21 1/2	5	17	Jan 19 3/4
c Glidden Co com—			a17 1/2	a17 1/2	70	16 1/4	Jan 20 3/4
Goodrich (B F) Rubber—			a22 1/2	a22 1/2	161	21 1/2	Jan 24 1/2
Goodyear Tire & Rubber—			50	50	65	50	Jan 50
Greif Bros Cooperage A—	5		14 1/2	15	50	13 1/2	Jan 15
Halle Bros com—	100		41	41	110	41	Jan 41
Preferred—			3 1/2	3 1/2	138	3	Jan 3 1/2
Harbauer Co—		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	75	26	Jan 29
c Industrial Rayon com—			a26 1/4	a27	25	10 1/4	Jan 12 1/4
c Interlake Iron com—			a10 1/4	a10 1/4	233	39	Jan 40 1/4
Interlake Steamship—	40		40	40	50	35 1/2	Jan 41 3/4
c Martin (Glen L) com—	1		a36	a36	50	16	Jan 17 1/4
Medusa Portland Cement—			a60	a60	2	60	Jan 60
Metro Pvg Bk 7% pf.100			a34 1/2	a34 1/2	103	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Midland Steel Products—			4 1/4	4 1/2	5	9 1/4	Jan 10 1/4
Miller Wholesale Drug—			a9 1/2	a9 1/2	20	50 1/2	Jan 50 1/2
Murray Ohio Mfg—			50 1/2	50 1/2	105	13 1/2	Jan 16 1/2
Myers (F E) & Bros—			a13 1/4	a14 1/4	45	22	Jan 27
National Acme—			a22 3/4	a22 3/4	775	3	Jan 3 1/4
c Natl Mallbl St Cast com—			3 1/2	3 1/2	411	36 1/2	Jan 39
Natl Refining (new)—			39	36 3/4	170	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Prior preferred 6%—			1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1	Jan 1
National Tile—			1	1	272	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2
Nestle LeMur L—			a16	a17	197	10	Jan 12 1/2
c N Y Cent RR com—			a6 3/4	a7 1/4	50	14	Jan 14
c Ohio Oil com—			a10	a10 1/4	415	18 1/2	Jan 23 1/2
Otis Steel—			14	14	596	36 1/2	Jan 37 1/2
Patterson-Sargent—			a18 1/2	a20	105	27 1/2	Jan 30 3/4
c Republic Steel com—			37 1/2	37 1/2	825	4	Jan 4 1/4
Richman Bros—		37 1/2	a28 1/2	a29 1/2	30	14 1/4	Jan 14 1/4
Thompson Products Inc—			4	4 1/4	182	56	Jan 68 1/2
Troxel Mfg—	1		4 1/4	4 1/4	345	5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Union Metals Mfg—			a56	a59 1/4	735	3 1/4	Jan 3 1/4
c U S Steel com—			5 1/2	5 1/2	115	6 1/2	Jan 6 1/2
Upson-Walton—	1		3 1/2	3 1/2	204	11 1/2	Jan 11 1/2
Van Dorn Iron Works—			65	65	48	39	Jan 48 1/4
West Res Inv Corp pref-100			11 1/2	12			
White Motor—	50		a41	a41 1/2			
Youngtown Sheet & Tube*							

Cincinnati Listed and Unlisted Securities
W. L. LYONS & CO.

Established 1878
Members: Cincinnati Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange
and Other Principal Exchanges
115 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati
Telephone Cherry 3470 Teletype Cln. 274-275

Cincinnati Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
			Low	High		Low	High
Aluminum Industries—			16	16 1/2	119	16	Jan 16 1/2
American Rolling Mill—			14 1/2	15 1/2	95	14 1/2	Jan 15 1/2
Burger Brewing—			3 1/2	3 3/4	20	3 1/2	Jan 3 3/4
Champ. Paper pref—	100		102	102	8	102	Jan 103 1/2
Churngold—			8	8	7	7	Jan 8 1/4
Cincinnati Adv Prod—			6	6	100	5 1/4	Jan 6
Cincinnati Bail Crank—	5		2	2	135	2	Jan 2
Cincinnati G & E pref—	100		109 1/2	109 1/2	189	108 1/2	Jan 109 1/2
C N O & T P—	100		84	84	81	84	Jan 87
Cincinnati Street Ry—	50		2 1/4	2 3/4	1,164	2 1/4	Jan 2 1/4
Cincinnati Telephons—	50		97 1/4	96	42	97	Jan 98
City Ice—			14	14	5	14	Jan 14
Columbia Gas—			6 1/2	6 3/4	794	6 1/2	Jan 6 3/4
Crosley Corp—			6 1/2	6			

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940			
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Hurd Lock & Mfg com..1		47c	50c	1,000	45c	Jan	52c	Jan		
Kingsford Products com..1		1 1/4	1 1/4	310	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/4	Jan		
Kinsel Drug com..1		45c	45c	950	45c	Jan	50c	Jan		
Kresge (S S) com..10		24 1/2	25	1,044	24 1/2	Jan	25	Jan		
Lakey Fdry & Mach com..1		4	4 1/4	200	4	Jan	4 1/4	Jan		
Lakelle Wines com..2		1 1/4	1 1/4	556	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/4	Jan		
Masco Screw Prod com..1		95c	99c	370	90c	Jan	1 1/4	Jan		
McClanahan Oil com..1		20c	21c	1,200	19c	Jan	25c	Jan		
Michigan Silica com..1		2 1/4	2 1/4	200	2 1/4	Jan	2 1/4	Jan		
Michigan Sugar com..1		78c	78c	125	76c	Jan	83c	Jan		
Preferred..10		4	4	100	4	Jan	4	Jan		
Micromatic Home com..1		8 1/2	8 1/2	1,272	7 1/2	Jan	9	Jan		
Mid-West Abrasive com..50		1 1/4	1 1/4	230	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/4	Jan		
Motor Products com..*		11 1/4	11 1/4	370	11	Jan	11 1/4	Jan		
Motor Wheel com..5		16 1/2	16 1/2	150	16 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan		
Murray Corp com..10		5 1/2	5 1/2	540	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/4	Jan		
Packard Motor Car com..*		3 1/2	3 1/2	1,011	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan		
Parke Davis com..*		43 1/2	43 1/2	558	43 1/2	Jan	44 1/2	Jan		
Peninsular Mtl Prod com..1		1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan		
Pfeiffer Brewing com..*		8	7 1/2	2,190	6 1/2	Jan	8	Jan		
Ricker (H W) com..20		2 1/2	2 1/2	125	2 1/2	Jan	3	Jan		
Scotten-Dillon com..10		24 1/2	24 1/2	422	24 1/2	Jan	25	Jan		
Sheller Mfg com..1		4 1/2	4 1/2	400	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan		
Std Tube B com..1		1 1/4	1 1/4	540	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/4	Jan		
Stearns (Fred K) com..*		13 1/4	13 1/4	2,366	13 1/4	Jan	13 1/4	Jan		
Preferred..100		99	99	99	99	Jan	99 1/2	Jan		
Tinken-Det Axle com..1		22 1/2	21 1/2	935	21	Jan	24	Jan		
Tivoli Brewing com..10		2 1/2	2 1/2	730	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan		
Tom Moore Dist com..1		38c	40c	600	26c	Jan	40c	Jan		
United Shirt Dist com..*		4	4	100	3 1/4	Jan	4 1/4	Jan		
United Specialties..1		4 1/4	4 1/4	400	4	Jan	4 1/4	Jan		
U S Radiator pref..50		11 1/4	11 1/4	150	10	Jan	11 1/4	Jan		
Universal Cooler B..*		1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan		
Walker & Co B..*		3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan		
Warner Aircraft com..1		1 1/2	1 1/2	2,175	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan		
Wolverine Brewing com..1		15c	15c	700	10c	Jan	15c	Jan		

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940			
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Anaconda Copper.....50		26 1/2	26 1/2	432	23 1/2	Jan	27 1/2	Jan		
Armour & Co (III).....5		a5 1/2	a5 1/2	10	5	Jan	5 1/2	Jan		
Ach Topeka & S Fe Ry100		23	23	175	23	Jan	23 1/2	Jan		
Atlantic Refg Co (The)..25		a21 1/2	a21 1/2	60	21 1/2	Jan	21 1/2	Jan		
Aviation Corp (The) (Del)3		6	6	225	6	Jan	7 1/2	Jan		
Baldwin Locomotive v t c13		a15 1/2	a15 1/2	20	15	Jan	15	Jan		
Barnsdall Oil Co.....5		a12 1/2	a12 1/2	60	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan		
Bendix Aviation Corp..5		a30 1/2	a28 1/2	170	28 1/2	Jan	30 1/2	Jan		
Bethlehem Steel Corp..*		a74	a74	179	74	Jan	74	Jan		
Borg-Warner Corp.....5		a24	a24	35	24	Jan	24 1/2	Jan		
Caterpillar Tractor Co..*		a5 1/2	a5 1/2	200	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan		
Columbia Gas & Elec..*		a6 1/2	a6 1/2	70	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan		
Commercial Solvents..*		14 1/2	14 1/2	150	13 1/2	Jan	14 1/2	Jan		
Commonwealth & South..*		1 1/2	1 1/2	120	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan		
Continental Motors..1		3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan		
Curtiss-Wright Corp..1		10	10	1,106	9 3/4	Jan	10 1/4	Jan		
Class A.....1		a29	a28	90	29	Jan	29	Jan		
Electric Bond & Share..5		a7 1/2	a7 1/2	15	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan		
General Electric Co..*		38 1/2	38 1/2	245	38	Jan	40	Jan		
General Foods Corp..*		a47 1/2	a47 1/2	150	45 1/2	Jan	45 1/2	Jan		
Intl Nickel Co of Canada..*		36 1/2	36 1/2	510	36 1/2	Jan	38 1/2	Jan		
International Tel & Tel..*		a3 1/2	a3 1/2	5	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan		
Kennecott Copper Corp..*		36 1/2	36 1/2	515	36 1/2	Jan	36 1/2	Jan		
Loew's Inc.....1		35 1/2	35 1/2	330	35 1/2	Jan	35 1/2	Jan		
Montgomery Ward & Co..*		a52	a52	10	52	Jan	52	Jan		
Mountain City Copper..5c		3 1/2	3 1/2	300	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan		
New York Central RR..*		a16 1/2	a15 1/2	157	16	Jan	16 1/2	Jan		
Nor American Aviation..10		25 1/2	25 1/2	265	22 1/2	Jan	25 1/2	Jan		
North American Co..*		21 1/2	21 1/2	657	21 1/2	Jan	21 1/2	Jan		
Ohio Oil Co.....1		7 1/2	7 1/2	500	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan		
Packard Motor Co..*		a3 1/2	a3 1/2	90	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan		
Paramount Pictures Inc..1		7 1/2	7 1/2	540	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan		
Pennsylvania RR.....50		22 1/2	22 1/2	520	22 1/2	Jan	24 1/2	Jan		
Pure Oil Co.....1		a8 1/2	a8 1/2	65	8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan		
Radio Corp of Amer.....*		a6 1/2	a5 1/2	6	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan		
Radio-Keith-Orpheum..*		a1 1/2	a1 1/2	5	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan		
Seaboard Oil Co of Del..*		a18 1/2	a18 1/2	10	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan		
Sears Roebuck & Co..*		a83 1/2	a81 1/2	47	83 1/2	Jan	83 1/2	Jan		
Soenry-Vacuum Oil Co..15		11 1/2	11 1/2	983	11 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan		
Southern Ry Co.....100		17 1/2	17 1/2	100	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan		
Standard Brands Inc..*		a7	a7	110	7	Jan	7 1/2	Jan		
Standard Oil Co (N J)..25		a44 1/2	a44 1/2	138	44 1/2	Jan	44 1/2	Jan		
Studebaker Corp.....1		a9 1/2	a9 1/2	145	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan		
Swift & Co.....25		a22 1/2	a22 1/2	169	22 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan		
Texas Corp (The).....25		a43 1/2	a43 1/2	102	43 1/2	Jan	43 1/2	Jan		
Union Carbide & Carbon..*		a81 1/2	a80 1/2	140	81 1/2	Jan	81 1/2	Jan		
United Air Lines Transp..5		15 1/2	15 1/2	500	15 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan		
United Aircraft Corp..*		48 1/2	48 1/2	152	48 1/2	Jan	48 1/2	Jan		
United Corp (The) (Del)..*		a2 1/2	a2 1/2	12	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan		
U S Rubber Co.....10		a36 1/2	a36 1/2	41	36 1/2	Jan	36 1/2	Jan		
U S Steel Corp.....10		58 1/2	57 1/2	495	57 1/2	Jan	58 1/2	Jan		
Warner Bros Pictures.....5		a3 1/2	a3 1/2	50	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan		
Westinghouse El & Mfg..50		106 1/2	106 1/2	30	106 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan		
Willys-Overland Motors..1		a1 1/2	a1 1/2	20	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan		

WM. CAVALIER & CO.

MEMBERS
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 Los Angeles Stock Exchange San Francisco Stock Exchange
 523 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290

Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940			
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Bandini Petroleum Co..1		3 1/4	3 1/4	400	3 1/4	Jan	4 1/2	Jan		
Bolsa-Chlea Oil A com..10		1 1/4	1 1/4	300	1 1/4	Jan	2	Jan		
Byron Jackson Co..*		14 1/4	14 1/4	200	14 1/4	Jan	14 1/4	Jan		
Calif Packing Corp com..*		a23 1/2	a23 1/2	50	25	Jan	26	Jan		
Chrysler Corp.....5		a84 1/2	a81 1/2	37	85 1/2	Jan	90 1/2	Jan		
Consolidated Oil Corp..*		7 1/2	7 1/2	188	7 1/2	Jan	8	Jan		
Consolidated Steel Corp..*		a4 1/2	a4 1/2	55	4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan		
Preferred..*		10	10	125	9 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan		
District Bond Co..25		6 1/2	6 1/2	141	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan		
Douglas Aircraft Co..*		a83 1/2	a79 1/2	103	83 1/2	Jan	83 1/2	Jan		
Electrical Products Corp..4		10 1/2	10 1/2	512	10 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan		
Emaco Derrick & Equip..5		a10 1/2	a10 1/2	50	10 1/2	Jan	11	Jan		
Exeter Oil Co A com..1		36c	36c	1,010	36c	Jan	43c	Jan		
Farmers & Merchs Nat100		a385	a385	5	385	Jan	383	Jan		
Fitzsimons Stores Ltd..1		8 1/2	8 1/2	600	9	Jan	11 1/2	Jan		
Rights.....35c		28c	36c	3,151	28c	Jan	36c	Jan		
Foster & Kleiser Co..2.50		a1 1/4	a1 1/4	50	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/4	Jan		
General Motors com..10		52 1/2	52 1/2	673	52	Jan	54 1/2	Jan		
Gladding McBean & Co..*		5 1/4	5 1/4	550	5	Jan	6	Jan		
Globe Grain & Milling..25		8 1/4	8 1/4	100	8	Jan	8 1/4	Jan		
Golden State Co.....1		9 1/2	9 1/2	100	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan		
Goodyear Tire & Rubber..*		a22 1/2	a22 1/2	75	22 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan		
Hancock Oil Co A com..*		a37 1/2	a37 1/2	1	37 1/2	Jan	38	Jan		
Hudson Motor Car Co..*		a5 1/2	a5 1/2	40	5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan		
Langendorf Utd Bak B..*		8 1/2	8 1/2	100	8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan		
Lincoln Petroleum Co..100		8c	8c	1,400	7c	Jan	8c	Jan		
Lockheed Aircraft Corp..*		28 1/2	30	1,405	28 1/2	Jan	32 1/2	Jan		
Los Anz Industries Inc..2		4 1/4	4 1/4	5,217	4 1/4	Jan	4 1/4	Jan		
Los Angeles Investm't..10		4 1/4	4 1/4	463	4 1/4	Jan	4 1/4	Jan		
Mensco Mfg Co.....1		2 1/2	2 1/2	8,504	1 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan		
Oceanic Oil Co.....1		40c	40c	100	40c	Jan	45c	Jan		
Pacific Clay Products..*		a4 1/2	a4 1/2	25	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan		
Pacific Finance Corp com10		11 1/2	11 1/2	342	11 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan		
Preferred A.....10		a12 1/2	a12 1/2	80	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan		
Pacific Gas & Elec com..25		33 1/2	33 1/2	464	33 1/2	Jan	34	Jan		
6 1/2 1st preferred..25		a33 1/2	a33 1/2	54	34	Jan	34	Jan		
Pacific Indemnity Co..10		36 1/2	35 1/2	820	35 1/2	Jan	36 1/2	Jan		
Pacific Lighting Corp com..*		49 1/2	49	306	49	Jan	49 1/2	Jan		
Puget Sound Pulp & Tmb..*		13	12 1/2	550	12 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan		
Republic Petroleum com..1		2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan		
5 1/2 pref..50										

Alton, Ill. Tulsa, Okla

FRANCIS, BRO. & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1877

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS
ST. LOUIS

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St. Louis Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		
			Low	High		Low	High	
American Inv com	41	41	41 1/2	124	41	Jan 42	Jan	
5% pref	50	51 1/2	51 1/2	10	51	Jan 52 1/2	Jan	
Burkart Mfg com	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	30	18 1/2	Jan 18 1/2	Jan	
Collins-Morris Shoe com	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	38	1 1/2	Jan 2	Jan	
Columbia Brew com	5	15 1/2	15 1/2	25	15	Jan 15	Jan	
Dr Pepper com	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	120	26	Jan 27	Jan	
Ely & Walker D Gds com	25	18 1/2	18 1/2	60	18 1/2	Jan 19 1/2	Jan	
Falstaff Shoe com	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	65	7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	
General Shoe com	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	435	15	Jan 15 1/2	Jan	
Hussmann-Ligonier com	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	11	Jan 11 1/2	Jan	
Huttig S & D pref	100	97	97	20	96	Jan 97	Jan	
Hyde Park Brew com	10	53 1/2	53 1/2	32	53	Jan 53 1/2	Jan	
International Shoe com	35	35	35 1/2	315	35	Jan 36 1/2	Jan	
Laclede-Christy Clay Pr com	20	3 1/2	3 1/2	51	3 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	
Lemp Brewing com	5	19	19	40	19	Jan 19 1/2	Jan	
Lemp Brewing com	20	3	3	910	3	Jan 3 1/2	Jan	
Midwest Piping & Sply com	11	11	11	25	11	Jan 11 1/2	Jan	
Natl Bearings Metals prf100	104	104	104	5	104	Jan 105 1/2	Jan	
National Candy com	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	70	9 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	Jan	
1st preferred	100	111	111	50	111	Jan 111	Jan	
Rice-Stix D Goods com	5	5	5	376	5	Jan 6 1/2	Jan	
St Louis Bk Bldg Equip com	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	65	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Jan	
St Louis Pub Serv cl A	1.37	1.37	1.37	54	1.37	Jan 1.37	Jan	
Scruggs-V-B Inc com	5	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6	Jan 7	Jan	
1st preferred	100	90	90 1/2	80	87 1/2	Jan 90 1/2	Jan	
Scullin Steel warrants	10	10	10	10	10	Jan 10	Jan	
Sterling Aluminum com	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	190	5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	
Wagner Electric com	15	26 1/2	27 1/2	339	26	Jan 28	Jan	
Bonds								
St Louis Pub Serv 5s	1959	66	65 1/2	66 1/2	\$22,500	65 1/2	Jan 66 1/2	Jan
Convertible	1964		11 1/2	12	12,000	11 1/2	Jan 12 1/2	Jan
United Railway 4s	1934		38 1/2	38 1/2	2,000	35 1/2	Jan 38 1/2	Jan
4s-c-d's			38 1/2	38 1/2	2,000	37 1/2	Jan 38 1/2	Jan

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		
			Low	High		Low	High	
Anglo-Amer Minin Corp	1	16c	16c	279	16c	Jan 16c	Jan	
Anglo-Calif Nat'l Bank	20	7 1/2	7 1/2	256	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	
Associated Ins Fund Inc	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	445	4	Jan 4 1/2	Jan	
Atlas Imp Diesel Engine	5	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Jan	
Byron Jackson Co	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	1,930	13 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	Jan	
Callf Engels Mining Co	25	23c	23c	503	20c	Jan 20c	Jan	
Callf Packing Corp com	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	2,358	22 1/2	Jan 26 1/2	Jan	
Preferred	50	51 1/2	52	120	51	Jan 52 1/2	Jan	
Callf Water Service prf100	104	102 1/2	104	25	102 1/2	Jan 104	Jan	
Carson Hill Gold M cap	1	26c	30c	850	20c	Jan 32c	Jan	
Caterpillar Tractor com	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	192	52 1/2	Jan 55	Jan	
Cent Eureka Min Co com	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3,450	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Jan	
Clorox Chemical Co	10	51	52 1/2	503	51	Jan 52 1/2	Jan	
Coast Cos G & E 1st pf	100	108	108	30	106	Jan 108	Jan	
Commonwealth Edison	25	31 1/2	32	560	31 1/2	Jan 32 1/2	Jan	
Cons Chem Indust A	100	23 1/2	23 1/2	221	23 1/2	Jan 24 1/2	Jan	
Crocker First Natl Bank	100	290	290	25	280	Jan 290	Jan	
Crown Zellerbach com	5	16	15 1/2	16 1/2	2,476	15	Jan 17 1/2	Jan
Preferred	100	90 1/2	91 1/2	258	90	Jan 92 1/2	Jan	
Doernbecher Mfg Co	5 1/2	4	5 1/2	850	4	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	
El Dorado Oil Works	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	210	8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Jan	
Emporium Capwell Corp	50	17 1/2	17 1/2	600	17 1/2	Jan 18 1/2	Jan	
Preferred (ww)	50	41 1/2	41 1/2	115	40	Jan 41 1/2	Jan	
Fireman's Fund Ins Co	25	93 1/2	93 1/2	80	93 1/2	Jan 93 1/2	Jan	
Food Machine Corp com	33	33	33	320	33	Jan 33	Jan	
Gen Metals Corp cap	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	380	7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	
General Motors com	24	52 1/2	52 1/2	1,173	52	Jan 55 1/2	Jan	
Genl Paint Corp com	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	225	6 1/2	Jan 7	Jan	
Preferred	100	30 1/2	31	330	30 1/2	Jan 31	Jan	
Gladding McBean & Co	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	250	5 1/2	Jan 6	Jan	
Golden State Co Ltd	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	2,532	9	Jan 9 1/2	Jan	
Greyhound Corp com	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	400	16 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Jan	
Hawaiian Pine Co Ltd	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	249	19	Jan 20 1/2	Jan	
Holly Development 1	1	75c	75c	100	75c	Jan 75c	Jan	
Home F & M Ins Co cap	10	41 1/2	42	55	41 1/2	Jan 42	Jan	
Honolulu Oil Corp cap	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	180	17 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Jan	
Honolulu Plantation Co	20	12	12	22	11 1/2	Jan 12 1/2	Jan	
Hunt Bros pref	100	2.05	2.00	2.10	550	2.00	Jan 2.50	Jan
Langendorf Utd Bk B	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	168	8	Jan 8 1/2	Jan	
Leslie Salt Co	10	43	43	640	43	Jan 43 1/2	Jan	
LeTourneau (R C) Inc	1	33	33	165	33	Jan 35	Jan	
Libby McNeill & Libby	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	385	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	
Lockheed Aircraft Corp	1	30	29	30c	2,060	29	Jan 32 1/2	Jan
Magnavox Co Ltd	2 1/2	50c	50c	300	50c	Jan 50c	Jan	
Magnin & Co (I) com	5	9	9	9	9	Jan 9c	Jan	
March Calcut Machine	5	15 1/2	15 1/2	571	15	Jan 16 1/2	Jan	
Menssag Mfg Co com	1	2.50	2.00	2.50	3,010	1.75	Jan 2.0	Jan
Natl Auto Fibres com	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	735	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Jan	
Natomas Co	10	9 1/2	10	1,000	9 1/2	Jan 10	Jan	
N Amer Invest 6% ptd 100	100	26 1/2	26 1/2	100	25	Jan 27	Jan	
5 1/2% pref	100	25	25	13	25	Jan 28 1/2	Jan	
No American Oil Cons	10	10 1/2	11	375	10	Jan 11 1/2	Jan	
Occidental Insurance Co	1	25	25	74	25	Jan 25	Jan	
Pacific Coast Aggregates	5	1.50	1.50	1.50	320	1.40	Jan 1.50	Jan
Pac G & E Co com	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	1,808	32 1/2	Jan 34	Jan	
6% 1st pref	25	33 1/2	34	1,327	33 1/2	Jan 34 1/2	Jan	
5 1/2% 1st pref	25	31 1/2	31 1/2	615	31	Jan 31 1/2	Jan	
Pacific Light Corp com	5	49 1/2	49	49 1/2	985	48 1/2	Jan 50	Jan
Pacific Pub Serv com	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	405	5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	
1st preferred	100	20 1/2	20 1/2	785	20 1/2	Jan 21 1/2	Jan	
Pacific Tel & Tel com	100	131 1/2	132 1/2	73	130	Jan 132 1/2	Jan	
Preferred	100	152 1/2	152 1/2	86	149 1/2	Jan 154	Jan	
Paraffine Co's Inc, com	1	42	42	229	41 1/2	Jan 42	Jan	
Philippine Long Dis Tel 100	100	54	54	10	53	Jan 54	Jan	
Pig'n Whistle pref	1	1.25	1.25	200	1.25	Jan 1.35	Jan	
Puget Sound P & T com	1	12 1/2	12 1/2	2,415	12 1/2	Jan 13 1/2	Jan	
R E & R Co com	1	3	3	504	3	Jan 3 1/2	Jan	
Preferred	100	21	22	43	18 1/2	Jan 21	Jan	
Rayonier Incorp com	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,486	17 1/2	Jan 19 1/2	Jan	
Preferred	100	26 1/2	26 1/2	882	26	Jan 28 1/2	Jan	
Republic Petroleum com	1	2.60	2.55	2.65	685	2.55	Jan 2.6 1/2	Jan
Rheem Manufacturing Co	1	19 1/2	19	945	18 1/2	Jan 19 1/2	Jan	

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940		
			Low	High		Low	High	
Richfield Oil Corp com	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	905	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Jan
Warrants	1	1.50	1.50	1.50	100	1.50	Jan 1.50	Jan
Roos Bros com	1	16	16	16	225	16	Jan 16	Jan
Pref ser A	100	104	104	10	103 1/2	Jan 105	Jan	
Ryan Aeronautical Co	1	5	4 1/2	5	1,102	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan
Sale Stores Inc com	1	47 1/2	47 1/2	30	355	47 1/2	Jan 47 1/2	Jan
Schlesinger (B F) 7% pref	25	11 1/2	11 1/2	130	11 1/2	Jan 11 1/2	Jan	
Shell Union Oil com	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	100	27 1/2	Jan 28 1/2	Jan	
Signal Oil & Gas Co A	25	28 1/2	28 1/2	1,370	26 1/2	Jan 29 1/2	Jan	
Soundview Pulp Co com	5	100	100	26	99 1/2	Jan 100	Jan	
Preferred	100	100	100	60	33 1/2	Jan 34 1/2	Jan	
So Cal Gas Cp pref ser A	25	33 1/2	33 1/2	1,445	12 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	Jan	
Southern Pacific Co	100	13 1/2	14	132	5 1/2	Jan 6	Jan	
Spring Valley Co Ltd	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	3,009	24 1/2	Jan 26 1/2	Jan	
Standard Oil Co of Calif	1	25 1/2	25 1/2	33	33	Jan 33	Jan	
Super Mold Corp cap	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	312	10 1/2	Jan 11	Jan	
Tide Water Ass'd Oil com	10	93	93	10	93	Jan 93	Jan	
Preferred	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	4,045	5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Jan	
Transamerica Corp	2	16 1/2	16 1/2	1,039	16 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Jan	
United Oil Co of Calif	25	14 1/2	15 1/2	712	14 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Jan	
Union Air Lines Corp	5	4 1/2	5	595	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	
Vega Airplane Co com	1	3	3	300	3	Jan 3 1/2	Jan	
Victor Equip Co com	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	300	10	Jan 10 1/2	Jan	
Preferred	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	70	27 1/2	Jan 28 1/2	Jan	
Wells Fargo Bk & Un Trf100	100	295	300	50	295	Jan 300	Jan	
Western Pipe & Steel Co	10	16	16 1/2	450	15 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Jan	
Yel. Checker Cab ser 1	50	21	21	20	20	Jan 21	Jan	
Unlisted								
Amer Rad & Std Sanitary	1	a9 1/2	a9 1/2	30	17 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Jan	
Amerian Tel & Tel Co	100	a26 1/2	a27 1/2	50	27 1/2	Jan 31	Jan	
Anaconda Copper Min.	50	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	8 1/2	Jan 9 1/2	Jan	
Anglo Nat Corp A com	1	4	4	100	3 1/2	Jan 4	Jan	
Argonaut Mining Co	5	a22 1/2	a22 1/2	51	22 1/2	Jan 25 1/2	Jan	
Atchis Top & Santa Fe 100	100	8 1/2	8 1/2	309	8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Jan	
Atlas Corp com	5	6 1/2	7 1/2	1,285	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan	
Aviation Corp of Del	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Jan	
Aviation & Trans Corp	1	a3 1/2	a3 1/2	28	5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan	
Balt & Ohio RR com	100	a28 1/2	a28 1/2	75	58 1/2	Jan 2	Jan	
Bendix Aviation Corp	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	125	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Jan	
Blair & Co Inc cap	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	119	5	Jan 5	Jan	
Bunker Hill & Sullivan 2.50	2.50	31	31 1/2	375	30 1/2	Jan 32		

Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED



Service on all Canadian Securities.

Greenshields & Co
507 Place d'Armes, Montreal

Members
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market

68R

Provincial and Municipal Issues

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 26

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Province of Alberta—			Province of Ontario—		
5s.....Jan 1 1948	53	55	5s.....Oct 1 1942	103 1/2	105 1/2
4 1/2s.....Oct 1 1956	52	54	6s.....Sept 15 1943	100 1/2	106 1/2
Prov of British Columbia—			5s.....May 1 1959	104 1/2	105 1/2
5s.....July 12 1949	94	95 1/2	4s.....June 1 1962	96 1/2	97 1/2
4 1/2s.....Oct 1 1953	90	91	4 1/2s.....Jan 15 1965	101	102
Province of Manitoba—			Province of Quebec—		
4 1/2s.....Aug 1 1941	85	86	4 1/2s.....Mar 2 1950	98 1/2	99 1/2
5s.....June 15 1954	78	79	4s.....Feb 1 1958	94	95
5s.....Dec 2 1959	78	79	4 1/2s.....May 1 1961	94	95 1/2
Prov of New Brunswick—			Prov of Saskatchewan—		
5s.....Apr 15 1960	98 1/2	99 1/2	5s.....June 15 1943	69	71
4 1/2s.....Apr 15 1961	93 1/2	95	5s.....Nov 15 1946	71	74
Province of Nova Scotia—			4 1/2s.....Oct 1 1951	65	68
4 1/2s.....Sept 15 1952	97 1/2	98 1/2			
5s.....Mar 1 1960	101	102 1/2			

Railway Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 26

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Canadian Pacific Ry—			Canadian Pacific Ry—		
4s perpetual debentures	64 1/2	65	4 1/2s.....Sept 1 1946	83 1/2	84 1/2
6s.....Sept 15 1942	83 1/2	83 3/4	5s.....Dec 1 1954	83 1/2	84
4 1/2s.....Dec 15 1944	79	80	4 1/2s.....July 1 1960	74	74 1/2
5s.....July 1 1944	105 1/2	106			

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 26

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Canadian National Ry—			Canadian Northern Ry—		
4 1/2s.....Sept 1 1951	99 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2s.....July 1 1946	110 1/2	110 3/4
4 1/2s.....June 15 1955	101 1/2	102 1/2			
4 1/2s.....Feb 1 1956	100 1/2	100 3/4	Grand Trunk Pacific Ry—		
4 1/2s.....July 1 1957	100 1/2	100 3/4	4s.....Jan 1 1962	94 1/2	96
5s.....July 1 1959	103 1/2	103 3/4	3s.....Jan 1 1962	83	84 1/2
5s.....Oct 1 1959	104 1/2	104 3/4			
5s.....Feb 1 1970	104 1/2	105			

Montreal Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
			Low	High		Low	High
Agnew-Surpass Shoe.....*		11	11	15	11 1/2	Jan 11 1/2	Jan 11 1/2
Alberta-Pacific Grain A.....*		2 1/2	2 1/2	5	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
Algoma Steel Corp.....*	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	1,640	14 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Jan 16 1/2
Preferred.....100		95	95	65	92	Jan 96	Jan 96
Asbestos Corp.....*	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	1,933	25	Jan 26 1/2	Jan 26 1/2
Associated Breweries.....*	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	64	18 1/2	Jan 18 1/2	Jan 18 1/2
Bathurst Pow & Paper A.....*	14 1/2	14 1/2	15	2,233	13 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	Jan 15 1/2
Bawit (N) Grain.....*		1.50	1.60	150	1.50	Jan 1.75	Jan 1.75
Bell Telephone.....100	167	166	167	227	166	Jan 168 1/2	Jan 168 1/2
Brazilian T L & Power.....*	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	4,349	8 1/2	Jan 9 1/2	Jan 9 1/2
British Col Power Corp A.....*		27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27	Jan 27	Jan 27
B.....*		5	5	110	5	Jan 5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Bruck Silk Mills.....*		5	5	110	5	Jan 5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Building Products A (new).....*	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	176	16 1/2	Jan 17 1/2	Jan 17 1/2
Bulolo.....5		22 1/2	22 1/2	210	22 1/2	Jan 23	Jan 23
Calgary Power.....100		70	70	4	70	Jan 70	Jan 70
Canada Cement Co.....*	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	600	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2
Preferred.....100		95	95	107	95	Jan 96	Jan 96
Can North Power Corp.....*		16 1/2	17 1/2	365	13 1/2	Jan 18	Jan 18
Canada Steamship (new).....*	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	12,665	5 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2
5% preferred.....50		17 1/2	19	4,863	15 1/2	Jan 19	Jan 19
Canadian Bronze.....*		43	43 1/2	100	43	Jan 45	Jan 45
Canadian Car & Foundry.....*	13 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	1,006	13 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Jan 16 1/2
Preferred.....25		25 1/2	25 1/2	10	24 1/2	Jan 28 1/2	Jan 28 1/2
Canadian Celanese.....*	32 1/2	31 1/2	33	3,465	30	Jan 33 1/2	Jan 33 1/2
Preferred 7%.....100		125	125	76	125	Jan 127 1/2	Jan 127 1/2
Rights.....*		20	20	2	20	Jan 20	Jan 20
Canadian Converters.....100		17	17	5	16	Jan 19	Jan 19
Cndn Industrial Alcohol.....*	3	3	3 1/2	670	3	Jan 3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
Canadian Pacific Ry.....25	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	5,945	6 1/2	Jan 7	Jan 7
Cockshutt Plow.....*		8 1/2	8 1/2	42	8 1/2	Jan 9	Jan 9
Consol Mining & Smelting 5.....*	46	46	46 1/2	563	45	Jan 48 1/2	Jan 48 1/2
Distillers Seagrams.....*		23	23 1/2	760	23	Jan 25 1/2	Jan 25 1/2
Preferred.....100		93	93	5	92	Jan 94	Jan 94
Dominion Bridge.....*	38	37 1/2	38 1/2	582	36 1/2	Jan 40 1/2	Jan 40 1/2
Dominion Coal pref.....26	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	910	20 1/2	Jan 21 1/2	Jan 21 1/2
Dominion Glass.....100		122	123	122	122	Jan 125	Jan 125
Preferred.....100		150	150	8	150	Jan 150	Jan 150
Dominion Steel & Coal B 26.....*	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2,335	14 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	Jan 15 1/2
Dominion Stores Ltd.....*	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	150	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
D m Tar & Chem.....*	6 1/2	6 1/2	7	440	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2
Preferred.....100		87 1/2	87 1/2	5	87	Jan 89	Jan 89
Dominion Textile.....*	88 1/2	88 1/2	89	227	87 1/2	Jan 89	Jan 89
Preferred.....100		153	153	1	153	Jan 153	Jan 153
Dryden Paper.....*	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	275	10	Jan 11 1/2	Jan 11 1/2
Electrolux Corp.....*	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	220	10	Jan 10 1/2	Jan 10 1/2
Enamel & Heating Prod.....*		3 1/2	3 1/2	105	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
English Electric A.....*		31	31	25	31	Jan 32	Jan 32
B.....*		5 1/2	5 1/2	25	5	Jan 5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Foundation Co of Canada.....*	10	10	10	25	10 1/2	Jan 11	Jan 11
Gateau Power.....*	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	370	15 1/2	Jan 16 1/2	Jan 16 1/2
Preferred.....100		95 1/2	95 1/2	230	95 1/2	Jan 95 1/2	Jan 95 1/2
5 1/2% preferred.....100		103	103	50	101 1/2	Jan 103	Jan 103
Rights.....*		5 1/2	5 1/2	275	5 1/2	Jan 6	Jan 6
General Steel Wares.....*	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	2,315	9 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	Jan 10 1/2
Preferred.....100		92 1/2	95	230	89 1/2	Jan 92	Jan 92
Goodyear T pref inc 27.50.....*		55	55	25	55	Jan 55	Jan 55
Gurd (Charles).....*	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	230	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2
Preferred.....100		107 1/2	107 1/2	65	107 1/2	Jan 107 1/2	Jan 107 1/2

NEW YORK MONTREAL TORONTO

American Made Markets in Canadian Securities

HART SMITH & CO.

52 William Street, N. Y. Hanover 2-0987 Teletype 1-395

Montreal Stock Exchange

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
			Low	High		Low	High
Gypsum Lime & Alabas.....*		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 7/8	170	4 1/2	Jan 5
Hamilton Bridge.....*		7	6 1/2	7	721	6	Jan 7 1/2
Holliner Gold.....*	5	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	915	14 1/2	Jan 15
Holt Renfrew pref.....100		40	40	40	14	40	Jan 40
Howard Smith Paper.....*		20 1/2	20	20 1/2	870	20	Jan 22 1/2
Preferred.....100		101	102	29	100	Jan 102	Jan 102
Hudson Bay Mining.....*		30 1/2	30	31 1/2	1,290	30 1/2	Jan 34
Imperial Oil Ltd.....*		14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	2,377	14 1/2	Jan 15 1/2
Imperial Tobacco of Can. 5.....*		15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1,770	15 1/2	Jan 16
Preferred.....£1		7 1/2	6 1/2	7	1,000	7 1/2	Jan 7 1/2
Industrial Acceptance.....*		27 1/2	27 1/2	135	27	Jan 27 1/2	Jan 27 1/2
Intercolonial Coal pref. 100.....*		120	120	2	120	Jan 120	Jan 120
Intl Bronze Powders.....*		22	21 1/2	22	305	21 1/2	Jan 22
Preferred.....*		27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	740	27 1/2	Jan 27 1/2
Intl Nickel of Can.....*		44 1/2	44	44 1/2	1,994	44	Jan 46 1/2
Intl Petroleum Co Ltd.....*		21 1/2	21 1/2	22	1,520	21 1/2	Jan 23 1/2
International Power.....*		4	4	4 1/2	1,305	4	Jan 6
Preferred.....100		90	90	152	90	Jan 90	Jan 90
Lake of the Woods.....*		25	25	80	25	Jan 27	Jan 27
Preferred.....100		125	128	11	128	Jan 128	Jan 128
Lang & Sons Ltd (John A).....*		16	16	16	510	15	Jan 16
Laura Secord.....3		12 1/2	13	95	12 1/2	Jan 13	Jan 13
Legare pref.....*		7 1/2	7 1/2	35	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2
Lindsay (C W).....*		5 1/2	5 1/2	25	4	Jan 5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Massey-Harris.....*		6 1/2	6 1/2	515	6	Jan 6 1/2	Jan 6 1/2
McColl-Frontenac Oil.....*		8 1/2	8 1/2	299	8 1/2	Jan 9 1/2	Jan 9 1/2
Montreal Cottons pref. 100.....*		110	110	5	110	Jan 110	Jan 110
Mont L H & P Consol.....*		31 1/2	31	31 1/2	8,478	30 1/2	Jan 31 1/2
Montreal Telegraph.....40		45	44	45	65	45	Jan 45
Montreal Tramways.....100		51	51	52	84	53	Jan 56 1/2
National Breweries.....*		37	37	37 1/2	865	37	Jan 38 1/2
Preferred.....25		41	41	200	41	Jan 41	Jan 41
National Steel Car Corp.....*		66	63	66	440	63	Jan 69
Niagara Wire Weaving.....*		28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	311	28 1/2	Jan 29
Noranda Mines Ltd.....*		77	77	77	1,081	77	Jan 78 1/2
Ogilvie Flour Mills.....*		31	31	32 1/2	307	32 1/2	Jan 33 1/2
Preferred.....100		160	160	160	1	160	Jan 160
Ottawa L H & Power.....100		15	15	25	15	Jan 15	Jan 15
Preferred.....100		101	101	5	100	Jan 102 1/2	Jan 102 1/2</

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940	
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High
Cndn Gen Investments		9 1/2	9 1/2	40	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan
Cndn Intl Inv Trust Ltd		20c	20c	6	20c	Jan	30c	Jan
Cndn Light & Power Co 100		17 1/2	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Cndn Vickers Ltd		7 1/2	7 1/2	2,271	6	Jan	8 1/2	Jan
7% cum pref.	100	31	33	320	30	Jan	33	Jan
Catell Food Prods.		13 1/2	13 1/2	20	13 1/2	Jan	14	Jan
Celtic Knitting Co Ltd.		2	2	40	2	Jan	2	Jan
City Gas & Electric Ltd.		20c	20c	400	20c	Jan	20c	Jan
Claude Neon Gen Adv.		15c	15c	25	5c	Jan	15c	Jan
Commercia Alcohol Ltd.		3	3 1/2	1,785	3	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
Consol Bakeries of Can.		17 1/2	17 1/2	10	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan
Consolidated Div Sec A.		6c	10c	354	6c	Jan	10c	Jan
Preferred	2.50	9 1/2	9 1/2	61	9 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan
Consolidated Paper Corp.		7 1/2	7 1/2	2,385	7	Jan	8 1/2	Jan
Cub Aircraft Corp Ltd.		3 1/2	3 1/2	1,720	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
David & Frere Ltee A.		16 1/2	16 1/2	60	16	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Dom Engineering Works.		40	37	40	37	Jan	40	Jan
Dom Oilcloth & Lino.		33 1/2	33 1/2	62	33	Jan	33 1/2	Jan
Donnacona Paper A.		8 1/2	9	917	8 1/2	Jan	10	Jan
B		7	8	300	7 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan
Fairchild Aircraft Ltd.		6	6 1/2	1,475	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Fleet Aircraft Ltd.		9	8 1/2	10	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Ford Motor of Can A.		20	20	1,410	8 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan
Fraser Cos Ltd.		18 1/2	18 1/2	35	18 1/2	Jan	20	Jan
Fraser Cos voting trust.		10 1/2	10 1/2	485	18 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Freiman (A) 7 1/2% cum pr 100		35	35	45	35	Jan	35	Jan
Intl Utilities B.		50c	50c	650	50c	Jan	60c	Jan
Lake St John P & P.		24	25	64	23	Jan	28	Jan
Loblav Groceries B.		26 1/2	26 1/2	20	26 1/2	Jan	26 1/2	Jan
Mackenzie Air Service.		40c	40c	300	40c	Jan	40c	Jan
MacLaren Power & Paper		19 1/2	20	100	19 1/2	Jan	22	Jan
Masey-Harris 6% cum pr 100		57 1/2	57 1/2	105	56	Jan	59	Jan
McColl-Fron 6% cum pr 100		96	96	50	96	Jan	99 1/2	Jan
Melchers Distilleries pref 10		5 1/2	6	180	5 1/2	Jan	6	Jan
Mitchell (Robt) Co Ltd.		14 1/2	14 1/2	295	13 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan
Moore Corp Ltd.		45	45	75	45	Jan	45 1/2	Jan
Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd.		108	108 1/2	59	108	Jan	111 1/2	Jan
Power Corp of Canada—								
6% cum 1st pref.	100	100	100	36	100	Jan	100 1/2	Jan
Provincial Transport Co.		7 1/2	7 1/2	400	7	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Quebec Tel & Pow Corp A.		10	10	38	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Reliance Grain Co Ltd.		110	110	35	8	Jan	10	Jan
So. Can. Pow. 8% cum. pr 100		110	110 1/2	16	109	Jan	110 1/2	Jan
Thrill 8 1/2% cum 1st pr 25		8 1/2	8 1/2	100	6	Jan	6	Jan
Walker-Cook & Worts (H)		42	41	42	65	Jan	43	Jan
\$1 cum pref.		20	20	45	19 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan

Mines—

Aldermac Copp. Corp. Ltd	30 1/2	30 1/2	33c	1,700	3 1/2	Jan	35c	Jan	
Amm Gold Mines	5c	5c	5c	1,000	5c	Jan	5c	Jan	
Arncliffe Gold	1	16c	16c	1,000	12c	Jan	16 1/2c	Jan	
Beaufort Gold Mines	1	12c	12c	11,000	10c	Jan	13c	Jan	
Bid'ood-Kirk Gold Mines 1	1	12c	12c	100	12c	Jan	12c	Jan	
Big Missouri Mines	1	10c	10c	50	12c	Jan	12c	Jan	
Bouscadillac Gold	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	500	4c	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	
Cndn Malartic Gold	80c	80c	80c	1,500	80c	Jan	87c	Jan	
Cartier-Malartic Gold	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,700	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	
Cent Cadillac Gd M Ltd.	1	16c	20c	17,700	15 1/2	Jan	19 1/2	Jan	
Century Mining Corp.	14c	14c	15c	2,300	15c	Jan	15c	Jan	
Calgary & Edmonton	1	14c	14c	1,000	14c	Jan	15c	Jan	
Dome Mines Ltd	1	27 1/2	28 1/2	90	29 1/2	Jan	29 1/2	Jan	
Duparquet Mining	1	3.85	3.85	4,000	3.60	Jan	4.10	Jan	
East Malartic M Ltd	1	1.07	1.12	1,100	1.00	Jan	1.25	Jan	
Eldorado Gold	1	4.25	4.25	1,000	4.05	Jan	4.35	Jan	
Falconbridge Nickel	4.25	50 1/2	57c	8,800	50 1/2	Jan	68c	Jan	
Francour Gold	56c	34c	34c	500	34c	Jan	34c	Jan	
Inspiration Min & Dev	1	2 1/2	3c	3,500	2 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	
J'M Consol Gold	1	4c	4c	26,510	4c	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	
Joliet-Quebec Mines	1	1.40	1.40	200	1.40	Jan	1.45	Jan	
Kirkland Lake Gold	1	29	29	325	29 1/2	Jan	31 1/2	Jan	
Lake Shore Mines Ltd	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan	
Lebel-Oro Mines	1	4.55	4.55	1,250	4.35	Jan	4.55	Jan	
Macassa Mines Ltd	1.40	1.38	1.40	800	1.38	Jan	1.49	Jan	
McKenzie-Red Lake Gold	1	45c	45c	200	45c	Jan	57 1/2	Jan	
McWatters Gold	1	1.50	1.50	1,445	1.53	Jan	1.82	Jan	
O'Brien Gold	1	7 10 1/2	7 10 1/2	66,300	4 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan	
Pandora-Cadillac Gold	1	2.35	2.30	2,300	2.15	Jan	2.35	Jan	
Pato Cons Fold Dredging	1	2.05	1.95	2,100	2.00	Jan	2.15	Jan	
Perron Gold	1	3.90	3.85	3,900	3.85	Jan	4.15	Jan	
Pekle-Crow Gold	1	1.22	1.22	400	1.55	Jan	1.55	Jan	
Powell-Rouyn Gold	1	3c	3c	500	3c	Jan	3c	Jan	
Red Crest Gold	1	20c	20c	700	20c	Jan	20c	Jan	
St Anthony Gold	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	6,100	3c	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	
Shawkey Gold Ltd.	1	1.00	1.00	2,392	1.00	Jan	1.15	Jan	
Sherrett-Gordon Mines	1	77c	75c	80c	78c	Jan	82c	Jan	
Siscon Gold Mines Ltd	1	42c	42c	47c	4,000	46 1/2	Jan	61c	Jan
Sladen-Malartic	1	9c	9 1/2	4,800	8 1/2	Jan	11c	Jan	
Stadacona (new)	1	92c	93c	3,525	89c	Jan	1.07	Jan	
Sullivan Consolidated	1	3.90	3.90	3.90	25	4.15	Jan	4.25	Jan
Ventures Ltd	1	5.95	5.95	200	5.85	Jan	6.00	Jan	
Waite-Amulet Mines	1	25c	25c	121,250	19 1/2	Jan	3c	Jan	
Wood-Cadillac Mines	1	7.85	7.85	8.20	700	8.15	Jan	8.20	Jan
Wright-Hargreaves	1	1.00	1.02	1,700	1.00	Jan	1.03	Jan	
Anglo-Canadian Oil Co.	1	18	18	200	17 1/2	Jan	18	Jan	
Brown Oil Corp Ltd	1	50c	50c	300	45c	Jan	55c	Jan	
Dalhousie Oil Co.	1	2.81	2.75	2.93	8,780	2.80	Jan	3.10	Jan
Home Oil Co Ltd.	1	7c	5 1/2	7c	8,500	5 1/2	Jan	7c	Jan
Homestead Oil & Gas Ltd 1	1	1.21	1.21	100	1.15	Jan	1.21	Jan	
Okaite Oils Ltd	1	34 1/2	35	85	34 1/2	Jan	36	Jan	

Toronto Stock Exchange

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	
Abttbl.		1.85	1.80	2.00	1,835	1.75	Jan	2.25	Jan
6% preferred	100	16 1/2	16	17 1/2	3,498	14 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Acme Gas		5 1/2	5c	5 1/2	1,000	5c	Jan	6c	Jan
Ajax O & G		20c	20c	21c	1,200	2c	Jan	22 1/2	Jan
Alberta Pacific Grain		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	129	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Alberta Pac Grain pref. 100		33	33	33 1/2	13,075	31c	Jan	38c	Jan
Aldermac Copper		31 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	545	14 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Alzoma Steel		92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5	92 1/2	Jan	95	Jan
Preferred	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	14,400	5c	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Amm Gold Mines		1.00	C96c	1.02	17,200	92c	Jan	1.03	Jan
Anglo-Can Hold Dev		2.40	2.40	2.40	700	2.30	Jan	3.00	Jan
Anglo-Huronion		13c	12c	16 1/2	72,765	10 1/2	Jan	17c	Jan
Arncliffe Gold		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1,000	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Ashley		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,312	2 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Astoria Que.		2.47	2.41	2.56	10,183	2.40	Jan	2.68	Jan
Aunor Gold Mines		8c	8c	8c	4,125	8c	Jan	10 1/2	Jan
Bagamack		23c	22c	23 1/2	7,000	22c	Jan	28c	Jan
Bankfield Cons.		310	310	310	7	305	Jan	310	Jan
Bank of Nova Scotia	100	25c	25c	27c	6,010	25c	Jan	33c	Jan

Inquiries invited on listed and unlisted

Canadian Mining and Industrial Securities

F. J. CRAWFORD & CO.

Members: The Toronto Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.

11 Jordan Street TORONTO

Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1940		
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	
Bathurst Power A.		14 1/2	14 1/2	15	1,337	13 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan
B		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,300	4 1/2	Jan	5	Jan
Bear Expt		1.11	1.10	1.14	6,500	6c	Jan	7c	Jan
Beattie Gold		1.11	1.10	1.14	3,575	1.05	Jan	1.15	Jan
Beauharnois		5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	295	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Bell Telephone Co.	100	167	166	167	212	165	Jan	168 1/2	Jan
Bidgood Kirkland		13c	13c	13 1/2	11,500	12c	Jan	13 1/2	Jan
Big Missouri		11c	11c	11 1/2	1,500	11c	Jan	14c	

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings including columns for Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

British and Any Other European Internal Securities Foreign Dollar Bonds So. American Bonds

ENGLISH TRANSCONTINENTAL, LTD.

19 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK

Telephone Whitehall 4-0784

Teletype N. Y. 1-2316

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings (continued) including columns for Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section listings including columns for Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 26

Table of Industrial and Public Utility Bonds listings including columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

* No par value. / Flat price. # Nominal.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 26

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 2 1/2% July 15 1969, 3% Jan 1 1977, etc.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including Bank of New York, Bankers, Bronx County, Brooklyn, Central Hanover, etc.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including American National Bank, Continental Illinois Natl Bank & Trust, etc.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including 3s 1974, 3s 1981, Canal & Highway, etc.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds including Port of New York, Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975, etc.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including Philippine Government, Hawaii 4 1/2% Oct 1956, etc.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds including 3s 1955 opt 1945, 3s 1956 opt 1946, etc.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including Burlington 5s, Chicago 4 1/2s, Denver 3s, etc.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks including Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Des Moines, etc.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures including 3/4% and 1% Feb 1 1940, 3/4% and 1% due Mar 1 1940, etc.

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including Bank of Manhattan Co., Bank of Yorktown, Bensenhurst National, etc.

Vermilye Brothers Specialists in Insurance Stocks

30 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY HANOVER-2-7881. Teletype N. Y. 1-894

Insurance Companies

Large table of Insurance Companies including Aetna Cas & Surety, Aetna Life, American Alliance, etc.

Obligations of Governmental Agencies

Table of Obligations of Governmental Agencies including Commodity Credit Corp, Fed'l Home Loan Banks, etc.

FHA Insured Mortgages Offerings Wanted

WHITEHEAD & FISCHER

44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: WHitehall 3-6850

FHA Insured Mortgages

Table of FHA Insured Mortgages including Alabama 4 1/2s, Arkansas 4 1/2s, Florida 4 1/2s, etc.

A servicing fee from 1/2% to 3/4% must be deducted from interest rate.

For footnotes see page 678.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 26—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK

Dealers in GUARANTEED STOCKS Since 1835

Tel. REctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table with columns: Par, Dividend in Dollars, Bid, Asked. Lists various railroad stocks like Alabama & Vicksburg, Albany & Susquehanna, etc.

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

James Vanderbeck & Co.

11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Whitehall 3-1072

Teletype, NY-1-1943

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists railroad equipment bonds like Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

Chain Store Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists chain store stocks like Berland Shoe Stores, B/G Foods Inc, etc.

For footnotes see page 678.

Railroad Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists railroad bonds like Akron Canton and Youngstown, Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists industrial stocks and bonds like Alabama Mills Inc, Amer Arch, etc.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists telephone and telegraph stocks like Am Dist Teleg (N J) com, Bell Teleg of Canada, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 26—Continued

Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold . Quoted

JACKSON & CURTIS

ESTABLISHED 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges

115 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

Tel. Barclay 7-1600

Teletype N.Y. 1-1600

Public Utility Stocks

Table of Public Utility Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Power, Amer G & E, etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table of Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Amer Gas & Elec, Kansas Power Co, etc.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Admin'd Fund 2nd Inc., Investors Fund Co, etc.

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Wat Serv, Ashabula Wat Wks, etc.

For footnotes see page 678.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 26—Concluded

If You Don't Find the Securities Quoted Here

In which you have interest, you will probably find them in our monthly Bank and Quotation Record. In this publication quotations are carried for all active over-the-counter stocks and bonds. The classes of securities covered are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Banks and Trust Companies— | Municipal Bonds— |
| Domestic (New York and Out-of-Town) | Domestic |
| Canadian | Canadian |
| Federal Land Bank Bonds | Public Utility Bonds |
| Foreign Government Bonds | Public Utility Stocks |
| Industrial Bonds | Railroad Bonds |
| Industrial Stocks | Railroad Stocks |
| Insurance Stocks | Real Estate Bonds |
| Investing Company Securities | Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks |
| Joint Stock Land Bank Securities | Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks |
| Mill Stocks | U. S. Government Securities |
| Mining Stocks | U. S. Territorial Bonds |

The Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and sells for \$12.50 per year. Your subscription should be sent to Dept. B, Wm. B. Dana Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City.

Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons
Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL & CO., INC.

52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HANover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Due to the European situation some of the quotations shown below are nominal.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Anhalt 7s to.....1946	112		Hungarian Cent Mut 7s '37	105	
Antioquia 8s.....1946	153		Hungarian Ital Bk 7 1/2s '32	105	
Bank of Colombia 7 1/2s 1947	126		Hungarian Discount & Ex- change Bank 7s.....1936	107	
7s.....1948	126		Jugoslavia 5s funding. 1956	26	30
Barranquilla s'35-40-46-48	136		Jugoslavia 2d series 5s. 1956	21	23
Bavaria 6 1/2s to.....1945	112		Koholyt 6 1/2s.....1943	112	
Bavarian Palatinite Cons			Land M Bk Warsaw 8s '41	105	
Cities 7s to.....1945	117		Leipzig O'land Fr 6 1/2s '46	112	
Bogota (Colombia) 6 1/2s '47	19	20 1/2	Leipzig Trade Fair 7s. 1953	112	
8s.....1945	118	19 1/2	Lunberg Power Light & Water 7s.....1948	112	
Bolivia (Republic) 8s. 1947	14 1/2	4 1/2	Mannheim & Palat 7s. 1941	112	
7s.....1958	13 1/2	3 1/2	Meridionale Elec 7s.....1957	107	60
7s.....1959	13 1/2	3 1/2	Montevideo scrip.....	135	
6s.....1940	13 1/2	4	Munich 7s to.....1945	112	
Brandenburg Elec 6s.....1953	112 1/2		Munic Bk Hessen 7s to '45	112	
Brazil funding 5s.....1931-51	123 1/2	24 1/2	Municipal Gas & Elec Corp Recklinghausen 7s.....1947	112	
Brazil funding scrip.....	132		Nassau Landbank 6 1/2s '38	112	
Bremen (Germany) 7s.....1935	114		Nat Bank Panama (A & B) 4s.....1946-1947	158	
6s.....1940	110	14	(C & D) 4s.....1948-1949	150	
British see United Kingdom			Nat Central Savings Bk of Hungary 7 1/2s.....1942	105	
British Hungarian Bank			National Hungarian & Ind Mtg 7s.....1948	105	
7 1/2s.....1962	105		North German Lloyd— 4s.....1947	127	29
Brown Coal Ind Corp— 6 1/2s.....1953	113 1/2		Oldenburg-Free State— 7s to.....1945	112	
Buenos Aires scrip.....	147		7s to.....1946	113	
Burmeister & Wain 6s. 1941	100		Oberptals Elec 7s.....1946	112	
Caldas (Colombia) 7 1/2s '46	116	16 1/2	Panama City 6 1/2s.....1952	142	
Call (Colombia) 7s.....1947	125		Panama 5% scrip.....	140	45
Callao (Peru) 7 1/2s.....1944	16	7 1/2	Panama 5s.....1956	105	
Cauca Valley 7 1/2s.....1946	16	16 1/2	Porto Alegre 7s.....1908	108	9
Ceara (Brazil) 8s.....1947	11	3	Protestant Church (Ger- man) 7s.....1946	111	
Central Agric Bank— see German Central Bk			Prov Bk Westphalia 6s '33	113	
Central German Power			6s 1936.....	110	
Magdeburg 6s.....1934	114		6s.....1941	108	
Chilean Nitrate 6s.....1908	157		Rio de Janeiro 6%.....1933	117 1/2	8 1/2
City Savings Bank			Rom Cath Church 6 1/2s '46	113	
Budapest 7s.....1953	105		R C Church Welfare 7s '46	113	
Colombia 4s.....1946	173	76	Saarbruecken M Bk 6s. '47	110	
Cordoba 7s stamped.....1937	151	53	Salvador		
7s stamped.....1957	62		7s 1957.....	118 1/2	8
Costa Rica funding 5s. '61	114	16	7s cts of deposit. 1957	120	
Costa Rica Pac Ry 7 1/2s '49	113	16	4s scrip.....	116	
5s.....1949	114	16	8s.....1948	114	
Cundinamarca 6 1/2s.....1959	115	15 1/2	8s cts of deposit. 1948	114	
Dortmund Mun Util 6s 1/2 '48	112		Santa Catharina (Brazil)— 8%.....1947	117 1/2	8
Duesseldorf 7s to.....1945	112		Santa Fe 7s stamped. 1942	77	
Duisburg 7% to.....1945	112		4s.....1964	74	75 1/2
East Prussian Pow 6s.....1953	112		Sao Paulo (Brazil) 6s.....1943	119	20
Electric Fr (Ger'y) 6 1/2s '50	113 1/2		Saxon Pub Works 7s.....1945	112 1/2	8 1/2
6 1/2s.....1953	113 1/2		Saxon State Mtg 6s.....1947	112 1/2	
European Mortgage & In- vestment 7 1/2s.....1966	112		Slem & Halske deb 6s. 2930	300	
7 1/2s income.....1966	112		State Mtg Bk Jugoslavia 6s.....1956	21	25
7s.....1967	112		2d series 5s.....1956	21	25
7s income.....1967	112		Stettin Pub Util 7s.....1946	112	
Farmers Natl Mtg 7s. '63	112		Toho Electric 7s.....1955	112 1/2	76
Frankfurt 7s to.....1945	111		Tollma 7s.....1947	116 1/2	17 1/2
French Nat Mail 8s 6s '52	112	115	United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland 4s. 1990	86	87 1/2
German Atl Cable 7s.....1945	119		3 1/2% War Loan.....	76 1/2	78 1/2
German Building & Land- bank 6 1/2s.....1948	112		Uruguay conversion scrip.....	115	
German Central Bank			Unterelb Electric 6s.....1953	112	
Agricultural 6s.....1938	114		Westen Elec Ry 7s.....1947	112	
German Conversion Office			Wurtemberg 7s to.....1945	112	
Funding 3s.....1946	118	18 1/2			
German scrip.....	112	2 1/2			
Great (Austria) 8s.....1954	111				
Great Britain & Ireland— see United Kingdom					
Guatemala 8s.....1948	135	35			
Hanover Hars Water Wks 6s.....1957	110				
Haiti 6s.....1953	111				
Hamburg Electric 6s.....1938	107				
Housing & Real Imp 7s '46	113 1/2				

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Alden Apt 1st mtg 3s. 1957	134		Metropol Playhouses Inc— S f deb 5s.....1945	71 1/2	73 1/2
Beacon Hotel Inc 4s.....1958	105	6	N Y Athletic Club— 2s.....1955	17 1/2	18 1/2
B'way Barclay Inc 2s.....1956	121 1/2	24	N Y Majestic Corp— 4s with stock stmp.....1956	4 1/2	6
B'way & 41st Street— 1st leasehold 3 1/2-5s 1944	35		N Y Title & Mtg Co— 5 1/2s series BK.....	52 1/2	54 1/2
4-6s.....1948	63	66	5 1/2s series C-2.....	34 1/2	36 1/2
Broadway Motors Bldg— 4-6s.....1948	63	66	5 1/2s series F-1.....	54 1/2	56 1/2
Brooklyn Fox Corp— 3s.....1957	108 1/2	10 1/2	5 1/2s series Q.....	42 1/2	44 1/2
Chanin Bldg 1st mtg 4s '46	41 1/2	43 1/2	Ollerom Corp v 1c.....	12	3
Chesebrough Bldg 1st 6s '48	49	51	1 Park Avenue— 2d mtg 6s.....1951	52	
Colonnade Construction— 1st 4s (w-s).....1948	18		103 E 57th St 1st 6s.....1941	22	23 1/2
Court & Remsen St Off Bld			165 Broadway Building Sec s cts 4 1/2s (w-s) '58	42	43 1/2
1st 3 1/2s.....1950	28	30	Prudence Secur Co— 5 1/2s stamped.....1961	60	
Dorset 1st & fixed 2s.....1957	26	28	Realty Assoc Sec Corp— 5s income.....1943	53	56
Eastern Ambassador Hotel units.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	Roxy Theatre— 1st mtg 4s.....1957	66	68
Equit Off Bldg deb 5s. 1952	28 1/2	30 1/2	Savoy Plaza Corp— 3s with stock.....1956	111	12 1/2
Deb 5s 1952 leged.....	28		Sherbeth Corp— 1st 5 1/2s (w-s).....1956	19 1/2	11 1/2
50 Broadway Bldg— 1st income 3s.....1946	16	18	60 Park Place (Newark)— 1st 3 1/2s.....1947	38	
500 Fifth Avenue— 6 1/2s (stamped 4s).....1949	13		61 Broadway Bldg— 3 1/2s with stock.....1950	25	28
52d & Madison Off Bldg— 1st leasehold 3s Jan 1 '52	35	38	616 Madison Ave— 3s with stock.....1957	25	
Film Center Bldg 1st 4s '49	41		Syracuse Hotel (Syracuse) 1st 3s.....1955	68	
49 Wall St Corp 6s.....1958	123	24 1/2	Textile Bldg— 1st 6s.....1958	28	30
42 Eway 1st 6s.....1939	126		Trinity Bldgs Corp— 1st 5 1/2s.....1939	29 1/2	34
1400 Broadway Bldg— 1st 4s stamped.....1948	39	22	2 Park Ave Bldg 1st 4-5s '46	49 1/2	
Fuller Bldg deb 6s.....1944	18	22	Walbridge Bldg (Buffalo)— 3s.....1950	14	
1st 2 1/2-4s (w-s).....1949	33	35	Wall & Beaver St Corp— 1st 4 1/2s w-s.....1951	18 1/2	21
Graybar Bldg 1st lshld 5s '46	79	81 1/2	Westinghouse Bldg— 1st mtg 4s.....1948	67	70
Harriman Bldg 1st 6s. 1951	15 1/2	17 1/2			
Hearst Briebane Prop 6s '42	39 1/2	41 1/2			
Hotel St George 4s.....1950	30 1/2	33			
Lefcourt Manhattan Bldg 1st 4-5s.....1948	53				
Lefcourt State Bldg— 1st lease 4-6 1/2s.....1948	53				
Lewis Morris Apt Bldg— 1st 4s.....1951	48 1/2				
Lexington Hotel units.....	45				
Lincoln Building— Income 5 1/2s w-s.....1963	70				
London Terrace Apts— 1st & 2s 3-4s.....1952	38 1/2	40 1/2			
Ludwig Baumann— 1st 6s (Bklyn).....1947	45				
1st 6s (L I).....1951	55				

We Maintain Markets In Unlisted
Sugar Securities

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Sugar Securities

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Antilla Sugar Estates— 6s.....1951	125 1/2	27 1/2	Haytian Corp 8s.....1938	121 1/2	23 1/2
Baraqua Sugar Estates— 6s.....1947	159	61	New Niquero Sugar Co— 3 1/2s.....1940-42	127	9
Caribbean Sugar 7s.....1941	14 1/2	6 1/2	Punta Alegre Sugar Corp.— 9%.....	10	10
Cuban Atlantic Sugar.....	5	9 1/2	Savannah Sugar Refg.....	1	33 1/2
Eastern Sugar Assoc com 1	9 1/2	10 1/2	Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Co.....	5	3 1/2
Preferred.....	28	30	West Indies Sugar Corp.....	1	7 1/2

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. c Coupon. e Ex-interest.
f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. w When issued. w-s With stock. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

† Now listed on New York Stock Exchange.

‡ Reverse stock split-up, 1 new for 20 old.

§ Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.

¶ Quotation on \$89.50 of principal amount. 5% was paid on July 2 and 6 1/2% Sept. 25.

Real Estate Boards Association Issues Handbook on
"Percentage Leases" for 1939

Percentage lease rates at which leases have been closed within the past year in cities large and small all over the country are tabulated in a 100-page handbook, "Percentage Leases," which was recently issued by the Brokers' Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. In consolidated tables which cover 48 large pages the new handbook gives the actual percentage rate at which leases were made both in 1939 and in 1938 for 327 types of business in 81 cities scattered through 34 States and Canadian Provinces. The study, said to be the most comprehensive study of percentage lease rates which has ever been published, is made from reports to the Division from 120 leading leasing brokers of the country in reply to a questionnaire to Division members. The price of the handbook is \$5.

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—INSURANCE—MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE—For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order. However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4293 to 4298 and 3204, a refiling) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately \$78,117,743.

Dayton Power & Light Co. (2-4293, Form A-2), of Dayton, Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering \$25,000,000 of 1st mortgage bonds, 3% series, due 1970. Filed Jan. 18, 1940. (See subsequent page for further details).

San Juan Gold King Mines, Inc. (2-4294, Form AO-1), of Denver, Colorado, has filed a registration statement covering 249,993 shares of \$1 par common stock, which will be offered at \$1 per share. Proceeds of the issue will be used for contract, development, equipment, improvements and working capital. Earl F. Crowl is President of the company. No underwriter named. Filed Jan. 18, 1940.

Republic of Panama (2-4295, Schedule B) has filed a registration statement with respect to two new issues of refunding bonds as well as certificates of deposit to be issued in carrying out a debt plan. The registration covers \$10,437,000 certificates of deposit representing 5%, 35 year external secured sinking fund gold bonds, series A, due 1963 (stamped), \$876,500 series B (unstamped), \$11,313,500 of 3 1/4%, 55-year external secured refunding bonds, due 1994, and \$4,000,000 of 32 year external secured refunding bonds, series B, due 1972, at an interest rate not exceeding 4 1/2% per year. Filed Jan. 23, 1940. (For further details see preceding page under Current Events and Discussions).

Investors Mutual, Inc. (2-4296, Form A-1) of Minneapolis, Minn., has filed a registration statement covering 1,000,000 shares of no par value special class A stock, which will be offered at market. Proceeds of the issue will be used for investment. Earl E. Crabb is President of the company. Investors Syndicate will be the underwriter. Filed Jan. 24, 1940. (See subsequent page for further details).

Southwestern Gas & Electric Co. (2-4297, Form A-2) of Shreveport, La., has filed a registration statement covering \$16,000,000 of 1st mortgage bonds, series A, 3 1/4%, due Feb. 1, 1970, and 75,000 shares of 5% cumulative preferred stock, \$100 par. Filed Jan. 24, 1940. (For further details see subsequent page of this issue and also page 287 of the Jan. 13, issue).

Pan American Airways Corp. (2-4298, Form A-2) of Jersey City, N. J., has filed a registration statement covering 525,391 shares of capital stock, \$5 par; class A warrants for purchase of 486,416 shares of capital stock, and class B warrants for the purchase of 38,975 shares of capital stock. Filed Jan. 24, 1940. (See subsequent page for further details).

Autocor Co. (2-3204, Form A-2) of Ardmore, Pa., has refiled a registration statement covering 121,097 shares of 10 cents par common stock, which will be offered at market for the account of Phoenix Securities Corp., the parent company. R. P. Page Jr. is President of the company. Allen & Co. and Bond & Goodwin, Inc. have been named underwriters. Refiled Jan. 22, 1940.

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Jan. 20, page 425.

Akron Canton & Youngstown Ry.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$185,009	\$179,587	\$136,253	\$210,379
Net from railway	63,793	69,801	11,183	82,963
Net ry. oper. income	38,523	36,396	7,382	47,069
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,048,252	1,694,439	2,122,096	2,264,738
Net from railway	634,726	413,497	662,707	854,035
Net ry. oper. income	306,009	81,566	306,525	483,150

—V. 149, p. 4163.

Allied Mills, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Mos. End. Dec. 31	1939	1938	1937	1936
x Net income	\$1,407,658	\$986,808	\$1,338,155	\$2,555,239
Shares common stock	812,000	946,000	946,000	886,888
Earnings per share	\$1.73	\$1.04	\$1.41	\$2.88

x After interest, taxes, depreciation, &c., including provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

Price Paid for Stock—

Company paid \$12 a share for the 133,780 shares of its stock which it purchased from Corn Products Refining Co. during December, 1939, a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission reveals.—V. 149, p. 3864.

American Capital Corp.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Interest and dividends	\$232,317	\$177,529	\$344,407	\$351,336
Profit from sales of secs.	140,058	255,206	219,629	200,500
Total income	\$372,376	\$432,735	\$564,036	\$551,836
Research fees	40,200	28,380	24,400	23,300
Fees of transfer agents, trustees, &c.	19,569	24,997	24,766	21,617
Gen. exps., incl. salaries	44,116	54,412	63,701	41,278
Federal income tax	11,936	32,290	26,150	26,677
Surtax on undist. profits	—	—	—	6,239
Net income	\$256,555	\$292,656	\$425,020	\$432,725
Prior pref. dividends	138,558	138,765	138,971	138,971
Preferred dividends	114,275	143,300	296,920	229,417
Surplus	\$3,722	\$10,591	def\$10,871	\$64,337

The net assets at Dec. 31, 1939, were equivalent to \$216.41 per share of prior preferred stock, as compared with \$192.37 per share at June 30, 1939. After deducting from net assets, at Dec. 31, 1939, \$100 and accrued dividend for each share of prior preferred stock outstanding the balance is equivalent to \$32.57 per share of preferred stock outstanding; this compares with an asset value similarly computed of \$25.05 per share at June 30, 1939.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, \$364,175; accounts receivable, \$80,040; investments, \$7,608,984; prepaid expenses, \$7,791; total, \$8,060,990.
Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$25,005; prior preferred, \$5.50 cumulative (25,118 shares, no par stated value of \$95 a share), \$2,386,210; preferred, \$3 cumulative (89,400 shares, no par, stated value \$10 a share), \$894,000; class A common stock (par 10c.), \$11,047; class B common stock (par 10c.), \$63,266; capital surplus, \$4,904,065; earned surplus (since Dec. 31, 1932), \$587,397; total, \$8,060,990.—V. 149, p. 3707.

American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.—40-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 5. This compares with 45 cents paid on Dec. 15, last, 25 cents paid on Sept. 15, last and previously quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed.—V. 149, p. 3544.

American Cities Power & Light Corp.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Cash divs. and interest	\$1,038,055	\$1,200,972	\$1,918,696	\$1,759,860
Oper. exps., taxes & int.	247,319	282,521	322,205	287,969
Prov. for income taxes	21,000	32,400	28,467	25,121
Prov. for Fed. surtax on undistributed profits	—	—	—	17,496
Net income	\$769,736	\$886,051	\$1,568,024	\$1,429,274
Previous oper. surplus	2,780,837	4,315,463	4,471,792	1,796,676
c Profits on sale of secs.	27,265	—	189,794	2,472,771
Total	\$3,577,838	\$5,201,514	\$6,229,610	\$5,698,721
Prov. for res. for conting.	—	—	180,000	—
c Loss on sales of secur's (net)	—	1,812,897	—	—
Divs. on conv. cl. A stk. ord. div. series	—	—	—	—
Class A stk. pd. in cash	\$400,321	\$381,124	\$457,435	\$462,662
On acct. of arrears on class A stocks, in cash	312,735	226,656	406,606	184,489
Cl. B stk. pd. in cash	89,536	—	870,106	579,778
Balance Dec. 31	\$2,775,245	\$2,780,837	\$4,315,463	\$4,471,792
Shares of class B stock outstanding (par \$1)	2,901,940	2,901,972	2,904,771	2,907,509
Earnings per share	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.25	\$0.33

a Includes \$108,204 payable Feb. 1, 1939. b Paid in cash. c Computed on basis of average book value, based on April 29, 1933, market prices as to investments acquired prior to that date, and cost as to subsequent purchases. d Paid in cash and in class B stock (capitalized at \$1 per share). e Includes credits and charges of wholly owned subsidiary, Consolidated Holdings Corp., for the period from Jan. 1, 1939 to date of liquidation, Oct. 24, 1939. f Consolidated figures. g Includes \$98,131 payable Feb. 1, 1940.

The net assets of the corporation, based on Dec. 30, 1939 market prices, amounted to \$16,396,402, equivalent to \$69.94 per share of both series of class A (Preferred) stock outstanding (after deducting shares held in the treasury), and after allowing for both series of class A stock at the amount to which they are entitled in liquidation, to \$1.32 per share of class B stock outstanding. The net unrealized depreciation (excess of book value over market value) of investments at Dec. 31, 1939, on the basis of the balance sheet, was \$6,956,878.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
Investments	28,473,595	28,613,316	Accts. payable and accrued expenses	57,079	250,349
Cash	145,015	1,328,425	Notes payable to banks, secured	5,000,000	5,000,000
Accts. receivable	14,879	75,792	Dividend payable	98,131	108,204
Dividends and interest receivable	85,292	79,986	Res. for conting.	180,000	657,632
Total	28,718,782	30,097,519	Res. for inc. taxes	30,291	38,257
			b Capital stock	10,046,865	10,046,898
			Earned surplus	2,775,245	2,780,837
			Capital surplus	12,041,106	11,563,442
			c Series class A stk. held in treasury (at cost)	Dr1509,937	Dr348,099
			Total	28,718,782	30,097,519

x Consolidated figures. a Based on Dec. 31, 1939, prices, the aggregate market value was \$21,516,717 (\$22,255,572 in 1938). Securities aggregating \$8,721,780 (\$8,812,792 in 1938) based on Dec. 31, 1939 and 1938 respectively, quoted market prices, are deposited as collateral on notes payable.

b Represented by 146,497 shares of serial class A stock (par \$25), 193,300 shares of \$2.75 cum. class A stock, optional dividend series of 1936, and 2,901,940 (2,901,972 shares in 1938) shares class B stock (par \$1).

c Represented by 15,655 (2,225 shares in 1938) shares conv. class A stock, optional dividend series \$3 cumulative, and 35,708 (12,135 shares in 1938) shares class A stock optional dividend series of 1936, \$2.75 cumulative, which are not deducted from the respective stocks outstanding.—V. 149, p. 568.

American Eagle Fire Insurance Co.—Annual Statement

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—	1939	Liabilities—	1939
Bonds and stocks	\$12,645,738	Unearned premiums	\$2,974,290
Real estate	3,120,213	Losses in process of adjust.	711,696
Loans on bond and mortgage	16,500	Reserve for taxes and expenses	218,100
Prens. in course of collection	492,925	Reserve for all other claims	200,000
Interest accrued	27,304	Capital	1,000,000
Cash on deposit and in office	1,979,776	Net surplus	13,178,371
Total	\$18,282,457	Total	\$18,282,457

—V. 146, p. 740.

American & Foreign Power Co., Inc.—Pref. Divs.—

C. E. Calder, President of this company, announced that the board of directors of the company, at a meeting held Jan. 23, declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the \$6 pref. stock and 35 cents per share on the \$7 pref. stock for payment on March 15, 1940, to the holders of record on Feb. 23, 1940. These dividends are on account of accumulations for the quarter ended March 31, 1932, the last dividend by the company having been paid on Jan. 2, 1932. As of Dec. 31, 1939, after taking into consideration the current dividends, the undeclared accumulated dividends amounted to \$47.70 per share on the \$6 pref. stock, and \$55.65 per share on the \$7 pref. stock.

Announcement was also made that a payment of \$2,000,000 was authorized for payment Jan. 26, 1940, on the notes payable to banks and Electric Bond & Share Co. dated Oct. 26, 1939. This payment will reduce this indebtedness from \$22,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and is in anticipation of the payment due on or before Oct. 26, 1940, pursuant to the arrangements whereby the maturity date of such indebtedness was extended on Oct. 26, 1939. Such arrangements provided that payments of \$2,000,000 each would be made on or before Oct. 26, 1940, and Oct. 26, 1941, the balance of \$18,000,000 maturing on or before Oct. 26, 1942.—V. 149, p. 4164.

American Foreign Investing Corp.—Earnings—

[Formerly Foreign Bond Associates, Inc.]

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937
Interest earned	\$53,502	\$25,656	\$24,537
Operating expenses	29,251	23,038	18,103
Excess of int. earned over oper. expenses	\$4,252	\$2,617	\$6,434
Net profit from sales of securities computed on basis of average cost	68,435	27,606	89,985
Total	\$72,686	\$30,223	\$96,419
Federal normal tax	11,542	3,300	13,500
Federal surtax on undistributed profits	—	—	1,500
Net profit	\$61,144	\$26,923	\$81,419
Dividends paid	53,977	67,432	67,143

x Includes miscellaneous income of \$2,094. y Includes dividends received of \$1,033.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1939	1938	1939	1938
Cash in bank.....	\$73,189	Pay'le for secs. purchased but not received.....	\$38,361
Rec'le for secs. sold but not deliv'd.....	43,188	Accounts payable.....	3,421
Misc. accts. rec.....	6,195	Prov. for Fed. cap. stock tax.....	900
Securities owned.....	671,389	Prov. for taxes prior periods.....	2,000
Acer. int. receiv'le.....	4,111	Prov. for Federal income taxes.....	11,525
Furn. & fixtures.....	1,164	Accrued expenses.....	2,180
Deferred charges.....	602	Com. stock (par \$9.10).....	10,713
		Capital surplus.....	981,823
		Earned surplus.....	12,966
		Excess of cost over mkt. value of securities owned.....	Dr268,066
Total.....	\$793,643	Total.....	\$740,284

x Includes accrued expenses.—V. 149, p. 4164.

American Furniture Mart Building Co., Inc.—Earnings.

Years Ended Nov. 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross revenue.....	\$1,539,072	\$1,458,833	\$1,419,839	\$1,259,802
Operating and adminis. expenses, taxes, &c.....	626,287	586,112	595,994	586,636
Net oper. income.....	\$912,784	\$872,720	\$823,845	\$673,166
Int. on funded debt.....	187,429	195,468	207,935	216,167
Other expenses.....	5,794	3,954	9,135	4,973
Federal income taxes.....	61,132	47,877	44,464	10,000
Net income.....	\$658,429	\$625,421	\$562,311	\$442,025
Depr. on bldg. and equip.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Amortization reserve.....	33,658	35,435	36,424	44,037
Miscell. deductions.....	174,442	177,804	98,569	206,291
Net income.....	\$200,330	\$162,183	\$77,319	loss\$58,303
Divs. on pref. stock.....	79,940	89,050	107,175	—

c Includes \$2,234 (\$9,163 in 1937) applicable to prior years and \$469 (\$2,500 in 1937) surtax on undistributed profits for 1937.

Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1939	1938	1939	1938
Land, bldg., equip-ment, &c.....	10,740,234	1st (closed) mtge.....	6,224,000
Cash.....	1,086,057	Other long-term dt.....	467,672
Accts. & notes rec.....	71,183	Local taxes.....	136,699
Inventories.....	2,332	Accrued bonds int.....	155,600
Cash dep. in spec'l account.....	24,027	Cash in spec'l acct.....	24,027
Note rec. from sub.....	81,769	Accts. payable, &c.....	24,114
Deferred charges.....	259,513	Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes.....	61,250
		Deferred income.....	78,025
		Preferred stock.....	3,552,900
		Common stock.....	362,480
		Capital surplus.....	615,371
		Earned surplus.....	571,977
Total.....	12,274,116	Total.....	12,274,116

—V. 149, p. 3707.

American General Corp.—Earnings—

Income Account for Calendar Years

[Including American Securities Co.—wholly-owned subsidiary]

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Inc.—Cash div. on stks.....	\$754,589	\$657,370	\$1,284,530	\$1,836,301
Int. earned on bonds.....	19,269	1,745	9,260	246,637
Int. received on inter-mediate credits.....	—	—	—	10,844
Int. earned on acc. rec.....	—	—	8,667	—
Miscellaneous income.....	—	2,473	1,654	2,552
Total.....	\$773,858	\$661,588	\$1,304,111	\$2,096,334
Operating expenses.....	152,569	357,948	480,420	593,352
Interest on debentures.....	65,175	28,360	331,232	938,093
Tax. ref. to debent. hold. & taxes paid at source.....	—	—	13,532	21,159
Provision for Fed. taxes.....	51,061	5,800	—	—
Excess of inc. over oper. exp. (without giving effect to results of security transactions or to certain exps.) carried to surplus.....	\$505,054	\$269,480	\$478,927	\$543,730

—V. 149, p. 2678.

American Power & Light Co.—Stock Offered—White, Weld & Co. have offered and sold 12,500 shares of \$5 preferred stock at \$48.50 a share.—V. 150, p. 122.

American Reinsurance Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 5.—V. 146, p. 900.

American Steel Foundries Co.—Dividend Resumed—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock payable March 30 to holders of record March 15. This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since March 31, 1938 when 25 cents per share was also distributed.—V. 149, p. 2961.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—May Be Forced to Reduce Rates—

Commissioner Paul A. Walker urged the Federal Communications Commission on Jan. 24 to take immediate action looking to a reduction of at least \$10,000,000 in telephone rates.

"It is apparent that the net earnings of the long-lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. are in excess of a fair return on a reasonable value of the property devoted to interstate communication service," Mr. Walker said.

Mr. Walker suggested the Commission act under its order of Sept. 9, 1936, calling for an investigation into the rates, charges, classifications, services and practices of the company. The investigation was held in abeyance after the company reduced long-distance rates effective Jan. 15, 1937. The reductions were estimated then to mean a saving of about \$12,000,000.

The increased volume of business resulting from the lower rates and other causes, having continued for three years, "justifies another proportionate and substantial reduction in long-lines tolls," said Mr. Walker.—V. 150, p. 427.

American Tobacco Co.—Stockholder Sues Holding Bonuses Paid Acre Illegal—

A stockholder's suit against the company and 32 persons who served as officers and directors between 1931 and the present was filed Jan. 22 in Federal Court by Herman Finkelstein, a resident of Florida, who owns 50 shares of class B common stock.

Mr. Finkelstein asked an accounting of all bonuses received by the officers under the authorization of stockholders in 1912. This authorization, he complained, was obtained with the use of false information. In his complaint, he alleged that the figure on which the bonuses were to be computed was fixed at \$8,222,245, which was represented as the net profits for the year 1910. Actually, the profits for that year were about \$14,000,000, Mr. Finkelstein alleges. The bonuses were to amount to 10% of any increase in profits over the amount specified.

It further was set forth that seven of the individual defendants received bonuses totaling \$5,327,549 between 1929 and 1937. While the others did

not receive bonuses, he alleged that they were liable because they failed to prevent the officers from accepting them.

Additional causes of action were the settlement of a stockholders' action by Richard Reid Rogers in 1931 and settled, according to Mr. Finkelstein, for "approximately \$1,000,000" in 1933; and the use of company funds for the employment of counsel to defend the individual defendants in various other suits, in which the company was involved.—V. 149, p. 2502.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.—Weekly Output—

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Co. for the week ending Jan. 20, 1940, totaled 54,066,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 20.2% over the output of 44,973,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1939.

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:

Week Ended	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Dec. 30	*50,129,000	*42,574,000	**36,991,000	*43,821,000	*39,207,000
Jan. 6	**53,526,000	**44,079,000	39,604,000	**48,763,000	**43,260,000
Jan. 13	54,490,000	45,715,000	40,233,000	49,494,000	44,401,000
Jan. 20	54,066,000	44,973,000	40,743,000	50,441,000	43,821,000

* Includes Christmas Day. ** Includes New Year's Day.—V. 150, p. 427.

American Yvette Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Years End. Aug. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Excess of sales over oper-ating costs.....	\$187,031	\$185,514	\$156,462	\$157,838
Gen. & admin. expenses.....	74,750	60,014	76,120	81,109
Depreciation.....	86,078	113,663	115,212	128,057
Taxes.....	32,168	30,509	21,828	—
Net loss.....	\$5,966	\$18,673	\$56,698	\$51,328

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash on hand, in bank and with department stores, \$19,322; accounts receivable, \$4,972; merchandise and supplies inventories (less reserve for inventory losses of \$62,449), \$30,972; unexpired insurance, \$9,127; miscellaneous receivables, \$3,850; capital assets (net), \$228,988; leases, contracts and locations (goodwill), \$450,061; total, \$747,292.

Liabilities—Notes payable—due within one year, \$12,817; accounts payable, \$23,188; accrued salaries, commissions and expenses, \$17,537; accrued taxes, \$8,263; contractual obligations to stores for department fixtures and improvements (monthly installments—estimated to be payable within one year), \$42,747; other liabilities, \$133,145; cumulative, convertible, preference stock (30,450 no par shares), \$25,000; common stock (par \$1), \$426,402; capital surplus, \$658,094; deficit, \$599,901; total, \$747,292.—V. 148, p. 571.

Armstrong Cork Co.—To Pay 25 Cents Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Dec. 6. This compares with \$1 paid on Dec. 23, last; 25 cents paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1, 1939; a final dividend of 50 cents on Dec. 22, 1938, and a dividend of 25 cents on March 1, 1938. During the year 1938 dividends totaling \$2.50 per share were distributed.—V. 149, p. 3709.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Hearings Off to Jan. 30

The hearings to determine jurisdiction of the Northern or Southern district courts in the bankruptcy petition of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. and the Associated Gas & Electric Corp. have been postponed by agreement until Jan. 30. On that date the petition of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a transfer of the proceedings to the Southern District will be heard. The Treasury Department also opposes the jurisdiction of the Northern District Court.

In its petition the SEC stated that the Associated Gas & Electric System was managed from New York City and that the Southern District Court should have jurisdiction.

Independent Committee to Continue Representation—

The general protective committee for security holders of Associated Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries (formed in 1936) announces that (pending the filing of necessary papers with the SEC), it will continue its independent representation of security holders in the emergency created by the filing of petitions in Bankruptcy in the U. S. District Court. Dated, Jan. 12, 1940. The members of the committee are: Irvin McD. Garfield, Chairman, Moses H. Grossman, Louis K. Comstock and Edward F. Colladay. The temporary Secretary is Moses H. Grossman, 521 Fifth Ave., New York.

Weekly Output—

The Utility Management Corp. reports that for the week ended Jan. 19, net electric output of the Associated Gas and Electric group (exclusive of the New England Gas and Electric Association group) was 100,098,872 units (kwh.). This is an increase of 13,451,480 units or 15.5% above production of 86,647,392 units a year ago.—V. 150, p. 428.

Auburn Automobile Co.—Court Approves Plan—

A plan for reorganization of the company under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act was approved Jan. 20 by Judge Thomas W. Slick after a hearing in United States District Court at Fort Wayne, Ind.

On Dec. 26, 1939, company filed its proposed amended plan of reorganization, dated Dec. 15, 1939. The amended plan provides:

(1) That all taxes and preferred claims are to be paid in full in cash.
(2) That all claims of less than \$100 incurred prior to the date of the filing of the petition for reorganization, namely Dec. 11, 1937, are likewise to be paid in cash in full.

(3) That all claims incurred since the filing of the petition for reorganization in the regular course of business are to be paid in full in the usual course of business.

(4) That all other claims as allowed by the special master, except those in favor of Aviation & Transportation Corp. are to receive for 100% of their allowed claims, securities of The Aviation Corp. and Auburn Automobile Co. as reorganized, as follows: For 20% thereof common shares of Aviation corporation on the basis of \$7.50 per share; for 40% thereof, the 4% convertible preferred stock of Auburn Automobile Co. as reorganized at \$50 per share or the par value thereof; for 40% thereof the common no par stock of Auburn Automobile Co. as reorganized at \$5 per share.

(5) All outstanding common stock will be surrendered and canceled and holders thereof will be entitled to receive one share of new common stock no par value for each 10 shares so surrendered.

(6) No interest will be allowed except to debenture holders and in respect of their claims only to Dec. 11, 1937, in the amount of \$47,852.

(7) Aviation & Transportation Corp. will subordinate out of its debts (\$1,526,912 principal amount, plus accrued interest) \$500,000 principal amount thereof plus accrued interest by (a) waiving the right to receive a distribution of the Aviation shares as provided above for other debenture holders, and (b) waiving the right to receive a distribution of the preferred stock as provided for above for other debenture holders, and (c) by agreeing to accept for such subordinated debentures and accrued interest thereon in full satisfaction thereof, common stock on the basis of \$10 per share, while other common stock being distributed under the plan is being accepted on the basis of \$5 per share.

In respect of the balance of its debentures, to wit, \$1,026,912, plus accrued interest, it will receive 20% thereof in the shares of The Aviation Corp. as provided for above for other debenture holders; 40% in preferred stock as provided for above for other debenture holders, but in respect of the remaining 40% will receive common shares of Auburn Automobile Co. as reorganized on the basis of \$10 instead of on the basis of \$5 per share as provided for distributions to others under the plan.

(8) All claims of Auburn Automobile Co. against Aviation & Transportation Corp., its present and past officers, directors, and employees, as well as all claims of any kind or nature existing against Auburn Automobile Co. as reorganized, are to be released and forever discharged.

(9) The capitalization of the company will be increased so that upon reorganization the company will be authorized to issue 25,000 shares (\$50 par) convertible 4% preferred stock, and 500,000 shares (no par) common stock.

(10) The preferred stock of Auburn Automobile Co. as reorganized will have, among others, the following provisions: (a) Fully cumulative, from and after Jan. 1, 1942 (cumulative prior thereto if earned); (b) No senior security shall be issued without consent of holders of 75% in par value of preferred stock issued and outstanding, at a meeting specifically called for that purpose; (c) The corporation will not mortgage or pledge any of its assets (fixed or floating) without similar notice and approval, except

borrowings in the ordinary course of business and pledge of accounts receivable in connection therewith may be made.

(d) Holders of the preferred stock as a class up to Jan. 1, 1942, shall have the right to elect two directors and thereafter so long as four quarterly dividends are not in default. In the event, however, that four quarterly dividends shall have been in default, the holders of the preferred stock as a class shall have the right to elect four directors instead of two until all defaults are fully cured; (e) Preferred shares at the option of the holder thereof shall be convertible into shares of the common stock up to Dec. 31, 1950, on the basis of \$7.50 for new common stock up to Dec. 31, 1945, and on the basis of \$10 per share for new common stock up to Dec. 31, 1950; (f) Shares shall be callable at any time at 102% of the par value thereof plus accrued and unpaid dividends upon 30 days' notice during the first 15 days of which period the conversion privilege shall be fully protected.—V. 150, p. 273.

Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.—Earnings—

8 Mos. End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross profit on sales	\$1,159,960	\$1,507,877	\$1,623,447	\$1,680,486
Sell. & gen. expenses	1,123,500	1,544,331	1,557,304	1,460,238
Profit	\$36,460	loss\$36,455	\$66,144	\$220,248
Other income, net	Cr1,284	Cr21	Cr4,312	Dr2,144
Depreciation	9,239	13,200	13,200	12,000
Interest, net	25,728	46,854	47,494	30,310
Federal taxes				x27,500
Net profit	\$2,777	loss\$96,488	y\$9,762	\$148,294

x Except surtax on undistributed profits. y Before provision for Federal income taxes.—V. 149, p. 2073.

Autocar Co.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 149, p. 3546.

Baldwin Locomotive Works—To Pay March 1 Bond Interest in Preferred Stock—

The board of directors at a meeting held on Jan. 25, voted to pay coupons due March 1, 1940, on the company's ref. mtge. bonds, 6% conv. series due 1950, in preferred stock of the company in lieu of cash. For each \$30 coupon on the \$6,467,900 principal amount of these bonds issued and reserved for issuance pursuant to the company's plan of reorganization, one share of 7% cum. \$30 par value pref. stock will be issued. Dividends on this stock will accumulate from March 1, 1940.

The board of directors also declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.05 per share on the 64,709 shares of 7% cum. \$30 par value pref. stock heretofore issued and reserved for issuance in exchange for coupons falling due Sept. 1, 1939, and prior thereto on the company's consol. mtge. bonds and ref. mtge. bonds, pursuant to the company's plan of reorganization. The current dividend will be payable on March 1, 1940, to holders of such preferred stock of record at the close of business Feb. 17, 1940, and thereafter to the persons receiving such preferred stock in exchange for the said coupons at the time of such exchange.—V. 150, p. 122.

Baldwin Rubber Co.—Earnings—

3 Months Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Net profit after deprec., Federal inc. taxes, &c.	\$160,678	\$156,843
Earnings per share on capital stock	\$0.51	\$0.49

—V. 149, p. 1754.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938		
Freight revenues	\$12,285,166	\$10,303,390	\$140,455,928	\$115,426,378
Passenger revenues	1,000,471	1,000,129	10,856,060	10,561,495
Mail revenues	319,279	299,476	3,151,329	3,089,654
Express revenues	187,402	136,472	1,711,921	1,315,894
All other operating revs.	461,575	358,843	4,855,014	4,328,909
Railway oper. revs.	\$14,253,893	\$12,098,310	\$161,030,252	\$134,722,330
Maint. of way and struc.	1,344,259	986,253	15,172,308	12,231,721
Maint. of equipment	3,960,316	2,666,961	35,857,609	28,817,489
Traffic expenses	408,638	359,122	4,748,994	4,444,050
Transportation expenses	5,185,020	4,705,248	57,007,080	52,957,966
Miscellaneous operations	136,532	114,014	1,491,128	1,440,234
General expenses	433,894	499,770	5,636,871	5,114,367
Transp. for invest.—Cr.	448		12,915	21,806
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$2,785,682	\$2,766,942	\$41,129,177	\$29,938,309
Railway tax accruals	942,340	799,571	10,767,991	10,412,774
Equip. rents (net)	157,619	100,753	3,084,548	2,577,238
Joint fac. rents (net)	210,603	126,947	1,751,538	1,896,503
Net railway oper. inc.	\$1,475,120	\$1,739,671	\$25,525,100	\$14,851,794

Interest on Secured Notes to Be Paid Feb. 1—

Interest due Feb. 1, 1940, on the 5-year secured notes at the rate of 4% per annum, will be paid on Feb. 1, 1940. No action need be taken by holders of fully registered secured notes or by registered holders of certificates of deposit for secured notes, as payment of interest due Feb. 1 will be paid by check to the holders of record as of Jan. 25, of such registered notes and certificates of deposit. On and after Feb. 1, 1940, interest will be paid to bearers of secured notes in coupon form upon presentation of such notes at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 52 William St., New York City, accompanied by an appropriate letter of transmittal and by appropriate ownership certificates. It is hoped that by Feb. 1, 1940, or shortly thereafter the company will be in position to annex to the secured notes agreements and new coupons and to have imprinted on the notes notations pursuant to the decree dated Nov. 8, 1939, of the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland confirming the plan of the company for modification of interest charges and maturities, dated Aug. 15, 1938. Therefore, it may be convenient to the holders of secured notes who present notes to receive the interest payment to permit such notes to remain in the custody of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. until such agreements and new coupons can be annexed thereto and the notes redelivered to the owner.—V. 150, p. 428.

Baltimore Transit Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938		
Operating revenues	\$1,088,730	\$1,052,936	\$11,854,485	\$11,583,496
Operating expenses	863,718	861,240	9,981,600	9,916,178
Net operating rev.	\$225,012	\$191,696	\$1,872,885	\$1,667,318
Taxes	93,511	92,880	1,089,608	1,058,802
Operating income	\$131,501	\$98,816	\$783,277	\$608,517
Non-operating income	1,775	1,940	24,509	21,885
Gross income	\$133,276	\$100,756	\$807,786	\$630,402
Fixed charges	7,927	6,350	80,521	68,527
Net income	\$125,349	\$94,407	\$727,264	\$561,875
Interest declared on ser. A 4% & 5% debentures			705,698	588,103
Remainder			\$21,567	x\$26,228

Note—Interest on series A 4% & 5% debentures—year 1939—Int. of \$705,698, being at ¾ of the stipulated rates, was declared and paid. Accumulated interest undeclared and unpaid now amounts to 3½% on the 4s and 4½% on the 5s.—V. 149, p. 4019.

Bessemer & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$866,669	\$602,630	\$312,218	\$1,007,340
Net from railway	282,598	92,873	def273,525	409,466
Net ry. oper. income	271,556	93,510	def258,364	385,372
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	13,742,056	8,544,913	17,585,189	15,467,348
Net from railway	6,357,235	2,806,854	9,086,401	7,873,782
Net ry. oper. income	5,167,327	2,270,644	7,680,668	6,838,320

—V. 149, p. 4166.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938		
Gross operating revenues	\$413,525	\$484,047	\$5,119,439	\$5,615,878
Operating expenses	275,664	258,146	3,803,474	4,135,508
Net rev. from oper.	\$137,861	\$225,901	\$1,315,965	\$1,480,370
Tax accruals	45,646	59,385	482,931	565,356
Operating income	\$92,215	\$166,516	\$833,034	\$915,014
Other income	50,824	19,353	174,435	103,650
Gross income	\$143,039	\$185,869	\$1,007,469	\$1,018,664
Interest on funded debt	61,836	63,081	749,787	744,885
Other deductions	5,509	12,877	42,061	34,810
Net income	\$75,694	\$109,911	\$215,621	\$238,969

a Including maintenance and depreciation.—V. 149, p. 4019.

Bankers Securities Corp.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Profit and loss on sales	\$309,995	\$164,163	\$437,219	\$850,066
Int. divs., commissions, &c., income	604,689	661,366	682,999	704,686
Total income	\$914,684	\$825,529	\$1,120,219	\$1,554,752
Operating expenses	223,737	223,602	216,444	205,596
Non-recurring losses		12,870	6,303	
Taxes	81,934	56,548	53,009	46,464
Liquidation of sub. in excess of res. ve provided				119,798
Adjust't of sec. values to cost or market, whichever is lower	417,598	429,297	716,487	48,639
Profit for year	\$191,414	\$103,213	\$127,974	\$1,134,255
Participating pref. div.	179,193	181,619	183,311	191,215

—V. 149, p. 4166.

Barber Asphalt Corp.—25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Feb. 6. Like amount was paid on Nov. 17, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on the common shares since Nov. 16, 1937 when 75 cents per share was distributed.—V. 149, p. 2679.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—\$10,000,000 Additional Borrowing Power Sought—

Possible future requirements as well as coverage of \$3,000,000 bank loan are provided in obligation authority of \$10,000,000 for which directors of company seek authorization at special meeting of stockholders coincident with annual meeting Feb. 29, a letter to stockholders states. Obligations would rank junior to first mortgage bonds.

Authority is required in part for exercise of an option to convert a one-year bank loan for \$3,000,000 Canadian funds at 2½% interest, covered by the company's promissory note, into a loan for a like amount and interest rate maturing Aug. 1, 1947, but redeemable on any interest date, to be covered by unsecured obligations.

The \$3,000,000 bank loan was employed in current redemption of \$30,000,000 series A bonds.—V. 149, p. 3866.

Bethlehem Steel Corp.—Preliminary Report for 1939—

E. G. Grace, President, says in part:

The net income for the fourth quarter of 1939, after deducting dividends for that quarter on the preferred stocks, is equal to \$3.74 per share on the 2,984,994 shares of common stock outstanding in the hands of the public at the end of that quarter as compared with \$1.10 per share on 3,183,084 shares of common stock for the third quarter. The net income for the year 1939 is equal to \$5.75 per share on the common stock outstanding in the hands of the public at the end of the year. The net income for the year 1938 was equal to 70.3% of the dividends for the year on the outstanding shares of both classes of preferred stock, which rank pari passu as to dividends.

On Dec. 31, 1939, the management stock ownership plan was terminated and 198,090 shares of common stock which were then held subject to purchase agreements under the plan reverted to the corporation and were transferred to its treasury.

The sale of certain capital assets in the fourth quarter resulted in a net gain, of which a part (an amount equal to the net loss arising from the sale or other disposition of other capital assets earlier in the year that had previously been charged to income account) was credited to income account. The balance of such net gain (\$728,200) was credited directly to surplus account. A part of the assets so sold is covered by a contract with the United States Government which has not yet been closed.

Shortly after the war in Europe began the prices paid for certain raw materials increased substantially above the level of those prevailing earlier in the year, which resulted in an increase in the inventory value at Dec. 31, 1939, of such raw materials and certain manufactured products above the estimated normal cost. In order to provide for a possible decrease in the market prices of similar raw materials and consequently a decrease in the replacement cost of manufactured products a reserve of \$2,000,000, equal to the estimated amount of such increase in the inventory value at the end of the year, has been set up out of income and deducted from the total inventory value.

Gross sales and earnings for 1939, including sundry sales, rents and miscellaneous services, aggregated \$414,141,087, as compared with 271,192,675 for 1938. The total amount of new business booked during the year, including sundry sales, rents and miscellaneous services, amounted to \$538,368,398, as compared with \$340,497,325 for 1938.

The estimated value of orders on hand Dec. 31, 1939, was \$287,002,024 as compared with \$263,857,017 at the end of the previous quarter, and \$162,774,713 on Dec. 31, 1938. Steel production (ingots and castings) averaged 98.6% of capacity during the fourth quarter, as compared with 70.1% during the previous quarter, and averaged 70.8% for the entire year, as compared with 43.3% for the previous year. Current steel production is approximately 91% of capacity.

The cash expenditures for additions and improvements to properties in 1939 amounted to \$11,711,743. The total cash expenditures for such purposes during the five years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, have amounted to \$104,681,011. The estimated cost of completing construction authorized and in progress as of Dec. 31, 1939, is \$11,287,000.

Cash and marketable securities, valued at the lower of cost or market, as of Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$75,594,490, as compared with \$37,166,444 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Consolidated Income Statement

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938		
Total net oper. & other inc. (corp. and subs.)	\$19,557,990	\$9,593,971	\$49,619,599	\$28,879,414
Int. & other charges	1,928,900	1,774,698	7,494,614	7,127,608
Balance	\$17,628,490	\$7,819,273	\$42,124,985	\$21,751,806
Prov. for depl. & depr.	4,599,562	4,161,113	17,486,601	16,501,567
Net inc. for period	\$13,028,928	\$3,658,160	\$24,638,384	\$5,250,239
Earns. per sh. on com.	\$3.74	\$0.56	\$5.75	Nil

a Before deducting interest and charges and depletion and depreciation other than depreciation provided for through charge to current operating expenses. b Other than depreciation provided for through charge to current operating expense.

To Call Preferred Stock—May Refund Bonds at Lower Coupon Rate—

The directors at a meeting held Jan. 25, authorized the calling for redemption at par on April 1, next the entire issue of \$18,677,740 5% pref. stock (par \$20).

Eugene G. Grace, President, said prospects were good for early consideration of the refunding of the corporation's \$51,490,000 of consol. mtge. 4½s due in 1960 and \$51,812,000 of consol. mtge. 3½s due in 1966 at lower interest rates.

To Pay \$1 Common Dividend—

Directors on Jan. 25 declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 9. Like amount was paid on Dec. 1, last, and compares with 50 cents paid on Sept. 15, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on the common shares since Dec. 24, 1937, when a distribution of \$2.50 per share was made.—V. 150, p. 428.

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.—Earnings—

Years End, Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross profit on sales	\$1,752,497	\$746,487	\$1,905,513	\$1,740,374
Sell., ship'g & gen. exp.	885,752	614,093	1,011,658	821,203
Depreciation	69,624	65,800	91,474	86,045
Operating profit	\$797,122	\$66,593	\$802,381	\$833,127
Miscell. additions	aCr36,280	Dr5,723	5,181	5,419
Total income	\$833,401	\$60,870	\$807,562	\$838,546
Interest on bonds	-----	-----	-----	23,334
Bond discount amortiz.	-----	-----	-----	1,519
Inc. tax deposit on tax-free covenant bonds	-----	-----	-----	246
Int. on add'l Fed. inc. tax	-----	-----	221	636
Taxes	b160,979	z8,808	y147,460	y145,226
Net profit	\$672,422	\$52,062	\$659,881	\$667,583
Earned surplus Jan. 1.	1,249,288	1,269,277	1,105,303	898,205
Adj. of fixed assets, &c.	-----	59,255	-----	58,589
Total	\$1,921,710	\$1,380,593	\$1,765,184	\$1,624,377
Preferred dividends	18,289	18,563	21,200	20,361
Common dividends	371,184	87,003	474,707	437,465
Unamortized discount on bonds retired	-----	-----	-----	28,980
Prem. on bonds retired	-----	-----	-----	23,385
Add'l Fed. income taxes	-----	25,739	-----	-8,883
Addition to res., &c.	c7,500	-----	-----	-----
Balance Dec. 31.	\$1,524,737	\$1,249,288	\$1,269,277	\$1,105,303
Shares common stock	262,554	174,005	173,955	164,384
Earnings per share	\$2.49	\$0.19	\$3.67	\$3.94

x After dividends paid on 5% preferred stock issued during the year. y Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes and surtax on undistributed profits. z Provision for Federal income tax. a Discounts on purchases, &c. b Federal income tax and Federal excess profits tax. c Addition to reserve for workmen's compensation insurance.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, \$368,638; accounts receivable, \$732,373; inventories, \$1,107,189; cash surrender value life insurance policies, \$57,868; other assets and deferred charges, \$35,636; fixed assets (less reserve for depreciation of \$1,127,736), \$1,277,081; total, \$3,578,785.
Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$125,228; accruals, \$214,268; special reserve for workmen's compensation insurance, \$22,024; preferred stock, 5% cumulative (par \$30), \$349,320; common stock (par \$5), \$1,312,770; earned surplus, \$1,524,737; paid-in surplus, \$30,439; total, \$3,578,785.—V. 149, p. 3866.

Blue Ridge Corp.—Earnings—

Income Account for Calendar Years

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Cash dividends	x\$1,592,120	\$1,128,926	\$2,074,379	\$1,844,564
Security rec. as div.	See x	-----	19,641	-----
Optional stock div. (taxable)	y69,591	-----	22,000	-----
Interest	123,167	199,001	219,564	271,243
Miscell. income	1,503	-----	7,793	938
Total cash income	\$1,786,381	\$1,327,928	\$2,343,376	\$2,116,744
Expenses	334,407	414,893	489,048	518,884
Taxes	31,700	22,900	22,300	15,500
Net cash income carr'd to oper. surplus	\$1,420,273	\$890,135	\$1,832,028	\$1,582,359
Divs. on opt. \$3 conv. pref stock	1,198,239	1,226,499	1,273,149	1,294,674
Divs. on common stock	-----	-----	1,123,422	748,948

x Includes \$18,700 representing security, received as dividend priced at market quotation. y Stock dividend income represents proceeds of sales of shares received as dividends.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

1939		1938		1937		1936			
Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
d Investments	36,204,508	36,610,253	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Divs. rec'd & int. accrued	e161,508	133,086	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Due from brokers for sec. sold	138,979	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Cash	999,622	1,490,452	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Total	37,504,617	38,233,791	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Liabilities—		1939		1938		1937		1936	
Accts. pay. & accr. expenses		10,951	36,390	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Notes payable to banks		4,500,000	5,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Due to brokers for sec. purchased		61,279	4,858	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Prov. for tax		70,469	64,275	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
c Preference stock		9,875,500	10,121,450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
b Common stock		7,489,483	7,489,483	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Capital surplus		10,962,206	11,088,333	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Earned surplus		4,538,695	4,429,002	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Treasury stock		Dr3,966	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total		37,504,617	38,233,791	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

b Represented by shares of \$1 par value. Of the authorized 12,500,000 \$1 par value shares, there are 592,380 (607,287 in 1938) shares reserved for conversion of preference stock; 1,142,914 shares for dividends on preference stock (maximum annual requirement 493,655 (50,698 in 1938) shares), and 228,301 shares for exercise of warrants (to purchase at any time shares of common stock at \$20 per share). c 395,020 (404,858 in 1938) shares of no par value at stated value of \$25 per share. d At average cost (except \$1,736,213 representing part of one investment acquired prior to Dec. 31, 1932 which is carried at amount based on market quotation on that date). e Includes accounts receivable.—V. 149, p. 4019.

Bonwit Teller, Inc.—To Pay 60-Cent Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 24 to holders of record Jan. 22. Dividend of 25 cents was last paid on Jan. 24, 1939.—V. 149, p. 3710.

Boss Manufacturing Co.—To Pay \$2 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock, par \$100, payable Feb. 26 to holders of record Feb. 15. This compares with \$5 paid on Nov. 25, last; 60 cents paid on Aug. 15, May 15 and on Feb. 15, 1939; 25 cents paid on Nov. 15, Aug. 15 and May 16, 1938; and a dividend of \$1.50 paid on Feb. 15, 1938. Dividends of \$2 per share were paid in each of the four quarters of 1937 and dividends of \$1.50 per share were paid in each quarter of 1936 and 1935.—V. 149, p. 3403.

Boston Fund, Inc.—To Pay 16-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 16 cents per share, payable Feb. 20 to shareholders of record Jan. 31. This dividend is from undivided earnings exclusive of capital gains or losses and compares with dividends of 14 cents per share paid in preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 3403, 2963.

Boston & Maine RR.—Over \$30,000,000 of Bonds Assented to Plan—

Holders of over \$30,000,000 of B. & M. bonds have already formally assented to the voluntary plan of exchange, announced Jan. 4, it was made known Jan. 23 by W. S. Trowbridge, Vice-President in Charge of Finance of the railroad.

In making public the amount of bonds already in under the plan, Mr. Trowbridge said, "Many other persons and institutions have informed the railroad's officers that they will assent as soon as possible."

Pennsylvania RR. Deposits Holdings Under Plan—

The Pennsylvania RR. has deposited for stamping under the voluntary plan of exchange, announced Jan. 4, bonds of the Boston & Maine, amounting to \$370,000, according to announcement Jan. 22 by W. S. Trowbridge

Vice-President of the Boston & Maine. The bonds were deposited at Chase National Bank, New York City, one of the authorized stamping agents under the plan.

At the same time Vice-President Trowbridge said the Pennsylvania had previously indicated that they would accept the new first mortgage bonds of the Boston & Maine in lieu of taking cash offered in the plan.

Holders of the notes of the B. & M. amounting to \$5,500,000 have agreed, it was announced Jan. 25, to take new first mortgage bonds of the road in satisfaction of the notes which they now hold. The announcement stated that this action satisfied one of the major conditions in the plan of exchange laid down by Reconstruction Finance Corporation in agreeing to take \$40,750,000 of the first mortgage bonds to satisfy the notes now held by RFC and to furnish \$26,000,000 in cash for those of the bondholders who elect to take cash.—V. 150, p. 428.

Brewing Corp. of America (& Subs.)—Earnings—

3 Mos. Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Net income after charges and Federal income taxes	\$139,842	135,078
Earnings per share on capital stock	\$0.19	\$0.19

—V. 149, p. 4020.

Broad Street Investing Corp.—Annual Report—

Corporation reports total net assets of \$7,444,108 on Dec. 31, 1939. The assets value of the capital stock on that date was \$24.32. On June 30, 1939 and Dec. 31, 1938 the asset values were \$22.39 and \$26.48 respectively per share.

Income Account for Calendar Years

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Cash divs. on stocks	\$340,937	\$212,846	\$324,094	\$162,474
Interest	468	31,851	284	-----
Taxable sec. dividends	3,810	-----	-----	-----
Total income	\$345,215	\$244,697	\$324,379	\$162,474
Gen. exps., int., taxes, &c.	69,353	62,575	\$324,379	\$162,474
Operating profit	\$275,861	\$182,122	\$252,060	\$111,372
Dividends	276,770	177,653	257,295	\$111,203

x Excludes special dividend of \$66,073.

Statement of Surplus Dec. 31, 1939

Balance, Dec. 31, 1938	\$7,011,150
Excess of proceeds of capital stock sold over par value thereof (after giving effect to allocations to the ordinary distribution account), less cost of issuance	1,250,923
Excess of cost of capital stock repurchased over par value thereof (after giving effect to allocations to the ordinary distribution account)	786,294
Expenses in connection with registration of capital stock under Securities Act of 1933, as amended	1,306
Balance, Dec. 31, 1939	\$7,474,474
Investment profit and loss and special distribution account from Jan. 1, 1936:	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1938	def683,788
Net loss on sales of investments	x335,435
Balance, Dec. 31, 1939, charged to capital surplus by authorization of the board of directors (deficit)	1,019,224
Ordinary distribution account from Jan. 1, 1936:	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1938	\$9,052
Net income, as per statement	275,861
Net amount allocated to this account in respect of sales and repurchases of capital stock	1,669
Ordinary dividends on capital stock	\$286,582
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1939	\$6,465,062

The "average cost" method was followed in determining cost of investments sold. This method and the amount shown are not applicable for Federal income tax purposes.

The unrealized depreciation of investments on Dec. 31, 1939 was \$551,373 or \$234,689 more than on Dec. 31, 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash in banks, \$425,951; investments in securities, at cost, \$7,602,291; receivable for securities sold, \$1,432; dividends receivable, \$20,628; special deposits for dividends (contra), \$114,680; total, \$8,166,981.
Liabilities—Dividends payable, \$114,680; due for capital stock repurchased for retirement, \$28,579; reserves for expenses, taxes, &c., \$26,240; capital stock (\$5 par) \$1,530,420; surplus, \$6,465,062; total, \$8,164,981.—V. 150, p. 273.

Broadway Department Stores, Inc.—Earnings—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
a Sales	\$16,248,939	\$15,710,056	\$17,061,541	\$16,376,751
Cost of goods sold sell'g oper. & admin. exps., less miscell. earns.	15,664,257	15,208,236	16,158,228	15,512,757
Deprec'n and amortiz'n.	317,051	289,954	289,675	325,088
Int. on debentures	-----	-----	48,315	100,311
b Int. on investments & instalments accounts	Cr39,204	Cr40,768	Cr51,392	Cr43,172
Extraordinary alteration expenses	30,327	66,995	-----	-----
Prov. for Federal tax	47,376	25,000	87,000	69,000
Profit for year	\$229,133	\$160,638	\$529,714	\$412,766
Previous surplus	1,024,908	1,074,598	1,094,241	835,090
Miscellaneous credits	-----	-----	e2,215	d15,037
Total surplus	\$1,254,041	\$1,235,236	\$1,626,170	\$1,262,893
Divs. on 7% 1st pref. stk.	-----	-----	61,266	168,653
Divs. on 5% cum. conv. preferred stock	175,000	175,000	102,084	-----
Divs. on common stock	-----	35,328	247,297	-----
Miscell. deduction	-----	-----	f140,925	-----
Balance per bal. sheet	\$1,079,041	\$1,024,908	\$1,074,598	\$1,094,241

a Including sales of leased departments. b Less \$975 in 1938, \$634 in 1937 and \$2,512 in 1936 for miscellaneous interest paid. c Discount on debentures and first preferred stock retired, and \$11,585 transferred from reserve for premiums. e Transferred from reserve for premiums on 7% cumulative first preferred stock. f Expenses in connection with the issuance of 5% cumulative preferred stock and additional common stock including commissions to underwriters of \$100,483.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, \$447,611; accounts receivable (less reserve for doubtful accounts of \$80,000), \$1,569,669; inventories, \$2,960,985; capital assets (less reserve for depreciation of \$2,172,853), \$3,166,284; miscellaneous assets, \$83,940; deferred charges, \$172,954; total, \$8,401,442.
Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$903,680; accrued salaries, wages, general taxes and other expenses, \$238,136; reserve for Federal income tax, \$50,000; 5% cumulative convertible preferred stock (par \$100), \$3,500,000; common stock (176,641 no par shares), \$2,630,584; earned surplus, of which \$756,812 is not available for dividends on the common stock except with the consent of holders of at least three-fourths of the preferred stock, \$1,079,041; total, \$8,401,442.—V. 148, p. 573.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.—Chairman Dahl Explains Purpose of Proposed RFC Loan—Proceeds Will Not Be Used to Bail Out Dissenting Security Holders—

The following statement was issued by Garhard M. Dahl, Chairman of the board of directors, on Jan. 22:

We have received many inquiries with reference to the publicity given to the possibility of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. obtaining a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in aid of unification. I

is, of course, true that for a while past we have had some negotiations with the RFC for a loan of \$2,000,000 to be utilized for certain contingencies, which may or may not, arise in connection with unification. This loan has not been consummated as yet. Throughout the negotiations the officials of the RFC have shown a most constructive and helpful attitude, with a willingness and desire to assist in any way consistent with their official duties in the consummation of unification. They have properly taken the attitude that any action on their part would be solely for the purpose of aiding in the completion of a great public improvement for the City of New York, but they are not being requested to consider any loan in excess of \$2,000,000.

There is one thing, however, which should be made perfectly clear and that is, that if, as and when a loan should be definitely arranged the proceeds will not be used for the purpose of bailing out dissenting security holders. Under no circumstances, and at no time, will the company take any step aiding dissenting security holders to obtain a higher price than that provided in the unification plan.

To meet the 90% requirement in the unification plan, the following additional amounts must be deposited:
 Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. bonds \$8,703,000
 Brooklyn Union Elevated and Kings County Elevated bonds \$6,322,900
 Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. preferred stock 26,984 shs.
 Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp. bonds \$3,391,000
 Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp. preferred stock 23,727 shs.

It must be obvious that \$2,000,000 would not go very far in acquiring this large amount of securities, and also that the plan is not by any means assured of success. It is in the interest of every security holder to promptly approve the plan by depositing his securities before Jan. 31.

Earnings for December and Year to Date

(Including Brooklyn & Queens Transit System)

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—Month—	1939—6 Mos.—	1938—6 Mos.—
Total oper. revenues	\$4,219,462	\$4,327,331	\$24,491,102	\$24,097,465
Total oper. expenses	2,899,754	2,912,923	17,681,561	17,199,712
Net rev. from oper.	\$1,319,708	\$1,414,408	\$6,809,541	\$6,897,753
Taxes on oper. properties	561,484	542,796	3,116,361	3,123,896
Operating income	\$758,224	\$871,612	\$3,693,180	\$3,773,857
Net non-oper. income	85,817	66,114	454,124	500,304
Gross income	\$844,041	\$937,726	\$4,147,304	\$4,274,161
Total inc. deductions	694,467	689,773	4,189,184	4,129,698
Current inc. carried to surplus	\$149,574	\$247,953	\$41,880	\$144,463
Accruing to outside Int. of B. & Q. T. Corp.	18,579	19,203	39,247	-----
Bal. to B.-M. T. Sys.	\$130,995	\$228,750	\$81,127	\$144,463
* Deficit.	-----	-----	-----	-----

[Excluding Brooklyn & Queens Transit System]

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—Month—	1939—6 Mos.—	1938—6 Mos.—
Total oper. revenues	\$2,438,420	\$2,521,806	\$14,275,742	\$14,013,136
Total oper. expenses	1,484,214	1,467,022	9,398,355	8,871,575
Net rev. from oper.	\$954,206	\$1,054,784	\$4,877,387	\$5,141,561
Taxes on oper. properties	342,231	334,647	1,923,378	1,933,426
Operating income	\$611,975	\$720,137	\$2,953,509	\$3,208,135
Net non-oper. income	84,474	64,551	440,106	487,372
Gross income	\$696,449	\$784,688	\$3,393,615	\$3,695,507
Total inc. deductions	582,142	573,188	3,509,996	3,438,959
Current inc. carried to surplus	\$114,307	\$211,500	\$116,381	\$256,548
* Deficit.	-----	-----	-----	-----

City to Give Additional Time to Adjust Taxes

Comptroller McGoldrick announced Jan. 22 that New York City is willing to give the corporation additional time beyond Jan. 31 to obtain rulings from the appropriate tax authorities required in the B.-M. T.-B. Q. T. unification plan. He said, however, the time for deposit of securities in assent to the unification plan will not be extended beyond the Jan. 31 deadline.

Mr. McGoldrick's statement read in part as follows: "The city will not extend beyond Jan. 31, 1940, the time for deposit of securities. It is willing, however, to give the company further time to obtain the necessary tax rulings. If those rulings have not been obtained before Jan. 31 it will therefore not file a notice of intention to terminate the plan, and further time will then be available for obtaining the tax rulings. However, the city will not further extend the time for the deposits of securities. It is accordingly up to the warning security holders to resolve their difficulties by Jan. 31 and deposit under the plan."—V. 150, p. 429.

Brooklyn & Queens Transit System—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—Month—	1939—6 Mos.—	1938—6 Mos.—
Total operating revenues	\$1,792,272	\$1,816,683	\$10,284,860	\$10,151,534
Total operating expenses	1,418,060	1,448,065	8,299,188	8,341,253
Net rev. from oper.	\$374,212	\$368,618	\$1,985,672	\$1,810,281
Taxes on oper. prop'ties	219,254	208,150	1,192,483	1,190,470
Operating income	\$154,958	\$160,468	\$793,189	\$619,811
Net non-oper. income	13,796	13,995	88,726	87,473
Gross income	\$168,754	\$174,463	\$881,915	\$707,284
Total income deduct'ns.	133,487	138,010	807,413	819,369
Curr. inc. car. to surp.	\$35,267	\$36,453	\$74,502	\$112,085
* Deficit.—V. 150, p. 429.	-----	-----	-----	-----

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—To Pay 25-Cent Common Div.

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 5. Like amount was paid on Dec. 1 and on Aug. 1, last, this latter being the first distribution made since Jan. 3, 1938, when 40 cents per share was paid.—V. 149, p. 2964.

Brown Rubber Co.—New Director

Robert C. Rand has been elected a director of this company to succeed W. S. Chinery, resigned.—V. 149, p. 3255.

Canada Cement Co., Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share on account of accumulations on the 6½% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable March 20 to holders of record Feb. 29. Like amount was paid on Dec. 20, Sept. 20 and on June 30, last.—V. 150, p. 124.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

3 Months Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Gross sales	\$5,111,791	\$4,327,711
Returns and allowances	157,111	90,913
Net sales	\$4,954,680	\$4,236,798
Cost of goods sold	2,634,124	2,227,899
Advertising, selling, distributing and general and administrative expenses	1,956,741	1,759,694
Net operating income	\$363,815	\$249,205
Income credits	41,831	5,432
Gross income	\$405,646	\$254,637
Income deductions (includes interest paid, &c.)	1,807	4,823
Provision for estimated Federal and Dominion of Canada income taxes	76,266	44,583
Net income for the period	\$327,573	\$205,230

Note—The above summary includes provision for depreciation in the respective amounts of \$92,045 and \$82,368 for the three months ended Dec. 31, 1939 and 1938.—V. 149, p. 3867.

Canada Vinegars, Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End. Nov. 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net profit for year after deducting all costs	\$197,632	\$173,890	\$217,888	\$210,778
Prov. for depreciation	73,354	69,003	70,325	66,845
Directors' fees	1,550	1,650	1,800	1,900
Reserve for taxes	25,141	22,621	24,259	27,336
Western Vinegars, Ltd. divs. pay. on pref. shs. not owned	-----	438	1,750	1,750
Propor. of surplus applic. to said shares	2,203	19	-----	-----
Net income	\$95,383	\$80,160	\$119,754	\$112,948
Dividends paid	110,400	110,400	110,400	110,400
Adj. applic. to prior yrs.	-----	-----	-----	29,816
Balance, deficit	\$15,017	\$30,240	sur\$9,354	\$27,268
Previous surplus	136,616	166,856	157,501	184,769
Total surplus	\$121,599	\$136,616	\$166,856	\$157,501
Earns. per sh. on 92,000 shs. cap. stk. (no par)	\$1.04	\$0.87	\$1.30	\$1.23

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30

	1939	1938	1939	1938
Assets—			Liabilities—	
y Land, buildings, plant & equip.	\$1,212,369	\$1,216,120	x Capital stock	\$1,322,503
Cash	14,111	13,193	Surplus	121,599
Acc'ts receivable	92,161	74,413	Western Vinegars, Ltd.	27,222
Inventories	385,971	323,667	Bank loan	37,000
Goodwill	24,001	24,001	Accounts payable	121,462
			Liab. for containers returned	50,575
			Prov. for containers returned	22,500
			Res. for income tax	25,750
Total	\$1,728,612	\$1,651,394	Total	\$1,728,612

x Represented by 92,000 no par shares. y After deducting depreciation 1939, \$674,228; 1938, \$604,479.—V. 148, p. 274.

Canada Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.—Interim Dividend

Directors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the class B stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 29. Like amount was paid on Dec. 15 and on March 15, 1939.—V. 149, p. 2964.

Canadian Bakeries, Ltd.—New Shares Listed

The new no par value common and new \$100 par value 5% cumulative preferred shares have been approved for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Under terms of the reorganization approved by shareholders on Oct. 30, 1939, arrears on the old preferred stocks were canceled and shares exchanged for new stock as follows: Each 7% first preferred into one 5% preferred and three common; each 7% preferred into seven new common and each old common is exchanged into one-eighth new common.—V. 149, p. 2505.

Canadian National Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings of the System for the Week Ended Jan. 21

	1940	1939	Increase
Gross revenues	\$3,813,320	\$3,127,074	\$686,244
—V. 150, p. 430.			

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings for the Week Ended Jan. 21

	1940	1939	Increase
Traffic earnings	\$2,556,000	\$2,349,000	\$207,000
—V. 150, p. 430.			

Cannon Mills—Obituary

See General Refractories Co., below.—V. 149, p. 3711.

Capital Administration Co., Ltd.—Annual Report

Reported total net assets of company, before deducting bank loan, amounted on Dec. 31, 1939 to \$5,532,881, as compared with \$5,149,653 on June 30, 1939 and \$5,801,321 on Dec. 31, 1938. These assets were equivalent to \$90.61, \$81.78 and \$96.80, respectively, per share of preferred stock, and \$12.29, \$9.62 and \$14.16, respectively, per share of class A stock.

Income Account for Calendar Years

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Interest earned	\$17,724	\$30,024	\$35,250	\$38,196
Cash divs. on stocks	231,562	163,568	292,741	366,894
Taxable security divs.	1,243	-----	-----	-----
Total income	\$250,529	\$193,582	\$327,991	\$405,090
Int. on 5% gold debts	32,000	32,076	34,088	66,430
Amortization of discount and expenses on debts	-----	-----	-----	1,273
Compensation (management company)	26,356	28,039	30,499	38,160
Taxes	12,507	\$7,997	12,119	13,105
Other expenses	14,884	15,193	18,690	27,672
Unamort. disc. & exp. on 5% debts. called for redemp'n Mar. 9, 1936.	-----	-----	-----	38,480
Balance, surplus	\$164,782	\$110,278	\$232,595	\$219,970

x After deducting \$1,509 prior year's over-accrual of capital stock tax. Note—Profit on sale of securities amounted to \$47,215 in 1939, \$3,840 in 1938, \$72,218 in 1937 and \$472,577 in 1936.

Statement of Surplus Dec. 31, 1939

Capital surplus, Balance, Dec. 31, 1938	\$2,677,654
Income and profit and loss account from Jan. 1, 1936: Balance, Dec. 31, 1938	416,541
Net income, as per statement	164,782
Net profit on sales of investments, \$48,115; less Federal income tax, \$900	47,215
Dividends on \$3 cumulative preferred stock	Dr\$130,200
	\$3,175,992
Provision for reserve as required by charter: Bal., Dec. 31, 1938	299,152
Reserve for year ended Dec. 31, 1939	13,156
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1939	\$2,863,684

Note—The unrealized appreciation of investments on Dec. 31, 1939, after deducting provision for Federal income tax, was \$177,084, or \$350,236 less than on Dec. 31, 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1939	1938	1939	1938
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cash	\$608,979	\$235,144	Res. for expenses, taxes, &c.	\$23,732
Int. & divs. rec'le.	18,605	22,674	Bank loan, due Sept. 30, 1941	1,600,000
Invest. in U. S. Govt. securities	312,101	4,718,417	Dividends payable	35,421
Invest. at cost	\$4,750,660	4,718,417	Due for securities purchased	2,715
Receivable for securities sold	1,285	10,718	Prof. cum. stock	434,000
Special deposit for dividends	35,421	36,208	c Class A stock	143,405
			b Class B stock	2,400
			Surplus	3,175,992
Total	\$5,414,950	\$5,335,262	Total	\$5,414,950

b Par 1 cent. c Shares of \$1 par value. d Investment, based on market quotations as at Dec. 30, 1939, amounted to \$4,927,745 (or \$177,085 in excess of cost), after deducting provision of \$66,000 for Federal income tax on the unrealized appreciation of investment, based upon the cost of such investments for tax purposes. No deduction has been made for liability, if any, with respect to Federal excess profits tax.—V. 150, p. 274.

Castalia Portland Cement Co.—Sale—

Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker Jan. 18 approved the sale of the plant and equipment of this bankrupt company for \$51,100 to Gilbert Kahn of New York.—V. 118, p. 1272.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.—Earnings—

12 Mos. End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	\$58,432,921	\$48,246,140	\$63,183,488	\$54,118,004
Cost of sales, oper. exps. &c., less misc. income	48,454,521	41,736,250	49,067,187	40,833,245
Gross profit	\$9,978,400	\$6,509,890	\$14,116,300	\$13,284,759
Depreciation	2,541,085	2,408,165	2,186,061	1,891,059
Balance	\$7,437,314	\$4,101,724	\$11,930,239	\$11,393,700
Interest earned	269,088	355,076	504,583	516,828
Interest paid	36,448	10,404	5,359	6,851
x Prov. for Fed. taxes	1,665,063	1,210,686	2,260,772	2,054,085
Net profit	\$6,004,890	\$3,235,709	\$10,168,690	\$9,849,593

x No provision for Federal surtax on undistributed earnings is included as dividends paid were in excess of the net profits.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
Cash	3,642,357	5,296,917	Accounts payable	2,842,607	2,005,628
Notes & accts. rec., less reserves	7,737,182	8,938,268	Accrued payroll & expenses	704,704	543,662
Inventories	19,383,113	18,316,659	Notes payable	5,000,000	—
Pats., trade-mks. and goodwill	1	1	Res. for Fed. taxes	1,619,999	1,141,271
x Land, buildings, equipment, &c.	19,099,577	20,141,991	Ref. stock called for redemption	z530,449	—
Prepaid insurance, taxes, &c.	35,957	44,800	Prof. stk. (par\$100)	—	11,515,200
			y Common stock	9,411,200	9,411,200
			Capital surplus	13,733,577	13,733,577
			Earned surplus	16,055,650	14,388,097
Total	49,898,187	52,738,636	Total	49,898,187	52,738,636

x After reserve for depreciation of \$14,070,088 in 1939 and \$13,170,499 in 1938. y Represented by 1,882,240 no par shares. z Not yet presented. a \$500,000 due currently.—V. 149, p. 4021.

Celotex Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Income Account Years Ended Oct. 31 (Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries)

	1939	1938	1937	1936
a Net sales	\$12,317,936	\$9,126,488	\$10,574,242	\$7,589,952
Cost of sales & expenses	10,819,066	8,081,952	8,906,528	6,342,902
Net operating profit	\$1,498,869	\$1,044,536	\$1,667,715	\$1,247,053
Other earnings	57,069	133,267	260,266	67,067
Gross earnings	\$1,555,939	\$1,177,803	\$1,927,981	\$1,314,120
Depreciation	423,762	389,932	374,464	381,763
Interest charges, &c., on funded debt	311,421	259,513	184,640	162,230
Other deductions	—	—	b38,424	4,694
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	79,000	10,000	63,700	29,419
Net profit	\$741,756	\$518,358	\$1,266,753	\$736,015
Cum. pref. dividend	145,363	145,362	145,363	145,363
Common dividends	—	c312,429	322,422	—
Shares common stock	638,410	d312,429	268,685	268,685
Earnings per share	\$0.93	\$1.19	\$4.17	\$2.19

a After deducting freight allowances and discounts. b Amortization of debt discount and expense. c Paid in common stock on Nov. 4, 1938. d Outstanding in Oct. 31, 1938.

Note—Net loss of Texcel, Ltd. (wholly-owned English subsidiary) for the year ended Oct. 31, 1939, in the amount of \$1,384 has been consolidated in the above statement.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
Cash	600,484	865,255	Accounts payable	876,205	776,410
x Notes & accts. rec.	1,938,633	1,427,551	Notes payable	539,107	475,000
Inventories	1,824,418	1,678,036	Accr. trav. exps., wages, comm's., royalties, &c.	408,326	249,690
Miscell. assets	116,978	5,612	Accrued interest	47,897	42,193
Investments in—			Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	100,302	19,056
Celotex, Ltd.	1,190,947	856,701	Prov. for oth. Fed. and State taxes	84,667	67,872
Am. Gypsum Co.	—	482,915	Divs. pay. on pref. stock	—	36,341
So. Coast Corp.	1	1	Divs. on com. stk.	—	312,429
Certain-teed	—	—	Funded debt	3,665,000	3,750,500
Prod. Corp.	1,373,981	a829,743	Notes payable, not current	396,190	299,880
Prepaid insurance	35,450	16,357	Liab. under license agreement	91,950	—
y Property, plant and equipment	4,728,312	4,386,585	5% cum. pref. stk. (par \$100)	2,907,250	2,907,250
Pats. & pat. rights	1	1	z Common stock	638,410	312,429
Deferred charges	528,420	543,193	Paid-in surplus	693,293	459,899
			Earned surplus	1,979,394	1,383,001
			Treasury stock—Dr\$90,366	—	—
Total	12,337,625	11,091,950	Total	12,337,625	11,091,950

a 9,496 shs. 6% cum. prior pref. stock (par \$100) and 109,360 shs. common stock (par \$1). x After reserve for doubtful accounts and freight allowances of \$256,497 in 1939 and \$210,629 in 1938. y After reserve for depreciation of \$5,879,960 in 1939 and \$4,502,089 in 1938. z Represented by 638,410 (312,429 in 1938) no par shares. * 8,450 shares common stock, at cost.—V. 150, p. 430.

Central Ohio Steel Products Co.—Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15. This compares with 25 cents paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1 and on June 15 last; 30 cents paid on March 1, 1939; dividends of 25 cents paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1 and March 10, 1938; 35 cents paid on Nov. 1 and on Aug. 1, 1937; 25 cents paid on May 1 and Feb. 1, 1937; an extra dividend of 25 cents and a regular dividend of 35 cents paid on Nov. 1, 1936 and a dividend of 25 cents paid on Aug. 1, 1936, this latter being the initial dividend on the \$1 par stock.—V. 149, p. 3253.

Central RR. Co. of N. J.—ICC Authorizes Bond Group to Act for Holders—

The protective committee for holders of the gen. 4s and 5s, of 1987, has advised the bondholders that it had been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to act in their behalf and that no other committee has received such authority from the Commission. The letter asks bondholders to designate the committee as their representative in the pending reorganization proceedings. Eugene S. Brooks is Chairman of the committee.

Court to Permit Trustees to Pay Taxes—

At the conclusion of a hearing Jan. 22, Federal Judge Guy L. Fake, at Newark, said that he would issue an order instructing Shelton Pitney and Walter P. Gardner, trustees for the road, to pay \$172,258 owed by the railroad to 52 municipalities and the State of New Jersey for 1939 taxes. Of the amount to be paid \$93,830 will go to the municipalities and \$46,364 to the State for the railroad's share of a \$154,547 tax against the New York & Long Branch RR., which the Central operates jointly with the Pennsylvania RR. The rest of the tax payment will be made to the State for taxes on several smaller railroads operated by the Central. The payment will be made on the basis of 60% of the assessments made against the railroad in 1939.

New Official—

E. W. Scheer, President of the railroad, was on Jan. 19 appointed Chief Executive officer of the company by Shelton Pitney and W. P. Gardner, trustees. The railroad has been under the direction of the trustees since filing for reorganization last October.—V. 150, p. 274.

Central States Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Cash dividends	\$531,845	\$592,594	\$1,774,579	\$1,362,114
Oper. exps., taxes, int. and discount	1,567,660	2,018,109	2,106,548	2,137,342
Net deficit	\$1,035,815	\$1,425,515	\$331,969	\$775,228
Balance, deficit, Jan. 1	24,896,629	22,923,469	22,574,233	21,396,239
Miscellaneous credit	293,096	5,523	3,040	588
Loss on sale of securities	661,965	553,169	20,307	403,355

c Bal. deficit Dec. 31 \$26,301,314 \$24,896,629 \$22,923,469 \$22,574,233
c After applying credits in prior periods from valuation of stock dividends received.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
b Investments	c33,276,481	c35,027,679	5% conv. debts	9,607,000	10,101,000
Due from North'n Shares Co., Inc., in liquidation	—	23,771	Opt. 5 1/2% debts	17,626,000	17,626,000
Cash on dep. with banks & trustees	643,503	811,460	Int. accts. on debts	525,618	550,368
Dividends receivable	3,592	1,246	Accts. payable and accrued expenses	90,130	86,041
Accts. receivable	27,986	6,752	Res. for conting.	739,134	739,134
			a Capital	31,166,421	31,166,423
			Excess of par value of pref. stocks held in treasury over cost thereof	498,573	498,573
			Deficit	26,301,314	24,896,629
Total	33,951,562	35,870,910	Total	33,951,562	35,870,910

a 7% preferred stock, issue of 1912, cumulative (par \$100), 75,433 shares, less 6,633 shares held in treasury; serial preferred stock (par \$100), preferred stock 6% series, 101,240 shares, less 6,400 shares held in treasury; convertible preferred stock, optional dividend series, 15,788 shares, less 475 shares held in treasury; convertible preferred stock, optional series of 1929, 36,561 shares, less 4,900 shares held in treasury; common stock, \$1 par, represented by 10,121,506 shares, less 16,486 shares held in treasury in 1939 and 10,121,509 shares, less 16,486 shares held in treasury in 1938.

b At average cost, including valuation placed by the board of directors upon stock dividends received and carried to surplus. c After reserve of \$5,136,223 in both years.—V. 149, p. 572.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$9,571,356	\$8,943,257	\$8,844,088	\$11,139,644
Net from railway	3,708,530	3,457,341	3,264,411	5,557,563
Net ry. oper. income	3,121,166	2,244,387	3,079,610	4,634,332
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	118,722,054	106,376,482	127,346,701	135,538,279
Net from railway	49,862,432	41,930,461	54,817,540	65,523,790
Net ry. oper. income	36,354,138	28,983,311	42,614,449	52,734,863

—V. 150, p. 430.

Chicago Mail Order Co.—No Dividend Action—

Directors at their meeting held Jan. 23 took no action with regard to dividend normally payable on March 1 on the common stock, par \$5. Regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 1, last.—V. 149, p. 1469.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Equipment Trust Sale—

Three bids were submitted Jan. 23 for \$20,400,000 2 1/2% equipment trust certificates. A group headed by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and including Dick and Merle-Smith and Stroud & Co. Inc., submitted the winning bid of 100,815. The certificates are due semi-annually from October, 1940 to October, 1947.

It is understood that two insurance companies and one bank purchased the bulk of the issue from Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and associates after the award was made.

A syndicate headed by First Boston Corp., and Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., made a bid of 100,57 and a group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., offered 99,625. In the Salomon Bros. bid was included a provision whereby the trustees of the road could make the equipment trust certificates optional to be called at par in inverse order as to maturity after they have been outstanding 18 months.

Proceeds from the sale of these new equipment trust certificates will enable the railroad to redeem at par its \$20,410,550 of 10-year 3 1/2% certificates of indebtedness which were issued in 1937 to refund then outstanding equipment trust obligations. The new certificates are to be secured by a direct lien on 310 locomotives, 15,734 freight cars, 265 passenger cars and 549 work-equipment units.

The award of the certificates was made subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the court.

Certificates Called—

A total of \$1,064,000 10-year secured 3 1/2% certificates of indebtedness due July 1, 1947, have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at par and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the First National Bank of Chicago.

Earnings for December and Year to Date

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month	1938	1937	1936
Total ry. oper. revenue	\$6,253,248	\$6,291,011	\$78,467,818	\$77,777,807
Total ry. oper. exps.	4,987,632	5,073,230	63,009,282	64,867,059
Net revenue from railway operations	\$1,265,616	\$1,217,781	\$15,458,536	\$12,910,748
Net ry. oper. income	597,033	578,733	5,458,853	2,512,843

—V. 150, p. 275.

Chicago Towel Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross revenues	\$3,927,631	\$3,711,745	\$3,707,202	\$3,333,706
Expenses	3,056,993	2,794,585	2,800,721	2,455,281
Operating profit	\$870,638	\$917,160	\$906,481	\$878,425
Other income	1,007	1,972	2,387	1,733
Total income	\$871,645	\$919,132	\$908,867	\$880,158
Depreciation	63,696	56,005	48,674	44,653
Federal taxes	137,584	145,462	140,714	132,994
Net income	\$670,366	\$717,665	\$719,480	\$702,511
Preferred dividends	120,897	121,928	122,178	125,178
Common dividends	540,000	560,000	600,000	560,000
Net surplus	\$9,469	\$35,737	def\$2,698	\$20,333
Shares of common stock outstanding (no par)	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Earnings per share	\$6.87	\$7.45	\$7.46	\$7.25

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash on hand and in banks, \$107,439; customers' accounts receivable (less reserve for doubtful accounts of \$9,000), \$47,649; service materials (unused in stock) and supplies—at cost, \$184,538; notes receivable, advances, &c. (less reserve for collection of \$5,465), \$11,101; property, plant and equipment—at cost (net), \$764,890; service equipment (tows, supplies, cabinets, &c.) in service, \$966,553; contracts and goodwill, \$954,388; total, \$3,036,557.

Liabilities—Accounts payable and accrued expenses, \$75,934; provision for Federal income taxes, \$140,000; preference stock—\$7 cumulative dividends, 17,241 shares no par, \$1,659,358; common stock, 80,000 shares no par, \$800,000; surplus, \$419,419; appropriated for employer's liability, loss, \$10,000; applied in acquisition of treasury stock, Dr\$68,154; total, \$3,036,557.—V. 149, p. 3712; V. 148, p. 875.

City Investing Co.—To Pay \$1.50 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, par \$100, payable Feb. 7 to holders of record Jan. 31. Dividend of \$1 was paid on July 6, last; one of \$1.50 was paid on Feb. 7, 1939; \$2.50 on June 30, 1938; and \$1 on Jan. 4, 1938.—V. 149, p. 3405.

Coca-Cola Co.—Granted Injunction—

The company has been granted a permanent injunction by Federal Judge Luther B. Way restraining Miller's, Inc., Norfolk, Va., merchants, from dispensing Miller-Cola when "coke" is asked for. The suit was heard on its merits several weeks ago and a temporary order was then entered. The permanent injunction became effective Jan. 16.—V. 150, p. 430.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—Weekly Output—

The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-company sales deducted) for the week ended Jan. 20, 1940 was 163,390,000 kwh., compared with 146,450,000 kwh. in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 11.6%.

The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:

Week Ended—	—Kilowatt-hour Output—		Per Cent Increase
	This Year	Last Year	
Jan. 20, 1940	163,390,000	146,450,000	11.6
Jan. 13, 1940	163,084,000	146,218,000	11.5
Jan. 6, 1940	157,524,000	138,750,000	13.5
Dec. 30, 1939	151,952,000	139,216,000	9.1

Community Public Service Co.—To Vote on Stock Incr'se

Stockholders at the annual meeting to be held April 16, 1940, will vote on a proposal of the directors to increase authorized capital stock of the company from 200,000 to 500,000 shares of common stock of \$25 par value. Stockholders of record March 1, 1940, will be entitled to vote and will receive appropriate notice of the matters to be submitted at the meeting.

The company has now outstanding 177,465 shares of \$25 par value of common stock and the directors have voted it advisable to declare a common stock dividend of 30% provided the stockholders authorize the increased number of shares. The remaining authorized shares will be available for issue for such purposes as shall be determined from time to time by the directors.—V. 150, p. 275.

Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc.—25-Cent Dividend—

Directors on Jan. 19 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 29. Like amounts were paid on Dec. 15 and on Sept. 15, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since March 15, 1938 when 25 cents per share was also distributed.—V. 149, p. 1471.

(C. G.) Conn, Ltd.—Additional Data—

In connection with the offering of 74,904 shares of capital stock at \$7.50 per share (V. 150, p. 275) by American Industries Corp., Detroit, a prospectus affords the following:

Business—Company is engaged in the manufacture of musical band instruments, an industry distinctly separate from and not connected with, the manufacture of pianos and organs. Company is the world's largest manufacturer of band instruments, which are used in orchestras as well as banks. Through a wholly-owned subsidiary it is an important wholesaler of other musical goods including pianos, and as a smaller part of its business owns, operates or controls 11 retail musical goods stores in various cities. Sales are made throughout the United States by over 1,000 dealers, many of whom handle the company's products to the exclusion of competitive lines; and in 1938 alone shipments were made to more than 60 foreign countries. The company has operated for many years the largest full-time research laboratory in the industry.

Sales and Income Years Ended April 30

	Consolidated Net Sales	Net Income Before Federal Income Taxes	Net Income After All Charges	Net Income per Share Com. Stock
1934	\$1,870,214	loss \$66,758	loss \$66,758	\$0.14
1935	2,553,407	59,100	59,100	0.73
1936	3,077,962	218,279	190,546	0.83
1937	3,678,057	294,208	213,321	0.83
1938	3,497,517	109,755	93,791	0.29
1939	3,609,426	322,704	260,739	1.04

Earnings for 28 Weeks Ended Nov. 11

1938	\$1,837,590	\$183,178	\$148,374	\$0.60
1939	2,305,842	309,398	247,518	1.04

a On basis of present new capitalization. b Before preferred dividends of \$28,671 annually.

Capitalization—Capitalization after giving effect to recent split of common shares:

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common stock (\$5 par)	288,000 shs.	222,093 shs.
7% cum. preferred stock (\$100 par)	4,000 shs.	2,691 shs.
6% cum. 2d preferred class A stock (\$100 par)	5,000 shs.	1,639 shs.

a On Sept. 25, 1939 common shares were split and three shares of \$5 par issued for each no par share.

Dividends—It is intended that a dividend of \$0.08 per share on the new common stock, after splitting will be payable April 15, 1940 to stock of record April 2, 1940. By resolution directors have declared it to be their intention to distribute not less than 50% of the earnings legally available for such purpose, from the date of public offering, on the new common stock. Payments in 1939 fiscal year were \$0.25 and in 1938 \$0.50 per share, on the old shares prior to splitting.

Balance Sheet Nov. 11, 1939

Assets	Liabilities	Total
Cash in bank and on hand	Notes payable	\$335,000
Receivables (net)	Accounts payable	113,600
Inventories	Accrued liabilities	117,947
Prepaid expenses	Provision for Fed. income taxes	95,489
Investments, &c.	7% bank loan	240,000
Plant and equipment	7% preferred stock	269,100
Patents and goodwill	6% preferred class A stock	163,900
	Common stock	1,110,465
	Capital surplus	465,549
	Earned surplus	214,675
Total		\$3,126,726

a After depreciation reserve of \$966,895.—V. 150, p. 275.

Conduits National Co., Ltd.—To Pay 25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 26. This compares with 10 cents paid on Aug. 8, last; 20 cents paid on Feb. 1, 1939 and dividends of 10 cents per share paid on Aug. 8 and on Feb. 1, 1938.—V. 149, p. 410.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.—Weekly Output—

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended Jan. 21, amounting to 153,800,000 kwh., compared with 147,100,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1939, an increase of 4.6%.—V. 150, p. 431.

Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.—

Bonds Placed Privately—The company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., it was announced on Jan. 23, has sold \$15,000,000 20-year 3 1/4% debentures, due Jan. 1, 1960, at a price to yield 3.10%.

Of the issue, \$13,710,000 bonds were sold to insurance companies in the following amounts: Metropolitan Life, \$3,710,000; New York Life, \$2,500,000; Prudential Life, \$2,500,000; Equitable Life, \$2,500,000; Northwestern Mutual, \$1,500,000; Mutual Life, \$1,000,000. Consolidated Edison purchased \$1,290,000 of the issue to be pledged with the trustee of one of its own underlying issues.

The proceeds of this issue will be used to repay loans from the parent company and an affiliate. Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co. will have a funded debt of \$19,223,000, of which the \$13,710,000 bonds purchased by this group of insurance companies will be outstanding in the hands of the public, the balance being pledged under two Consolidated Edison underlying mortgages.—V. 141, p. 746.

Container Corp. of America—To Pay 25-Cent Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$25, payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Feb. 5. Like amount was paid on Nov. 20, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on the capital stock since Feb. 19, 1938 when a regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share was distributed.—V. 149, p. 3405.

Continental Motors Corp.—Rejects Bids for Plant—

Corporation announced Jan. 24 that directors had rejected all bids made Jan. 22 for various parcels of its Detroit real estate and plant holdings. The announcement declares that "company officials felt that bids do not represent true property values." Future plans were not announced. Bids totaling \$574,000 were offered at the auction Jan. 22 for property once valued at between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000.—V. 150, p. 126.

Continental Insurance Co.—Income Statement—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Underwriting—Premiums written	\$19,046,775	\$19,355,772
Decrease in unearned premium reserve	47,277	796,556
Premiums earned	\$19,094,052	\$20,152,328
Losses	8,697,060	9,216,457
Expenses	8,818,086	8,796,521
Underwriting profit and loss items	35,502	22,618
	\$1,543,404	\$2,116,732
Investment—Interest, dividends and rents	4,534,848	4,031,969
Expenses	413,685	428,911
	\$4,121,163	\$3,603,058
Balance	\$5,664,567	\$5,719,790
Net surplus from preceding year	62,314,404	51,759,597
Decrease in special reserve	59,989	
Increase in market value of stocks & bonds (net)	2,074,462	8,555,646
Total	\$70,113,374	\$66,035,033
Increase in special reserve		50,704
Loss on sales of stocks and bonds (net)	37,364	70,554
Cash dividends declared	3,999,982	3,599,370
Net surplus at Dec. 31	\$66,076,028	\$62,314,404

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1939	1938		1939	1938
Assets			Liabilities		
Bonds and stocks	\$89,529,873	\$87,503,900	Unearned premiums	\$19,678,873	\$19,726,149
Real estate	950,254	1,684,688	Loss in process of adjustment	3,178,142	3,065,092
Premiums in course of collection	2,435,429	2,379,123	Reserve for divs.	2,400,000	2,000,000
Acc'd int., rents	257,403	258,251	Reserve for taxes and expenses	1,242,000	1,358,000
Cash	6,268,255	4,615,116	All other claims	1,100,000	1,900,000
			x Conting. reserve	763,173	1,077,433
			Capital	5,000,000	5,000,000
			Net surplus	\$66,076,028	\$62,314,404
Total	\$99,441,215	\$96,441,078	Total	\$99,441,215	\$96,441,078

x Representing difference between total values carried in assets for all bonds and stocks owned and total values based on Dec. 31 market quotations.—V. 149, p. 4171.

Consumers Power Co.—Reargument Hearing Set—

Upon the request of counsel for the company, the Securities and Exchange Commission has directed a reargument before it in the matter of that company's declaration (File 43-270) under Section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the reargument to be addressed to the one item of the Consumers Power financing as to which the Commission's order of Dec. 28, 1939, was adverse, i. e., the issue and sale of \$10,000,000 of bonds. The reargument has been set for Jan. 30.—V. 150, p. 275.

Continental Securities Corp.—Trial for Damages Feb. 13

Supreme Court Justice Valente has set Feb. 13 as the date of trial of the \$3,300,000 damage suit brought by Arthur A. Ballantine, a trustee for Continental Securities Corp. against Vincent E. Ferretti and 81 other individuals and 13 corporations.—V. 147, p. 3011.

Continental Shares, Inc.—Not to Appeal Liquidation Order—

Eugene Bleiweiss, counsel for interests which fought liquidation of the company announced Jan. 24 interests had chosen not to appeal from a Ohio State Court ruling affirming a Maryland court order for dissolution of the company. The time for appeal expired Jan. 23.—V. 150, p. 275.

Cook Paint & Varnish Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period—	—Years Ended—		—11 Mos. End Year Ended	
	Nov. 30 '39	Nov. 30 '38	Nov. 30 '37	Dec. 31 '36
Gross sales, less disc., &c.	\$7,030,418	\$6,081,439	\$6,521,398	\$6,285,322
Cost of goods sold	4,312,826	3,810,307	4,082,380	3,823,028
Gross profit on sales	\$2,717,592	\$2,271,132	\$2,439,018	\$2,462,294
Gross income from operation of radio station	133,820	132,809	145,248	132,804
Total	\$2,851,412	\$2,403,941	\$2,584,266	\$2,595,098
Sell., adm. & gen. exp.	2,282,576	2,179,154	2,045,906	1,974,416
Prov. for doubtful notes and accounts	37,649	26,957	27,985	37,491
Net operating income	\$531,188	\$197,830	\$510,375	\$583,191
Other income	34,053	32,552	49,645	23,282
Total income	\$565,241	\$230,382	\$560,020	\$606,473
Other charges	7,718	8,032	8,445	10,857
x Provision for Federal & State taxes	y106,866	y31,977	y94,760	112,186
Net profit	\$450,657	\$190,373	\$456,814	\$483,428
Total dividends	\$302,389	\$269,573	\$350,575	\$334,215

x Includes surtax on undistributed profits of \$12,800 in 1937 and \$19,200 in 1936. y After deducting \$1,134 in 1939, \$1,223 in 1938, and \$6,240 in 1937 overprovision for prior year. z Consisting of \$138,308 on preferred stock and \$164,081 in 1939, \$131,264 in 1938, and \$212,267 in 1937 on common stock.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30, 1939

Assets —Cash	\$154,428	trade accounts receivable less reserve of \$45,500	\$826,857	inventories	\$1,551,080	investments and other assets	\$166,143
property, plant and equipment (net)	\$1,916,209	trademarks, formulae, &c.	\$120,000	deferred charges	\$138,997	total	\$4,873,714
Liabilities —Note payable to bank	\$150,000	accounts payable	\$324,330	accrued liabilities	\$22,270	Federal and State taxes on income—estimated	\$108,000
preferred stock (34,577 1/4 shares, no par)	\$1,970,925	common stock (218,774 shares, no par)	\$1,516,038	surplus	\$782,151	total	\$4,873,714

Cub Aircraft Corp., Ltd.—Shares Listed—

The common shares have been approved for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Listing covers 291,511 shares of an authorized 500,000, of which 93,511 are issued and 193,000 shares are listed subject to issuance upon exercising of outstanding options. Head office is located in Hamilton and registrar and transfer agents are the Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada in Toronto.—V. 148, p. 3714, 2120.

Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd.—Dividend Increased—
Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 31. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, extra dividend of 5 cents was paid on Nov. 15, last.—V. 149, p. 2684.

Cremo Brewing Co.—10-Cent Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 15. Last previous dividend was paid on Dec. 22, 1937 and also amounted to 10 cents per share.—V. 145, p. 3650.

Curtis Mfg. Co., St. Louis—Earnings—

Years End, Nov. 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross profit on sales	\$540,142	\$467,577	\$836,857	\$601,050
Selling expenses	319,549	247,898	249,535	243,250
Gen. and admin. exps.	142,096	195,536	213,220	192,177
Profit on operations	\$78,497	\$24,143	\$374,102	\$165,623
Other income	20,982	7,746	2,527	2,117
Total income	\$99,479	\$31,889	\$376,629	\$167,740
Other expenses	283	952	4,648	2,767
Prov. for Fed. and State income taxes	17,495	2,894	\$64,381	24,036
Net profit	\$81,700	\$28,043	\$307,601	\$140,937
Dividends paid	48,341	48,632	243,206	97,283
Shares of capital stock (par \$5)	193,365	194,536	194,565	194,565
Earnings per share	\$0.42	\$0.14	\$1.58	\$0.72

x Includes \$7,089 for undistributed profits tax.

Balance Sheet Nov. 30, 1939

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$660,345; marketable securities at cost, \$198,239; receivables, trade (less reserve for doubtful items and discounts of \$8,000), \$221,298; sundry receivables, \$1,612; inventories, at the lower of cost or market, \$640,488; fixed assets (net), \$453,145; patents and trade marks, amortized to date, \$7,430; deferred charges, \$35,626; total, \$2,218,183.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, &c., \$47,311; accrued salaries, wages, commissions, &c., \$45,309; accrued general taxes, \$10,128; Federal and State taxes on income, estimated, \$17,286; capital stock (par \$5), \$1,000,000; surplus, \$1,132,695; deduct cost of 6,635 shares of treasury stock, \$34,545; total, \$2,218,183.—V. 148, p. 729.

Dayton Power & Light Co.—Registers with SEC—
The company, Jan. 18, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4293, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$25,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, 3% series, due 1970.

According to the registration statement, approximately \$19,720,000 will be applied to the redemption at 104 1/2% of the company's first and refunding mortgage bonds, 3 1/2% series, due 1960. The balance of the proceeds will be used to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures. It is stated that the reimbursed treasury funds will provide additional working capital for the company and the cash required for certain additions and improvements to one of the company's generating stations, to substations and other properties which will cost approximately \$4,420,000.

The underwriters and the principal amount of the bonds to be underwritten by each are as follows:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	\$4,500,000	W. E. Hutton & Co.	2,500,000
Almsted Brothers	100,000	Jackson & Curtis	500,000
BancOhio Securities Co.	300,000	Kligger, Peabody & Co.	1,000,000
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.	200,000	Lee Higginson Corp.	600,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	1,500,000	Lehman Brothers	600,000
Central Republic Co.	250,000	W. L. Lyons & Co.	100,000
Curtiss, House & Co.	150,000	McDonald-Coolidge & Co.	250,000
Fahey, Clark & Co.	100,000	Mellon Securities Corp.	1,500,000
Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc.	250,000	Merrill, Turben & Co.	250,000
First Cleveland Corp.	150,000	Maynard H. Murch & Co.	150,000
First of Michigan Corp.	150,000	E. H. Rollins & Sons Inc.	500,000
Glore, Forgan & Co.	500,000	Smith, Barney & Co.	2,000,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	600,000	Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.	600,000
Greene & Brock	100,000	Lowry Sweeney, Inc.	100,000
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.	2,000,000	Union Securities Corp.	1,000,000
Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.)	300,000	G. H. Walker & Co.	150,000
Hull, Huller & Co.	200,000	White, Weld & Co.	1,000,000
Hayden, Miller & Co.	500,000	The Wisconsin Co.	250,000
J. J. B. Hilliard & Son	100,000		

The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering it is intended to stabilize the price of the bonds. This is not an assurance, it states, that the price will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.

The price at which the bonds are to be offered, the redemption provisions and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

On Jan. 10, 1940 the company filed an application (File 32-193) under the Holding Company Act for an exemption from the requirement of filing a declaration in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds.

Ohio Utility Board Allows Financing Without Competitive Bids—
The Ohio P. U. Commission, Jan. 19, approved unanimously the application of the company to issue \$25,000,000 in bonds through a syndicate headed by Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., without competitive bidding.

George C. McConaughy, Chairman, said the Commission took the position that competitive bidding as urged by Harry J. Munger, Dayton City Commissioner, need not be required.

"This is the best price that a utility ever has gotten under this Commission," he said.—V. 150, p. 431.

Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End, Oct. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	\$9,150,013	\$7,392,706	\$8,429,841	Not Reported
Cost of sales	6,157,494	5,061,080	5,860,977	
Gross profit	\$2,992,519	\$2,331,626	\$2,568,864	\$2,196,518
Selling, administrative & general expenses	1,705,985	1,600,089	1,547,503	1,361,307
Operating profit	\$1,286,534	\$731,538	\$1,021,361	\$835,211
Inc. charges and credits	309,414	157,292	191,215	224,829
Profit	\$977,121	\$574,245	\$830,146	\$610,381
Inventory write down			220,528	
Federal inc. taxes: Normal income	185,789	68,148	98,081	99,916
Excess profits	7,750		10,082	
Undistributed profits		33,548	53,988	
Net profit	\$783,582	\$472,548	\$447,467	\$510,466
Provision for reserve for loss on purchase commitments			112,632	
Net to surplus	\$783,582	\$472,548	\$334,835	\$510,466
Class A dividend	91,095	90,978	224,900	44,217
Common dividends	219,725	87,863		
Shares common stock	176,670	176,839	176,839	169,690
Earnings per share	\$3.91	\$2.15	\$2.00	\$2.46

x After provision for depreciation and amortization charges totaling \$133,583. a To provide reserve for difference between cost and market values of Oct. 30, 1937, of future raw material commitments.

Note—Depreciation on appreciated values amounting to \$29,616 has been charged to surplus by appreciation.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash on hand and on deposit, \$874,437; accounts, notes and trade acceptances receivable (net), \$1,230,076; inventories, \$1,062,007; miscellaneous assets, \$117,870; prepaid values and deferred charges, \$134,227; investments, \$51,764; fixed assets (net), \$1,736,131; patents, amortized cost, \$17,432; goodwill, \$250,000; total, \$5,523,945.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$698,650; notes or obligations payable, \$120,556; fixed liabilities, \$565,997; reserves, \$127,281; class A 2% preference cumulative stock (par \$35), \$1,628,130; common stock (par \$1), \$438,622; earned surplus, \$1,392,217; paid in surplus, \$150,511; surplus by appreciation, \$401,981; total, \$5,523,945.—V. 149, p. 3870.

Delaware & Hudson RR.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$2,110,365	\$2,004,394	\$1,903,563	\$2,333,254
Net from railway	500,053	678,980	161,504	620,320
Net ry. oper. income	396,146	595,418	66,284	478,236
Gross from railway	25,452,489	21,198,569	25,219,828	25,359,955
Net from railway	7,865,716	2,235,359	4,356,736	4,757,475
Net ry. oper. income	5,519,101	3,532,502	2,825,198	3,163,583

—V. 149, p. 4172.

Detroit Edison Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross earnings from oper.:				
Electric department	\$57,249,389	\$52,714,246	\$56,796,520	\$52,700,680
Steam heating dept.	1,870,748	1,732,618	1,942,885	1,978,160
Gas department	399,861	386,011	389,143	370,593
Miscellaneous	14,613	13,808	6,172	51,239
Total	\$59,534,612	\$54,846,684	\$59,134,721	\$55,100,673
Oper. exps. (incl. rents & gen., sell. & adm. exps.)	22,889,824	22,092,384	23,532,226	21,170,247
Maint'ce & repairs	4,105,278	3,827,564	4,261,990	3,362,373
Current appropriations to retirement reserve	8,000,000	7,200,000	7,730,800	6,687,944
Uncollectible accts. less recoveries	146,723	204,592	62,251	54,030
Amort. of franchises	3,262	1,998		
Acquis'n adjustment	135,188			
Taxes (other than income taxes)	7,122,997	6,989,595	6,382,693	5,860,418
Prov. for income taxes	1,548,000	698,000	1,321,293	1,145,188
Inc. from operations	\$15,583,338	\$13,832,550	\$15,843,468	\$16,820,472
Inc. from mdse. & job.	53,107	Dr73,687		
Dividends	5,198	4,888	5,912	6,665
Int. on mktable. secur.	37,636	36,081	35,434	37,315
Other interest	30,881	49,248	44,419	26,993
Prof. on sales of secur.			1	3,812
Misc. other income	Dr51,623	Dr50,265	38,257	48,163
Gross corp. income	\$15,658,538	\$13,798,825	\$15,967,492	\$16,943,422
Int. on funded debt	5,714,471	5,733,883	5,679,200	5,944,549
Amort. of dt. disc. & exp.	330,961	273,910	268,828	286,177
Other interest	60,430	106,146	68,527	42,102
Int. charged to constr'n.	Cr87,619	Cr148,420		
Net income	\$9,640,296	\$7,833,306	\$9,950,937	\$10,670,593
Dividends	7,610,021	7,594,929	7,612,529	7,622,585
Earn. per sh. on 1,272,260 sh. cap. stk. outstanding (\$100 par)	\$7.58	\$6.16	\$7.82	\$8.39

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1939	1938	1937
Assets—			
a Fixed capital	\$324,701,699	\$319,092,827	\$310,959,068
Cash on hand & on deposit in banks	7,635,673	3,159,047	1,784,450
Accounts receivable (trade)	9,274,738	9,395,278	9,151,698
Other accounts receivable	405,373	453,761	437,276
Inventories	6,189,326	6,089,095	7,282,642
Prepaid insurance	478,696	523,438	353,454
Loans to employees (less reserve)	105,548	131,711	154,985
b Bonds and other investments	72,312	144,392	211,499
Casualty & conting. investment fund	1,677,317	1,637,223	1,593,458
Long-term contracts rec. and other miscellaneous assets	267,808	517,068	551,570
c Claims against banks & trust cos. closed or under restriction	681,740	449,265	1,077,653
Suspense items	4,881,635	6,768,906	6,924,037
Capital stock reacquired for sale to employees	187,792	572,023	597,102
Total	356,559,658	348,934,035	341,078,896
Liabilities—			
Capital stock (\$100 par)	127,226,000	127,226,000	127,226,000
Premium on capital stock	763,517	763,517	763,517
General & refunding mortgage bonds:			
Series D, 4 1/2%, due Feb. 1, 1961	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Series E, 5%, due Oct. 1, 1952	49,000,000	49,000,000	15,000,000
Series F, 5%, due Oct. 1, 1965	49,000,000	49,000,000	49,000,000
Series G, 3 1/2%, due Sept. 1, 1966	35,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000
Great Lakes Power Co. mtg. bonds, 6%, due April 1, 1943	320,000	320,000	320,000
f 3 1/2% construction notes	10,500,000	7,500,000	
Notes payable—banks			2,500,000
Accounts payable	2,599,392	1,886,495	2,281,372
Accrued liabilities	4,959,439	4,704,010	5,147,712
Dividends declared payable in Jan.	2,544,520	2,544,520	2,544,520
Consumers' deposits	588,112	649,178	681,811
d Deposits by employees	63,969	337,625	153,120
Miscellaneous current liabilities	38,645	31,540	31,254
Retirement reserve	43,141,326	40,202,290	36,822,729
Reserve for amortization of electric plant acquisition adjustment	124,955		
Reserve for amortiz. of franchises	5,048	1,801	
e Casualty and contingency reserve	1,677,317	1,142,033	1,096,333
Miscellaneous reserves	199,481	182,553	174,501
Unadjusted credits	31,912	16,694	14,891
Earned surplus	27,776,025	27,425,777	27,321,074
Total	356,559,658	348,934,035	341,078,896

a The amounts at which fixed capital is carried represents the historical cost thereof, and do not purport to represent or determine present sale value, replacement cost or reproduction cost. b Quoted market values not readily obtainable. c After reserve for undetermined loss of \$495,189 in 1938 and \$497,066 in 1937. d For the purchase of capital stock reacquired by the company. e After deducting \$495,189 in 1938 and \$497,066 in 1937. Allocated to reserve for undetermined losses in respect of deposits in closed banks. f Due July 1, 1945, payable in instalments beginning Dec. 31, 1940.—V. 149, p. 4027.

Detroit & Mackinac Ry.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$65,404	\$60,731	\$40,749	\$69,681
Net from railway	15,643	13,728	def8,047	19,358
Net ry. oper. income	7,724	5,964	def13,033	12,488
Gross from railway	876,809	877,856	885,445	803,484
Net from railway	233,146	247,527	190,801	198,178
Net ry. oper. income	130,876	156,722	91,441	130,742

—V. 149, p. 4172.

Diamond Match Co.—Dividends—
Directors have declared the following dividends on the common stock of the company:

- 50 cents payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 10.
- 25 cents payable June 1 to holders of record May 10.
- 50 cents payable Sept. 3 to holders of record Aug. 12, and
- 25 cents payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 12.

Directors also declared two semi-annual dividends of 75 cents per share each on the preferred stock payable Sept. 3, 1940, and March 1, 1941, to holders of record Aug. 12, 1940, and Feb. 10, 1941.—V. 149, p. 3553.

Discount Corp. of New York—Annual Report—
The annual report for the calendar year 1939 shows that after making provisions for taxes, the net loss for the year was \$187,247. Dividends amounting to \$300,000 were declared during the year from the undivided profits, being at the rate of 6% per annum on the capital stock. The

capital funds now stand as follows: Capital, \$5,000,000; surplus, \$5,000,000 and undivided profits \$2,185,995.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1939	1938	1939	1938
Acceptances	\$ 1,923,058	Capital stock	5,000,000
U. S. bonds, Treas. notes and cts. of indebtedness	53,906,304	Surplus	5,000,000
Int. rec. accrued	36,018	Dividend payable	75,000
Expenses paid in advance	65,154	Undivided profit	2,185,995
Dep. with N. Y. State Banking Dept.	985	Unearned discount	1,612
Security contracts	9,248,000	Due to banks and customers	836
Cash	6,118,016	Reserves	437,980
		Loans pay. and due to bank & customers	57,998,085
		Securities contracts	26,677,000
		U. S. Govt. dep. account	49,996,112
		Securities borrowed at par	8,600,000
Total	71,297,534	Total	71,297,534

—V. 148, p. 2365.

Dixie Home Stores—Sales—

Period End. Dec. 30—	1939—4 Wks.—	1938—52 Wks.—
Sales	\$737,447	\$8,645,280

—V. 150, p. 127.

Dome Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

12 Mos. End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Total recovery	\$7,462,379	\$7,293,289	\$7,484,436	\$7,234,390
Devel., oper. & gen. costs	2,613,410	2,601,677	2,825,763	2,484,868
Est. Prov., Dominion & Federal taxes	804,012	712,433	720,751	790,316
Outside explor. writ. off.	100,214	49,710	4,296	28,558
Operating profit	\$3,944,742	\$3,929,469	\$3,933,626	\$3,930,648
Other income	290,361	297,223	377,035	350,502
Foreign exchange paid on transfer fund.	Dr125,192			
Total inc. bef. allow'g for deprec. & deple.	\$4,109,911	\$4,226,691	\$4,310,661	\$4,281,151
Number of tons milled in 1939.	615,000	gold, fine ounces	205,480	

—V. 150, p. 276.

Duquesne Light Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Nov. 30—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	\$31,965,508	\$29,322,373
Operation	9,587,781	8,881,563
Maintenance and repairs	2,085,544	2,158,290
Appropriation for retirement reserve	3,057,241	2,804,123
Amortization of leaseholds	685	816
Taxes	2,291,582	2,197,575
Provision for Federal and State income taxes	1,942,533	1,706,342
Net operating revenues	\$13,000,143	\$11,573,664
Rents for lease of electric properties	180,100	180,065
Net operating income	\$12,820,043	\$11,393,599
Merchandising, jobbing and contract work (net)	4,817	5,136
Dividend revenues	50,732	139,782
Interest revenues	302,314	180,330
Miscellaneous income (net)	4,318	3,351
Gross income	\$13,182,224	\$11,722,197
Interest on funded debt	2,450,000	2,450,000
Amortization of debt discount and expense	315,941	315,941
Other interest (net)	19,196	C738,403
Appropriation for special reserve		41,667
Miscellaneous deductions	125,464	126,728
Net income	\$10,271,623	\$8,826,265

—V. 150, p. 432.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period Ended Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—	1936—12 Mos.—
Railway oper. revenues	\$610,346	\$601,691	\$6,971,678	\$6,477,666
Railway oper. expenses	394,616	371,840	4,407,175	4,114,328
Net ry. oper. revenues	\$215,730	\$229,851	\$2,564,503	\$2,363,338
Taxes	59,062	42,775	693,699	510,260
Net after taxes	\$156,668	\$187,076	\$1,870,804	\$1,853,078
Other income	4,828	5,695	59,756	60,945
Gross corp. income	\$161,496	\$192,771	\$1,930,560	\$1,914,023
Interest on funded debt, rents, &c.	46,355	47,146	549,602	591,379
Depreciation	96,513	98,185	1,149,075	1,202,372
a Net income	\$18,628	\$47,440	\$231,883	\$120,272
a Before provision for retirement losses.				

—V. 150, p. 432.

Tenders

Company has available a substantial amount of money for the purchase of its refunding mortgage bonds due Jan. 1, 1948. The company is sending a letter to bondholders requesting those who desire to offer their bonds to the company to fill out an inclosed form and mail it to the Treasurer to be received not later than 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 10. Bonds accepted will carry accrued interest to Feb. 20, 1940.

This invitation to tender bonds is the first time the company has employed this means of reducing funded debt but it has been continuously buying in bonds for redemption for the past 20 years. The great bulk of these purchases have been made direct from bondholders or in the over-the-counter market. Including \$260,000 face value of bonds bought in during 1939 the road in the 20 years ended Dec. 31, 1939 has reduced its funded debt outstanding from \$29,857,000 to \$10,364,695 or by \$19,492,305. This means an average annual reduction of not quite a million dollars and it has of course effected a corresponding reduction—roughly two-thirds—in the interest requirement.

During the two decades in which this debt reduction program has been carried on the market price of the bonds has been on a generally ascending scale so that purchases have been made at a range of prices starting in the 20s or lower and running up to the 90s.—V. 149, p. 4173.

Eaton Mfg. Co.—Larger Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 23 to holders of record Feb. 5. This compares with year-end dividend of 50 cents paid on Dec. 19, last and regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents paid on Nov. 25, last. See also V. 148, p. 730, for detailed record of prior dividend payments.—V. 149, p. 3714.

Ebasco Services Inc.—Weekly Input—

For the week ended Jan. 18, 1940 the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp. and National Pow. & Lt. Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1939, was as follows:

Operating Subsidiaries of—	1940	1939	Increase—	P.C.
American Power & Light Co.	125,337,000	109,016,000	16,321,000	15.0
Electric Power & Light Corp.	62,437,000	55,540,000	6,897,000	12.4
National Power & Light Co.	82,795,000	74,114,000	8,681,000	11.7

The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not appearing in both periods.—V. 150, p. 432.

Elgin National Watch Co.—25 Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$15, payable March 23 to holders of record March 9. This compares with \$1.25 paid on Dec. 23, last; 25 cents paid in each of three preceding quarters; 50 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1938 and 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 3715.

Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$2,028,164	\$1,507,119	\$907,661	\$1,996,719
Net from railway	802,589	556,016	30,426	709,835
Net ry. oper. income	452,187	346,991	def155,533	466,630
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	18,148,239	12,079,176	21,340,188	19,119,317
Net from railway	5,912,248	2,556,104	6,420,341	6,000,389
Net ry. oper. income	3,315,466	1,160,868	3,723,271	4,080,304

—V. 149, p. 4174.

Erie RR.—Bond Group Protests to Agreed Plan—

The committee acting for the refunding and improvement-mortgage bonds of the company has notified the Interstate Commerce Commission that it is opposed to the revised reorganization plan for that road that was submitted on Dec. 28 last to the Commission by the attorneys for the Erie, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the controlling stockholder, and institutional holders of these bonds.

The Committee said in its letter that it had had no opportunity to participate in the discussions that culminated in the proposed compromise, that it regarded the plan as sacrificing rights of the holders of the refunding and improvement bonds without any corresponding benefit to them and that it represented more than 1,000 of these smaller holders.

The Committee stated also that it was opposed to the allotment of new securities to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as provided in the plan.

Seeks Instructions on Future of Northern of N. J.—

Instructions as to future operation of the Northern RR. of New Jersey were sought in a petition filed in Federal Court, Cleveland, Jan. 20 by the trustees.

Operations of the Northern by Erie from Jan. 18, 1938, when the Erie filed under section 77, to Sept. 30, 1939, resulted in \$712,203 losses and deficits, according to petition of the trustees who have been authorized to disaffirm the Northern lease by a court order which fixed the close of business on Jan. 31, 1940 as the time after which the Northern should begin operating its own road. While figures of losses since Sept. 30, 1939, are not yet computed, the amount of loss is running in excess of \$25,000 a month, according to petition.

Practically the entire loss results from passenger traffic, the loss from freight traffic being very slight, the petition says, pointing out that revenues from passenger traffic which in 1924 were \$873,396, have been decreased to about \$15,000 per month, or \$180,000 a year, and that the number of commuters carried by the Northern has decreased from about 6,100 in 1924 to approximately 1,300 now.

"It has been impracticable to reduce expenses to meet the loss in passenger revenues or to make present passenger business profitable," according to the petition which asks for instructions concerning future operations of the Northern, which Erie trustees believe will not begin operations at end of the fixed period.

Hearing Feb. 6 on Chicago & Erie Interest—

Hearing before Special Master West on Feb. 6, on a plan regarding past due interest on Chicago & Erie bonds, has been granted the trustees by Judge Wilkin in an order approving a petition of trustees.

The plan provides for the issuance of a certificate relating to interest payments of \$495,100 each, representing interest due Oct. 1, 1938 and Oct. 1, 1939, on \$9,902,000 Chicago & Erie income bonds owned by Erie and pledged under Erie's first consolidated mortgage.

Erie trustees have received payment of the \$495,100 interest due Oct. 1, 1938 and have issued a note for this amount to City Bank Farmers Trust Co., trustees for the mortgage, according to the petition. However, Erie has not received the like sum of interest due Oct. 1, 1939 and the petition seeks an order requiring Chicago & Erie to make this payment. When payment is received, Erie trustees propose to withdraw the note for the 1938 payment, replacing it with a certificate to City Bank representing interest due both years.—V. 149, p. 4174.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, no par value, both payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 10. A special dividend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 27, last; one of \$1 was paid on Dec. 27, last, and extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1, last.—V. 150, 127.

Fall River Gas Works Co.—Earnings—

Period Ended Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—	1936—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$80,871	\$78,564	\$917,711	\$882,841
Operation	43,291	43,492	484,063	499,727
Maintenance	7,184	5,474	68,082	54,190
Taxes	13,818	12,776	165,135	158,063
Net oper. revenues	\$16,579	\$16,821	\$200,430	\$170,861
Bon-oper. income (net)	3	44	3	109
Balance	\$16,582	\$16,865	\$200,434	\$170,971
Retirement res. accruals	5,000	5,000	60,000	60,000
Gross income	\$11,582	\$11,865	\$140,434	\$110,971
Interest charges	753	1,159	9,028	12,097
Net income	\$10,829	\$10,706	\$131,406	\$98,871
Dividends declared			109,199	95,962

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets	1939	1938	Liabilities	1939	1938
Property, plant & equipment	\$3,902,864	\$3,877,494	Cap. stk. (\$25 par)	\$1,654,525	\$1,654,525
Cash	44,409	43,768	Prem. on cap. stk.	975,610	975,610
Accts. receivable	280,133	269,588	Notes payable	375,000	410,000
Mat'ls & supplies	228,284	196,276	Accounts payable	36,071	17,104
Prepayments	9,158	10,526	Consumers' depts.	29,436	26,285
Special deposits	200	200	Miscell. liabilities	855	828
			Interest accrued	25,777	15,355
			retirement reserve	747,206	700,771
			Contributions for extensions	4,183	3,844
			Operating reserves	511	130
			Unadjusted credits	1,113	619
			Earned surplus	613,887	590,199
Total	\$4,465,048	\$4,397,853	Total	\$4,465,048	\$4,397,853

—V. 149, p. 4028.

Fenton United Cleaning & Dyeing Co.—Accum. Div.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 12. Similar amount was paid in each of the 10 preceding quarters, and a dividend of \$3.50 was paid on June 16, 1937.—V. 149, p. 2080.

Family Loan Society, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Income collected	\$1,717,744	\$1,458,706
Operating expenses	878,525	690,927
Gross profit	\$839,219	\$767,780
Interest	58,288	59,900
Bad debt reserve—net charges	106,815	80,289
Income tax reserve	134,823	94,139
Net profit	\$539,293	\$533,452
Participating preference stock dividends	See x	48,309
Preferred stock, series A, dividends	66,901	41,817
Preferred stock, series B, dividends	3,567	
Common stock dividends	375,176	246,654
Balance to surplus	\$363,649	\$196,672
Surplus balance June 30, prior year	1,436,419	1,318,715
Balance Dec. 31	\$1,530,068	\$1,515,387
Earned per common share	\$0.95	\$1.08

x This stock called for redemption April 1, 1939.

Freepport Sulphur Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
x Net income.....	\$2,200,762	\$1,506,059	\$2,703,742	y\$2,009,784
Shares com. stock out-standing (par \$10).....	796,380	796,380	796,381	796,371
Earnings per share.....	\$2.76	\$1.87	\$3.30	\$2.43

x After depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes, &c. y After provision for this company's shares of the losses of its subsidiary. Cuban-American Manganese Corp., amounting to \$191,185.

Of the 1939 earnings, \$601,689, or 75 cents a share, was the company's portion of the earnings of the Cuban-American Manganese Corp., a subsidiary. This compared with a loss of \$6,570, or 1 cent a share, as the company's portion of Cuban-American losses during 1938.

As of Dec. 31, 1939, current assets amounted to \$13,073,903, of which \$5,787,436 was cash, and current liabilities amounted to \$2,073,207. As of Dec. 31, 1938, current assets amounted to \$8,764,189, of which \$2,178,456 was cash, and current liabilities amounted to \$2,109,470.

The preliminary statement of the Cuban-American Manganese Corp. for the year 1939 showed net earnings, after depreciation, depletion, and the United States and Cuban taxes, amounting to \$716,865, as compared with a loss for 1938, after all charges, of \$22,059.

Directors on Jan. 24 declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 16. In regard to the division, Langbourne M. Williams stated, "This dividend is the company's 53rd consecutive quarterly payment on its common stock, each one of which has amounted to at least 25 cents per share. The last previous payment, made Dec. 1, 1939, consisted of the 25 cent quarterly dividend and an extra year-end dividend of 50 cents per share. In declaring the first quarterly dividend for 1940, the directors decided to adhere to the 25-cent quarterly rate, but with the thought that, if at the end of the year, earnings and prospects are as favorable as they now are, an extra year-end dividend will be declared as was done in 1939."—V. 149, p. 3115.

Fundamental Investors, Inc.—Earnings—

Years End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Dividends.....	\$345,863	\$258,775	\$423,665	\$200,083
Securities rec. as distributions on invest. held	-----	1,894	24,108	-----
Taxable dividends rec. in form of securities.....	11,380	-----	-----	-----
Interest.....	a1,975	e1,946	992	4,312
Total income.....	\$359,218	\$262,615	\$448,765	\$204,395
Expenses.....	70,880	69,811	84,041	73,053
Net income.....	\$288,337	d\$192,803	\$364,724	\$131,343
Dividends paid.....	f\$363,232	c\$249,434	b\$618,778	b\$875,017

a Interest, received in the form of preferred stock. b Consists of \$240,943 (\$750,424 in 1936) declared out of earned surplus and \$377,835 (\$124,593 in 1936) declared out of undistributed net income. c Consists of \$49,931 declared out of earned surplus and \$199,503 declared out of undistributed net income.

d Exclusive of net loss from sale of investments (amounting to \$16,567). e Includes \$1,619 received in the form of preferred stock. f Consists of \$75,804 declared out of earned surplus and \$287,428 declared out of undistributed net income.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1939	1938	1939	1938	
Funds on deposit with custodian.....	203,870	717,250	2,263	
Securities owned.....	8,673,774	9,760,050	7,544	
Divs. and acct. receivable.....	9,975	12,093	3,699	
Rec. on subscriptions to cap. stk.....	4,654	23,271	15,879	
Deferred charges.....	7,410	167	13,653	
Cash on dep. for scrip red. & unclaimed divs.....	3,259	3,307	3,259	
		z Capital stock.....	1,216,180	
		Paid-in surplus.....	11,175,351	
		Unrealized net appreciation over cost of invests.....	Dr\$85,430	
		Earned surplus.....	108,081	
		z Treasury stock.....	Dr\$68,631	
Total.....	8,902,942	10,516,137	Total.....	8,902,942

x Cost of capital stock reacquired and held in treasury 108,127 (33,834 in 1938) shares. z Par \$2.—V. 149, p. 3872.

General Shareholding Corp.—Annual Report—

Total net assets of corporation, before deducting bank loans, amounted to \$16,030,555 on Dec. 31, 1939 as compared with \$14,692,178 on June 30, 1939 and \$17,107,163 on Dec. 31, 1938. These assets were equivalent to \$135.04, \$120.29 and \$146.91, respectively, per share of preferred stock and \$1.22, \$0.32 and \$1.83, respectively, per share of common stock.

Earnings for the Period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1939

Income.....	\$872,769
General expenses.....	88,484
Interest.....	75,290
Capital stock tax.....	6,554
Federal income and other taxes.....	29,642
Refund of prior year's taxes.....	C75,843
Net income.....	\$678,641
\$6 cumulative convertible preferred stock dividend.....	x\$544,500

x Does not include \$90,750 paid on account of arrears.

Statement of Surplus Dec. 31, 1939

Capital surplus—Balance, Dec. 31, 1938.....	\$7,821,519
Arising from reduction in stated value of preferred stock.....	6,806,250
Arising from cancellation of common stock scrip.....	43
	\$14,627,812
Amount allocated from capital surplus for payment, if and when declared, of dividend arrears on pref. stock: Balance, Dec. 31, 1938.....	816,750
Div. paid on \$6 cum. conv. pref. stock on account of arrears (\$1 per share).....	Dr90,750
	\$15,353,812

Earned surplus account from Jan. 1, 1937, balance, Dec. 31, 1938 (deficit)..... \$1,523,309

Net income, as per statement..... \$678,641

Net loss on sales of investments..... 679,361

Current divs. paid on \$6 cum. conv. pref. stock (\$6 per share)..... 544,500

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1939..... \$13,285,283

Note—The unrealized depreciation of investments on Dec. 31, 1939 was \$4,900,874, or \$440,637 more than on Dec. 31, 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash in banks, \$1,579,549; investments in securities, \$19,603,547; receivable for securities sold, \$7,418; interest & divs. receivable, &c., \$24,434; special deposits for divs., &c., \$112,813; total, \$21,327,760.

Liabilities—Divs. payable, &c., \$112,813; reserves for contingencies, expenses, taxes, &c., \$283,517; bank loans due Dec. 30, 1941 (interest 2% per annum), \$3,775,000; \$6 cum. conv. pref. stock (optional stock div. series), stated value \$25 per share, \$2,268,750; common stock (\$1 par), \$1,602,397; surplus, \$13,285,283; total, \$21,327,760.—V. 149, p. 3716.

General American Life Insurance Co.—Annual Report

The company reported net earnings of \$2,300,011 for the year 1939, an increase of 13% over 1938. Walter W. Head, President announced at the annual meeting held Jan. 16, 1940, at the company's executive offices in St. Louis.

John S. Swift, President, John S. Swift Co., Inc., was elected a member of the board of directors. No other changes or additions in the board were

made. All officers of the company were reelected. Charles B. Fox, President, Aluminum Ore Co., East St. Louis, as was previously announced, was named a director at the Jan. 10 meeting of the board.

President Head stated that 1939 showed an improvement over 1938 in gross earnings from all lines of insurance and investments. Ordinary life sales were more than 9% greater than in 1938. In the group department, 1,603 master group policies covering 330,339 individual insureds were being administered, as of Dec. 31, 1939. This represents an increase of 67 contracts and 16,968 insureds over Dec. 31, 1938. The group department reported an increase of approximately \$200,000 in earned group premiums and a gain of \$9,540,610 in group life insurance in force. The Commercial accident and health department also reported an increase of \$6,000 in earned premiums.

Mr. Head also reported the company now has insurance in force in excess of \$700,000,000. Policyholders now total more than 450,000, he added.

The financial statement as of Dec. 31, 1939, shows total resources of \$128,415,949, an increase of \$2,347,354 over 1938. The company continues to maintain an excellent liquid position, its cash and United States Government bonds increasing by more than \$3,400,000 to a total substantially in excess of \$27,000,000. Yet the net yield on mean ledger assets increased to 4.17% in 1939 as compared to 4.16% in 1938. This is considerably in excess of the amount necessary to maintain legally required policy reserves.

Mr. Head called attention to the fact that there was paid or credited to or for the benefit of policyholders or their beneficiaries during 1939, the sum of \$14,009,401. The corresponding figure for the entire period since the date of organization in Sept., 1933, to Dec. 31, 1939, is \$109,935,257.—V. 146, p. 751.

General Refractories Co.—Obituary—

Samuel M. D. Clapper, Chairman of the Board of this company and Vice-President of Cannon Mills, Inc., died at his home on Jan. 19.—V. 149, p. 3409.

General Telephone Corp.—Plans to Register Pref. Issue—

John Winn, President announced Jan. 25 that company intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering an issue of 135,000 shares of \$2.50 preferred stock as a step in the refinancing program of the corporation and General Telephone Allied Corp. Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co., and Mitchum, Tully & Co. will be named as principal underwriters.

The proposed issue as registered, will be without par value but may, by amendment, be changed to a par value stock. It will be cumulative as to dividends and convertible into common stock of the corporation for a period and at rates to be determined later. Net proceeds from the sale of the preferred stock will be used to repay funds which the corporation proposes to borrow to redeem on April 1, 1940 the 73,513 outstanding shares of the corporation's \$3 convertible preferred stock at \$50 per share; to redeem on March 15, 1940, 24,051 outstanding shares of \$6 preferred stock of the General Telephone Allied Corp. at \$106.50 per share; and to replenish the working capital of the corporation against the possibility of need for future additional investments in, or advances to, its subsidiary operating companies and for other corporate purposes.

Gain in Phones—

Corporation reports that the number of company-owned telephones operated by its subsidiaries crossed the half million mark in 1939 with a gain of 23,771 for the year. The total now in operation—501,534—is the largest number in the history of the system. The gain for the year, amounts to 4.96% exclusive of purchases and sales, and compares with a net gain of 13,997 telephones or 3.15% for the year 1938.

For the month of December, General Telephone subsidiaries reported a gain of 1,851 company-owned telephones compared with a net gain of 1,009 telephones for the month of December, 1938.

Six of the subsidiaries of General Telephone Corp., namely, Tri State Associated Telephone Corp., Indiana Associated Telephone Corp., Lexington Telephone Co., Michigan Associated Telephone Co., Associated Telephone Co., Ltd. and Interstate Telephone Co. are now operating more company-owned telephones than ever before.—V. 150, p. 434.

General Tire & Rubber Co.—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Nov. 30

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross sales.....	a\$24,048,829	a\$20,088,354	a\$21,392,957	\$22,887,886
Discounts, returns and allowances and excise taxes.....	See a	See a	See a	4,978,000
y Cost of goods sold.....	20,771,359	18,179,410	20,007,414	16,401,047
Gross profit.....	\$3,277,470	\$1,908,944	\$1,385,543	\$1,508,839
Other income.....	269,248	242,034	160,409	265,317
Gross income.....	\$3,546,718	\$2,150,977	\$1,545,952	\$1,774,156
Depreciation.....	465,450	434,684	421,643	204,840
Prov. for contingencies.....	200,000	-----	-----	-----
Prov. for possible loss on investments.....	60,595	-----	-----	-----
Int. on borrowed money.....	27,455	50,482	65,247	52,443
Loss on securities sold.....	-----	-----	-----	16,862
Miscellaneous charges.....	8,734	-----	7,140	-----
Divs. on pref. stock of Aldora Mills.....	17,166	19,587	22,008	-----
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax.....	630,000	270,000	177,000	209,000
Prov. for Fed. surtax.....	-----	195,000	44,000	-----
Net profit.....	\$2,137,318	\$1,181,224	\$808,913	\$1,291,011
Previous surplus.....	5,626,313	4,895,390	4,758,578	3,640,007
Miscellaneous credits.....	-----	-----	50,602	-----
Total surplus.....	\$7,763,630	\$6,076,614	\$5,618,094	\$4,931,018
Preferred dividends.....	152,753	157,817	b\$67,266	172,440
Common dividends.....	263,214	258,974	258,974	-----
Prov. for Federal income taxes of prior years.....	-----	32,771	42,674	-----
Miscellaneous charges.....	-----	-----	c\$3,791	-----
Balance, Nov. 30.....	\$7,347,664	\$5,626,313	\$4,895,390	\$4,758,578
Shs. common stock outstanding (par \$25).....	526,427	519,627	517,941	z443,100
Earnings per share.....	\$3.78	\$1.97	\$1.25	\$2.53

y Includes selling general and administrative expenses. z Par \$5.

a Net sales, after deducting discounts, returns and allowances and excise taxes. b Includes \$7.50 per share, amounting to \$203,063, paid on arrears.

c Net adjustment of cores and molds, machinery and equipment and reserves for depreciation to basis allowed for Federal income tax purposes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1939	1938	1939	1938	
Cash.....	2,537,191	844,072	1,403,836	
Notes & acct. rec.....	3,142,781	3,570,066	873,148	
Inventories.....	5,888,399	4,975,147	785,451	
Inv. in cap. stk. of General Tire Acceptance Corp.....	125,000	125,000	286,100	
Inv. in stocks of other cos. at cost.....	195,199	210,468	2,487,100	
Notes rec. foreign, due after Nov. 30, 1939.....	-----	24,384	2,632,135	
Miscell. advances.....	165,409	130,296	150,000	
Due from emp's.....	5,898	11,742	-----	
Land, bldgs., machin., eqpt., &c.....	4,417,016	4,257,083	-----	
Patents.....	1	1	-----	
Deferred charges.....	123,393	97,404	-----	
Total.....	16,600,286	14,245,664	Total.....	16,600,286

x After reserve for depreciation of \$3,434,525 in 1939 and \$3,776,976 in 1938.—V. 149, p. 414.

Georgia & Florida RR.—Earnings—

	—Week End. Jan. 14—	—Jan. 1 to Jan. 14—
	1940	1939
Oper. revs. (est.).....	\$19,625	\$19,200
		\$38,825
		\$36,500

—V. 150, p. 434.

Georgia Home Insurance Co. (Columbus, Ga.)—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, both payable Feb. 1, to holders of record Jan. 20. Extras of 10 cents were paid on Aug. 1, and on Feb. 1, 1939, Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1938, Aug. 2 and on Feb. 1, 1937, and on Aug. 1, 1936.—V. 149, p. 729.

German Credit & Investment Corp.—To Pay 75-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per certificate on the 25% allotment certificates payable Jan. 26 to holders of record Jan. 20. A dividend of 40 cents was paid on Aug. 1, last; 65 cents was paid on Jan. 26, 1939; one of 40 cents was paid on Aug. 1, 1938; 75 cents was paid on Jan. 26, 1938; one of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 27, 1937; 40 cents was paid on Aug. 2, 1936, and one of 25 cents per share was disbursed on Dec. 3, 1935. This latter was the first distribution made since Aug. 1, 1931.—V. 149, p. 2084.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co.—To Pay 25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 14. Like amount was paid on Dec. 1, last, and compares with 15 cents paid on Feb. 1, 1939, this latter being the first dividend paid since 1936. Current dividend will be paid in U. S. dollars, subject to the approval of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.—V. 149, p. 2688.

Grand Union Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 115,917 additional shares of capital stock (no par), pursuant to an offer to holders of dividend arrearage certificates and subscription warrants, making the total amount applied for to date 294,775 shares.

Company proposes to offer to holders of its outstanding subscription warrants (and to all remaining holders of certificates for old common stock of the company who are entitled to such subscription warrants upon the surrender of their certificates for such old common stock) until at least Feb. 29, 1940 the right to subscribe at \$10 per share for a total of 28,962 shs.

Company also proposes to offer to holder of its outstanding dividend arrearage certificates (and to all remaining holders of certificates for old \$3 convertible preference stock who are entitled to such arrearage certificates upon the surrender of their certificates for such stock) until at least Feb. 29, 1940, the right to exchange all or any part of such dividend arrearage certificates for shares of capital stock of the company on an exchange basis of one share of capital stock for each \$10 principal amount of such dividend arrearage certificates.—V. 150, p. 435.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.—Not to Buy from Firms Dealing with Brokers—

The company announced Jan. 24 that in view of court decisions on the Robinson-Patman Act it found itself in a position where it could no longer make purchases from manufacturers who deal with food brokers.

Caruthers Ewing, general counsel of the organization, said the company's position was taken with great reluctance and that there was "no choice in the matter."

"The Federal Trade Commission and the court forbade it from accepting an allowance or discount which in whole or part represented brokerage being currently paid by sellers on sales to others," Mr. Ewing said.

"There is no law which prevents allowance or discount due to quantity purchases, absence of credit risk, and many savings in cost of sale, but if the A. & P. accepts an allowance or discount, an inference could be later drawn by a court that this discount represented in whole or in part brokerage being currently paid on sales to others."

"By avoiding purchases from a manufacturer who currently pays brokerage, no inference can be drawn that a permissible discount represents in whole or in part brokerage so currently being paid."

Company Seeks Re-hearing in Robinson-Patman Case—

The company, through its General Counsel, Caruthers Ewing, has announced that it has petitioned the U. S. Supreme Court for a rehearing on denial of certiorari in regard to Robinson-Patman Act decisions.

Pointing out that "the 7,724 brokers in the country constitute only a small percentage of the nation's population," the A. & P. petitioned for rehearing in order that it should be "finally and fairly stated" whether a seller of foodstuffs should be required by law to receive more than he demands, or whether a buyer of foodstuffs for resale "must increase the cost of those foodstuffs by 4% because there are a number of worthy brokers in the country whose job entitled them to impose on the Nation nearly \$400,000,000 as an added cost of living," Mr. Ewing said.

The petition claims that the three lower courts which have passed on the Robinson-Patman Act depended upon the construction placed upon the Act by the Second Circuit in the Biddle case in an opinion by Judge Manton.

Emphasizing the close parallels between the provisions and purpose of the Robinson-Patman Act and the Interstate Commerce Act, the petition insists, according to Mr. Ewing, that Judge Manton's order is in direct conflict with the ruling of the Supreme Court in an Atchison Topeka railroad case involving an allowance to a citrus dealer for services of pre-cooling cars.

The petition quotes Mr. Justice Lamar in that case as holding that "neither party has a right to insist upon a wasteful or expensive service for which the consumer must ultimately pay."

The petition holds that "the order is unjust" to many manufacturers who, without the A. & P. as a customer and without the use of brokers, may conceivably have serious trouble.—V. 150, p. 128.

Great Northern Iron Ore Properties—Report—

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years				
	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net royalty income	\$2,672,122	\$2,161,402	\$3,055,231	\$2,453,574
Interest, rentals, &c.	6,401	5,315	7,048	7,827
Profit on property sold	5,776	4,691	4,235	3,049
Total income	\$2,684,099	\$2,171,409	\$3,066,515	\$2,464,450
x Royalty & real est. tax	126,791	138,446	165,786	186,198
Inspec. & care of prop's	79,651	73,611	81,468	74,456
Gen. & admin. expenses	161,821	166,474	165,889	174,292
Sundry charges—net	2,499	782	571	1,062
Depletion	755,729	821,681	1,050,052	1,104,810
Deprec. on bldgs. & eq.	4,886	5,647	5,555	5,481
Prov. for income tax	233,241	176,364	308,176	195,427
Prov. for undis. earns. tax			102	95
Net profit applicable to minority interest	20,755	3,478	32,487	12,698
Net profit	\$1,198,726	\$784,924	\$1,256,428	\$709,928
Distributions on cfs. of beneficial interest	1,875,000	1,875,000	2,250,000	1,875,000

x Includes capital stock taxes. y additional provision for income taxes for prior years of \$1,396, in 1936 and \$3,689 in 1935. z Includes \$29,344 additional provision for income taxes for prior years.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Trustees and Proprietary Companies—Great Northern Iron Ore Properties, St. Paul)

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1939	1938	1939	1938
Cash on hand and on deposit	4,830,811	4,286,091	307,072
Royalties receivable	54,976	390,166	19,692
Sundry acct. rec.	8,865	7,200	8,729
Active fee lands & leaseholds	23,615,154	24,374,069	202,182
a Non-mineral lds	17,400	17,870	195,280
b Bldgs. & equip't.	54,490	58,870	27,954
Prepaid expenses	576	1,127	303,897
			787,054
			914,118
			474,027
			911,900
			23,153,506
			3,283,908
			3,204,453
Total	28,582,274	29,135,193	28,582,274

a Less allowance for anticipated abandonment of \$16,091 in 1939 and \$16,234 in 1938. b After depreciation. c In capital stock and surplus of

North Star Iron Co. represented by 609 shares of stock (9.39%) not owned by trustees. e Represented by 1,500,000 shares of beneficial interest.—V. 150, p. 279.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.—Dividend Doubled—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 2. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 15, last, and extras of 25 cents were paid in each quarter of 1939.—V. 149, p. 3409.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$593,896	\$527,249	\$561,574	\$619,449
Net from railway	175,238	158,347	87,840	231,403
Net ry. oper. income	71,162	72,562	25,215	96,262
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	\$6,924,301	\$6,497,571	7,527,129	7,292,909
Net from railway	2,236,936	1,926,389	2,419,375	2,824,315
Net ry. oper. income	1,130,851	830,410	1,151,500	1,412,604

Hamilton Watch Co.—Dividend Halved—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. This compares with 50 cents paid on Dec. 15, last; 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters: 40 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1938; 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters; 75 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1937; 60 cents paid on Sept. 15, 1937; 40 cents paid on June 15, 1937, and 25 cents paid on March 15, 1937, this last being the first dividend paid since Sept. 1, 1931, when 15 cents per share was distributed.—V. 149, p. 3557.

Hammermill Paper Co.—Listing and Registration—

The common capital stock, par \$10, was admitted to listing and registration on the New York Curb Exchange on Jan. 22, 1940.—V. 149, p. 4176.

Hart Schaffner & Marx—Earnings—

Years Ended Nov. 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
a Profit of parent co.	\$202,766	loss \$119,221	\$159,900	\$235,560
Net of sub. cos.	619,022	6185,916	476,912	248,845
Total surplus	\$400,788	loss \$305,137	\$235,912	\$484,405
Prov. for liabls. arising from cancellation in 1937 of factory lease			90,000	
Prov. for Fed. &c. taxes			8,500	
Balance	\$400,788	loss \$305,137	\$137,412	\$184,405
Previous surplus	3,201,208	3,474,505	3,305,050	2,603,668
Reduction in reserve	11,778	31,840	103,560	170,310
Recovery on advances				46,667
Total surplus	\$3,613,775	\$3,201,208	\$3,546,022	\$3,305,050
Dividends paid	142,313		71,518	
Surplus	\$3,471,462	\$3,201,208	\$3,474,505	\$3,305,050

a After providing for manufacturing, marketing and administrative expenses and provisions for depreciation of equipment, doubtful accounts, Federal taxes, &c.

b Adjustment of reserves against investments in capital stocks of certain subsidiary and affiliated companies in respect of the increase in net worth of these companies for the year (including non-recurring revenue of \$50,000 of an affiliated company).

c Adjustment of \$329,181 in reserves against investments in capital stocks of certain subsidiary and affiliated companies, less dividends of \$143,266 received from subsidiary and affiliated companies.

d Dividends received on investments in capital stocks of subsidiary companies less adjustments of \$14,127 in reserve against investments in capital stocks of certain subsidiary and affiliated companies. The parent company's equity in the net operating profits of all of its subsidiary and affiliated companies for the year was \$102,201.

e Dividends received on investments in capital stock of subsidiary and affiliated companies and adjustment of reserve against investments in respect of net operating profits of these companies for the year (this amount being substantially equal to the parent company's proportion of the net profits of subsidiary and affiliated companies for the year).

Note—The parent company's portion of the increase in net worth for the year 1939 of all of its subsidiary and affiliated companies was \$212,782.

Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1939	1938	1939	1938
Goodwill, trade names, &c.	\$1	\$1	
a Mach., furniture and fixtures	241,116	231,243	b Capital stock
Inventories	2,478,684	1,319,703	\$3,000,000
Investments	1,959,701	1,866,374	Notes pay. to bks.
Accts. and bills rec.	4,115,194	3,524,142	280,471
Cash	478,953	1,028,896	Accounts payable
Prep. ins. prem. &c	93,522	177,274	280,471
c Co.'s cap. stk. held in treas. (at par)	98,600	98,600	Liability for goods in transit
do at cost	85,831	76,264	214,078
Sundry accounts	47,186	50,424	Accrued taxes, salaries, &c.
			329,065
Total	\$9,598,788	\$8,372,922	Earned surplus
			3,471,462
			Capital surplus
			1,803,713
			1,803,713
			Total
			\$9,598,788

a After depreciation of \$982,704 in 1939 and \$972,238 in 1938. b Common stock authorized and issued, 150,000 shares of \$20 each. c 4,930 shares at par, 2,757 (2,035 in 1938).

New Official—

Meyer Kestenbaum was on Jan. 22 elected Executive Vice-President of this company.—V. 148, p. 3263.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End, Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—Month—	1939—12 Mos.—	1938—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$46,844	\$48,782	\$553,518	\$559,885
Operation	31,645	32,975	359,878	350,733
Maintenance	2,287	2,625	28,993	29,008
Taxes	4,726	6,332	80,230	88,006
Net oper. revenues	\$8,186	\$6,850	\$84,516	\$83,109
Non-oper. income (net)	30	8	61	89
Balance	\$8,216	\$6,858	\$84,577	\$83,198
Retire. reserve accruals	2,917	2,917	35,000	35,000
Gross income	\$5,299	\$3,941	\$49,577	\$48,198
Interest charges	61	131	735	1,692
Net income	\$5,238	\$3,809	\$48,842	\$46,505
Dividends declared			39,312	39,312

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1939	1938	1939	1938
Property, plant & equipment	\$2,413,878	\$2,412,280	Cap. stk. (\$25 par)
Cash	20,587	21,341	\$1,228,500
Accts. receivable	138,406	148,631	Prem. on cap. stk.
Materials & suppl.	75,090	75,537	260,910
Prepayments	4,914	6,378	Notes payable
Unadjusted debits	1,779	1,779	5,000
			Accounts payable
			25,366
			Consumers' depos.
			18,321
			Miscell. liabilities
			137
			Taxes accrued
			6,315
			Interest accrued
			446
			Retirement rev'v.
			528,669
			Contrib. for exten.
			6,836
			Operating reserve
			10,474
			Unadjusted credits
			192
			Earned surplus
			561,708
Total	\$2,652,875	\$2,665,946	Total
			\$2,652,875

—V. 149, p. 4030.

Hearn Department Stores, Inc.—Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the 6% cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable Jan. 26 to holders of record Jan. 24. Previous payment was the 75-cent distribution made on Nov. 1, 1938.—V. 148, p. 439.

Hecker Products Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—6 Mos.—1938
Net profit after charges—	\$415,375	\$508,592
Earnings per share on common stock—	\$0.26	\$0.29
		\$0.43
		\$0.61

Note—The consolidated profits of the corporation for the 1939 quarter is after expenses of \$33,599 in connection with the development and introduction of Vanti Pa-Pi-A (a new product), after providing for foreign exchange losses, depreciation and normal Federal income taxes, and including dividends received from the Best Foods, Inc.—V. 149, p. 2691.

(A.) Hollander & Son, Inc.—Hearing Postponed—

The Securities and Exchange Commission has postponed until March 4 from Jan. 22 hearing to determine whether it is necessary to suspend for a period of 12 months, or to withdraw the registration, of the \$5 par value stock of company from the New York Stock Exchange. Hearing was originally scheduled for Dec. 12, 1939, on grounds Commission had reason to believe that company had failed to comply with certain provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.—V. 149, p. 4030.

Home Insurance Co., New York—Annual Report—

Further substantial gains in assets are shown in the annual statement of the company made public Jan. 22. Total assets as of Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$125,056,098, compared with \$117,804,141 on Dec. 31, 1938, a gain of \$7,251,957. United States Government bonds rose to \$10,753,105 from \$9,693,244, while all other bonds and stocks declined from \$87,847,548 to \$86,911,891 during the year.

Capital stock remained unchanged at \$15,000,000. The reserve for unearned premiums and the reserve for losses both showed increases, the former rising from \$43,558,406 to \$48,121,615 and the latter from \$9,914,743 to \$6,190,596 during the year. Net surplus of the company stood at \$50,371,518 on Dec. 31, 1939, against \$50,466,465 at the close of 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

1939		1938		1939		1938	
Assets—		Liabilities—		Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash—	\$15,295,881	\$12,053,210	Capital stock—	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000		
U.S. Govt., State, county & municipal bonds—	10,753,105	9,693,244	Res. for unearn. premiums—	48,121,615	43,558,406		
Other bonds and stocks—	86,911,891	87,847,548	Res. for losses—	6,190,596	5,914,743		
First mt e. loans—	300,000		Res. for taxes—	2,350,000	2,800,000		
Prem. in course of collection—	8,353,236	6,908,581	Fds. held under reins. treaties—	173,600	64,800		
Accrued interest—		220,635	Res. for miscell. accounts—	848,769			
Reinsur recover. on paid losses—	1,021,060		Net surplus—	50,371,518	50,466,465		
Other admitted assets—	420,924	1,081,196					
Total—	\$125,056,098	\$117,804,141	Total—	\$125,056,098	\$117,804,141		

—V. 150, p. 435.

Home Title Guaranty Co.—Annual Statement—

Condensed Statement of Condition as at Dec. 30, 1939

[Showing adjustments pursuant to plan of reorganization of Home Title Insurance Co. as approved by orders of the New York Supreme Court, dated May 25, 1939 and Dec. 18, 1939, upon the transfer of the capital stock of this company from the Superintendent of Insurance, as Liquidator of Home Title Insurance Co., to the reorganization managers for the creditors of Home Title Insurance Co. assenting to the plan of reorganization.]

Assets—		Before Adjustments		After Adjustments	
Mortgage loans on real estate—		\$266,414	\$227,964		
United States Government securities—		40,800	40,800		
Stock of Mortgagees Realty Service, Inc.—		5,000	5,000		
Cash—General funds—		393,195	319,668		
Cash—Agency funds (contra)—		162,103	162,103		
Title plant, as valued at date of acquisition—		250,000	250,000		
Accounts receivable—		84,616	84,616		
Due and accrued interest receivable—		3,805	3,302		
Total—		\$1,205,935	\$1,093,454		
Liabilities—					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses—		\$3,681	\$3,681		
Commissions payable upon collection of certain accounts receivable—		8,159	8,159		
Agency accounts payable, per contra—		162,103	162,103		
Reserve for Federal, State and other taxes—		16,070	16,070		
Reserve for title insurance losses—		28,440	28,440		
Reserve for contingencies—		44,702			
Capital stock (par \$100)—		300,000	300,000		
Contributed surplus—		350,000	350,000		
Earned surplus—		292,779	225,000		
Total—		\$1,205,935	\$1,093,454		

—V. 149, p. 4031.

Howes Bros. Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net earnings—	\$227,047	\$218,278	\$222,627	\$216,456
Preferred divs. paid—	103,390	101,181	97,410	96,994
Common divs. paid—	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000
Balance—	\$8,657	\$2,097	\$10,217	\$4,462
Profit and loss surplus—	1,681,191	1,672,534	1,670,437	1,660,219
Earned per share on com.—	\$9.88	\$10.18	\$10.88	\$10.40

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Accounts receivable, \$1,220,381; merchandise (cash advanced on hides and leather), \$2,053,323; investments (purchase of stock in tanneries), \$856,005; cash in banks, \$856,285; total, \$4,985,994.
Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$219,022; foreign L-C acceptances, \$308,681; preferred stock, \$1,850,000; less treasury stock, \$222,900; common stock, \$1,150,000; undivided profits, \$1,681,191; total, \$4,985,994.—V. 148, p. 440.

Hudson River Day Line—Annual Report—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1939	1938
Water line operating revenues—	\$1,079,323	\$912,385
Maintenance—	210,629	173,171
Traffic expenses—	137,114	106,131
Transportation expenses—	693,084	532,524
General expenses—	126,844	110,385
Net loss from water line operations before depreciation—	\$88,348	\$9,827
Net income from auxiliary operations before depreciation—	6,129	10,992
Net loss from operations before depreciation—	\$82,219	prof\$1,165
Miscellaneous charges (net)—	541	Cr\$2,973
Gross loss before depreciation—	\$82,760	prof\$4,139
Interest on funded debt—	67,776	67,548
Depreciation and amortization of physical props.—	167,498	155,269
Net loss—	\$318,034	\$218,679
Earned surplus as at Oct. 31—	159,527	59,151
Deficit as at Oct. 31—	\$477,562	\$159,527

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1939

Assets—Permanent long-term investments (net), \$1,321,114; cash in banks and on hand, \$132,493; United States Treasury notes—at cost (market value \$41,650), \$40,644; account receivable, \$31,368; inventory

of material and supplies—at cost, \$13,857; deposits, \$263; prepaid expenses, \$32,543; spare equipment parts—at cost, \$7,204; total, \$1,579,486.
Liabilities—Preferred stock (4,383 shares—no par) stated value, \$438,300; common stock (2,882 shares—no par) stated value, \$15,300; long-term debt, \$1,230,267; accounts payable, \$21,709; traffic balances due other companies, \$1,329; accrued expenses, \$18,441; deficit from operations \$477,562; capital surplus arising from reorganization, \$331,703; total, \$1,579,486.—V. 148, p. 2272.

Hudson & Manhattan RR.—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Gross operating revenue—	\$7,510,624	\$7,310,012
Operating expenses and taxes—	5,279,508	5,310,358
Operating income—	\$2,231,116	\$1,999,654
Non-operating income—	130,155	140,814
Gross income—	\$2,361,271	\$2,140,467
Income charges—	1,867,615	1,887,375
a Interest—	1,487,050	1,539,225
Deficit—	\$993,394	\$1,286,132

a On adjustment income bonds outstanding in the hands of the public at 5%.—V. 149, p. 4176.

Illinois Terminal Co.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway—	\$508,254	\$458,872	\$490,671	\$554,628
Net from railway—	190,503	140,368	136,939	232,899
Net ry. oper. income—	129,636	101,192	74,754	157,702
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	5,901,780	5,301,961	6,106,308	5,998,627
Net from railway—	2,024,197	1,526,419	2,189,716	2,238,273
Net ry. oper. income—	1,275,333	830,691	1,398,457	1,531,948

Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada—Annual Statement—

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Bonds and debentures—	\$56,094,522	Reserves for assurances & annuities—	\$72,390,071
Stocks—	4,449,853	Amounts left on deposit—	7,737,305
First mtgs. & sale agreem'ts—	10,787,807	Claims awaiting proof—	569,281
Loans on policies—	11,941,113	Prov. for unreported claims—	90,000
Real estate—	2,861,790	Other liabilities to policyholders—	62,624
Head office building—	1,000,000	Company pension funds—	2,175,059
Cash on hand and in banks—	2,156,099	Taxes due and accrued—	145,000
Net outstanding & deferred premiums—	1,683,279	Commissions and other exps. due and accrued—	65,265
Interest due—	125,285	Div. on cap. due Jan. 2, 1940—	37,500
Interest accrued—	906,842	Shareholders' funds—	368,827
Due from other companies on reinsured contracts—	9,146	Capital stock fully paid—	1,000,000
		General contingency reserve—	1,000,000
		Surplus funds—	6,174,864
Total—	\$91,815,796	Total—	\$91,815,796

—V. 146, p. 1244.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain & Ireland—

Final Dividends—
Directors have declared a final dividend on common of 7 1/4% and bonus of 2%, making 23% for the year, against 25% in previous year, all tax free. Sum of £1,613,000 was carried forward.—V. 149, p. 1622.

Indianapolis Water Works Investment Co.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939—

Assets—		Liabilities—	
a Indianapolis Water Co. stk.—	\$6,000,000	Common stock—	\$2,000,000
Cash—	17,887	Secured 5% gold notes due 1958—	3,537,500
Notes receivable—	2,700	Miscell. current liabilities—	59
Accounts receivable—	1,450	Taxes accrued—	7,280
Coupons receivable—	275	Other accrued accounts—	1,800
Sinking fund—	756	Reserve for depreciation—	371
Reacquired securities—	11,000	Surplus—	589,360
Other investments—	11		
Office furniture and fixtures—	1,697		
Special deposits—	4,577		
Unamortized debt disc. & exp.—	96,017		
Total—	\$6,136,370	Total—	\$6,136,370

a 499,935 shares.—V. 145, p. 3658.
Company was formerly known as Indianapolis Water Works Securities Co. but name was changed to present title in 1938.—V. 145, p. 3658.

Ingersol-Rand Co.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 5. Like amount was paid on Dec. 26, last and compares with \$1.50 paid on Dec. 1, and on Sept. 1, last; \$1 paid on June 1 and on March 1, 1939; \$1.50 on Dec. 1, and on Sept. 1, 1938; \$1 on June 1, 1938; \$1.50 on March 1, 1938, an extra dividend of \$1.50 per share on Dec. 24, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend of \$4 was paid on Dec. 24, 1936, and an extra of \$3 was paid on Dec. 28, 1935, and an extra of \$2 was paid on Dec. 28, 1934.—V. 149, p. 3718

Incorporated Investors—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Cash dividends—	\$1,193,463	\$1,193,978	\$2,395,556	\$2,539,745
Interest—	34,719	239,852	127,316	5,159
Total income—	\$1,754,181	\$1,433,830	\$2,522,871	\$2,544,903
Management fee—	235,588	247,337	266,939	347,002
Taxes—	81,711	85,438	89,405	101,474
Transfer agents' fees and expenses—	11,942	13,184	17,175	20,543
Legal fees and expenses—		1,671	6,106	
Printing stock certs.—				4,474
Miscell. expenses—	961	2,097	654	2,228
Net income—	\$1,423,979	\$1,084,104	\$2,082,592	\$2,069,184
Part of proceeds of capital stock—	x8,065			y56,670
Adjust. of over accrual of State tax in prior yr.—	6,129			
Undivided earnings Jan. 1.—	640,219	589,610	302,644	990,356
Total—	\$2,078,393	\$1,673,714	\$2,385,236	\$3,116,210
z Cash divs. declared and paid during year—	1,316,683	1,033,495	1,795,626	2,813,566
Undiv. earns. Dec. 31.—	\$761,709	\$640,219	\$589,611	\$302,644

x Part of proceeds of sales of capital stock representing amount included in price of new shares for participation in undivided earnings. y Constituting payment for participation in undivided earnings; representing amount included in price of new shares for participation in accrued gross earnings before expenses and in the balance of undivided earnings account. z Exclusive of distributions charged to paid-in surplus account as follows: 1939, \$1,198,007; 1938, \$1,735,073; 1937, \$1,792,765; 1936, \$6,654,413.
William A. Parker, President, states:

On Dec. 22, 1939, Incorporated Investors paid a dividend of 40 cents per share to shareholders of record Dec. 1. This dividend was declared from net profits realized from the sale of portfolio securities since Jan. 1, 1939, and represented the fourth and final dividend for the year, making total disbursements of 85 cents per share, aggregating \$2,514,691. In 1939, as in earlier years, all net profits realized from the sale of securities were passed on to shareholders in the form of special distributions. It will be remembered that in effect the Federal tax law forces a distribution of at least 90% of net income including profits on sales of securities.

The liquidating value per share on Dec. 31, 1939, was \$16.34 against \$18.87 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Condensed Statement of Net Resources Dec. 31, 1939

On Dec. 31, 1939, the company had:	
Cash	\$2,539,804
Investments, at market quotations*:	
United States Government securities	2,093,750
Railroad bonds	974,125
Common and preferred stocks	43,178,263
Accounts receivable	107,510
Interest and dividends receivable	105,438
Making total resources of	\$48,998,888
Against which the company had liabilities of:	
Management fee payable Jan. 2, 1940	61,065
Accounts payable for repurchase of treasury capital stock trust certificates	33,061
Estimated Federal and State taxes	48,014
Accrued expenses	4,739
This leaves net resources of	\$48,852,011

The net resources of \$48,852,010 are equivalent to \$16.34 for each of the 2,990,333 shares.
*These investments are carried at their cost of \$49,840,801 on the books of the company.

Statement of Capital and Surplus Dec. 31, 1939

Capital stock (\$5 par value) 2,990,333 shares	\$14,951,665
Balance of paid-in surplus account, per accompanying statement	36,733,299
Undivided earnings, per accompanying statement	761,709
Total capital and surplus	\$52,446,674
Unrealized depreciation of investments securities—Cost	49,840,801
Value at market quotations	46,246,138

Net resources, as per condensed statement, on basis of stating investment securities at market quotations—\$48,852,011
a Consisting of 3,045,819 shares issued less 55,486 shares corresponding to capital stock trust certificates in treasury. Shares issued (save for seven qualifying shares) are represented by the same number of capital stock trust certificates.

Note as to Tax Provisions—The corporation has provided on its books at Dec. 31, 1939, for estimated accruals of Federal capital stock and State excise taxes. No provision has been made on the books nor in the financial statements for any Federal income taxes on income or on gains on investments as it is believed none is required under the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Revenue Act of 1939.

Statement of Paid-in Surplus Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939

Balance, Jan. 1, 1939 (as reduced by realized net losses, by transfers to capital stock on account of stock divs. paid and by distributions from net gains realized since Jan. 1, 1936)	\$36,024,380
Credits during year:	
Net gain realized on sales of investment securities determined on first-in, first-out basis	1,104,446
Surplus paid in (proceeds of new capital issues less \$5 par value per share credited to capital stock and less portion constituting payment for participation in undivided earnings)	467,456
Net credit resulting from purchases and sales during the year of treasury capital stock trust certificates and valuation at \$5 each of certificates in treasury at beginning and end of the year	352,353
Charges during year:	
Distribution from net gains realized since Jan. 1, 1936, on sales of investment securities:	
40 cents per sh. on 2,995,018 shs., paid Dec. 22, 1939	1,198,007
Adjustment of taxes applicable to prior year	11,534
Portion of estimated State excise tax applicable to gains	3,864
Expenses in connection with registration of capital stock	1,700
Original issue taxes	229
Balance, Dec. 31, 1939	\$36,733,300

Note—The above statement, on the basis of carrying investment securities at cost, does not reflect the change during the year in unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investment securities. Unrealized depreciation of investment securities at Dec. 31, 1939, \$3,594,663, as compared with unrealized appreciation of \$3,313,956 at Dec. 31, 1938, indicates an unrealized depreciation for the year of \$6,908,619.—V. 149, p. 3558.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Earnings

Thomas E. Murray in his monthly report states:
Traffic—The subway division during the month of December carried 67,218,663 passengers, a decrease of 3,196,548, or approximately 4.54%, as compared with December, 1938. All lines on the division reported less traffic than in the corresponding month of last year. Approximately one-half of the loss on this division was due to the extra Sunday and also one less working day before Christmas. The decline in traffic was fairly uniform over the entire system.
The Manhattan division during the month of December carried 12,383,325 passengers, a decrease of 1,360,427, or approximately 9.90%, as compared with December, 1938. All lines on this division showed decreased traffic as compared with the corresponding month of last year.
The number of passengers carried on the entire system in December was 79,601,988, a decrease of 4,556,975, or approximately 5.41%, as compared with December, 1938.
During the first six months of the fiscal year starting July 1, the number of passengers carried was 446,449,940, a decrease of 8,446,852, or approximately 1.86%, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

Subway Division Operations

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—Month—	1939—6 Mos.—	1938—6 Mos.—
Gross operating revenue	\$3,704,322	\$3,881,709	\$20,378,650	\$20,135,405
Operating expenses	2,327,434	2,231,848	13,797,992	13,209,394
Net oper. revenue	\$1,376,888	\$1,649,860	\$6,580,658	\$6,926,011
Taxes	205,099	203,933	1,199,166	1,170,463
Income from operation	\$1,171,789	\$1,445,927	\$5,381,492	\$5,755,548
Current rent deductions	218,708	218,708	1,312,246	1,312,245
Balance	\$953,082	\$1,227,219	\$4,069,246	\$4,443,303
Used for purchase of assets of enterprise	56,966	Cr1,823	354,638	124,773
Balance—city & co.	\$896,115	\$1,229,042	\$3,714,608	\$4,318,530
Pay. to city under contract No. 3				
Gross inc. from oper.	\$896,115	\$1,229,042	\$3,714,608	\$4,318,530
Fixed charges	\$79,754	\$79,324	5,277,746	5,275,943
Net inc. from oper.	\$16,362	\$349,718	\$x1,563,138	\$x957,413
Non-operating income	Dr92	Dr59	Dr552	507
Balance	\$16,269	\$349,659	\$x1,563,690	\$x956,906
x Loss or deficit.				

Manhattan Division Operations

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—Month—	1939—6 Mos.—	1938—6 Mos.—
Gross operating revenue	\$872,469	\$750,004	\$4,073,511	\$5,082,715
Operating expenses	859,141	851,046	4,954,281	5,500,731
Net operating loss	\$186,672	\$101,042	\$880,770	\$418,016
Rental of jointly operated lines:				
Queensboro Line	5,174	5,018	30,804	30,951
Lexington Av. Line	3,128	3,513	19,248	23,123
White Plains Rd. Line	3,498	3,642	20,926	22,742
Other rent items	2,008	2,252	12,621	31,214
Balance of net oper def	\$200,481	\$115,468	\$964,370	\$526,046

Hearing Date on Foreclosure Set—Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson fixed Feb. 5 as the date for a hearing on the form of final decree of foreclosure. The decree, as drawn by the Guaranty Trust Co., trustee for the mortgage covers both mortgaged and unmortgaged property of the Interborough. V. 150, p. 436.

Insuranshares Certificates, Inc.—Earnings

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Dividends earned	\$185,357	\$132,618	\$216,036	\$212,878
Expenses	20,605	19,246	22,610	23,667
Interest	4,255	161	1,933	2,227
Franchise, & cap taxes		1,675	4,265	4,157
Net income	\$160,497	\$111,536	\$187,229	\$182,827
Previous balance	674,708	x794,131	774,337	762,387
Total earned surplus	\$835,205	\$905,667	\$961,566	\$945,214
Income, &c., charges	49,117	86,489	9,384	877
Divs. paid and accrued	129,850	144,470	158,210	170,000
Earns surp. at Dec. 31	\$656,239	\$674,708	\$793,972	\$774,337
x Adjusted.				

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
Cash	\$12,638	\$342,222	Due to brokers for secur. purchased	\$21,062	\$335,223
Due from brokers	1,757		S. S. Tax reserve	15	15
a Investments	5,142,570	5,108,773	Com. stk. (par \$1)	633,700	708,900
Total	\$5,156,964	\$5,450,995	Surplus paid in	\$3,850,92	\$3,787,162
			Surplus earned	656,239	674,708
			Treasury stock	Dr39,128	Dr55,013
Total	\$5,156,964	\$5,450,995	Total	\$5,156,964	\$5,450,995

a Insurance stocks at cost \$5,194,667 (\$5,418,370 in 1938) less unrealized shrinkage of \$52,097 (\$309,596 in 1938); balance (as above) \$5,142,570 (\$5,108,773 in 1938).—V. 149, p. 3875.

International Agricultural Corp.—Recapitalization Vote

Stockholders of the corporation, at their annual meeting held Jan. 23, did not vote on the plan of recapitalization as scheduled. The meeting was adjourned until Feb. 20, when it is expected such a vote will be taken. The retiring directors were reelected.—V. 150, p. 436.

International Business Machines Corp.—New Official

Corporation on Jan. 23 announced the appointment of A. Reading Van Doren to the post of Assistant Treasurer of the corporation. He was previously assistant to the Treasurer.—V. 149, p. 4031.

International Industries, Inc.—New Director

Reade H. Ryan was on Jan. 19 elected to the board of this company. He succeeds William B. Thompson.—V. 149, p. 3411.

International Metal Industries, Ltd.—Dividend Plan

A plan of compromise or arrangement providing for the satisfaction of arrears of dividends on the company's preference and series A preference shares is being submitted to shareholders by directors of this company. Special meetings of shareholders are called to be held Feb. 19 to authorize the changes in the capital structure involved in the plan. The letter, which is forwarded to holders of the 6% preferred, 6% series A preferred, class A and class B common, notes that arrears of dividends on the two classes of preferred, after payment of the regular dividend on Feb. 1, will amount to \$1,265,740, or to the extent of 28%.

The effect of the proposal is briefly as follows:
The arrears of dividends on the preference shares and series A preference shares will be satisfied by payment of a dividend of \$7 per share of which \$1.20 per share will be retained by the company as payment for 1-5 class A common shares to be allotted to each preference and series A preference shareholder at a price of \$1 per class A common share. The result will be that holders of each preference share and each series A preference share will receive a net amount of \$5.80 and 1-5 class A common share in satisfaction of dividend arrears on such preference share. The present market price of the class A common shares which are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange is approximately \$15.

The letter to shareholders continues:
"This will give to the holders of preference and series A preference shares an interest in the class A common shares of the company which are of value and which it is expected will provide additional income to them."

"While the additional class A common shares are being issued at \$1 per share the issuance of these shares is as noted part of a plan to eliminate arrears of dividends on the preference shares and the series A preference shares, the elimination of which will open the way for payment of dividends on the class A common shares."

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cum. conv. pref. stock and on the 6% cum. conv. pref. stock, series A, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 23. Similar payments were made on Nov. 1, Aug. 1 and on May 1, last, and dividends of \$5.75 per share were paid on these issues on Feb. 1, 1939.—V. 149, p. 2086.

International Rys. of Central America—Pref. Div.

The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on account of accumulations on the 5% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 8. Dividends of \$1.25 were paid on Nov. 15, and on Aug. 15, last, and compare with \$2 paid on May 15, last; \$1.25 paid on Feb. 15, 1939, and on Nov. 15, Aug. 15, May 16 and Feb. 15, 1938, and a dividend of \$5 per share paid on Dec. 10, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid since Aug. 15, 1931, when a regular quarterly dividend of \$2.25 per share was distributed.—V. 150, p. 129.

Investment Co. of America—Earnings

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Int. on inv. in bonds	\$3,879	\$4,967	\$11,318	\$12,379
Divs. from inv. in stks.	187,838	104,086	270,602	303,430
Total income	\$191,716	\$109,053	\$281,920	\$315,809
Admin. and research	43,380	42,362	43,462	42,117
Custodianship & agency	7,996	8,722	11,784	20,433
Int. on 5% deb. bonds				110,859
Federal capital stock tax & miscellaneous taxes	16,052	16,707	23,997	21,814
Exps. of filing registra'n statement, &c.	18,257	4,788		
Excess of income over exps. & fin. chgs., &c.	\$106,032	\$36,473	\$202,677	\$120,586
Prof. from sale of invest. in secs. on basis of cost to this co. "first in first out"	113,449	loss\$321,240	179,334	2,232,168
Total income	\$219,481	loss\$284,767	\$382,011	\$2,352,754
Prov. for mtge. compen. contingency payable	d10,649	c8,000	63,511	268,098
Interest on bank loans	11,845	3,949	15,092	2,667
Provision for surtax				4,795
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	2,785	571	b438	120,129
Net profit	\$194,201	loss\$297,288	\$302,971	\$1,957,065
Dividends, cash	207,986	210,831	241,279	472,025
Stock—				405,858

a Being 8,823 shares at \$46 a share. b Includes normal income tax. c Provision for contingencies and asserted tax deficiencies for prior years, \$17,000; less reduction of provision made in 1937 for Federal capital stock tax payable in 1938, \$9,000. d Provision for contingencies.

The net asset value per common share outstanding at Dec. 31, 1939, with securities owned valued at market prices at that date, was \$20.13 per share. This compares with a net asset value, similarly computed, of \$16.63 per share at June 30, 1939, and with \$21.08 per share at Dec. 31, 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1939	1938
Assets		
Cash in banks	\$281,999	\$311,372
Claims in respect of deposits in closed Detroit banks	2,280	651
Dividends unpaid on stocks ex-dividend, and accrued interest receivable	9,500	5,469
Accounts receiv. for securities sold, not delivered	42,216	9,514
Amount receiv. for co's capital stock sold	x32,339	
Investments, at cost	4,288,406	4,032,987
Investment in capital stock of wholly-owned sub. co. (Investment Research Corp.), at cost	1	1
Total	\$4,656,741	\$4,359,994
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and unclaimed dividends	\$2,605	\$761
Account payable for securities purch., not received	13,830	54,946
Accrued taxes other than Federal income tax	15,574	14,656
Provision for Federal income tax	2,785	571
Reserve for contingencies	20,000	2,640
Common stock (par \$10)	2,164,150	1,963,770
Capital surplus	514,911	385,978
Earned surplus	1,922,886	1,936,671
Total	\$4,656,741	\$4,359,994

x Amount receivable for company's capital stock sold by Investment Company Distributors, Inc. (selling agent), not delivered 1,729 shares.—V. 150, p. 436.

International Shoe Co.—New Director

Robert O. Monnig, Controller of the company, was elected a director filling a vacancy on the board, at the annual stockholders' meeting held on Jan. 23.—V. 150, p. 130.

Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc.—Bal. Sheet

	Oct. 28 '39	Oct. 29 '38	Oct. 28 '39	Oct. 29 '38
Assets				
Cash on hand and in banks	\$425,085	\$284,564	\$150,000	\$150,000
x Accts. receivable	4,742,172	3,828,446	591,554	414,571
Mdse. inventories	343,659	306,162		
Misc. loans and accts. receivable	14,898	9,849	80,586	67,944
y Fixed assets at cost	19,160	18,910	158,722	127,797
Cash on deposit in closed bank	3,381	4,762	483,822	364,559
			462,500	462,500
			250,000	250,000
			1,235,243	1,235,243
			2,135,928	1,380,076
Total	\$5,548,356	\$4,452,691	\$5,548,356	\$4,452,691

x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$604,472 (\$492,858 in 1938), and reserve for estimated cost of collection of \$598,321 (\$425,383 in 1938). y After reserve for depreciation of \$24,251 in 1939 and \$17,698 in 1938. a For Federal normal income tax on unrealized taxable profit. b Excess of proceeds from sale of capital stock over par value thereof. The income statement for the year ended Oct. 28 was published in V. 150, p. 436.

Investors Fund C, Inc.—Earnings

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937
Dividend income	\$242,415	\$105,099	\$138,654
Taxes other than income taxes	11,631	10,338	18,577
Management compensation	55,109	37,962	31,843
Profit	\$175,675	\$56,799	\$88,234
Net realized profit on investments	24,540	loss 7,538	70,895
Total	\$200,215	\$49,261	\$159,129
Normal income tax			980
Surtax on undistributed profits			593
Net inc. and secur. profits for year	\$200,215	\$49,261	\$157,556

Note—At Dec. 31, 1939, there was an unrealized depreciation of \$132,780 on securities as against an unrealized appreciation of \$391,513 at Dec. 31, 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1939	1938
Assets		
y Cash on deposit	\$150,198	\$250,327
Securities	x5,583,445	a5,953,993
Accounts receivable	1,400	
Dividends receivable	13,042	13,837
Prepaid taxes	2,007	1,152
Total	\$5,750,092	\$6,219,309
Liabilities		
Accrued taxes	\$5,293	\$4,761
Accounts payable—brokers	4,430	71,197
c Compensation to Investors Mgt. Co., Inc.	14,364	16,349
Capital stock: Investors' shares—(\$1 par)	529,734	547,121
Paid-in surplus	5,149,521	5,399,560
Profit and loss surplus	179,531	180,321
Unrealized depreciation on securities	Dr132,780	
Total	\$5,750,092	\$6,219,309

x Held by Irving Trust Co. as depository at value based on closing market quotations Dec. 30, 1939. y In the Irving Trust Co. a Held by the Irving Trust Co. as depository at cost. c Payable quarterly under terms of management contract.—V. 149, p. 3875.

Investors Mutual, Inc.—Registers with SEC

Investors Mutual, Inc., a mutual investment company of the general management type, has applied to the Securities Exchange Commission to register 1,000,000 no par class A shares which will be offered, through Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, when registration is granted.

Investors Mutual, Inc. has contracted with Investors Syndicate to manage and supervise its investments and to distribute its shares at terms which it believes reasonable.

Of the mutual investment type, in which all shareholders will benefit equally from earnings and appreciation, the company has fixed the management fee at 1/2 of 1% per annum. The total selling commission will be 5 1/2% of the public offering price of the shares sold.

The special stock class A shares that are to be offered when registration becomes effective have been given all voting rights except with respect to the increase or decrease of capitalization of the company.

The company is of the general management type which vests full discretion with the management to give it sufficient flexibility to meet changing conditions.

Officers of Investors Mutual, Inc. are: Daniel A. Farr, Chairman; Earl E. Crabb, President; King Morrill, Vice-President; Ernest M. Richardson, Treasurer; Cyril J. Ryan and Donald E. Ryan, Vice-Presidents; Ralph Kennon, Secretary; James R. Ridgway Jr., Assistant Vice-President; Willis I. Norton, General Counsel; Cecil E. Abbett, who, like each of the aforementioned, is a director; and Donald W. Green, John C. Hawkins, and Harold K. Bradford, Vice-Presidents.

Island Creek Coal Co.—December Production

Month of—	Dec., 1939	Nov., 1939	Dec., 1938
Coal mined (tons)	362,276	577,888	273,640
Production during the year 1939 totaled 4,701,827 tons, as against 3,524,443 tons in 1938.—V. 148, p. 3875.			

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co.—Larger Div.

Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 26 to holders of record Jan. 22. Previously regular semi-annual dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 894.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—6 Mos.—1938
Sales	\$6,549,109	\$4,305,882
Net prof. after all chgs.		
& Federal taxes	\$418,489	\$115,728
Earns. per sh. on 757,632 shs. cap. stock	\$0.55	\$0.15
	\$0.91	\$0.26

—V. 149, p. 3560.

Julian & Kokenge Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	\$3,897,748	\$3,570,952	\$4,124,112	\$3,603,587
Cost of sales	2,914,685	2,716,939	3,153,805	2,582,321
Selling expenses	589,392	528,726	571,724	506,145
Administrative expenses	124,409	117,998	118,791	111,252
Profit before other inc. and expenses	\$269,261	\$207,289	\$279,792	\$403,869
Other income	82,515	65,118	90,206	75,517
Total profit	\$351,776	\$272,407	\$369,998	\$479,386
Other expenses	10,836	4,252	4,577	5,276
Federal income & excess profits taxes, est.	x58,813	46,915	56,848	67,812
Net profit	\$282,128	\$221,239	\$308,573	\$406,298
Previous balance	1,682,459	1,642,329	1,627,905	1,381,138
Miscellaneous credits			1,527	
Total surplus	\$1,964,586	\$1,863,568	\$1,938,005	\$1,787,436
Dividends	251,096	180,691	295,676	157,693
Miscellaneous debits		418		1,837
Balance Oct. 31	\$1,713,491	\$1,682,459	\$1,642,329	\$1,627,905
Shs. cap. stk. (no par)	122,030	131,411	131,411	131,411
Earnings per share	\$2.31	\$1.68	\$2.35	\$3.09

x Provision for Federal taxes on income only.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

	1939	1938	1939	1938
Assets			Liabilities	
Cash on hand and in bank	a\$441,589	\$830,199	Accounts payable	\$259,952
x Notes, acceptances and accts. receiv.	558,913	563,304	Accr. wages, taxes, &c.	69,933
Acrued int. receiv.	771	1,280	Federal taxes	58,813
Inventories	992,328	727,345	z Common stock	402,142
Cash surr. value of life insurance	73,525	68,150	Surp. arising from retirement of pref. stock	b355,560
Note rec. cust'r with coll. bal.	27,693	33,255	Earned surplus	1,713,491
N. Y. World's Fair 4% debentures	2,375	2,500		606,076
Acct's rec. suspen.	3,012	2,182		1,713,491
Securities owned at cost (mkt. value not available)	120,648	120,648		1,682,459
Prepaid & deferred accounts	23,934	13,506		
Land	64,429	64,429		
y Bldgs. & equip.	300,673	311,511		
Goodwill	250,000	250,000		
Total	\$2,859,890	\$2,988,311	Total	\$2,859,890

x After allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts of \$157,914 in 1939 and \$154,572 in 1938. y After allowance for depreciation of \$386,135 in 1939 and \$368,086 in 1938. z Represented by 131,411 no-par shares. a Includes demand and time deposits. b After deducting \$250,515 premium on 9,381 shares common stock purchased and retired.—V. 149, p. 2370.

(G. R.) Kinney Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Years Ended Dec. 31—	x1939	1938
Net sales	\$15,441,688	\$14,491,373
Cost of sales & operating expense	14,606,495	13,970,225
Net profit on operations	\$835,193	\$521,148
Interest charges	48,615	52,682
Miscellaneous charges (net)	91,181	83,872
Depreciation and amortization	272,119	244,091
Provision for Federal taxes on income	86,000	39,000
Net income	\$337,278	\$151,503

x Preliminary.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

	1939	1938	1939	1938
Assets			Liabilities	
Cash	\$490,878	\$486,934	Notes pay. (banks)	\$425,000
Accts. receiv., less reserve	139,527	134,723	Accts. pay. (trade)	602,909
Merchandise	3,772,255	3,250,756	Acrued & misc. liab.	316,034
Prepaid exps., &c.	166,850	181,742	Federal taxes on income	86,000
Other invests., less reserve		50,000	Real est. mtges. due 1941	140,000
Cash surr. value, life insurance	206,220	179,430	Notes pay. (bank) (long-term)	625,000
Fixed assets, less deprec. & amort.	1,415,464	1,443,940	x Gold notes outstanding	455,200
Lasts, pats., dies, trade marks & goodwill	3	3	\$5 prior pref. stock	y3,154,700
			\$8 pref. stock	z157,650
			Com. stk. (\$1 par)	200,851
			Capital surplus	113,892
			Cap. surplus approp.	353
			Earned surplus	368,808
				236,966
Total	\$6,191,197	\$5,727,528	Total	\$6,191,197

x All gold notes were redeemed at Dec. 1, 1939. y Cumul. dividends un-declared about \$3.08 per share (subject to final determination of Federal taxes on income), on 63,094 shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1939. z Cumul. dividends unpaid \$69 2-3 per share on 3,153 shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1939.—V. 149, p. 4032.

(D. Emil) Klein Co., Inc.—Earnings

Years End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross profit from sales	\$605,013	\$584,590	\$671,192	\$703,969
Sell., adm. & gen. exps.	401,596	379,186	397,186	362,530
x Net profit from sales	\$203,417	\$205,404	\$274,006	\$341,438
Other income	12,773	20,157	17,687	19,142
Gross income	\$216,190	\$225,562	\$291,693	\$360,581
Charges against income	55,056	53,509	60,205	108,987
Federal income taxes	29,038	30,774	33,940	36,048
Prov. for surtax on undistributed profits			7,051	3,192
Net profit for year	\$132,095	\$141,278	\$190,498	\$212,353
Preferred dividends	z1,125	z900	y4,730	18,149
Common dividends	97,855	89,556	137,363	137,362
Balance surplus	\$33,115	\$50,822	\$48,405	\$56,842
Shs. com. out. (no par)	88,675	89,300	61,275	61,575
Earnings per share	\$1.48	\$1.51	\$1.92	\$2.12

x After depreciation of \$7,887 in 1939, \$9,166 in 1938, \$9,653 in 1937, and \$9,918 in 1936. y \$4,055 paid on 7% preferred stock and \$675 paid on 5% preferred stock. z On 5% preferred stock.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets —Real estate, machinery and fixtures, equipment, betterments and improvements (net), \$36,532; unlisted securities owned, \$14,770; goodwill, brands, trademarks, &c., \$1, cash, \$81,086; accounts receivable—trade (net), \$451,938; notes and trade acceptances receivable, \$13,073; inventories of leaf tobacco, work in progress and finished cigars, \$1,005,992; inventories of boxes, labels and revenue stamps, \$34,863; deferred assets, \$48,295; total, \$1,686,500.
Liabilities —5% cum. pref. stock (\$50 par), \$18,000; common stock (88,675 shares, no par), \$155,181; earned surplus, \$1,304,408; accounts payable, \$52,199; Federal and State social security taxes payable, \$14,664; Federal income tax payable, \$29,038; accrued capital stock tax, \$2,835; dividends payable on pref. stock, \$225; reserve for contingencies, \$110,000; total, \$1,686,550.—V. 148, p. 4177.

Landis Machine Co.—Earnings—

Years End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net profit after all chgs.	\$56,153	\$59,218	\$98,624	\$83,880
Dividends paid	64,350	64,700	65,050	65,400
Surplus	def\$8,197	def\$5,482	\$33,574	\$18,480
Previous surplus	900,362	904,546	\$73,950	\$01,559
Adj. of prior year's inc.	Cr\$1	Cr1,298	Dr2,978	Cr53,911
Surplus, Dec. 31	\$892,246	\$900,362	\$904,546	\$873,950
Earns. per sh. on 50,000 com. shs. (par \$25)---	\$0.84	\$0.90	\$1.67	\$1.37

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, \$45,067; notes and accounts receivable (net), \$1,484,589; merchandise inventories, \$394,359; due from officers, employees and others, \$9,823; accrued interest receivable on investments, \$403; investments (at par), \$22,000; fixed assets (net), \$533,180; deferred charges, \$13,028; total, \$2,502,450.
Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$9,927; notes payable (bank), \$30,000; due officers and employees, \$6,810; accrued interest, payroll, commissions and taxes, \$15,504; 5½% serial gold notes, \$86,000; reserve for Federal and State income taxes, \$11,239; employees' relief fund, \$723; 7% cumulative pref. stock (\$100 par), \$200,000; common stock (\$25 par), \$1,250,000; surplus, \$892,246; total, \$2,502,450.—V. 148, p. 735.

Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc.—Earnings—

26 Weeks Ended Dec. 24—	1939	1938	1937	1936
x Estimated net profit	\$180,567	y\$235,560	\$147,644	See z
y Earnings per share	\$0.75	\$1.25	See z	See z

x After Federal income taxes and other charges. y On 111,000 shares of class B stock. z No comparison available on share earnings for 1937 due to recapitalization plan approved March 1, 1938.—V. 149, p. 2236.

Lawyers Mortgage Corp.—Directorate—

At the first annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation held since the plan of reorganization of Lawyers Mortgage Co. became effective, the following were elected directors of the corporation: Charles G. Edwards, President of Central Savings Bank; Hersey B. Eginton, Secretary to the reorganization managers of Lawyers Mortgage Co.; Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the board of Lawyers Mortgage Corp.; Gurdon M. Maynard, formerly Secretary of Mortgage Bond Co.; Scott McLanahan, Attorney; P. Walker Morrison, Vice-President, Cruikshank Co.; A. Henry Mosie, Attorney; S. Harby Plough, President Lawyers Mortgage Corp.; William E. Russell, Trustee series C-2 of New York Title & Mortgage Co.; and J. Frederick Talcott, Chairman of the board of James Talcott, Inc.—V. 149, p. 3560.

Lehigh & New England RR.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$338,787	\$299,416	\$286,355	\$325,612
Net from railway	61,253	79,562	42,145	74,456
Net ry. oper. income	87,258	97,940	46,702	84,721
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	4,286,652	3,392,744	3,689,201	3,962,591
Net from railway	1,520,634	846,526	853,799	1,028,877
Net ry. oper. income	1,235,324	705,981	754,237	807,313

—V. 150, p. 131.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co.—May Pay Interest—

The company has announced that it expects to be able to pay the interest due on Feb. 1, 1940, on its first and refunding mortgage 5% bonds, series 1924, "plain" and "stamped."—V. 150, p. 281.

Libby, McNeill & Libby—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$1,167,600 additional shares of common stock, on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding preferred stock of the company, and gives notice of the changing of the par value of its common stock, from no par to \$7 per share, making a total of 3,627,985 shares applied for. See also V. 150, p. 437.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	232,892,614	237,764,151	242,448,565	236,888,813
Costs and expenses	207,084,165	211,991,889	216,461,508	207,406,789
Depreciation	1,255,213	1,272,206	1,234,507	1,205,745
Operating profit	24,553,236	24,500,056	24,752,550	28,276,279
Other income	1,480,501	1,641,138	1,709,677	1,496,724
Total income	26,033,737	26,141,194	26,462,227	29,773,003
x Difference between purchase price and par of 7% bds.	36,473	36,882	35,158	33,999
Federal income tax	3,988,697	4,232,077	3,659,345	4,161,980
Federal surtax			68,386	38,459
Interest on bonds	1,303,018	1,311,351	1,323,778	1,330,932
Net income	20,705,549	20,560,884	21,375,560	24,207,632
Pref. dividends (7%)	1,461,187	1,461,187	1,461,187	1,461,187
Com. dividends (20%)	15,684,695	15,684,695	18,821,634	21,958,573
Balance, surplus	3,559,667	3,415,002	1,092,739	787,872
Previous surplus	45,558,365	42,143,362	41,050,623	40,262,751
Profit and loss	49,118,032	45,558,365	42,143,362	41,050,623
y Earnings per share	\$6.13	\$6.08	\$6.34	\$7.25

x This is the difference between purchase price and par of 7% gold bonds of this company purchased and canceled during the year as required by trust indenture. y On 3,136,939 shares common and common B stock outstanding (par \$25).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
y Real est., machinery & fix'ts	10,132,296	10,702,108	7% pref. stock	20,874,100	20,874,100
Brands, tr.-mks., goodwill, &c.	1	1	Common stock	21,496,400	21,496,400
Leaf tob., mid. stk. & op sup.	134,688,929	141,173,222	Com. stock B	56,927,075	56,927,075
Stks. in sub. cos.	439,005	439,005	7% bonds	9,438,200	9,551,700
Securities	4,476,164	4,476,164	5% bonds	12,886,600	12,886,600
Preferred stocks	2,839,435	2,839,435	Acce'd int. pay.	433,639	435,626
U. S. Govt. bds.	8,000,000	5,490,735	Pref. div. payable	365,297	365,297
Cash	9,161,356	7,663,866	Accts. payable	1,746,940	2,450,106
Accts. receivable	10,352,959	10,289,729	Bills payable		6,000,000
Accts. receivable allied cos.	50,020	70,528	Accrued taxes	5,451,781	5,042,070
Notes receiv., due serially	1,000,000	1,000,000	Special reserves	2,715,434	2,715,434
Def'd charges	313,333	157,978	Profit and loss	49,118,032	45,558,365
Total	181,453,498	184,302,772	Total	181,453,498	184,302,772

y After deducting depreciation.—V. 149, p. 2517.

Lincoln Stores, Inc.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 26 to holders of record Jan. 23. Regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 1, last. Extra dividend of 25 cents was also paid on Jan. 27, 1939.—V. 150, p. 438.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—Stock Offered—

For the second time within a year new financing was undertaken for the corporation Jan. 23 to provide capital for expansion of manufacturing operations. Through an underwriting group of which Blyth & Co., Inc., and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. are joint managers, public offering was made of 225,000 shares of common stock at \$28.50 per share. It was announced that the offering was oversubscribed five times and the subscription books closed the day of offering. In March of last

year an issue of 112,454 shares of common stock was sold to the public through a group headed by the same banking firms.

Other members of the underwriting group are: Smith, Barney & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; White, Weld & Co.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.; G. Bra-shars & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; Emanuel & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Jackson & Curtis; Mithum, Tully & Co.; Brush, Slocumb & Co. and Sutro & Co.

Listing—Common stock issued is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Los Angeles Stock Exchange and San Francisco Stock Exchange. Company has made application to list the common stock now offered on each of said exchanges.

Transfer Agents—The transfer agents of the common shares are New York Trust Co., New York, and Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif. The registrars are Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, and California Trust Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Capitalization as of Nov. 30, 1939

	Authorized	Outstanding
Promissory notes and contracts	\$473,287	473,287
Common stock (par \$1)	1,000,000 shs	775,000 shs.

Business—The business of the company consists of the design, development, construction, sale and repair of aircraft and parts therefor, for commercial transport, military, naval and private use. Prior to 1939, the development, manufacture and sale of civil type aircraft to commercial airlines and private owners, both domestic and foreign, and, to a limited extent, to the United States Government, constituted the major portion of the company's business through sale of its Model 10 (10 passenger) airplane, its smaller version thereof, the Model 12 (6 passenger) airplane and its Model 14 (11 passenger) airplane. In 1938, the company developed military adaptations of its Model 12 of which sales have been made to the Dutch Colonial Government and of the Model 14 of which sales have been made to the British Air Ministry and the Commonwealth of Australia.

As of Dec. 31, 1939, the company had unfilled orders of approximately \$44,000,000. These orders call for the delivery of 378 airplanes and of spare parts. An order for 200 airplanes was received by the company from the British Government in January, 1940, of a sales value of at least \$16,775,300, which is not included in the unfilled orders mentioned above. For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1939, the gross sales (less returns and allowances) of the company were \$32,049,182.

Company purchases from others the engines, propellers, aeronautical instruments and certain other equipment which it uses in the construction of or furnishes with aircraft constructed by the company. The principal materials used by the company in its manufacturing operations are aluminum alloys, tool steel, steel alloys, rubber goods, paints, varnishes and lacquers.

Company's subsidiary, Vega Airplane Co. (formerly The Airover Co.), was organized in California in August, 1937. This subsidiary is engaged in the business of developing, and intends to engage in the manufacture and sale of airplanes with two air cooled "inline" engines bolted together driving a single propeller through a free wheeling clutch in such a manner as to allow either or both engines to drive the propeller. Vega Airplane Co. is also engaged in certain engineering operations and the manufacture of parts for the company and others. During the past year the income of Vega Airplane Co. was derived from engineering services and fabrication of parts for airplane and airplane engine manufacturers, principally the company, and rental for factory space occupied by the company.

Development of Business—The development of the business during the past five years and the first 11 months of 1939 is reflected in the growth of annual gross sales (less returns and allowances) as shown by the following table:

	Amount of Sales
1934	\$562,759
1935	2,096,775
1936	\$2,006,500
1937	5,209,985
1938	\$10,274,503
1939 (11 mos)	32,049,181

During 1934, the company completed its first Model 10 (the Electra), an all-metal, two-motored low-wing transport airplane with capacity for 10 passengers. During the year, 10 of these Model 10 airplanes were sold.

During 1935, 40 Model 10 airplanes and 1 Altair, a two-place sport plane, were delivered.

During 1936, the company delivered 27 Model 10 airplanes. It also developed a smaller, six-passenger model, known as the Model 12, of which 9 were delivered during the year. Development work was commenced on the Model 14, a larger transport airplane, orders for 5 of which were accepted. Work was also performed under contract with the United States Army Air Corps for the development of a model for military purposes. Progress in the development of all-metal multi-engine airplanes resulted in a lessened demand for airplanes of the single engine type and the company discontinued the manufacture of the Lockheed Vega, Orion and Altair, all of which were of single engine type. In Dec., 1936, the company acquired the land and factory buildings at Burbank, Calif., which it had previously occupied under lease.

During 1937, the company continued the manufacture and sale of its 3 transport models and delivered 41 Model 10, 37 Model 12 and 8 Model 14 airplanes. Company also completed and delivered to the United States Army Air Corps an experimental subsonic airplane. During the year 1937 substantial amounts were expended for additions and betterments to plant and equipment, including certain re-arrangements of existing facilities. In August, 1937, Vega Airplane Co. was incorporated as a subsidiary of the company for the purpose of continuing certain development work started by the company in June, 1935.

During 1938, the company delivered 7 Model 12, 15 Model 10 (one of which was a used airplane) and 77 Model 14 airplanes.

Prior to the middle of 1938 the airplanes developed and manufactured by the company were largely for commercial use, but during the latter half of 1938, substantial orders were received from the United States Government and foreign governments for airplanes for military personnel or military purposes and, at the end of the year, practically all of the unfilled orders on the books of the company were orders of this character. In August, 1938, an order from the British Air Ministry for the construction of 250 Model 14 airplanes for the construction of 50 of such Model 14 airplanes. In view of the size of these orders, the activities of the company during the latter part of 1938 consisted principally of planning, large scale pre-releasing of materials, and extensive jigging and tooling preparatory to filling these orders. Consequently the production and deliveries of commercial airplanes were slowed down with the result that, during the last quarter of 1938, shipments consisted principally of spare parts, individual planes and small group orders.

Additions to the company's plant and equipment were made during 1938, consisting chiefly of a large final assembly hangar, an additional parts building, additions to its experimental department and new engineering and office facilities.

During the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1939, the company delivered or completed for delivery to its various customers 329 airplanes, including 267 airplanes covered by its contracts with the British Air Ministry and the Commonwealth of Australia. During the early part of the period the company was able to complete the manufacture of airplanes at the rate of one in approximately two working days. By the end of the period the company had so accelerated its rate of production that it was completing the manufacture of airplanes at the rate of approximately two airplanes per working day of two eight-hour shifts. The number of employees was increased from 2,975 at the beginning of the year to approximately 6,950 at the close of the period.

In January, 1939, the company submitted to the United States Army Air Corps a prototype plane designed for the Army Air Corps. Company has since received orders from the Army Air Corps for airplanes of this model of a total sales value of \$6,834,429. None of the airplanes has yet been delivered pursuant to such orders.

During 1939 the company acquired the manufacturing and assembly plant located at 3112 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif. In Dec., 1939, the company acquired and shortly thereafter sold to Vega Airplane Co. the plant at 923 East San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif. In connection with this transaction the company acquired the plant at 1627 Victory Place, Burbank, Calif., formerly owned by Vega Airplane Co. Appreciable sums have been expended by the company during the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1939, for additions to buildings and equipment, including two experimental hangars of 31,088 square feet aggregate floor space and the installation of a large hydraulic press.

In Sept., 1939, the number of airplanes to be supplied to the Commonwealth of Australia was increased from 50 to 100. Delivery of the 100 airplanes and of spare parts as contemplated will involve gross receipts therefor by the company of at least \$9,900,000. The portion of this order included in the approximately \$44,000,000 of unfilled orders is approximately \$6,500,000.

In Dec., 1939, the British Government accepted a proposal made by the company to supply 200 airplanes similar to those being supplied to it under the contract with the British Air Ministry mentioned above. Completion of all deliveries of airplanes and spare parts to the British Government under this order will involve gross receipts by the company of at least \$20,748,000. This order is included in the approximately \$44,000,000 of unfilled orders mentioned above.

In Jan., 1940, the British Government accepted a proposal made by the company to supply 200 airplanes in addition to those above mentioned. Completion of all deliveries under this order will involve gross receipts by the company of at least \$16,775,300. This order is not included in the approximately \$44,000,000 of unfilled orders mentioned above.

Book Value of Common Stock—Based on the balance sheet of the company at Nov. 30, 1939, the book value of the assets, after excluding all intangible assets and deferred charges and after deducting all liabilities and the estimated expenses of the offering of the securities, would have amounted to \$7,036,430, which is equivalent to approximately \$9.08 per share in respect of each of the 775,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding prior to the sale of the shares now offered. The book value of the assets, based on the balance sheet at Nov. 30, 1939, after making said exclusions and deductions and after also excluding all investments, would have amounted to \$6,658,952, which is equivalent to approximately \$8.59 per share in respect to each of the 775,000 shares of common stock.

Company does not represent that the amounts at which the assets are stated in said balance sheet reflect the reasonable or fair market value thereof or that the amount of \$9.08 or \$8.59, in respect of each of said shares would be available to the stockholders upon liquidation of such assets and after the discharge of the company's liabilities.

Purpose—It is the company's intention to apply approximately \$2,800,000 of the net proceeds to the following purposes: about \$250,000 for the construction of two assembly hangars; about \$600,000 for the purchase of tools, machinery, factory equipment, furniture and fixtures; about \$200,000 for the construction of a research laboratory; and about \$1,750,000 in the development of new models of airplanes, including engineering, tooling and experimental work. Company intends to add the balance of the estimated net proceeds to its working capital.

Underwriters—The underwriters and the number of shares which each has agreed to purchase, are as follows:

Name	Shares	Name	Shares
Blyth & Co., Inc.	35,000	Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.	11,000
G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.	35,000	Emanuel & Co.	10,000
Smith, Barney & Co.	23,000	W. E. Hutton & Co.	7,000
Hayden, Stone & Co.	14,000	Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.	7,000
Lee Higginson Corp.	12,000	Jackson & Curtis	7,000
White, Weld & Co.	12,000	Mitchum, Tully & Co.	5,000
Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.	10,000	Brush, Slocumb & Co.	5,000
G. Brashers & Co.	5,000	Sutro & Co.	5,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	11,000		
Dominick & Dominick	11,000		

	Earnings for Stated Periods		Calendar Years	
	11 Mos. End. Nov. 30, '39	1938	1937	1936
Gross sales (less returns &c.)	\$32,049,181	\$10,274,503	\$5,209,985	\$2,006,500
Cost of goods sold	25,234,727	7,788,808	4,012,027	1,499,452
Maintenance, deprec. & amort. develop't, &c. expense	3,332,097	1,986,421	1,020,408	378,582
Net oper. profit	\$3,482,357	\$499,273	\$177,549	\$128,465
Other income	100,469	47,467	34,602	20,129
Total income	\$3,582,826	\$546,741	\$212,151	\$148,595
Income deductions	139,866	12,747	7,327	1,769
Prov. for Fed. income taxes (estimated)	737,377	91,883	30,217	21,393
Prov. for Fed. surtax			36,687	26,357
Net income for period	\$2,705,582	\$442,111	\$137,919	\$99,074
Inventory, beginning of period	\$2,343,212	\$2,216,529	\$677,250	\$238,884
Inventory end of period	6,076,406	2,343,212	2,216,529	677,250

Balance Sheet Nov. 30, 1939	
Assets	Liabilities
Cash	Notes payable—Banks
Accounts receivable—trade	Other
Inventories	Accounts payable
Adv. to officers & employees	Property purchase contract
Investments	Customers' deposits
Fixed assets (less deprec.)	Accrued liabilities
Patents and trade name	Long-term debt
Deferred charges	Capital stock (par \$1)
	Paid-in surplus
	Capital surplus
	Earned surplus
Total	Total

Listing of Additional Capital Stock—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 225,000 additional shares of its capital stock (par \$1) upon official notice of issuance and payment in full pursuant to the terms of sale to underwriters, making the total listing applied for 1,000,000 shares.—V. 150, p. 132.

Lone Star Cement Corp.—Earnings—			
Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938	1938
Sales	\$5,360,216	\$5,026,820	\$21,221,799
Cost of sales	2,753,270	2,696,193	10,881,900
Selling & admin. expense	1,057,878	768,463	3,024,956
Operating profit	\$1,549,069	\$1,562,164	\$7,314,943
Miscellaneous income	66,543	59,059	222,161
Total income	\$1,615,612	\$1,621,214	\$7,537,104
Prov. for income taxes, Cap. stock & franchise taxes, &c.	274,178	269,589	1,080,895
Prov. for depreciation & depletion	574,689	696,493	2,669,346
Misc. charges (incl. prov. for doubtful acc.&cont)	Cr162,495	Cr84,336	380,704
Net profit	\$929,239	\$739,468	\$3,406,160
Sh. outstanding in hands of pub. at end of period	965,823	962,366	965,823
Net profit per share	\$0.96	\$0.77	\$3.53

McCampbell & Co., Inc.—Earnings—			
Years Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937
Total income	\$977,986	\$693,886	\$616,997
Operating expenses, interest, deprec. and Fed. tax	802,611	616,997	
Net profit	\$175,374	\$76,889	
Earnings per share on common stock	\$1.44	\$1.52	
Sales Data for Calendar Years			
	1937	1938	1939
Total charges	\$17,410,765	\$14,301,007	\$19,807,701
Total yardage	168,569,813	167,488,711	173,244,159
Average yards per pound	3.94	3.78	43.19
Average price in cents per yard	10.33	8.54	11.43
Unfilled orders at year end	\$3,771,147	\$3,499,715	\$5,149,730

Balance Sheet Dec. 30, 1939			
Assets	Liabilities	Equity	
Cash in banks and on hand	Notes payable to banks	Common stock	
less unearned interest	customers' credit balances	preferred stock	
mortgage certificate instalments	Federal and State taxes	surplus	
(due within one year)	Federal and State taxes, due 1940		
\$5,000; pre-paid interest, \$2,875; investments at cost, \$1,129,041; fixed assets, net book value, \$25,224; total, \$3,802,932.			

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—			
Period Ended Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—9 Mos.—1938	1938
Gross income	\$2,241,051	\$2,395,832	\$6,749,114
Costs and develop. exp.	1,137,749	1,168,719	3,410,856
Taxes	171,365	175,508	511,817
Depreciation	58,792	49,233	142,021
Net profit	\$873,145	\$1,002,372	\$2,684,420
x Earnings per share	\$1.09	\$1.25	\$3.36

x On 798,000 shares (par \$5) capital stock.—V. 149, p. 3267.

Manhattan Railway—Properties Sold for \$17,005,000 to Merle-Smith Group—The properties were sold in foreclosure Jan. 25 to the Merle-Smith committee of Manhattan bondholders at the upset price of \$17,005,000 fixed by the U. S. District Court. The bondholders' committee, which has agreed to transfer the lines to New York City in unification, was the only bidder.

Special Master Edwards H. Childs, who conducted the auction, reported the sale to Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson, Jan. 26. Confirmation of the transaction will, it is expected, be delayed pending formal court hearings on the fairness of the I. R. T.—Manhattan Ry. unification plan, as well as completion or steps toward foreclosure of the I. R. T. refunding mortgage.

Under the I. R. T.—Manhattan Ry. unification plan, which was declared as "operative" by the Transit Commission last November, the committees of I. R. T. and Manhattan Ry. bondholders have agreed to furnish New York City with clear title to the combined subway and elevated properties through foreclosure of the first mortgage in the case of each of the companies. The net "over-all" price placed on the combined system in the plan is \$151,248,187.

It was emphasized that the upset price fixed by the Court does not embrace the roughly \$6,300,000 cash-equivalent held by the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., as trustee under the mortgage, nor the claims of Manhattan Ry. security holders against the I. R. T.

Charles Franklin, Counsel to Manhattan Ry., said that the practical effect of the foreclosure sale is to leave nothing available for the junior interests, namely I. R. T. 6% notes, Manhattan second mortgage bonds, and I. R. T. and Manhattan stock of both classes, except for the plan of unification.—V. 150, p. 282.

Manhattan Shirt Co.—To Pay 25-Cent Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 9. Extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to a dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed.—V. 150, p. 438.

Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Co.—Extra Div.—Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 1. Similar payments were made in each of the 14 preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 2978.

Marion Reserve Power Co.—Earnings—			
Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938	1938
Total oper. revenues	\$275,779	\$251,609	\$3,116,961
Non-operating income	2,307	2,448	20,698
Gross revenues	\$278,085	\$254,057	\$3,137,659
Operation	128,360	121,079	1,380,060
General taxes	18,382	18,733	209,418
Federal income taxes	6,746	4,074	88,274
Maintenance	14,106	17,303	195,421
Prov. for retire. reserve	26,926	20,353	271,171
Net earnings	\$83,564	\$72,515	\$993,315
Interest on mtge. debt	31,354	31,354	376,250
Int. on serial 3-5% notes	2,125	2,312	26,237
Other interest	Cr86	69	2,270
Amort. of debt disc't & expense	2,825	2,920	33,900
Net income	\$47,346	\$35,859	\$554,657
Div. accrued on \$5 pref. stock	14,128	13,693	169,219
Bal. avail. for com. stock	\$33,218	\$22,166	\$385,437

Maryland Insurance Co.—Annual Statement—			
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939		Liabilities	
Bonds and stocks	\$2,798,926	Unearned premiums	\$357,453
Prem. in course of collection	134,601	Losses in process of adjust.	46,425
Interest accrued	12,437	Reserve for taxes and expenses	24,800
Cash on deposit and in office	280,406	Reserve for all other claims	20,000
		x Contingency reserve	8,367
		Capital	1,000,000
		Net surplus	1,769,325
Total	\$3,226,369	Total	\$3,226,369

x Contingency reserve, representing difference between total values carried in assets for all bonds and stocks owned and total values based on Dec. 31, 1939 market quotations.—V. 146, p. 759.

Massachusetts Investors Trust—Earnings—			
Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937
Divs. from securities	\$4,839,188	\$3,947,358	\$5,369,672
Cash divs. from 'n cos.	342,973	322,547	255,944
Sale of stock divs. distrib. in lieu of cash	b26,764		138,902
Interest	49,814	23,039	97,900
Total	\$5,258,739	\$4,292,944	\$5,862,418
y Trustee compensation	268,835	218,487	293,121
Transfer agent, &c.	74,901	76,709	77,397
Provision for taxes	71,206	66,954	126,937
Other expenses	101,519	108,067	107,486
Balance avail. for distribution in divs.	\$4,742,278	\$3,822,729	\$5,257,477
Adjustment		x29,361	x139,566
Dividends paid	\$4,742,278	\$3,852,089	\$5,397,043
	4,871,598	a4,525,076	5,426,845
Balance (deficit)	\$129,320	\$672,987	\$29,802

x Net amount included as accrued divs. in the price of shares sold or repurchased. y 5% of gross income for period. z Portion of capital stock tax reserve at Dec. 31, 1937 not required under the Revenue Act of 1938, less \$6,289 provision for possible prior year income tax. a \$3,962,785 based on net income from interest and dividends and \$562,290 special distribution paid in December on account of net gains computed in accordance with Federal income tax requirements. b Proceeds from sale of participating units representing beneficial ownership of Washington Railway & Electric Co. common stock received as dividend on North American Co. common stock. c \$4,860,242 net income, as above, plus proceeds from sales of certain stock dividends received in common stock which, under the Declaration of Trust, have been included in the amount which measures the required distributions to shareholders.

Statement of Net Assets Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—	
Securities, at market quotations, including \$380,847 divs. declared on stocks selling ex-div. receiv. after Dec. 31, 1939 (cost per books \$120,511,946)	\$118,855,401
Cash in banks (demand deposits)	4,229,181
Account receivable for securities sold	26,764
	\$123,111,346
Deductions (Liabilities):	
Distribution payable Jan. 20, 1940	1,103,534
Reserve for taxes	36,493
Account payable for purchase of securities	18,144
Accounts payable for repurchase of shares	144,772
Other accounts payable	183

Net assets (represented by 5,805,378 shares of \$1 par each), based on carrying securities at market quotations—\$121,808,221

Notes—Securities of companies incorporated in Canada and England, for which there is only a limited market in the United States, are included among the investments at \$3,060,268, the value in U. S. dollars based on quotations in foreign currencies. Under present foreign exchange regulations it is not certain whether proceeds from sale of these securities, if sold abroad, could be transferred to the United States.

No provision has been made above for 1939 Federal income taxes as it is believed none is required.—V. 149, p. 4179.

Meier & Frank Co., Inc.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 29 to holders of record Jan. 19. Extras of 15 cents were paid on Jan. 28, 1939, and on Jan. 29, 1938.—V. 148, p. 587.

Merchants Fire Assurance Corp. of N.Y.—Extra Div.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par \$12.50, both payable Feb. 2 to holders of record Jan. 22. Extras of 10 cents were paid on Aug. 2, last, Aug. 5 and Feb. 7, 1938; Aug. 2 and on Feb. 1, 1937, and on Aug. 1, 1936. Extra dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1935. The regular semi-annual dividend was raised from 50 cents to 75 cents per share with the Feb. 1, 1936, payment.—V. 149, p. 736.

Miami (Fla.) Water Co.—City to Buy Properties—

Citizens of Miami, Fla., by a vote of 4,463 to 4,186 on Jan. 9 approved a proposal to take over and operate on a municipal basis the company's water plant. Under the proposal approved by the voters the company is to receive approximately \$5,250,000 for its property, of which \$4,500,000 represents the purchase of the distribution system. Company is a subsidiary of Florida Power & Light Co., a unit of Electric Bond & Share Co.

Michigan Bakeries, Inc.—Earnings—

Earnings for the Year Ended Oct. 31, 1939	
Gross profit from sales	\$725,194
Selling, delivery, advertising, administrative and general and financing expenses	566,653
Operating profit	\$158,641
Other expenses less other income	4,545
Prov. for Fed. income tax & surtax on undistributed profits	18,077
Net income	\$136,019
Dividends on prior preference stock	5,968
On preferred stock	38,521
On common stock	64,489
Earns. per sh. on 80,621 shs. of common stock (\$1 par)	\$1.14

Note—Net income is after charges for depreciation in the amount of \$65,168. Additional depreciation in the amount of \$9,846 has been charged against reserve for appraisal revaluation, which reserve was created out of capital surplus during prior years.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1939

Assets—	
Cash, \$143,372; U. S. Government securities, \$22,800; accounts receivable, \$11,292; inventories, \$48,024; other assets, \$64,203; land, buildings, machinery and equipment, \$461,398; goodwill, \$1; deferred charges, \$17,136; total, \$768,227.	
Liabilities—	
Accounts payable, \$7,453; accrued interest, taxes, payrolls, &c., \$62,730; dividends payable, \$11,017; funded debt, \$43,482; prior preference \$1 non-cumulative stock (5,968 shs. no par), \$119,360; \$7 cumulative preferred stock (5,443 shs. no par), \$54,430; common stock (par \$1), \$80,621; earned surplus, \$389,134; total, \$768,227.—V. 147, p. 587.	

Minnesota Valley Canning Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the \$7 cum. pref. stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20. Similar payments were made in previous quarters.—V. 149, p. 2697.

Missouri Southern RR.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 10 issued a certificate permitting the company to abandon that part of its so-called Current River branch extending from Hobart, a point on its main line, to Himont, approximately 10.4 miles, all in Reynolds and Shannon counties, Mo.—V. 149, p. 582.

Mobile & Ohio RR.—Earnings—

December—				
	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$934,371	\$901,373	\$926,030	\$1,012,540
Net from railway	206,449	175,703	109,894	269,983
Net ry. oper. income	102,506	40,576	def3,946	164,931
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	11,736,534	11,447,872	12,104,795	10,847,701
Net from railway	2,561,154	2,593,130	2,402,769	2,484,166
Net ry. oper. income	1,024,006	964,186	930,460	1,262,706

—V. 149, p. 4180.

Montour RR.—Earnings—

December—				
	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$121,399	\$110,161	\$131,432	\$192,632
Net from railway	30,587	25,668	26,141	67,059
Net ry. oper. income	52,126	45,511	36,154	56,997
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,940,055	1,678,482	2,464,868	2,347,041
Net from railway	777,195	570,503	1,037,406	1,009,127
Net ry. oper. income	843,516	660,273	1,036,774	953,449

—V. 150, p. 133.

Mountain States Power Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Nov. 30—			
	1939	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$4,356,099	\$4,235,065	\$4,235,065
Operation	2,061,646	2,028,584	2,028,584
Maintenance and repairs	181,195	181,359	181,359
Appropriation for retirement reserve	241,663	241,663	241,663
Taxes	495,028	479,823	479,823
Provision for Federal and State income taxes	37,839	22,437	22,437
Net operating revenues	\$1,338,728	\$1,281,198	\$1,281,198
Income from electric plant leased to others (net)	130,302	134,368	134,368
Net operating income	\$1,469,030	\$1,415,566	\$1,415,566
Merchandise and jobbing (net)	Dr8,539	Dr47,058	Dr47,058
Miscellaneous income	Dr1,279	1,066	1,066
Gross income	\$1,459,212	\$1,369,573	\$1,369,573
Interest on long-term debt	477,521	477,521	477,521
Amortization of debt discount and expense	3,827	3,827	3,827
Other interest (net)	376,517	375,837	375,837
Miscellaneous deductions	23,426	15,154	15,154
Net income	\$581,747	\$497,234	\$497,234

Note—No provision was made for Federal income tax or for surtax on undistributed profits under the Revenue Act of 1936 for the year, 1937, as no such taxes were paid for that year.

Plan Approved by SEC—

Z. E. Merrill, President of the company, announced Jan. 25 that the Securities and Exchange Commission has approved an amended plan of reorganization. Application will be made immediately in the Federal District Court in Wilmington, Del., for an early hearing on confirmation of the amended plan, Mr. Merrill said.

The plan provides for the issuance and sale of \$7,500,000 of new first mortgage 4 1/4% bonds and \$600,000 of 3% serial notes, the proceeds to be used for payment in full of outstanding bonds, with interest 30 days beyond the date of payment.

The previous plan had provided for the issuance of 5% bonds on an exchange basis to present bondholders. Under the amended plan, however, the new first mortgage bonds will be sold privately to a group of insurance companies and the present bonds will be paid in full. The serial notes are to be sold to local banks.—V. 150, p. 282.

Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings.

Period End Dec 31—			
	z1939—3 Mos	—1938	z1939—12 Mos
x Net income	\$973,879	\$1,094,138	\$3,867,459
y Earnings per share	\$2.02	\$2.28	\$8.05

x After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, &c. y On 480,497 shares of capital stock. z Preliminary figures.—V. 150, p. 133.

Mueller Brass Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Nov. 30—			
	1939	1938	1937
Net sales	\$7,996,742	\$5,251,683	\$8,653,528
Cost of goods sold	6,358,455	4,189,521	6,771,589
Selling, admin. & general expenses	821,610	x710,169	x892,745
Operating profit	\$816,677	\$351,994	\$989,195
Total other income	57,258	49,130	74,339
Total income	\$873,935	\$401,124	\$1,063,533
Provision for contingencies	—	16,146	8,964
Interest paid or accrued	9,627	—	—
Amort. of bond discount & expense	—	—	6,749
Exps. in connection with registration	—	—	19,833
Miscellaneous charges	19,833	15,368	24,271
Prov. for income & excess profits taxes	154,250	103,690	221,658
Net profit	\$690,224	\$265,920	\$801,891
Dividends paid	212,390	92,920	371,715
Earnings per share on 265,516 2-3 shs. of common stock	\$2.60	\$1.00	\$3.02

x Includes \$5,766 in 1938 and \$16,028 in 1937 provision for doubtful notes and accounts.

Note—The amounts of depreciation and amortization provided herein for 1939 are as follows: Provision for depreciation \$212,793, and provision for amortization of patents and licenses, \$787.

Comparative Balance Sheet as of Nov. 30

Assets—		Liabilities—		
	1939	1938	1939	
Cash	\$813,055	\$1,036,316	Trade accts. pay. and payrolls	\$583,435
x Trade accts. and notes receivable	807,099	625,552	Accr. taxes, ins. & other expense	14,858
Inventories	1,870,714	1,881,679	Fed. taxes on income, estimated	154,250
Invest. and other assets	96,122	99,512	Notes payable to bank	—
Property, plant & equipment	2,106,491	1,979,946	Reserve for conting.	62,876
Pats. trade-marks and licenses	5,387	6,173	Com. stk. (par \$1)	265,517
Deferred charges	44,359	45,537	Capital surplus	2,130,874
			Apprec. surplus	142,849
			Earned surplus	2,388,667
Total	\$5,743,226	\$5,674,716	Total	\$5,743,226

x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$20,000. z Final \$300,000 of these notes paid off on July 28, 1939.—V. 149, p. 2980.

Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—

Directors on Jan. 23 declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 26 to holders of record Feb. 10. This will be the first dividend paid since Aug. 3, 1931 when \$1.50 per share was distributed.

Earnings for December and Year to Date

December—				
	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$1,200,667	\$1,183,207	\$1,010,496	\$1,287,855
Net from railway	115,991	111,841	def1,859	233,919
Net ry. oper. income	60,354	def10,588	def73,532	163,142
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	14,827,811	13,659,542	14,299,433	14,145,656
Net from railway	3,178,956	2,711,665	1,789,261	2,060,296
Net ry. oper. income	1,982,653	1,481,936	840,290	1,382,842

—V. 149, p. 4181.

(Conde) Nast Publications, Inc.—Options Extended—

The corporation reports that the option granted to M. F. Agha to purchase 2,000 shares of common stock of the corporation at \$5 per share, which expired by its terms on Dec. 31, 1939, has been extended for the further period of two years to and including Dec. 31, 1941.—V. 149, p. 3723.

National Bearings Metals Corp.—25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 16. Dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 6 last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Dec. 31, 1937, when 75 cents per share was distributed.—V. 149, p. 3415.

National Patent Corp. of Chicago—Patent Insurance Policies Offered for First Time—Coverage Protects Against Patent Litigation and Infringement Loss—

An entirely new type of insurance policy, to be issued as protection against losses arising from patent litigation and infringement, was announced Jan. 23 by the corporation. The policies are to be written by Seaboard Surety Co. of New York.

This is the first time that insurance has been extended to the patent field, said Robert E. Kenyon, President of National Patent Corp. For the past 14 years, however, the company has supplied patent protection to individuals and corporations through contractual agreements. Performance of the contracts were in turn guaranteed by an insurance company.

This new insurance policy will extend to all fields of protection against loss from patent litigation and infringement, Mr. Kenyon declared. One of the largest fields for it will be among industrial corporations who will now be able to secure insurance against any patent losses resulting from marketing products, devices or processes. Before a patented product, device or process is placed upon the market, National Patent will issue a policy which will protect the corporation against losses resulting from infringement suits, decrees, awards, judgments and other hazards.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.—Earnings—

Years End. Nov. 30—			
	1939	1938	1937
Sales	\$5,592,994	\$6,215,972	\$8,514,796
Net after deprec. & taxes	24,445	125,424	y341,868
Dividends	110,919	295,804	49,259

y After deducting \$90,785 (\$105,998 in 1936) provision for State and Federal taxes accrued.

Balance Sheet Nov. 30, 1939

Assets—	
Cash, \$261,288; accounts receivable, \$928,416; inventories, \$2,044,473; treasury stock, \$42,097; investments, \$15,000; real estate and construction (net), \$4,414,191; prepaid items, \$266,154; total, \$7,971,620.	
Liabilities—	
Accounts payable, \$79,861; notes payable, \$400,000; accrued payroll, \$38,402; reserve, \$89,380; employees social security contributions, \$3,871; capital stock (50,000 shares), \$5,000,000; earned surplus, \$2,079,227; capital surplus, \$280,878; total, \$7,971,620.—V. 150, p. 133.	

New Bedford Rayon Co.—Dividend Resumed—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share on the class A stock, payable Jan. 27 to holders of record Jan. 16. This will be the first dividend paid in several years.—V. 134, p. 3109.

New Amsterdam Casualty Co., Baltimore—Report—

Following is a report for the year 1939:

Premiums earned	\$13,173,076
Net interest and rents earned	695,694
Total	\$13,868,770
Losses and claim expenses incurred	7,086,325
Underwriting expenses incurred	5,334,501
Sundry profit and loss items	11,391
Operating profit	\$1,436,552
Dividends paid	350,000
Surplus	\$1,086,552
Company has transferred \$1,000,000 to surplus account, making total surplus \$5,000,000, and has adjusted the reserve for contingencies as follows:	
Reserve for contingencies, Dec. 31, 1938	\$1,285,602
Operating profit for 1939	1,436,552
Adjustment of stocks and bonds to market values	344,237
Total	\$3,066,391
Depreciation book value real estate	63,755
Transferred to surplus	1,000,000
Dividends paid	350,000
Reserve for contingencies, Dec. 31, 1939	\$1,652,636

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—		Liabilities—	
U. S. Treasury bonds	\$8,523,000	Res. for unearned premiums	\$6,244,634
Bonds of States, munic., &c.	587,506	Res. for undeter. claims	12,105,613
Bonds of public utilities	943,390	Res. for accrued commissions	630,967
Bonds of railroads	1,254,310	Reserve for taxes	485,000
Bonds of industrials	634,635	Reserve for all other liabilities	182,606
Preferred stocks	1,250,094	Reserve for contingencies	1,652,636
Common stocks	675,700	Capital	1,000,000
U. S. Casualty Co. stocks	2,169,926	Net surplus	5,000,000
Real estate at appraised val.	5,847,730		
Mortgage loans	47,430		
Premiums receivable	2,898,538		
Accrued interest	66,956		
Accounts receivable	66,138		
Funds with workmen's compensation reinsur. bureau & other trusts	506,146		
Cash in banks and offices	1,829,958		
Total	\$27,301,457	Total	\$27,301,457

—V. 147, p. 748.

New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to semi-annual dividend of 75 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$10, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 19. Extra of 10 cents in addition to semi-annual dividend of 75 cents was paid on Aug. 1 last and previously extra dividends of 35 cents and regular semi-annual dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.—V. 149, p. 738.

New York Central RR.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 12 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of two branch lines of railroad in Greene and Ulster counties, as follows: (a) The so-called Stony Clove and Kaaterskill branch, extending from Phoenix to Kaaterskill, approximately 19.2 miles; and (b) the Hunter branch, extending from Kaaterskill Junction to Hunter, approximately 2.7 miles.—V. 150, p. 283.

New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$4,064,762	\$3,414,643	\$2,788,764	\$3,961,699
Net from railway	1,535,453	1,188,952	606,613	1,565,978
Net ry. oper. income	983,601	751,695	181,427	975,802
From Jan. 1				
Gross from railway	43,175,402	36,381,231	41,612,266	41,712,951
Net from railway	14,615,828	10,355,373	13,216,784	15,075,778
Net ry. oper. income	8,437,279	5,058,132	7,660,564	9,137,723

—V. 149, p. 4181.

New York Fire Insurance Co.—20-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 24. Like amount was paid on Oct. 31 and on July 31 last and compares with 25 cents paid in the two preceding quarters; 15 cents paid on Oct. 31, July 31 and April 30, 1938, and an extra dividend of five cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents paid in cash of the five preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 583.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939	Month—1938	1939—12 Mos—1938
Total oper. rev.	\$7,403,823	\$6,935,539	\$83,418,476
Net railway oper. income	a1,240,356	838,768	a8,462,922
Inc. available for fixed charges	1,435,147	1,008,377	10,607,833
Net after charges	b310,312	x84,925	xbc2914,114

The leases of the following companies were rejected on dates stated below, but net railway operating income includes the results of operations of these properties: Old Colony RR., June 2, 1936; Hartford & Connecticut Western RR., July 31, 1936; Providence, Warren & Bristol RR., Feb. 11, 1937; Boston & Province RR Corp., July 19, 1938. b Effective as of these dates, no charges for the stated leased rentals are included covering the Old Colony RR., Hartford & Connecticut Western RR., Providence, Warren & Bristol RR. and Boston & Providence RR. Corp. leases. c For the purpose of showing the complete account for the operated system, includes charges for accrued and unpaid real estate taxes on Old Colony and Boston & Providence properties and accrued and unpaid charges against said properties for Boston Terminal Co. taxes and bond interest. d Before guarantees on separately operated properties. x Deficit.—V. 150, p. 441.

New York Ontario & Western Ry.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$426,662	\$575,235	\$462,831	\$663,236
Net from railway	26,213	107,087	21,596	194,091
Net ry. oper. income	def23,661	19,076	def16,878	54,001
From Jan. 1				
Gross from railway	6,014,157	6,439,655	6,480,030	8,705,934
Net from railway	494,632	465,499	680,859	2,122,900
Net ry. oper. income	def496,674	def599,496	def174,816	1,040,638

—V. 149, p. 4182.

New York Susquehanna & Western RR.—Erie Ordered to Show Cause in Road's Claim—

Walter Kidde, Trustee, obtained Jan. 17 an order from Federal Circuit Court Judge William Clark at Newark requiring trustees of Erie RR. to show cause why they should not be required to submit additional details concerning a claim of \$6,983,409.26, which they have filed against the Susquehanna on behalf of Erie.

The sum claimed, according to the statement of Erie trustees, is for sums owing to Erie by Susquehanna for use of equipment and terminals, use of right of way and other accommodations and services.

Mr. Kidde stated that according to his own accountants the Susquehanna owes Erie nothing but Erie owes Susquehanna \$583,083.83.—V. 149, p. 4182.

New York Westchester & Boston Ry.—Hearing Postponed—

Federal Judge John C. Knox, Jan. 19 adjourned until March 22, on application of various municipalities of Westchester County, consideration of the application of the receiver for an order to dismantle the road. A condition of the adjournment is that the municipalities waive accruing tax interest and penalties and that accruing taxes be written off by a reduction of the amount of tax interest and penalties accrued to date.—V. 150, p. 283.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.—Annual Statement—

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Bonds and stocks	\$22,213,450	Unearned premiums	\$5,041,958
Prem. in course of collection	832,533	Losses in process of adjust.	491,921
Interest accrued	66,879	Reserve for taxes and expenses	313,000
Cash on deposit and in office	1,285,944	Reserve for all other claims	300,000
		x Contingency reserve	35,536
		Capital	2,000,000
		Net surplus	16,216,392
Total	\$24,398,807	Total	\$24,398,807

x Contingency reserve, representing difference between total values carried in assets for all bonds and stocks owned and total values based on Dec. 31, 1939 market quotations.—V. 149, p. 4182.

Norfolk & Western Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939	Month—1938	1939—12 Mos—1938
Freight revenues	\$7,690,998	\$7,165,224	\$88,549,647
Pass., mail & express revenues	389,214	358,793	3,631,660
Other transp. revenues	29,720	29,163	359,117
Incidental & jt. facility revenues	59,469	48,661	574,704
Railway oper. revs.	\$8,169,401	\$7,601,842	\$93,115,128
Maint. of way & structures	912,773	596,887	9,266,189
Maint. of equipment	1,309,210	1,149,879	17,436,573
Traffic expenses	161,152	515,246	1,712,475
Transportation rail line	1,846,367	1,735,881	20,378,629
Miscellaneous operations	18,641	19,176	210,859
General expenses	196,443	188,187	2,173,218
Trans' n for invest.—Cr.	5,416	7,080	59,555
Net ry. oper. revs.	\$3,730,231	\$3,764,666	\$41,996,740
Railway tax accruals	1,448,712	1,318,855	13,459,336
Railway oper. income	\$2,281,519	\$2,445,811	\$28,537,404
Eqpt. rents (net)—Cr.	427,378	305,273	3,306,060
Jt. facil. rents (net)—Dr.	25,009	6,796	184,247
Net ry. oper. income	\$2,683,888	\$2,744,288	\$31,659,216
Other inc. items (bal.)	126,876	73,710	478,862
Gross income	\$2,810,764	\$2,817,998	\$32,138,078
Int. on funded debt	177,668	178,453	2,136,840
Net income	\$2,633,096	\$2,639,544	\$30,001,238

—V. 149, p. 4037.

North American Co.—Expansion Program—

New construction and expansion programs now under way or planned by operating utility companies in the North American Co. group are the largest in nine years and indicate cash expenditures in 1940 almost double the expenditures by the same companies in 1939, Edward L. Shea, President, announced on Jan. 24.

The major power plant projects in each of the operating regions in the North American system, the program involves an outlay of almost \$61,000,000, of which about \$38,500,000 is scheduled for expenditure in 1940. The balance of more than \$22,000,000 will be carried over to 1941 for work that cannot be completed this year. New steam electric generating capacity of 265,000 kilowatts will be installed.

"During the last 10 years, which included serious depression periods, gross construction expenditures of the North American Co.'s subsidiaries have approximated \$255,000,000, of which about \$215,000,000 was for electric facilities," Mr. Shea said. "In addition to the long-established policy of being ready at all times to serve the growing needs of customers, it is the desire of the North American system to do its full share towards strengthening the national defense with adequate energy for industry."

"Besides serving these ends, the present program will mean the expenditure of millions of dollars in wages for additional employees engaged directly on construction work, and also for thousands of workers who will manufacture the equipment and produce the raw materials used. This helps to create new jobs and to sustain old jobs, and helps general business stability locally and nationally."

With the future optimistic, Mr. Shea said: "Since 1929, the average use of electricity by residential customers served by companies in the North American system has jumped 77% and the average price for the service has dropped 35%. For 1939 this average use was approximately 1,025 kilowatt hours, a figure considerably above the national average of 900 kilowatt hours, and the average price of 3.21 cents per kilowatt hour was considerably below the national average of 4.07 cents per kilowatt hour. The outlook is towards increasing demands for service, which will be met with increasing efficiency by our companies and by the electric power industry generally."

The North American system's power plant projects alone will require nearly half of the two-year expenditures. The balance will be for enlarging electric transmission and distributing facilities, as well as for additions to the facilities of the companies that supply steam heating, gas and transportation services.—V. 149, p. 3565.

North American Utility Securities Corp.—Report—

Valuing security investments on the basis of Dec. 31, 1939, market quotations, and assuming no value for the remaining investment of \$236,402 in the German credit, the net assets of the corporation, after providing for the additional Federal income tax at current rates (approximately \$6,500) which would be payable if the unrealized appreciation were realized, amounted to \$5,488,415, equivalent to \$91.47 per share of its preferred stock outstanding, as compared with \$5,305,183, or \$88.42 per share at Dec. 31, 1938. The preferred stock, all of which is owned by The North American Co. is entitled as of Dec. 31, 1939, to a preference, including accumulated dividends, of \$122.25 per share, or \$7,335,000.

Income Account for Calendar Years

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross earnings—Interest	\$269,304	\$15	\$1,424	\$31,132
Dividends	x269,304	x239,341	x326,988	x301,299
Total	\$269,304	\$239,356	\$328,413	\$332,430
Miscell. exps. & interest	2,053	2,497	5,348	7,027
Taxes	19,048	c15,675	a26,500	y36,348
Net income	\$248,202	\$221,184	\$296,564	\$289,055
Divs. paid on 2d pref. stk	b210,000	d210,000	b285,000	z270,000
Surplus	\$38,202	\$11,184	\$11,564	\$19,055

x Includes \$319 in 1938, \$7,543 in 1937, and \$1,503 in 1936 received in preferred stock. y Includes \$7,500 Federal normal income tax, excluding tax on profits arising from security transactions, and \$8,500 Federal surtax on undistributed profits. z During 1936 dividends aggregating \$840,000, or \$14 per share, were paid on the pref. stock, reducing arrears in accumulated dividends to \$14 per share. Of the divs. paid, \$570,000 was declared from capital surplus. The balance was declared from undistributed income. a Includes \$3,610 Federal normal income tax, excluding tax on profits arising from security transactions, \$2,750 Federal surtax on undistributed profits, and \$20,140 other taxes. b After deducting portion declared from profits on sale of securities of \$60,000. c Includes \$6,500 provisions for Federal income tax and \$9,175 provision for other taxes. d Equivalent to one-half year's dividend requirements.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
a Stocks & bonds	\$4,943,779	b Capital stock	\$1,500,000
Interest and dividends receivable	c39,777	Due to No. Am. Co.	15,004
Cash	8,873	Divs. unclaimed	304
		Taxes accrued	13,676
		Capital surplus	3,377,027
		Undivided profits	85,897
Total	\$4,992,428	Total	\$4,992,428

a Market value \$5,475,250 (\$5,326,921 in 1938). c Represented by 60,000 shares no par \$7 cum. div. 2d pref. stock and 466,548 no-par shares common stock. d Dividends receivable only.—V. 149, p. 1626.

North Boston Lighting Properties—Hearing on Liquidation—

A hearing will be held Feb. 6 by the Securities and Exchange Commission on the proposed plan of liquidation of the company. As of Nov. 15, 1939, North Boston Lighting Properties had presently outstanding \$13,000,000 secured notes, 3 1/2% series due 1947, held by the public, preferred shares (par \$50) in the number of 228,080 1/4 outstanding, of which 39,814 1/4 shares are held by the public and 188,266 shares are held by Massachusetts Power & Light Associates, the immediate parent of North Boston Lighting Properties, and common shares of no par value in the number of 433,354 1/4, of which 3,220 1/4 shares are held by the public and 430,134 shares are held by said Massachusetts Power & Light Associates. Both of said companies are subsidiary companies of New England Power Association, a registered holding company, which in turn is a subsidiary company of International Hydro-Electric System, a registered holding company, which is in turn a subsidiary company of Joseph B. Ely, C. Brooks Stevens and Henry G. Wells, liquidating trustees pursuant to a declaration of trust dated Jan. 31, 1939, a registered holding company.

The plan contemplates that the \$13,000,000 secured notes will remain outstanding and will be assumed by Massachusetts Power & Light Associates. Upon termination, the holders of preferred shares of North Boston Lighting Properties, other than Massachusetts Power & Light Associates, will become entitled to cash from the treasury of North Boston Lighting Properties, equal to the full amount to which such preferred shares are entitled in liquidation in priority to the common shares, namely, \$50 per share and accrued dividends to the date such cash is deposited for the account of the holders. The holders of common shares of North Boston Lighting Properties, other than Massachusetts Power & Light Associates, will become entitled to receive in cash from the treasury of North Boston Lighting Properties \$54 per share, said to represent the fair value of their common shares as determined by a committee of disinterested persons selected by and from the trustees of North Boston Lighting Properties. Any holder of common shares not voting in favor of the plan and who has not assented to the plan by accepting cash thereunder may, upon demand within 30 days after the vote on such plan, have such value redetermined by arbitration. Any holder of share trust certificates outstanding under "North Boston Lighting Properties share trust agreement" dated March 15, 1927, and not yet exchanged will, under the plan, have the same rights as a holder of the shares of North Boston Lighting Properties represented by such share trust certificates. After caring for the common and preferred shares of North Boston Lighting Properties which are publicly held, all of its remaining assets will be transferred to Massachusetts Power & Light Associates and North Boston Lighting Properties will be dissolved. In addition to assuming the aforementioned secured notes of North Boston Lighting Properties, Massachusetts Power & Light Associates will assume any other liabilities of North Boston Lighting Properties.—V. 149, p. 3879.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$4,880,848	\$4,781,234	\$4,273,599	\$5,395,723
Net from railway	1,703,367	1,281,574	515,596	1,723,270
Net ry. oper. income	1,537,480	1,113,598	234,047	1,379,559
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	63,882,432	57,021,585	64,851,201	61,906,306
Net from railway	14,202,705	9,964,857	12,839,538	13,587,901
Net ry. oper. income	10,479,237	6,297,356	10,651,002	10,788,18

—V. 150, p. 283.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) (& Subs.)—Earnings

Year Ended Nov. 30—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	\$37,594,381	\$35,598,833
Operation	13,924,159	13,901,378
Maintenance	1,703,967	1,749,806
Appropriation for retirement reserve & deprec'n.	3,111,907	3,048,300
Taxes	5,055,400	4,780,125
Prov. for Federal & State income taxes	1,731,563	1,118,858
Net operating income	\$12,067,385	\$11,000,366
Other income (net)	89,581	31,396
Gross income	\$12,156,966	\$11,031,762
Interest on long-term debt	3,692,341	3,809,392
Amortization of debt discount and expense	683,190	653,795
Other interest (net)	37,777	Cr5,203
Amortization of sundry fixed assets	41,843	41,843
Miscellaneous deductions	128,276	143,301
Balance	\$7,573,540	\$6,397,634
a Northern States Power Co. (Minn.)	1,375,000	1,375,000
a Northern States Power Co. (Wis.)		
Applicable to period prior to Dec. 1, 1938	218,437	
Applicable to period subsequent to Dec. 1, 1938	28,038	
Minority interest in net income of sub. cos.	Cr6,401	66,623

Net income \$5,958,466 \$4,956,011
 a Dividends on preferred stock of sub. cos. held by public.
 Note—Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) made no provision for Federal and State income taxes for the year 1937, as it claimed as a deduction in its income tax returns for that year unamortized discount and expense and redemption premiums and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937, which deduction resulted in no taxable income for that year.

Weekly Output—
 Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Jan. 20, 1940, totaled 30,793,673 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 17.7% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 150, p. 441.

Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) (& Subs.)—Earnings

Years Ended Nov. 30	1939	1938
Operating revenues	\$37,594,381	\$35,598,832
Operation	13,762,904	13,790,956
Maintenance	1,703,967	1,749,806
Appropriation for retirement reserve & depreciation	3,111,907	3,048,300
Taxes	5,014,675	4,742,601
Provision for Federal and State income taxes	1,627,563	1,005,558
Net operating income	\$12,373,364	\$11,261,611
Other income (net)	89,581	31,396
Gross income	\$12,462,946	\$11,293,008
Interest on long-term debt	3,692,341	3,809,902
Amortization of debt discount and expense	683,190	653,795
Other interest (net)	37,777	Cr5,326
Amortization of sundry fixed assets	41,843	41,843
Miscellaneous deductions	128,276	143,301
Balance	\$7,879,520	\$6,649,493
a Applicable to period prior to Dec. 1, 1938	218,437	
a Applicable to period subsequent to Dec. 1, 1938	28,038	
Minority interest in net income of sub. companies	Cr6,401	66,623
Net income	\$7,639,446	\$6,582,870
a Dividends on preferred stock of Northern States Power Co. (Wis.) held by public.		

Notes—(1) For comparative purposes the figures prior to Jan. 2, 1938 included in the year ended Nov. 30, 1938 figures above have been adjusted to include the income accounts of Northern States Power Co. (Wis.) and subsidiary companies and Midland Public Service Co. which became subsidiaries of Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) effective as of Jan. 2, 1938.
 (2) Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) made no provision for Federal and State income taxes for the year 1937, as it claimed as a deduction in its income tax returns for that year unamortized discount and expense and redemption premiums and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937, which deduction resulted in no taxable income for that year.—V. 149, p. 4182.

NY PA NJ Utilities Co.—SEC Continues Hearings—

The Securities and Exchange Commission has continued indefinitely a hearing which was scheduled Jan. 22 on the proposal of company to borrow \$25,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. By arranging this continuance, the Securities and Exchange Commission left the way open for the Associated Gas & Electric Co. trustee, when he is appointed, to revive the loan proposal.—V. 150, p. 284.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	\$8,228,941	\$7,846,124
Gross income after retirement accruals	2,934,876	2,812,546
a Net income	1,631,059	1,338,623
Earnings per common share (549,986 shs. outst'd g)	\$2.15	\$1.70

a Without deduction for surtax of \$85,000 on undistributed profits for fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1938, charged to surplus.—V. 150, p. 134.

Ontario Mfg. Co., Muncie, Ind.—Earnings—

Years Ended—	Dec. 30 '39	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 31 '37	Dec. 31 '36
Net sales	\$1,413,128	\$1,149,285	\$1,667,941	\$1,588,515
Cost of goods sold and commercial expense	1,380,121	1,157,401	1,442,488	1,382,112
Depreciation	58,923	63,273	63,863	65,694
Prov. for Federal taxes			29,551	25,120
Net profit	x\$25,916	x\$51,390	\$132,038	\$115,589
Com. stk. & surp. at beginning of period	965,402	1,062,402	1,020,546	994,964
Excessive accr'l of capital stock tax at Dec. 31 '35				400
Total surplus	\$939,486	\$1,011,013	\$1,152,584	\$1,110,953
Preferred dividends				2,254
Common dividends	30,109	45,163	90,327	75,273
Premium paid on pref. stock purchased				12,880
Add'l Fed. income tax		447	55	
Com. stk. & surp. at end of period	\$909,377	\$965,402	\$1,062,202	\$1,020,546
Shs. com. stk. outstand.	60,218	60,218	60,218	60,218
Earnings per share	Nil	Nil	\$2.19	\$1.88

x Indicates loss.

Balance Sheet Dec. 30, 1939
 Assets—Cash, \$68,302; customers' accounts, \$177,765; inventories, \$307,926; patents, \$1; capital stock in another corporation, \$1; land, \$20,068; buildings, machinery and equipment (net), \$393,355; deferred assets, \$2,545; total, \$969,963.
 Liabilities—Accounts payable and accrued wages, \$46,330; accrued taxes, \$14,256; common stock (60,218 shares, no par), \$615,600; surplus, \$293,777; total, \$969,963.—V. 149, p. 3121.

Otis Elevator Co.—15 Cent Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 20 to holders of record Feb. 23. This compares with 35 cents paid on Dec. 20, last; 25 cents paid on Sept. 20, last, and regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share previously distributed.—V. 149, p. 3272.

Overseas Securities Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Income Account for Years Ended Dec. 31	1939	1938	1937	1936
Inc. from oper.—Divs.	\$79,707	\$62,334	\$115,849	\$84,717
Interest	14,390	4,971	12,421	1,348
Miscellaneous	12	16	850	
Total income	\$94,108	\$67,321	\$129,121	\$86,065
Expenses	26,420	22,303	35,090	48,838
Interest on debentures	45,159	45,889	51,197	52,050
Net prof. from oper. before loss from sales securities	\$22,529	loss\$870	\$42,834	loss\$14,823
Net loss from sales of securities	70,721	123,923	50,353	prof\$106,111
Net loss for the year	\$48,192	\$124,793	\$7,519	prof\$91,288
Distrib. paid to sh'hold's during the year			103,020	73,586
Bal. of net loss for year	\$48,192	\$124,793	\$110,539	prof\$17,702

Morton H. Fry, President, states: The net assets of the company as of Dec. 31, 1939, based on market quotations, before deducting the outstanding debentures, amounted to \$1,896,470, equivalent to \$2,128.47 per \$1,000 of debentures, as compared with \$2,218.11 on Dec. 31, 1938. After deducting the outstanding debentures at par, the net assets per share of outstanding capital stock were equivalent to \$7.12, as compared with \$7.56 on Dec. 31, 1938.

During the year the company purchased for the treasury \$22,000 par value of debentures at a cost of \$16,750 and 6,021 shares of capital stock at a cost of \$24,565.

On Dec. 19, 1939, directors renewed the annual management contract with Scholle Brothers for the calendar year 1940.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1939	1938
c Cash	\$17,288	\$17,872
Due from securities sold but not delivered	44,349	304,710
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	5,283	3,610
Deposit, &c.		a25,000
Investment securities	2,028,328	1,959,080
Prepaid expenses	1,462	1,678
Total	\$2,096,711	\$2,311,949
Liabilities		
Due for securities bought but not received	\$43,598	\$270,597
Call loans payable	140,000	
e Sundry accounts payable, accrued Federal and other taxes and expense	7,139	6,499
Accrued interest on 5% debentures	9,504	9,717
5% gold debentures, 1947	392,000	407,000
5% gold debentures, 1948	499,000	506,000
b Capital stock	750,000	750,000
Paid-in surplus	2,149,687	2,149,687
Profit and loss deficit	1,869,651	1,787,550
Treasury stock	fDr24,566	
Total	\$2,096,711	\$2,311,949

a Deposit on account of subscription to Federal National Mortgage Association 1 1/2% notes due Jan. 3, 1944. b Represented by 150,000 (147,172 in 1938) no-par shares. c Includes \$2,375 (\$2,175 in 1938) for matured debenture interest. e Includes \$2,375 (\$2,175 in 1938) matured debenture interest. f \$8,849 shares capital stock.—V. 149, p. 2522.

Pan American Airways Corp.—Capital Stock Registered—

Corporation Jan. 24 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4298, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering 525,391 shares of capital stock (\$5 par), class A warrants for the purchase of 486,416 shares of the capital stock, and class B warrants for the purchase of 38,975 shares of the capital stock.

The class A warrants are to be distributed to stockholders and the class B warrants to officers and employees. The warrants will be transferable and entitle the holders to purchase 5-14 of a share of capital stock. The expiration date of the warrants and the price at which the stock may be purchased under the warrants are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

Any shares not subscribed for by holders of the warrants are to be purchased by the underwriters. G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. and Lehman Brothers will be the principal underwriters, it is stated.

According to the registration statement, no specific allocation of the net proceeds from the sale of the stock has been or can be made. The net proceeds will be placed in the general funds of the corporation, it is stated, and used by it, or advanced to and used by subsidiaries together with their general funds for the payment of indebtedness, capital expenditures and such other purposes as the board of directors may determine.

The price at which the stock may be offered to the public is to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

Transfer Agents—

The corporation reports the appointment of Bankers Trust Co. as transfer agents of the capital stock of the company, effective Jan. 15, 1940.

Personnel

The board of directors at a meeting held Jan. 23 reelected Juan T. Trippe as President and named him Chief Executive Officer of the airline, it was announced on Jan. 24. C. V. Whitney was renamed Chairman of the board of directors.—V. 149, p. 2241.

Pacific Southern Investors, Inc.—Annual Report

Net assets of the corporation at Dec. 31, 1939, with the general portfolio of securities and the preferred and common shares of American Capital Corp. valued at market prices and the investment in the Investment Co. of American and Pacific Capital Corp. valued at the net asset value per share based upon the market value of securities owned by those two companies, and before deducting the debentures, were \$7,530,477. This compares with net assets applicable to the debentures at June 30, 1939, of \$6,584,617.

Net assets at Dec. 31, 1939, after deducting the face amount of debentures outstanding and including the dividend payable on Jan. 2, 1940, were equivalent to \$60.98 per share of preferred stock outstanding as compared with \$47.19 per share at June 30, 1939. After allowing for the preferred stock at \$50 per share and accrued dividend, the balance at Dec. 31, 1939, is equivalent to \$4.28 per share of class A common stock where there was no asset value accruing to those shares at June 30, 1939.

Income Account Years Ended Dec. 31				
	1939	1938	1937	1936
Profit from sales of sec.	\$214,743	\$350,439	\$350,488	\$1,592,331
Dividends on stocks	331,220	278,648	350,902	368,416
Interest on bonds, &c.	4,393	5,689	11,620	16,063
Total revenues	\$550,356	\$634,776	\$713,010	\$1,976,810
Interest on debentures	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
Research fees	60,300	42,570	38,100	37,000
Fees of trustees, transfer agents, &c.	23,440	26,691	27,856	27,311
Gen. exps., incl. salaries and taxes	62,019	71,702	84,721	65,384
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	4,900	11,646	9,399	92,653
Surtax on undist. profits	—	—	—	38,006
Net income	\$229,696	\$312,167	\$382,934	\$1,546,455
Divs. on pref. stock	205,720	205,721	205,721	205,721
Divs. on class A stock	81,928	163,856	334,148	377,940
Divs. on class B stock	—	—	—	256,761

Note—The profit from sales of securities is based upon the "first-in-first out" method.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, \$696,230; accounts receivable, \$93,883; investments, \$6,645,164; company's own debentures (face value, \$80,000) (at cost), \$53,620; prepaid expenses, \$12,049; total, \$7,500,946.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$25,773; 5% gold debentures of Pacific Investing Corp., series A, due Jan. 1, 1948, \$3,480,000; preferred stock \$3 cumulative (68,573 no par shares), \$685,730; class A \$2 cumulative stock (par \$1), \$163,856; class B stock (10c. par), \$53,687; capital surplus, \$1,395,551; earned surplus (since April 25, 1932), \$1,696,350; total, \$7,500,946.—V. 149, p. 4037.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.—To Redeem \$500,000 Bonds

Company will redeem on March 1, 1940, through the operation of a sinking fund, \$500,000 principal amount of its first mortgage and first lien bonds, series A, 4% due March 1, 1952, at 100% of principal value. The bonds to be redeemed have been drawn by lot by City Bank Farmers Trust Co., the corporate trustee for the issue, at whose offices payment will be made. Bonds drawn for redemption should be presented to City Bank Farmers Trust Co. for payment on March 1, 1940.

In the case of bearer bonds, March 1, 1940 coupons should be detached and presented for payment in the usual way. All interest coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date must accompany the bonds presented for payment.—V. 150, p. 442.

Paraffine Cos., Inc.—Consolidated Balance Sheets

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Dec. 31 '39	June 30 '39	Dec. 31 '39	June 30 '39
Cash in banks and on hand	\$874,029	\$954,239	\$874,029
Notes & accts. rec.	2,855,992	2,981,297	2,855,992
Inventories	4,090,781	3,762,367	4,090,781
Exp. advs. to and accts. of officers and employees	52,149	51,633	52,149
Investments	8,459,874	8,444,788	8,459,874
Bldgs., mach'y & equipment	4,999,121	5,012,426	4,999,121
Construction work in progress	132,359	112,988	132,359
Land	523,521	523,521	523,521
Patents, at cost, less amortiza'n.	54,254	55,970	54,254
Goodwill	1	1	1
Prepaid exps. and deferred charges	170,434	126,124	170,434
Total	22,212,513	22,025,354	22,212,513
x After reserve for depreciation of \$4,837,302 at Dec. 31, 1939, and \$4,662,756 at June 30, 1939. y Represented by 476,062 no par shares.			

The earnings for the 3 and 6 months ended Dec. 31 were published in V. 150, p. 442.

Parke Davis & Co.—Stock Offered—Smith, Barney & Co., the First of Michigan Corp. and Dominick & Dominick announced Jan. 23 the distribution of 25,000 shares of capital stock (no par value) at \$42.75 a share on Jan. 22, after the close of the market. The price was one-quarter point below the final market quotations. The offering does not represent new financing.—V. 149, p. 3725.

(The) Paul Revere Fire Insurance Co.—Extra Dividend

Directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addition to a semi-annual dividend of 60 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 23. Like amounts were paid on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1939, and on Feb. 1, 1938.—V. 149, p. 741.

Penn Valley Crude Oil Corp.—Earnings

6 Mos. End. Dec. 31—				
	x1939	x1938	1937	1936
Oil sales	\$137,747	\$129,584	\$154,902	\$161,504
Producing expenses	39,257	31,596	35,805	33,736
Development expenses	—	—	—	5,729
Interest and taxes	12,104	10,617	—	—
Adm. & office expenses	9,947	11,462	19,598	27,571
Depl., depr. & amortiz.	90,433	74,335	59,559	39,708
Net oper. income	loss\$13,993	\$1,574	\$39,940	\$54,760
Other revenue	1,387	1,908	2,689	7,329
Net inc., all sources	loss\$12,606	\$3,482	\$42,629	\$62,089
Income charges	y1,491	—	5,409	10,833
Prov. for Fed. & State income taxes	—	2,829	—	8,153
Net income	\$14,098	\$652	\$37,220	\$43,103
x Includes subsidiaries. y Net drilling loss.				

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash in banks, \$2,657; accounts receivable, \$10,170; crude oil inventory, \$5,139; deferred assets, \$13,740; land, buildings and equipment, (less depreciation reserve of \$141,238), \$466,497; depletable assets, \$673,006; intangible development, \$134,447; prepaid expenses, \$5,798; total, \$1,311,455.

Liabilities—Notes payable, \$104,000; accounts payable, \$56,487; accrued taxes, \$4,736; contingent tax reserve, \$3,697; long-term obligations, \$95,000; deferred income, \$5,139; capital stock, class A, 132,892 shs., \$797,352;

capital stock class B, 273,519 shs., \$2,735; capitalsurpl us, \$196,285; earned surplus, \$46,022; total, \$1,311,455.—V. 149, p. 2702.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—				
	1939—3 Mos.	—1938	1939—12 Mos.	—c1938
Gross earnings	\$1,457,718	\$1,235,256	\$4,277,448	\$3,949,800
a Oper. exps. and taxes	1,411,311	1,262,593	4,425,689	4,270,179
Loss	prof\$46,406	\$27,337	\$148,241	\$320,379
b Divs. from allied cos.	11,098	140	24,150	19,268
Sundry income	12,262	9,090	36,529	25,924
Gross loss	prof\$69,766	\$18,107	\$87,553	\$275,186
Charges to income	2,699	1,247	5,774	2,782
Net loss (before Fed income taxes)	prof\$67,067	\$19,354	\$93,328	\$277,969
a Includes depletion and depreciation three months 1939, \$28,518; 1938, \$24,002; 12 mos. 1939, \$88,926; 1938, \$78,269. b Net income of allied companies (P. C. & C. Corp. share) three months 1939, \$10,280; 1938, \$7,834; 12 months 1939, \$31,713; 1938, \$17,492. c Adjusted—V. 149, p. 2702.				

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System—Earnings

[Excluding Long Island RR. and Baltimore & Eastern RR.]				
Period End. Dec. 31—				
	1939—Month	—1938	1939—12 Mos.	—1938
Railway oper. revenues	\$40,143,130	\$32,855,606	\$431,908,667	\$361,455,686
Railway oper. expenses	28,188,618	23,568,496	308,043,147	258,226,078
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$11,954,512	\$9,287,110	\$123,865,520	\$103,229,608
Railway taxes	1,567,530	1,495,476	29,092,110	27,756,495
Unemploy. insur. taxes	539,566	466,594	5,852,476	5,037,518
Railway retirem. taxes	494,615	422,687	5,293,025	4,560,280
Equip. rents—Dr. bal.	259,159	336,495	4,994,567	6,935,928
Jt. facil. rents—Dr. bal.	217,856	150,800	1,649,083	1,860,382
Net ry. oper. income	\$8,875,786	\$6,415,058	\$77,004,259	\$57,078,608

—V. 149, p. 4183.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.—Bonds Offered

Public offering of \$10,962,000 refunding mortgage & collateral trust bonds, 3 1/2% series due 1970, was made Jan. 24 through an underwriting group headed by White, Weld & Co. The bonds were priced at 105 and accrued interest. Other bankers making the offering include: The First Boston Corp., Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc., Joseph W. Gross & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lee Higginson Corp. and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. The issue has been oversubscribed.

Dated Jan. 15, 1940; due Jan. 15, 1970. A sinking fund for the new bonds provides for annual payments, beginning in 1940, in cash or bonds, equivalent to 1% of the greatest principal amount of 1970 series bonds at any one time outstanding. The bonds are to be redeemable in whole or in part at 108 1/2% through Jan. 15, 1943 and at lower prices on a sliding scale thereafter. For the sinking fund the initial redemption price is 106 through Jan. 15, 1950. The new bonds will rank pari passu with the 1964 series under the mortgage securing the issue.

Purpose—The net proceeds estimated at \$11,191,074 (exclusive of accrued interest and after deducting estimated expenses) will be applied, together with \$99,786 of other available funds of the company, to the redemption (at 103% or \$11,290,860), on or about March 1, 1940, of \$10,962,000 first refunding mortgage gold bonds, series B, 4 1/2%, due March 1, 1968. Accrued interest will be paid from other available funds of the company.

History and Business—Company was incorp. in Pennsylvania on Jan. 13, 1910. Company is a public utility engaged in the business of generating, purchasing, selling and transmitting electric power and energy, largely at wholesale. Its generating properties consist of a 111,000 kw. hydroelectric plant and a 20,000 kw. steam-electric plant located at Holtwood, Pa., on the Susquehanna River. It does no distribution business.

The hydroelectric plant of Safe Harbor Water Power Corp., located about 8 miles above the company's generating plants at Holtwood, Pa., has a capacity of 180,000 k.w. and has been tied in with the company's hydroelectric and steam-electric plants and the steam-electric plants of Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore by transmission lines owned by the company or its wholly-owned transmission subsidiary (Susquehanna Transmission Co. of Maryland). Power resources of the three companies are thus coordinated and operated as a regional power supply system. Most of the transmission lines were constructed primarily for the purpose of supplying individual customers of the company. Those lines and the other lines owned by the company or its wholly-owned transmission subsidiary, also serve as tie lines between the companies composing this regional power supply system, one to the other, and as lines for the delivery of power from or to the wholesale customers of one or more of such companies.

Pursuant to individual contracts with customers, the company sells electric energy to six customers. The names of the company's customers are: Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Edison Light & Power Co., Philadelphia Electric Co., Pennsylvania RR., Metropolitan Edison Co. (interchange only).

Long-Term Debt and Capital Stock

	Authorized	To Be Outstanding
Refunding mtge. and coll. trust bonds—		
3 1/2% series due 1964	\$50,000,000	\$10,900,000
3 1/2% series due 1970	—	10,962,000
\$5 cumulative preferred stock (no par)	100,000 shs.	21,493 shs.
Common stock (no par)	540,000 shs.	429,848 shs.

Underwriters—The names of the principal underwriters and the respective amount of the 1970 series bonds severally underwritten by each are as follows:

Name—	Amount	Name—	Amount
White, Weld & Co.	\$2,397,000	Baker, Watts & Co.	\$215,000
The First Boston Corp.	1,700,000	Alex. Brown & Sons	215,000
Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.	1,700,000	Jackson & Curtis	215,000
Joseph W. Gross & Co.	1,100,000	Mackubin, Legt & Co.	215,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	1,000,000	Spencer Trask & Co.	215,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	700,000	Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.	215,000
Lee Higginson Corp.	430,000	Yarnall & Co.	215,000
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	430,000		

Consolidated Income Statement (Incl. Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Transmission Companies)

	Years Ended Dec. 31—			
	8 Mos. End. Aug. 31 '39	1938	1937	1936
Total oper. revenues	\$4,329,971	\$6,881,799	\$6,025,528	\$6,089,993
Oper. exps.—Production	1,061,448	1,576,218	1,190,343	1,250,351
Transmission	208,728	338,258	300,650	238,349
Admin. and general	285,864	463,366	387,056	363,165
Extraordinary casualty expenses	—	—	—	146,870
Renewals and replacements exp. (deprec.)	360,938	533,022	483,091	468,526
Taxes other than income taxes	230,718	334,249	281,061	235,988
Federal income taxes	240,019	422,169	327,477	295,598
Federal surtax on undistributed profits	—	—	14,552	1,135
State income taxes	40,333	88,000	75,000	90,809
Operating income	\$1,901,920	\$3,126,515	\$2,966,293	\$2,999,198
Total other income	339,250	463,278	390,479	275,956
Gross income	\$2,241,170	\$3,589,793	\$3,356,772	\$3,275,154
Int. on long-term debt	693,903	1,048,758	1,053,415	1,054,518
Taxes assumed on int.	28,000	41,841	37,577	42,696
Other interest charges	3,410	358	8,724	—
Int. charged to constr.	Cr380	Cr2,188	Cr8,165	—
Miscell. inc. deductions	4,875	6,787	8,110	—
Net income	\$1,511,362	\$2,494,236	\$2,257,110	\$2,177,939

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1939

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Total utility plant.....	\$37,351,572	\$5 cum. pref. stock (no par).....	\$2,130,896
Total investments.....	2,733,121	Common stock (no par).....	10,868,313
Demand deposits in banks.....	2,068,487	Long-term debt.....	21,913,000
Cash with agents, &c., empl.	4,162	Accounts payable.....	162,753
Marketable securities.....	2,674,819	Dividends declared.....	456,714
Accounts receivable.....	545,265	Matured interest on long-term debt.....	256,040
Materials and supplies.....	275,143	Indebtedness to affiliates.....	1,574
Other current assets.....	893,788	Accrued liabilities.....	1,014,379
Total deferred charges.....	837,817	Subscription payable for Safe Harbor Water Pow. Corp. stock.....	268,380
Sinking fund.....	978	Res. for renewals and replac. Res. for debt disc. & exp. Reserve for retirem. annuities Reserve for restricted assets.....	5,940,503 577,032 147,388 1,271,049
Subscription to stock of Safe Harbor Water Pow. Corp. Real estate mortgages.....	268,380 3,100	Earned surplus.....	3,919,659
Certificates for funds in re-organized banks.....	182,325		
Notes receivable.....	1,088,725		
Total.....	\$48,927,683	Total.....	\$48,927,683

—V. 150, p. 285.

Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co.—To Renew Charter—

Stockholders at their annual meeting to be held Feb. 14 will consider renewal of the charter of the company for further period of 50 years from Feb. 20, 1940.—V. 150, p. 442.

Pere Marquette Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$2,811,172	\$2,471,199	\$30,232,639
Operating expenses.....	2,110,839	1,910,518	23,478,759
Net oper. revenue.....	\$700,333	\$560,681	\$6,753,880
Railway tax accruals.....	177,966	125,889	1,975,413
Operating income.....	\$522,367	\$434,792	\$4,778,467
Equipment rents (net).....	73,104	79,418	890,617
Joint facil. rents (net).....	45,245	14,750	535,765
Net ry. oper. income.....	\$404,017	\$340,623	\$3,352,085
Other income.....	28,547	23,109	360,563
Total income.....	\$432,564	\$363,732	\$3,712,648
Miscell. income deduct. Rent for lease of roads & equipment.....	7,714 5,221	10,589 4,941	76,881 67,599
Interest on debt.....	267,740	271,299	3,240,012
Net income.....	\$151,889	\$76,903	\$328,156
Inc. applied to sinking & other reserves funds.....			1,150
Income transferable to profit and loss.....	\$151,889	\$76,903	\$327,006
x Loss or deficit.—V. 149, p. 4184.			\$2,259,803

Philadelphia Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1939	1938
Operating revenues.....	\$43,112,775	\$40,312,824
Operation.....	14,335,655	13,781,416
Maintenance and repairs.....	3,170,538	3,222,064
Appropriations for retirement & depletion reserves.....	5,654,400	5,616,780
Exploration and development costs.....	243,119	2,933,964
Taxes.....	3,036,718	1,949,997
Provision for Federal and State income taxes.....	2,034,475	
Net operating revenue.....	\$14,637,869	\$12,808,604
Rents for lease of electric properties.....	180,100	180,030
Net operating income.....	\$14,457,769	\$12,628,574
Other income (net).....	\$190,253	1,916
Gross income.....	\$14,648,022	\$12,630,490
Interest on funded debt.....	5,465,029	5,470,929
Amortization of debt discount and expense.....	508,366	509,885
Other interest (net).....	46,744	40,641
Guaranteed payments on Consolidated Gas Co. of the City of Pittsburgh preferred capital stock.....	69,192	69,192
a Appropriation to reserve.....	516,887	298,999
Appropriation to special reserve.....	77,111	83,333
Miscellaneous deductions.....	272,961	258,728
Divs. on capital stocks of subs. held by others.....	1,571,719	1,594,687
Minority int. in undistributed net income of a sub.	24,707	Cr1,026
Consolidated net income.....	\$5,791,912	\$4,305,121

a For payments (made to others) on obligations of street railway companies guaranteed by Philadelphia Co.
Note—This statement excludes Pittsburgh Rys. Co. (and companies operated by it), street railway subsidiaries of Philadelphia Co. and Beaver Valley Traction Co. and its subsidiaries.

SEC Adjudges Hearings on Proposed Stock Issue—

Hearings before the Securities and Exchange Commission on the proposed capital stock restatement by the company have been adjourned indefinitely and the next step in the proceedings is to take the case before the full Commission for decision.

The plan on which the company is seeking SEC approval would create a \$23,000,000 reserve against certain railroad properties of the company which are now in reorganization. This reserve would be created through a reduction in the stated value of the company's common stock and through the transfer to the reserve of the greater part of the company's undivided surplus.

If the company's own plan is approved by the SEC and put into effect, the company will be left with a surplus of \$3,500,000 which will be capital surplus. Thereafter, payment of dividends on the company's preferred and common stocks would depend upon current earnings unless company could obtain SEC permission to pay dividends out of the \$3,500,000 capital surplus, officials said.—V. 150, p. 442.

Phoenix Securities Corp.—Motion to Dismiss Suit Denied—

Supreme Court Justice Levy on Jan. 22 denied a motion to dismiss a suit brought by stockholders of the corporation against Wallace Groves chairman, and other officers and directors for alleged mishandling of company's assets. The court, at the same time, denied the plaintiffs a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from completing a settlement for \$1,000,000 on behalf of Loft, Inc. of an action brought in Delaware by Loft stockholders. Justice Levy held he had no jurisdiction in the latter matter.—V. 149, p. 119.

Porto Rican American Tobacco Co.—Four Different Type Plans Submitted to Bondholders for Selection—

In a letter sent to holders of the 15-year secured 6% convertible bonds Jan. 24 the bondholders committee consisting of Nathaniel F. Glidden, Philip W. Henry and H. Duncan Wood, presents four different types of plans for consideration of the bondholders. It asks the bondholders to express their preference on a return postcard. This is an unusual expedient for raising the sentiment of security holders in a Chandler Act proceeding.

The letter of the bondholders committee, for which Ralph Montgomery Arkush is counsel, presents for the consideration of the bondholders these four types of plans, summarized as follows:

- 1—Continuance of the business of company and Congress Cigar Co. under the present management.
 - 2—Merger of business company and Congress Cigar Co. with established company.
 - 3—Gradual liquidation of companies under present management.
 - 4—Immediate conversion into cash of the 82% interest in Congress Cigar Co. owned by Porto Rican. Under this plan the committee thinks there is a possibility of the bondholders receiving cash substantially in excess of present market prices.
- Upon receipt by the committee of the bondholders' views, the committee will prepare a plan and submit it to the Court prior to the hearing scheduled

for 2:15 p. m., March 15, Room 705, U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York. Prompt action is urged.

On Jan. 16 a hearing was held by the court in regard to the offer of \$3,000,000 cash made by the Consolidated Cigar Corp. for all the assets of Congress Cigar Co., Inc. Counsel representing class A stockholders of Porto Rican American Tobacco Co. asked that the offer be summarily rejected on the ground that, if accepted, the class A stockholders would receive nothing. The Glidden bondholders committee, which now represents over 250 holders of \$692,000 of the bonds, through its counsel pointed out that while apparently inadequate, the offer was a substantial one and should not be rejected or permitted to expire unless a more favorable plan for the bondholders could be developed. The committee expressed the hope that litigation would be avoided and refused to concede that the company was solvent or that the stockholders had any legal interest in the assets. It stated that before the bondholders should be called upon to express an opinion as to any plan for the future of the company the trustee should make the various investigations and reports called for by the Bankruptcy Act.

The committee in its letter mailed Jan. 24 says that the recommendation of Mr. Auchincloss that the business be continued is not conclusive on either the bondholders or the court. "To a large extent," says the letter, "he bases his conclusions on estimates and opinions of Thomas C. Breen, President and associate trustee, who can hardly be said to be a disinterested expert." The letter adds that Mr. Auchincloss "has not yet to our knowledge conducted any public examination of the officers and directors or reported as to the possible causes of action against them."—V. 150, p. 285.

Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp.—Plan Approved—

Federal District Judge Alfred C. Cox on Jan. 23 signed an order of formal confirmation of the Lehman-Stewart plan of reorganization.

At the hearing, George Sharpe, counsel for the Lehman committee, told the Court that six new additional directors had been chosen for the new and line company supplementing the 13-man board which previously had been chosen.

The new directors of Postal Telegraph, Inc., a Delaware corporation, assuming assets of Postal Telegraph System, Inc., the dissolved New York concern, include Curtis E. Calder, James M. Landis, Harold Linder, George S. Gibbs, Daniel D. Mahoney, and William Rosenblatt.—V. 150, p. 135.

Potrero Sugar Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End. Oct. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Sales.....	\$912,540	\$1,012,899	\$1,194,305	\$1,079,126
Cost of goods sold.....	669,535	771,917	878,977	784,049
Shipping, selling, gen. & administrative exps.....	44,693	41,174	52,898	54,849
Oper. profit for period.....	\$198,313	\$199,809	\$262,430	\$240,228
Other income credits.....	4,366	7,606	3,799	2,783
Total profit.....	\$202,678	\$207,415	\$266,229	\$243,010
Bank int. (net), discount, exchange, &c.....	26,539	23,273	23,297	11,173
Prov. for doubtful accts.....			8,942	
Int. on 1st mtg. 7s.....	53,399	57,735	60,504	63,563
Depreciation.....	126,386	125,455	124,591	122,100
Prov. for Mex. inc. tax.....	7,988	8,342		8,866
Mex. absentee (export) tax.....	7,805	6,783	7,298	9,045
Prior year's adj. (net).....	550	4,320	256	
Profit on bonds pur. & canceled.....	Cr41,089			
Loss on for. exchange.....	prof37,716	137,543		
Credits to profit & loss.....				Cr3,196
Net profit.....	\$24,816	loss\$156,036	\$41,341	\$31,458
x Loss of \$357,079 on expropriation of sugar cane lands has been charged to capital surplus.				

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash.....	\$68,489	Bank loans.....	\$135,663
Accts. receivable.....	1,399	Bills payable.....	9,783
Bills receivable.....	100,658	Accts. payable and accrued accts.....	28,916
z Receivable.....	66,699	Unprepaid bond interest coupons.....	840
Due for alcohol and rum sold.....	6,886	6% income notes payable.....	105
Rum on hand & in process.....	3,774	Accrued int. other than bonds.....	1,744
Drugs on inventory.....	16,882	Mat'd int. coupons.....	4,410
Spec. dep. for bond interest coupons.....	3,312	Accrued bond int. payable.....	23,228
Mat'l's & supplies.....	74,802	Discount on pref. stock repurch.....	918
Sundry accts. rec.....	3,948	1st mtg. 7% sink. fund gold bonds.....	724,000
Growing cane.....	150,492	y Preferred stock.....	198,775
Investments.....	18,408	y Common stock.....	1,159,495
x Land, bldgs., machinery, &c.....	2,798,328	Capital surplus.....	1,534,159
Deferred charges.....	84,141	Deficit.....	422,977
Total.....	\$3,399,059	Total.....	\$3,399,059

x After reserve for depreciation of \$1,321,065 in 1939 and \$1,210,408 in 1938. y Shares of \$5 par value. z Under award certified by Special Mexican Claims Commission.—V. 149, p. 1926.

Procter & Gamble Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—6 Mos.—1938
x Net profit.....	\$7,634,697	\$5,784,751
Sh. com. stock, no par.....	6,409,418	6,325,087
a Earnings per share.....	\$1.16	\$0.87

x After interest, deprec. and Federal taxes but before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed earnings.

Note—For the duration of the war the earnings of the English and Canadian companies will be excluded from the quarterly reports of consolidated net earnings except as they may be made available in this country in United States funds.—V. 150, p. 285.

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—Celebrates 75th Anniversary—1939 Report—

In his annual message to policy owners calling attention to the fact that the company this year celebrates its 75th anniversary, M. Albert Linton, President, Jan. 22 traced outstanding developments since the company received its charter three-quarters of a century ago.

The company's report for 1939 showed assets of \$363,713,000, an increase of \$17,295,000 during the year. New paid life insurance amounted to \$68,765,000 or 90.9% of the total for 1938. Outstanding insurance increased by \$9,143,000 to \$980,044,000. Payments to policy owners amounted to \$27,706,000, an increase of \$790,000. Contingency reserves increased from \$19,421,000 to \$19,874,000 during the year.

Referring to the 75 years since the inception of the company, Mr. Linton stressed the fact that life insurance management had developed to such a degree that the institution of life insurance had been able to give a magnificent account of itself during the unprecedented depression of the 1930's.

On the subject of safeguards to the public other than those provided by management, Mr. Linton cited "the growth during the company's history of a comprehensive system of State supervision designed to safeguard the interests of the millions of policy holders and to provide flexible service responsive to the varying needs of different sections of the country."

"Despite the most severe and prolonged depression this country has ever experienced, we find that, under State supervision, only 2.1% of the life insurance assets held at the beginning of the year 1930 were in companies which during the following seven depression years suffered an impairment of reserves calling for the appointment of receivers. As a general practice these companies were taken over and operated by established life insurance organizations, and in a substantial number of cases death claims continued to be paid in full. This record of life insurance made under the effective system of State supervision and regulation is an excellent and impressive one."

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share on account of accumulations on the 5% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 18.
 Accruals after the current payment will amount to \$5 per share.—V. 149, p. 2524.

Rademaker Chemical Corp.—Earnings—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1939	1938
Operating profit before depreciation and amortiz'n	\$7,729	\$35,915
Depreciation and amortization	23,267	19,061
Non-operating charges	—	2,391
Income and undistributed profits taxes	—	5,200
Net loss	\$15,538	prof\$9,262

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash on hand and in banks (\$26,250 subject to use in defraying cost of drilling additional well as appropriated by board of directors), \$45,820; accounts receivable, \$14,187; inventories, \$43,421; fixed assets, \$468,628; processes, engineering contracts, &c., less reserve for amortization (\$6,249), \$35,416; other assets, \$50,459; total, \$657,931.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$4,113; property taxes payable of 1931-39 (\$2,996 on deferred payment plan), \$3,844; accrued liabilities, \$4,195; common stock (par \$1), \$615,166; surplus from appreciation of fixed assets (less \$9,515 profit and loss deficit as of Aug. 31, 1936 charged thereto), \$31,141; deficit, since Aug. 31, 1936, \$529; total, \$657,931.—V. 148, p. 744.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.—Transfer Agent—

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed transfer agent for the \$1 par value common stock.—V. 150, p. 443.

Railroads in Hands of Receivers or Trustees in 1939—The "Railway Age" in its issue of Jan. 6, 1940 reported as follows:

There were no important reorganizations of bankrupt properties actually accomplished during the year, although final plans for two or three were nearing adoption as the year drew to a close. One large railroad went into bankruptcy during the year—the Central of New Jersey—being forced to take this step because of the excessive exactions in taxation by the State of New Jersey, which is even more notorious for the extreme limits to which it goes in squeezing taxes out of the railroads than it is for its easy liberality in levying fees on trucks, and for building heavy-duty highways usable by out-of-State trucks free of any charge whatsoever.

Railroads in the Hands of Receivers or Trustees on Dec. 31, 1939

Road	Mileage Operated	Mileage Owned	Date of Receivership or Trusteeship
Akron Canton & Youngstown	171	19	Apr. 4, 1933
Northern Ohio	152	152	Apr. 4, 1933
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	218	215	Dec. 14, 1934
Burlington Muscatine & Northwestern	11	11	Nov. 15, 1937
California & Oregon Coast	15	15	Feb. 19, 1925
Central of Georgia	1,871	1,412	Dec. 19, 1932
Central RR of New Jersey	710	389	Oct. 30, 1939
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	927	808	Sept. 16, 1935
Chicago & North Western	8,329	8,096	June 28, 1935
Chicago Atica & Southern	140	140	Aug. 4, 1931
Chicago Great Western	1,505	995	Mar. 4, 1935
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville	549	520	Dec. 30, 1933
Chicago Milwaukee St Paul & Pacific	10,890	9,910	June 29, 1935
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	7,839	5,087	June 7, 1933
Chicago Rock Island & Gulf	—	635	Oct. 31, 1933
Chictaw Oklahoma & Gulf	—	826	Oct. 31, 1933
Peoria Terminal	a32	a30	Oct. 31, 1933
Rock Island Arkansas & Louisiana	—	376	Aug. 31, 1933
Rock Island, Memphis Terminal	—	a6	Oct. 31, 1933
Rock Island, Omaha Terminal	—	a3	Oct. 31, 1933
Rock Island Stuttgart & Southern	—	21	Oct. 31, 1933
St Paul & Kansas City Short Line	—	417	Aug. 31, 1933
Chicago Springfield & St Louis	87	79	Jan. 24, 1930
Collins & Glennville	23	23	June 1, 1939
Denver & Rio Grande Western	2,580	2,286	Nov. 1, 1935
Denver & Salt Lake Western	—	38	Nov. 1, 1935
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	550	447	Jan. 1, 1937
Mineral Range	26	26	June 1, 1937
Erie	2,148	856	Jan. 19, 1938
New Jersey & New York	46	36	July 1, 1938
New York Susquehanna & Western	144	133	June 1, 1937
Wilkes-Barre & Eastern	b	64	Sept. 25, 1937
Northern RR of New Jersey	—	21	Jan. 26, 1939
Nypano	—	424	July 1, 1938
Florida East Coast	685	679	Sept. 1, 1931
Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville	20	20	Apr. 21, 1933
Fort Smith Subiaco & Rock Island	15	15	July 23, 1939
Georgia & Florida	408	363	Oct. 19, 1928
Georgia Southwestern & Gulf	36	None	Jan. 2, 1933
Albany & Northern	—	35	Jan. 2, 1933
Louisiana Southern	15	15	Aug. 2, 1933
Meridian & Bigbee River	50	50	June 15, 1933
Minneapolis & St Louis	1,512	1,417	July 26, 1923
Minneapolis St Paul & Sault Ste Marie	3,227	3,183	Dec. 31, 1937
Missouri Pacific	7,179	6,294	Apr. 1, 1933
Boonville St Louis & Southern	—	0.18	June 1, 1936
Cairo & Thebes	—	25	Dec. 1, 1937
Chester & Mount Vernon	—	64	Dec. 1, 1937
Fort Smith Suburban	—	7	Dec. 1, 1937
Marion & Eastern	—	7	July 1, 1937
Missouri-Illinois	193	133	July 1, 1933
Missouri Pacific RR Corp in Neb.	—	349	Apr. 1, 1933
Natchez & Southern	7	7	Dec. 1, 1937
New Orleans Texas & Mexico	191	173	July 1, 1933
Asherton & Gulf	32	32	Dec. 1, 1937
Asphalt Belt	18	18	Dec. 1, 1937
Beaumont Sour Lake & Western	146	84	July 1, 1933
Houston North Shore	—	27	July 1, 1933
Houston & Brazos Valley	43	43	July 1, 1933
International Great Southern	1,155	1,101	Apr. 1, 1933
Austin Dam & Suburban	—	c2	Dec. 1, 1937
New Iberia & Northern	104	65	Dec. 1, 1937
Iberia St Mary & Eastern	—	40	Dec. 1, 1937
Orange & Northwestern	62	42	Dec. 1, 1937
Rio Grande City	21	18	Dec. 1, 1937
St Louis Brownsville & Mexico	602	556	July 1, 1933
San Antonio Southern	45	29	Dec. 1, 1937
San Antonio Uvalde & Gulf	317	314	July 1, 1933
San Benito & Rio Grande Valley	128	128	Dec. 1, 1937
Sugar Land	53	31	Dec. 1, 1937
Mobile & Ohio	1,180	905	June 3, 1932
Nevada Copper Belt	30	41	Apr. 2, 1925
New York New Haven & Hartford	1,879	1,211	Oct. 23, 1935
Hartford & Connecticut Western	—	25	July 30, 1936
Old Colony	—	455	June 3, 1936
Boston & Providence	—	65	Aug. 4, 1938
Providence, Warren & Bristol	—	14	Feb. 13, 1937
New York Ontario & Western	576	318	May 20, 1937
Norfolk Southern	805	759	July 28, 1932
Oregon Pacific & Eastern	20	20	Nov. 6, 1937
Pittsburgh Shawmut & Northern	190	156	Aug. 1, 1905
Rio Grande Southern	172	172	Dec. 18, 1929
Rutland	407	413	May 5, 1938
St Louis San Francisco	4,824	4,639	dNov. 1, 1932
St Louis Southwestern & Affiliated Cos.	1,690	1,486	Dec. 12, 1935
Santa Fe San Juan & Northern	—	32	Oct. 14, 1931
Seaboard Air Line	4,315	3,336	Dec. 23, 1930
Georgia Florida & Alabama	—	192	Nov. 7, 1931
Seaboard-All Florida	—	184	Feb. 2, 1931
East and West Coast	—	Side track	Feb. 2, 1931
Florida Western & Northern	—	233	Feb. 2, 1931
Chesterfield & Lancaster	33	32	Apr. 14, 1931

Road	Mileage Operated	Mileage Owned	Date of Receivership or Trusteeship
Raleigh & Charleston	20	20	May 1, 1931
South Dayton	—	1	Jan. 12, 1937
Spokane International	148	139	Aug. 28, 1933
Coeur D'Alene & Pend D'Oreille	—	21	Aug. 30, 1933
Talullah Falls	57	57	June 25, 1923
Virginia & Truckee	68	68	Apr. 27, 1938
Wabash	2,409	1,976	Dec. 1, 1931
Ann Arbor	294	294	Dec. 4, 1931
Waco Beaumont Trinity & Sabine	48	48	Feb. 8, 1930
Western Pacific	1,208	1,152	Aug. 2, 1935
Wichita Northwestern	99	99	Nov. 10, 1922
Wilmington Brunswick & Southern	30	30	Mar. 17, 1933
Winchester & Wardsville	23	23	June 7, 1938
Wisconsin Central	1,130	996	Dec. 2, 1932
Yosemite Valley	78	78	Dec. 22, 1936
Yreka Western	10	10	Sept. 16, 1935

a Yard tracks and sidings. b Ceased operation March 26, 1939. c Yard switching tracks. d Changed to trusteeship Oct. 1, 1933.—V. 146, p. 1257

Reading Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938
Railway oper. revenues	\$5,210,081	\$4,673,654
Railway oper. expenses	3,550,532	3,174,360
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$1,659,549	\$1,499,294
Railway tax accruals	414,790	228,941
Railway oper. income	\$1,244,759	\$1,270,353
Equipment rents (net)	Dr135,033	Dr88,249
Joint facil. rents (net)	Cr1,205	Cr12,016
Net ry. oper. income	\$1,110,931	\$1,194,120

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—9 Mos.—1938
Net inc. after all charges	\$752,255	\$921,188
Shs. com. stk. outst'g	1,584,894	1,584,894
Earnings per share	\$0.34	\$0.45

Remington Rand, Inc.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—9 Mos.—1938
Net inc. after all charges	\$752,255	\$921,188
Shs. com. stk. outst'g	1,584,894	1,584,894
Earnings per share	\$0.34	\$0.45

Republic Investors Fund, Inc.—Changes Effective—

The company announced Jan. 17 that the exchange of 20 shares of former 5-cent par value common stock for one new common share of \$1 par value has become effective and that amended certificate of incorporation and by-laws also had become effective.

The changes were recommended to qualify the company to operate under Ohio's new rules covering investment funds, which were those recommended by the National Association of Securities Commissioners in 1939 for adoption in several States.

In addition to limiting the company's powers, the amendments provide for a restriction in short-term borrowing; the right of preferred stockholders to require the company, to the extent of assets legally available therefor, to repurchase this stock at \$9.40 a share; to exchange the common stock as described preparatory to broadening the distribution and sale of the company's securities; to increase the stockholders' control over any change in the board of directors or the management contract; to provide for custodianship of securities owned, and certain other changes.

The changes will necessitate the gradual retirement of the company's present bank loan and the company is preparing to issue bonds soon and to refund the bank loan from the proceeds.—V. 149, p. 4039.

(R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.—New Secretary—

M. E. Motsinger has retired as Secretary and a director of this company. William J. Conrad Jr., has been elected Secretary. He has been Assistant Secretary since 1924. Thomas W. Blackwell was elected to the board of directors to fill the places caused by the retirement of Mr. Motsinger.—V. 150, p. 443.

Rheem Manufacturing Co.—Listing and Registration—

The New York Curb Exchange admitted to listing and registration on Jan. 22, 1940, the common stock, par \$1.—V. 149, p. 4185.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.—Earnings—

Years End. Nov. 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Oper. profit for year	\$603,904	\$180,808	\$71,344	\$624,896
Previous surplus	1,954,410	2,062,934	2,485,314	2,153,366
Total surplus	\$2,558,313	\$2,243,742	\$2,556,658	\$2,778,263
7% 1st pref. divs	125,717	289,332	128,128	128,128
7% 2d pref. divs	159,350	—	163,498	163,498
Common dividends	—	—	202,098	—

Balance, end of year	1939	1938	1937	1936
Shs. com. stock (no par)	\$2,273,247	\$1,954,410	\$2,062,934	\$2,485,314
Shs. com. stock (par)	269,399	269,399	269,464	269,464
Earnings per share	\$1.18	Nil	Nil	\$1.23

The earnings for the year ended Nov. 30, 1939, in detail follows:
 Sales, less discounts, returns and allowances, \$21,020,050; cost of mds. sold, selling, gen. & admin. exps., \$20,105,238; prov. for depreciation, \$91,198; taxes, other than income taxes, \$226,165; operating profit, \$597,450; other income, \$128,982; total income, \$726,432; provision for income taxes, \$106,711; profit for the year, \$603,904.

Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
Capital assets	2,224,429	2,351,476	1st pref. stock	1,773,200	1,816,900
Cash	1,132,457	1,453,586	2d pref. stock	2,258,833	2,313,033
Customers' accts. received	5,224,729	4,451,694	x Common stock	4,252,697	4,253,089
Expenses advanced to employees	23,719	26,322	Stock reacquired	24,123	yDr392
Inventory	4,311,636	3,445,804	Notes payable to banks	2,150,000	1,450,000
Investments and advances	498,693	453,032	Accounts payable	226,684	151,547
			Deposit accounts	32,979	41,598
			Due to officials & employees	240,890	95,729
			Provision for inc. and other taxes	203,000	106,000
			Undivided profits	2,273,247	1,954,410

Total.....13,415,653 12,181,915 Total.....13,415,653 12,181,915

x Represented by 269,399 no par shares. y Common stock and premium on 1st preferred stock (2d preferred in 1937) reacquired. z Net discount on first and second preferred stocks reacquired during the year.—V. 150, p. 136.

Rutland Paper Co.—15-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 5. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 12 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on Nov. 15, last.—V. 149, p. 2525.

Rome Cable Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—3 Mos.—1938	1939—9 Mos.—1938
Net income	\$102,216	\$81,505

x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c., but before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 149, p. 2704.

Rutland RR.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$300,575	\$274,471	\$236,231	\$308,253
Net from railway	80,802	13,362	def23,332	65,465
Net ry. oper. income	56,000	2,491	def70,805	def12,090
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,456,841	2,955,226	3,483,634	3,465,869
Net from railway	403,300	def192,488	222,075	324,128
Net ry. oper. income	135,445	def530,677	def70,088	99,504

—V. 150, p. 443.

St. Louis Public Service Company

1st S. F. 5s due 1959
Conv. Non-Cum. Income 4s due 1964

TRADING DEPARTMENT EASTMAN, DILLON & Co.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
15 Broad Street New York
Tel. Bowling Green 9-3100 Bell System Teletype N. Y. 1-752

St. Louis Public Service Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$13,199,000 first mortgage 5% bonds dated as of March 1, 1939, and maturing March 1, 1959, upon official notice of issuance pursuant to the plan of reorganization of St. Louis Public Service Co. dated as of Dec. 15, 1938. (See V. 138, p. 3386.)

The company is a Missouri corporation which was organized on Jan. 14, 1926, pursuant to a plan of reorganization under which it acquired in 1927 the properties of United Railways Co. of St. Louis and affiliated and subsidiary companies, which properties for some time prior to that date had been operated under a Federal equity receivership. The properties of the company have been operated since April 15, 1933, under Henry W. Kiel as receiver, and since June 15, 1934, under Henry W. Kiel as trustee appointed in proceedings for reorganization under Section 77-B of the amended Bankruptcy Act, which proceedings are now pending and under which proceedings the plan was confirmed on July 7, 1939.

The plan was accepted by the requisite amount of creditors and stockholders, and was confirmed by the Court by order entered July 7, 1939. The plan was submitted to the Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri, and was approved, and the issuance of all securities contemplated to be issued under the terms of the plan was authorized by order of the Commission entered on June 27, 1939. The bonds, as well as the other securities contemplated to be issued by the plan, were also authorized at a special meeting of the stockholders held on Sept. 15, 1939, and at a special meeting of the board of directors held on Nov. 8, 1939.—V. 150, p. 444.

St. Louis San Francisco & Texas Ry.—Earnings—

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$138,389	\$134,697	\$118,342	\$121,019
Net from railway	28,568	40,476	3,039	18,898
Net ry. oper. income	def739	4,409	def1,321	def16,956
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	1,589,981	1,660,575	1,564,236	1,356,645
Net from railway	301,718	357,594	201,963	17,190
Net ry. oper. income	def96,547	def92,191	def201,072	def438,277

—V. 149, p. 4185.

Saco-Lowell Shops—To Pay 25-Cent Common Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Feb. 15. Like amount was paid on Nov. 20, this latter being the first dividend paid on this issue since Feb. 15, 1938, when similar amount was distributed, the last being the only common dividend paid since 1923.—V. 149, p. 3123.

Sagamore Mfg. Co.—To Pay 50 Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 30 to holders of record Jan. 23. Dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 19 last, this latter being the first dividend paid since 50 cents per share was distributed on Feb. 1, 1938.—V. 149, p. 4040.

Sanford Mills—Earnings—

Years End. Nov. 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
x Net profit	\$348,201	\$179,882	\$1,432,286	\$1,968,804
Earns. per share on common stock	\$1.48	\$0.77	\$6.10	\$8.38

x After all charges and taxes, including surtax on undistributed profits.

Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1939	1938	1939	1938	
Cash on hand and in banks	3,523,078	3,727,780	Accounts payable including taxes	287,639
Investments	1,182,847	1,154,733	Reserve for contingencies	666,505
Notes and accts. receivable (net)	916,157	1,086,620	x Capital and surplus	12,455,253
Inventories	3,157,348	2,839,237		12,811,986
Deferred assets	43,746	55,391		
Fixed assets	4,497,735	4,712,141		
Tenements less depreciation	88,486	85,870		
Total	13,409,397	13,659,772	Total	13,409,397

x Represented by 234,978 shares in 1939 and 234,980 shares in 1938.—V. 149, p. 1628.

San Juan Gold King Mines, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Schumacher Wall Board Corp.—Accumulated Div.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the \$2 cum. partic. pref. stock, no par value, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 5. This compares with \$1 paid on Nov. 15, last, 50 cents paid on Aug. 15, and May 15, last; \$1.50 paid on Feb. 15, 1939, and on Nov. 15, 1938 and with 50 cents paid on Aug. 15 and July 15, 1938, and on Aug. 18, May 15 and on Feb. 15, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid since May 15, 1932, when a regular quarterly dividend of like amount was distributed.—V. 149, p. 3420.

Scott Paper Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 30,000 shares of \$4 cumulative preferred shares (no par).—V. 150, p. 286.

Sierra Pacific Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—	1939—12 Mos.—	1938—
Operating revenues	\$174,710	\$161,553	\$2,091,701	\$1,981,887
Gross income after retirement accruals	64,522	71,432	914,441	819,381
Net income	53,441	60,385	779,724	686,085

—V. 150, p. 136.

Selected Industries Inc.—Annual Report—
Company reports that total net assets, before deducting bank loan, amounted to \$33,056,897 on Dec. 31, 1939 as compared with \$30,365,412 on June 30, 1939 and \$35,643,452 on Dec. 31, 1938. These assets were equivalent to \$90.72, \$80.09 and \$100.60 respectively per share of prior stock.

Income Account for Calendar Years

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Interest and dividends	\$1,563,104	\$1,348,814	\$2,103,972	\$2,369,900
Miscellaneous income	x11,076	-----	13,134	15,192
Total income	\$1,574,180	\$1,348,814	\$2,117,106	\$2,385,093
Salaries	y1,667	-----	-----	12,764
General expense	70,791	90,928	93,914	101,204
Service fee	157,559	161,001	230,456	237,331
Interest	200,000	257,204	192,979	71,217
Taxes	70,826	62,866	62,383	62,889
Prior years over-accrual of capital stock tax	-----	Cr11,000	-----	-----
Net income	\$1,073,336	\$787,815	\$1,537,373	\$1,899,687
Divs. \$5.50 pref. stock	1,398,674	1,416,618	1,560,445	2,517,887
Divs. \$1.50 conv. stock	-----	-----	636,478	846,086

x Taxable securities dividends. y Represents salary paid to one officer; a corresponding reduction has been made in the service fee payable under the contract in force during the period.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1939	1938	1939	1938	
Cash in banks	2,340,230	607,318	Int. accrued and divs. payable	379,617
Invests. in secur.	x32,746,898	35,350,086	Due for securities purchased	308,780
Rec. for secur. sold	44,894	20,635	Res. for expenses, taxes, &c.	101,652
Interest and divs. receivable, &c.	147,689	125,852	Bank loan due Mar. 1, '42 (int. 2% per ann.)	10,000,000
Special deposits for dividends	362,950	368,568	\$5.50 cum. pr. stk. (\$25 par)	6,353,750
			\$1.50 cum. conv. stock (\$5 par)	2,121,585
			Com. stock (\$1 par)	2,056,940
			Surplus	14,320,339
			Treasury stock	Dr27,309
Total	35,642,662	36,472,459	Total	35,642,662

x Investments owned on March 31, 1931 are carried at the lower of cost or market at that date. Subsequent purchases are carried at cost. Investments based on market quotations as at Dec. 31, 1939, or, in the absence thereof, on their then fair value in the opinion of the corporation, amounted to \$30,951,182 or \$1,795,716 less than the amount shown. y 450 shares \$5.50 cum. prior stocks.—V. 151, p. 136.

Signode Steel Strapping Co.—25 Cent Com. Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 9 to holders of record Feb. 5. This compares with 50 cents paid on Dec. 22, last; 25 cents paid on Nov. 3 and Aug. 4, last and on Dec. 28, 1938, this latter being the first dividend paid since Nov. 15, 1937 when a regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents per share was distributed.—V. 149, p. 3884.

Silesian-American Corp.—To Pay Interest—

Directors announced that it is considered advisable to pay the Feb. 1, 1940, coupon on company's 15-year 7% collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds.

The corporation stated that the payment of the interest due Feb. 1, 1940, should not be taken as an assurance that interest coupons due Aug. 1, 1940, and subsequently will be paid. On the other hand, it was added, this notice should not be taken to indicate that such future interest will not be paid. The continued payment of such interest will depend on conditions in Europe, the outcome of the war, exchange restrictions, and other conditions which cannot now be foreseen.—V. 149, p. 1773.

Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd.—Accumulated Dividends—

Directors have declared two dividends of 20c. per share each on the 40c. cum. participating preferred stock, no par value, payable Feb. 15 and April 1 to holders of record Feb. 1 and March 9, respectively. Dividends of like amount were paid on Dec. 1 and on Oct. 2, last.—V. 149, p. 3277.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended Nov. 30—	1939	1938	1937
Net income after all charges	\$194,150	\$182,405	\$201,618
Earnings per share on 1,875,000 shs.	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.11

—V. 149, p. 2705.

Solar Aircraft Co.—Earnings—

Comparative Income Account

28 Weeks Ended—	Nov. 11 '39	Nov. 12 '38	Nov. 13 '37
Sales, less discounts allowed	\$461,148	\$372,355	\$211,152
Manufacturing costs	363,605	261,039	157,728
Selling expense	25,192	14,597	8,330
Administrative expenses	49,637	41,318	28,516
Operating profit	\$22,713	\$55,400	\$23,576
Non-operating income	4,068	682	1,721
Gross corporate income	\$26,782	\$56,082	\$25,298
Non-operating expense	8,983	4,042	1,893
Net income	\$17,799	\$52,040	\$23,405
Provision for Federal income taxes	3,248	10,043	3,694
Earned income to surplus	\$14,551	\$41,996	\$19,710
Dividends paid during period	-----	13,172	-----

Comparative Balance Sheet

Assets—		Liabilities—		
Nov. 11 '39	Apr. 30 '39	Nov. 11 '39	Apr. 30 '39	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$4,047	\$29,459	Accts. pay. trade	\$96,268
Accts. receivable	35,790	22,208	Notes payable	49,740
Due from officers & employees	683	1,153	Contracts payable	3,914
Subscriber to capital stock—employ.	-----	490	Salaries and wages payable	9,718
Inventories	226,914	238,819	Accrued liabilities	2,380
Supplies, prepaid expenses, &c.	10,364	9,317	Accr. Fed. & State taxes	10,063
Fixed assets, at cost	177,860	130,768	Res. for guarantees	1,606
Invest'ts and loans	28,367	19,028	Res. for conting.	3,500
Other assets	21,999	-----	Com. stk. (\$1 par)	230,000
Intangible assets	3,558	3,558	Employees' subscr. unissued	-----
			Paid-in surplus	68,191
			Earned surplus	34,203
Total	\$509,581	\$454,801	Total	\$509,581

—V. 150, p. 287.

Southern Pacific Co.—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$13,828,983	\$12,694,854	\$12,309,071	\$17,472,664
Net from railway	3,774,484	3,060,134	2,680,716	7,130,232
Net ry. oper. income	1,965,076	1,515,359	983,036	5,780,469
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	166,623,094	151,698,277	170,744,278	156,285,604
Net from railway	46,356,198	33,451,069	40,438,926	45,754,140
Net ry. oper. income	23,115,495	10,947,283	18,122,240	28,399,940

Earnings of the Transportation System

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938—	1939—12 Mos.—	1938—
Ry. oper. revenues	\$18,420,869	\$16,873,678	\$217,572,889	\$200,070,814
Ry. oper. expenses	13,496,712	12,831,309	159,441,623	157,246,669

Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$4,924,157	\$4,042,369	\$58,131,266	\$42,824,145
Railway tax accruals	1,394,321	1,308,109	18,092,561	17,930,065
Equip. rents (net)—Dr.	870,751	649,421	10,838,672	9,821,764
Jt. facil. rents (net)—Dr.	68,512	44,727	771,622	775,312

Net ry. oper. income. \$2,590,572 \$2,040,112 \$28,428,410 \$14,297,003
—V. 150, p. 445.

Southern Pacific SS. Lines—Earnings—

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$716,463	\$540,388	\$493,006	\$591,851
Net from railway	24,551	29,608	def149,852	10,925
Net ry. oper. income	xdef2,285	x13,829	xdef166,025	11,304
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	7,378,268	6,565,717	7,554,911	6,097,038
Net from railway	360,920	201,182	14,389	35,020
Net ry. oper. income	x139,497	x12,698	xdef264,116	def5,246

x Does not include net deductions for pier rentals at ports of New York and New Orleans. For the month: 1939, \$43,914; 1938, \$40,321; 1937, \$36,503. For the period: 1939, \$482,650; 1938, \$481,721; 1937, \$431,948.—V. 149, p. 4186.

Southern Ry.—Earnings—

—Second Week of Jan.—		—Jan. 1 to Jan. 14—	
1940	1939	1940	1939
Gross earnings (est.)	\$2,656,071	\$2,435,552	\$5,011,736

—V. 150, p. 445.

Southern Phosphate Corp.—Listing and Registration—The capital stock, par \$10, on Jan. 22, 1940, was admitted to listing and registration by the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 149, p. 4186.

Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.—Lists Underwriters—The company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the names of the underwriters for its proposed offering of \$16,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, series A, 3 3/4%, due 1970, and of 75,000 shares of 5% cumulative preferred stock, \$100 par. The company also has registered the issues under the Securities Act, having previously filed declarations under the Utility Act.

The underwriters and the amount of bonds and preferred stock which they will underwrite were given in V. 150, p. 287.

Spencer Trask Fund, Inc.—Earnings

9 Months Ended Dec. 31—	1939	1938
Income, cash dividends	y\$125,239	\$87,680
Operating expenses	25,824	47,957
Provision for Federal income tax	2,400	—
Net income for the period	\$97,014	\$39,723
Undistributed balance of income at March 31	78,931	73,140
Excess Fed. cap. stock tax for year ended March 31, 1938	—	5,514
Total	\$175,945	\$118,377
Distributions made during the period	82,886	x61,059
Additional Federal income tax	18,918	—
Undistributed balance of income at end of period	\$74,142	\$57,317

x Prior to the close of the current fiscal year, a portion of the distributions will be charged to net profit on securities sold. y Includes other dividends amounting to \$1,136.

Notes—Net loss on securities sold during the period (computed on basis of average cost) carried to paid-in surplus, \$655,967; unrealized appreciation or depreciation of corporation's securities (approximate) depreciation as at beginning of period, \$1,145,700; appreciation as at end of period, \$197,800.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
Cash in banks—demand deposit	\$600,819	\$155,282	Accounts payable	\$34,597	\$29,353
Divs. receivable	14,513	13,850	Accrued taxes	23,316	21,983
Rec. in respect of agency sales of treasury stock	—	10,524	Cap. stk. (par \$1)	213,716	285,258
Rec. from agent	16,219	—	Surplus	2,935,652	4,863,258
Def'd N. Y. State franchise tax	263	702			
Market. secs. own. at cost	2,575,469	5,019,494			
Total	\$3,207,282	\$5,109,852	Total	\$3,207,282	\$5,109,852

—V. 149, p. 3730.

Spokane International Ry.—Earnings

December	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$57,709	\$57,215	\$47,339	\$54,973
Net from railway	15,548	16,667	5,697	11,083
Net ry. oper. income	4,928	10,047	def2,706	4,333
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	798,188	741,198	834,371	773,697
Net from railway	195,700	147,606	208,424	192,585
Net ry. oper. income	96,238	56,461	109,472	103,870

—V. 150, p. 136.

Standard Products Co., Inc.—Earnings

6 Mos. End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
x Net income	\$190,473	\$141,765	\$12,133	\$326,896
Earns. per sh. on 300,000 shs. com. stock	\$0.63	\$0.47	\$0.04	\$1.09

x After all charges including provision for normal Federal income taxes, but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

Net earnings for three months ended Dec. 31 were \$129,787, equivalent to 43 cents a share. In the same 1938 period earnings were \$156,768, or 52 cents a share.

Dr. J. S. Reid, President, said that during the last quarter considerable progress has been made in development of new products for the automotive and other industries, which are expected to contribute to profits in the near future.—V. 149, p. 2706.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output—Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Jan. 20, 1940, totaled 131,788,651 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 15.7% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 150, p. 446.

Standard Rock Asphalt Corp.—Payment on Notes—A payment in respect of the collateral trust convertible 7% gold notes, due Feb. 15, 1932 will be made as of Jan. 30, in the sum of \$19.75 on each \$500 face amount of said notes at the corporate trust department of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., at 165 Broadway, New York, upon presentation of the notes for payment and stamping to indicate the payment.

Strawbridge & Clothier—Accumulated Dividend—The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 17. Like amount was paid on Dec. 30, Oct. 2 and July 1, last, Dec. 30, April 1 and Jan. 29, 1938; a dividend of 75 cents was paid on Jan. 3, 1938; \$1.75 was paid on Oct. 1, 1937; dividends of 75 cents were paid on July 1 and on April 1, 1937, a dividend of \$1.50 paid on Jan. 28, 1937 and dividends of 75 cents per share paid on Dec. 31, Oct. 1, July and April 1, 1936.—V. 149, p. 3730.

Sun Oil Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
f Net income	\$6,959,677	\$3,085,119	a\$9,544,085	a\$7,563,554
Shares com. stock outstanding (no par)	2,318,444	2,316,484	e2,114,440	b2,023,119
Earnings per share	\$2.74	\$1.07	c\$4.17	b\$3.44

a After provision for surtax on undistributed profits. b Prior to stock dividend of 6%. c Prior to stock dividend of 8%. f After all operating, general and corporate expenses, depreciation, amortization, depletion, taxes, &c.

Stock and Cash Dividend—Directors have declared a stock dividend of 5% and the regular quarterly cash dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 24. Stock dividend of 8% was last paid in December, 1937.—V. 149, p. 1038.

Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.—Notes Called—Directors have voted to call at par, for payment on Feb. 28, all of the company's 6% notes due Dec. 20, 1941. This action means retirement of all funded debt of the company. At the end of 1939 Sundstrand had paid off all bank loans. No preferred stock is outstanding.—V. 149, p. 3884.

Swan Finch Oil Corp.—To Pay 20-Cent Common Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 1. Last previous payment was the 25 cent disbursement made on June 25, 1937.—V. 149, p. 3572.

Sweets Co. of America, Inc.—Options Granted—The company reports to the New York Stock Exchange the granting of an option to Bernard D. Rubin, President, to purchase 12,000 shares of treasury common stock as follows:

- (1) If said 12,000 shares of treasury stock or any portion thereof are purchased on or before Nov. 30, 1940, the price thereof shall be \$7 per sh.
- (2) If said 12,000 shares of treasury stock or any portion thereof are purchased on and between Dec. 1, 1940 and Nov. 30, 1941, the price thereof shall be \$8 per share.
- (3) If said 12,000 shares of treasury stock or any portion thereof are purchased on and between Dec. 1, 1941, and Nov. 30, 1942, the price thereof shall be \$9 per share.—V. 149, p. 3572.

Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.—Earnings

Years End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Tolls	\$643,671	\$615,473	\$608,946	\$598,935
Oper. & maintenance	55,772	53,627	46,582	46,024
Depreciation	90,944	72,000	72,000	66,000
Adm. & gen. expenses	66,697	65,669	64,353	62,511
Taxes	34,184	33,048	34,065	34,288
Interest	94,554	102,022	107,278	141,946
Other expenses	21,935	22,512	22,793	27,841
Fed. income tax accrued	54,062	48,765	45,296	—
Res. for conting. & taxes	5,000	10,000	15,000	30,882
Profit before oth. inc.	\$220,524	\$207,828	\$201,577	\$189,444
Other income	29	104	—	—
Net profit	\$220,553	\$207,933	\$201,577	\$189,444
Surplus Jan. 1	280,548	255,115	212,773	125,075
Transfer of reserve for contingencies & taxes	—	—	—	25,406
Amort. exp. & prem. adj.	13,018	—	—	—
Federal tax refund	—	—	110	—
Profit on retire. of 7 1/2% cum. pref. stock	—	—	—	2,600
Total surplus	\$514,119	\$463,048	\$414,450	\$342,524
Fed. cap. stock adjust.	—	—	1,246	—
7% pref. dividends	—	—	—	13,130
5% cum. conv. pref. stk.	47,500	47,500	47,500	35,621
Class A dividends	82,500	75,000	60,000	45,000
Common dividends	66,000	60,000	48,000	36,000
Surplus Dec. 31	\$318,119	\$280,548	\$257,715	\$212,773
Earns. per share on combined A. & com. stk.	\$3.20	\$2.97	\$2.85	\$2.60

—V. 149, p. 3572.

Tampa Electric Co.—Earnings

Period—Month—	1939	1938	1939—12 Mos.—	1938
Operating revenues	\$423,543	\$388,916	\$4,694,792	\$4,501,701
Gross income after retirement accruals	119,653	123,304	1,515,321	1,509,357
Net income	119,035	122,722	1,508,391	1,501,642

—V. 150, p. 137.

Tennessee Central Ry.—Equipment Trust Certificates—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 12 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding \$185,000 equipment trust certificates, series D, to be issued by the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, as trustee, and sold at par and accrued dividends to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with the procurement of equipment. The Commission also approved the purchase of the certificates by the RFC.—V. 149, p. 4187.

Tennessee Electric Power Co.—Bondholders' Motion Denied—

Supreme Court Justice McCook of New York has denied a motion made by attorneys for a group of minority bondholders of company for summary judgment in their consolidated suit to compel the company, City Bank Farmers Trust Co., trustee for the bonds, and Commonwealth & Southern Corp., parent company, to pay off first and refunding mortgage bonds at the call price of 105 instead of 100. Suits resulted from retirement of the obligations of Tennessee Electric Power after sale of the company's electric properties to the Tennessee Valley Authority and various Tennessee municipalities and rural cooperatives.—V. 149, p. 1191.

Terminal & Shaker Heights Realty Co.—Loses Decision—Federal Judge Paul Jones at Cleveland, Jan. 22, ruled that the company was entitled to only \$889 participation in reorganization of two companies in which it held notes and bonds of \$14,987,000 face value.

The company, successor to the Midamerica Corp., is controlled by Robert R. Young and A. P. Kirby of the Allegheny Corp. Midamerica was set up by the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen to acquire the securities at auction in 1935. Judge Jones said this action constituted a "breach of trust" because the brothers' "primary obligation" was to the Van Sweringen Corp. and the Cleveland Terminals Building Co., the two companies which are being reorganized.

The Van Sweringens had pledged the securities with New York banks and a default of several years' standing led to the auction.

"Law and equity," Judge Jones commented, "do not sanction self-preservation as a first principal when one chooses to do business in corporate form." He held, therefore, that the securities were entitled only to the cost at which they were set up on Midamerica's books after the auction, which continued the brothers in control of their rail-real estate realm with outside financial aid.—V. 149, p. 1774.

Texas & New Orleans RR.—Earnings

December—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$3,875,423	\$3,638,426	\$3,666,524	\$4,395,441
Net from railway	1,125,121	952,626	726,764	1,561,688
Net ry. oper. income	627,781	510,923	290,975	1,177,714
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	43,571,527	41,806,819	46,717,723	41,955,909
Net from railway	11,414,148	9,171,892	10,740,922	10,315,542
Net ry. oper. income	5,173,418	3,337,021	4,740,156	5,691,986

—V. 149, p. 4187.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—	1938	1939—12 Mos.—	1938
Operating revenues	\$2,300,934	\$2,307,017	\$26,454,096	\$26,381,704
Operating expenses	1,733,698	1,654,977	18,972,438	18,355,177
Railway tax accruals	152,665	129,439	1,966,805	1,931,130
Equip. rentals (net)	86,618	95,671	1,140,795	1,311,580
Joint facility rents (net)	Cr50,967	Cr48,599	8,837	12,398
Net ry. oper. income	\$378,920	\$475,529	\$4,365,221	\$4,771,419
Other income	112,215	127,341	587,949	724,063
Total income	\$491,135	\$602,870	\$4,953,170	\$5,495,482
Misc. deductions	5,876	8,561	85,818	114,676
Fixed charges	322,318	326,095	3,895,052	3,947,250
Contingent charges	11,700	11,700	11,700	11,700
Net income	\$151,241	\$256,514	\$960,600	\$1,421,856

—V. 149, p. 4187.

Thermoid Co.—To Pay Preferred Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$3 cum. pref. stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 4. A dividend of \$2 was paid on Dec. 15, last; one of 75 cents was paid on Sept. 15, last; one of 60 cents was paid on June 15, last and one of 40 cents was paid on March 15, 1939, this latter being the first dividend paid since Dec. 15, 1937, when a regular quarterly distribution of 75 cents per share was made.—V. 149, p. 3573.

Toledo Edison Co.—Rates Reduced—Company has reached an agreement with Toledo Council on a new five-year electric rate whereby the company will reduce present rates 13.8%. It was announced that the new contract will save consumers approximately \$668,000 annually. A citizens' advisory committee had recommended that a reduction of \$1,250,000 annually be demanded.—V. 150, p. 446.

Tri-Continental Corp.—Announces New Service Arrangement—

A new mutual service arrangement for the investment companies in the Tri-Continental group is announced in the annual report of the corporation for the year 1939. The existing service agreements between that corporation and the investment companies associated with it have been revised in line with the present trend toward mutualization of common service agreements.

In the past, Tri-Continental has maintained the single investment research and administrative staff and has provided various services to the other companies. The new arrangement continues this centralization of research and administrative work but eliminates the payment of fees to Tri-Continental by the other companies. In the future each company participating in the non-profit service company which has been organized will pay its share of the expenses based on its proportion of total assets of the group.

Five investment companies, Tri-Continental Corp., Selected Industries, Inc., General Shareholdings Corp., Capital Administration Co., Ltd., and Broad Street Investing Corp. participate in the new service arrangement. In addition, Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. will also have a part in the new service arrangement on essentially the same basis as the investment companies, with some adjustments to reflect the different nature of its business.

In commenting on the outlook for the current year, Earle Baile, Chairman, says:

"In a world unhappily at war, even day to day developments are uncertain, and any statement regarding future probabilities is subject to more than the usual qualifications. The one generalization that can be made with confidence is that in the long run the folly of war has to be paid for in human suffering and economic loss, and the longer it lasts the heavier the penalty.

"At the present time, whether there is to be continued war or peace, it seems reasonable to expect some contraction from the recent abnormally high level of production. How far this will go if once it starts is difficult to foresee. However, business men generally have managed their affairs with conservatism and the investing community has not indulged in speculative excesses. Consequently, at the present time there are not apparent those forces which would bring about a serious and protracted business decline.

"With this background in mind, your management at the present time continues to believe that your interests will be best served by maintaining a well-invested position. The uncertainties of war and its effects on particular industries make imperative, however, a careful balancing of risks and a continued broad diversification of investments."

Total net assets of Tri-Continental Corp., before deducting bank loans and funded debt, amounted to \$32,400,950 on Dec. 31, 1939, as compared with \$30,305,609 on June 30, 1939 and \$36,985,126 on Dec. 31, 1938. These assets were equivalent to \$150.69, \$136.30 and \$179.83 respectively per share of preferred stock and \$3.03, \$2.17 and \$4.84 respectively per share of common stock.

Income Account for Calendar Years

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Interest received.....	\$81,484	\$106,418	\$112,819	\$215,779
Divs. (exc. stock divs.)..	1,192,520	950,221	2,032,801	2,455,037
x Fees for invest. service	269,941	339,750	479,427	500,055
Miscellaneous income ..	211,028	-----	13,134	15,192
Total income.....	\$1,554,972	\$1,396,389	\$2,638,181	\$3,186,063
x Expenses.....	394,359	511,563	490,339	524,125
Int. on 5% gold debts...	283,000	283,508	297,550	213,509
Taxes.....	68,876	46,138	97,525	135,609
Net income.....	\$808,737	\$555,180	\$1,752,767	\$2,312,820
Preferred dividends.....	874,200	898,800	908,550	1,364,226
Common dividends.....	-----	-----	607,330	1,214,659
Balance, deficit.....	\$65,463	\$343,620	sur\$236,887	\$266,065

x The service fees, being payments by others, for the reorganization's investment services, in practical effect are a credit against expenses of operation so that the net expense of operating Tri-Continental Corp. was \$124,418 in 1939, \$171,813 in 1938, \$10,913 in 1937 and \$24,070 in 1936. y After deducting \$14,500 prior year's over-accrual of capital stock tax. z Taxable securities dividends.

Statement of Surplus Dec. 31, 1939

Capital surplus—Balance, Dec. 31, 1938.....	\$23,312,207
Excess of cost over stated value (\$25 per share) of 1,900 shs. preferred stock retired.....	113,609
Total.....	\$23,198,598
Income and profit and loss account from Jan. 1, 1936—Balance, Dec. 31, 1938.....	\$3,627,397
Net income, as per statement.....	808,737
Total.....	\$4,436,134
Net loss on sales of investments.....	141,678
Federal income tax.....	6,000
Total.....	\$4,288,456
Dividends on \$6 cumulative pref. stock.....	874,200
Total.....	3,414,256
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1939.....	\$26,612,855

Note—The unrealized depreciation of investments on Dec. 31, 1939 was \$10,741,222 or \$4,209,926 more than on Dec. 31, 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1939	1938		1939	1938
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Cash.....	1,895,693	700,607	Dividends payable and int. accrued	329,810	340,184
Invest. U. S. Govt. securities.....	1,626,805	-----	Due for sec. purch.	197,021	178,173
Invest. at cost.....	41,047,341	41,047,341	Bank loan due Sept. 30, 1941..	8,000,000	8,000,000
Rec. for secs. sold.....	100,546	250,690	Res. for expenses, taxes, &c.....	123,260	106,175
Int. and divs. and fees rec., &c.....	190,632	175,327	5% conv. debts.....	2,460,000	2,460,000
Spec. depts. for divs	329,810	340,184	a \$6 cum. pref.stk.	3,640,000	3,687,500
			b Common stock.....	2,429,318	2,429,318
			Surplus.....	26,612,855	26,939,604
Total.....	43,792,263	44,140,954	Total.....	43,792,263	44,140,954

a Represented by 145,600 (147,500 in 1938) (no par) shares. b Represented by 2,429,318 shares of no par value. There are reserved unissued a total of 1,427,344 shares as follows: For the conversion of convertible debentures 196,800 shares on or before Jan. 1, 1953 at \$12.50 per share, for the exercise of warrants or options to subscribe to common stock, 1,230,544 shares at any time at \$18.46 per share. c Investments, based on market quotations as at Dec. 31, 1939 were \$30,534,360 or \$10,741,222 less than cost.—V. 149, p. 2530.

Ulen & Co.—Refinancing Voted

Stockholders on Jan. 24 voted approval of a plan to authorize 170,000 shares of \$1.50 cumulative convertible prior preferred stock, without par value, which will be exchanged for the \$3,897,000 convertible 6% debentures due 1950, now outstanding. The exchange provides for 40 shares of the preferred plus \$15 in cash for each \$1,000 debentures.

Stated value of the outstanding series A and B preferred stock, both without par value will be reduced to \$1 a share and the stated value of the common stock without par value to 10 cents a share.

Capitalization of the company as of Nov. 30, 1939 in addition to the debentures consisted of 115,237 shares of A preferred, 43,326 shares of B preferred and 271,522 shares of common. At the end of November unpaid accumulated dividends on both series of preferred stocks amounted to \$923,275. Each series of preferred is entitled upon liquidation to \$25 a share and unpaid accumulated dividends before any distribution is made on the common.

Holder of the prior preferred stock which is to be issued under the exchange arrangement will be entitled to elect two-thirds of the Board of directors so long as \$5,000 or more shares remain outstanding. The stock may also be converted at any time into common stock on the basis of 29 shares of common for 40 shares of the prior preferred.—V. 150, p. 447.

Union Storage Co.—Dividend Resumed

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 10 to holders of record Feb. 1. This will be the first dividend paid in several years.—V. 142, p. 972.

United Corp.—Morgan Stanley Denies Corporation Formed to Control Underwriting

Allegations by Securities and Exchange Commission lawyers that J. P. Morgan & Co. formed United Corp. in order to control the banking business

of the underlying utility companies were denied Jan. 24 by Harold Stanley, President of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

Mr. Stanley was testifying at a hearing called by the SEC to determine whether there had been arm's length bargaining between Morgan Stanley & Co. and Dayton Power & Light Co., a unit in the United system, in arranging the underwriting of the company's proposed \$25,000,000 bond offering.—V. 150, p. 447.

United Gas Corp.—Accumulated Dividend

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2.25 per share on account of accumulations on the \$7 cumulative non-voting preferred stock no par value, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 7. Dividend of like amount was paid on Dec. 1 and on Sept. 1, last, and dividends of \$1.75 per share were paid previous quarters.—V. 150, p. 137.

United Distillers of Canada, Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Years Ended Sept. 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross profit on sales.....	\$194,843	\$196,699	\$483,963	\$373,591
Miscellaneous income.....	-----	-----	-----	9,851
Gross profit & income.....	\$194,843	\$196,699	\$483,963	\$383,443
Executive salaries.....	34,500	43,500	43,500	30,750
Directors' fees.....	-----	100	375	325
Selling expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	136,200
Allowances & loss on inv.	20,465	-----	-----	227,684
Office salaries & expenses	-----	-----	-----	84,713
Legal fees.....	1,399	4,154	8,065	2,552
Amt. written off org. exp. of American companies	-----	-----	8,074	-----
Material and supplies, amount written off.....	-----	-----	17,332	9,408
Bad debts.....	34,716	4,754	8,861	2,699
Depreciation.....	28,263	67,224	50,771	27,849
Interest.....	17,800	26,828	11,821	4,557
Prov. for contingencies.....	-----	10,000	-----	-----
Prov. for Dom. & Prov. income taxes.....	13,570	39,380	98,500	-----
Profit.....	\$44,130	\$758	236,664	loss\$143,595
Dividend paid.....	-----	35,845	73,586	-----

Note—Figures include company and Canadian subsidiaries only.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939

Assets—Land, \$46,171; buildings, plant machinery, equipment, automobiles, &c. (net), \$368,066; goodwill, trade marks, licenses, &c., \$45,001; investments, \$721,633; advances to subsidiary and affiliated companies, \$60,429; bulk and bottled whiskies and beer, \$621,735; barrels and drums, \$28,527; materials and supplies, \$58,355; insurance unexpired and prepaid expenses, \$16,082; sundry debtors, \$138,772; cash, \$94; total, \$2,104,866. Liabilities—Capital stock (707,141 no par shares), \$1,577,868; earned surplus, \$47,763; capital surplus, \$77,334; deferred liabilities, \$64,604; due to bank (secured), \$202,770; sundry creditors, including accruals, \$98,034; reserve for income and other taxes, \$36,492; total, \$2,104,866.—V. 148, p. 290.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Weekly Output

The electric output for the U G I system companies for the week just closed and the figures for the same week last year are as follows: Week ending Jan. 20, 1940, 113,064,995 kwh.; same week last year, 101,171,475 kwh.; an increase of 11,893,520 kwh. or 11.8%.

New Director

At a meeting of the board of directors held Jan. 24, William H. Taylor resigned as a director and H. P. Liversidge was elected to the Board in his place. Mr. Liversidge is President of the Philadelphia Electric Co. and Mr. Taylor is Chairman of the Board of Philadelphia Electric.—V. 150, p. 447.

United Light & Power Co.—Sale of Properties

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Jan. 22 approved (a) the sale by The United Light & Power Co. of all of the outstanding stock and debt of Chattanooga Gas Co. to Federal Water Service Corp. for \$810,000 in cash; (b) the sale by The United Light & Power Co. of all of the outstanding stock and debt of Fayetteville Natural Gas Co. to A. J. Goss, an individual, for \$3,000 in cash, and (c) the sale by The United Light & Railways Co. of all of the outstanding stock of Cleveland Gas Co. to A. J. Goss for \$17,000.—V. 150, p. 447.

United Shoe Machinery Corp.—Special Dividend

Directors on Jan. 24 declared a special dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 14 to holders of record Jan. 30. Regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents per share was paid on Jan. 5, last. Special dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Feb. 14, 1939; one of \$1.75 was paid on Feb. 14, 1938 and a special of \$2.50 was paid on Feb. 13, 1937.—V. 149, p. 2383.

United States Envelope Co.—New Treasurer, &c.

At a special meeting of directors held Jan. 19, M. F. Peterson, Assistant Treasurer, was elected Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William O. Day.

James Weir of Longmeadow, present Assistant Treasurer, was elected Secretary of the company.

Harry G. Sharp of Longmeadow was elected an Assistant Treasurer.

Robert G. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston, and Warren G. Davis, President of The Davis Press, Inc., Worcester, Mass., were elected to fill existing vacancies on the board of directors.—V. 149, p. 1040.

United States Life Insurance Co.—New Treasurer

N. N. Yakoonnikoff has been elected Treasurer of the company, George M. Selsler, Executive Vice-President, announced on Jan. 23. Mr. Yakoonnikoff, who has been with the company in charge of its investment portfolio since December, 1937, replaces Paul R. Danner, who resigned last June.—V. 147, p. 4070.

United States Pipe & Foundry Co.—Dividends

The board of directors on Jan. 18 declared four dividends of 50 cents each on the outstanding common stock of the corporation, payable March 20, June 20, Sept. 20 and Dec. 20, to holders of record Feb. 29, May 31, Aug. 31 and Nov. 30, respectively.—V. 149, p. 2531.

United States Plywood Corp.—To Pay 30-Cent Common Dividend

Directors on Jan. 22 declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 29. Last previous payment on this issue was made on April 25, 1938 and totaled 12½ cents per share.—V. 150, p. 137.

United States Rubber Co.—Acquisition of Fisk

F. B. Davis Jr., President and Chairman of the board of company, announced Jan. 22 that since the acquisition in Dec., 1939, of the business and assets of the Fisk Rubber Corp., the company has step by step completed the details incident to taking over the operation of the Fisk business and properties.

Sale of the properties to United States Rubber Co. was authorized by the stockholders of the Fisk Rubber Corp. at a special meeting on Dec. 29 last.

Included in the transaction were the Fisk tire plant at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and the textile mills at New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Davis' statement reaffirmed his company's intention to continue operation of both former Fisk plants. "Probably," he said, "at even higher capacity."

"The purchase toward the end of last year by our company of Fisk was based on our need for additional production facilities to meet the requirements of our tire customers," Mr. Davis declared. "Toward the end of last year, Fisk was using only a little more than half its production facilities, at a time when United States Rubber Co. needed more production facilities, as well as the whole tire industry, to utilize existing capacity rather than to build additional plants."

"From the beginning of the negotiations that culminated in our purchase of the properties of the Fisk Rubber Corp., it has been, and is, our intention to continue the production of the Fisk brands. Then, at the Fisk plants, and as rapidly as is possible, we intend to add production of United States Rubber Co. brands. Thus, we shall be able to serve a purpose strongly in our minds from the very beginning of this transaction

—the continuance and even enhancement of employment at Chicopee Falls and New Bedford, as general business conditions will determine. "In short," Mr. Davis concluded, "we hope to be able to contribute something additional to the economic stability and welfare of these two New England communities."—V. 150, p. 137.

Utility & Industrial Corp.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Income—Interest	\$25,130	\$30,263	\$37,173	\$23,968
Cash dividends	35,880	31,185	58,388	47,323
Profit on sale of secur.	1,420	loss470,670	29,731	63,449
Total income	\$63,430	loss\$409,222	\$125,292	\$134,740
Interest	—	1,464	6,022	9,360
Taxes	9,666	10,073	11,273	13,885
Regist. & transfer exps.	3,454	3,775	4,757	5,083
Other expenses	30,092	35,225	36,940	31,924
Net profit	\$20,218	loss\$459,759	\$66,300	\$74,488

Analysis of Investment Reserve Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939

Balance, beginning of year	\$3,742,655
Approp. of capital surplus representing the excess of par value over the cost of 27,600 shares convertible pref. stock acquired during the year (par value, \$193,200; cost, \$43,834)	149,366
Recovery of portion of deposit in closed bank previously written down—Chicago Bank of Commerce	444
Total	\$3,892,466
Loss on sale of investments acquired prior to April 2, 1935	361,614
Balance, end of year	\$3,530,851

Notes—Unrealized depreciation in the valuation of investments (representing the excess of the aggregate ledger value, expressed at cost or less, over the valuations based on market quotations or estimated) decreased during the year 1939 in an amount of \$388,032. Such excess, at Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \$10,430,851.

Commencing as of Jan. 1, 1936 profits and losses from transactions involving the sale, exchange, and write-down of investments, as to securities acquired prior to April 2, 1935, have been or are to be carried to investment reserve; all other results of operations, including profits and losses from transactions involving the sale, exchange, or write-down of investments, as to securities acquired since April 2, 1935, have been or are to be carried to "surplus since Jan. 1, 1936."

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

1939		1938		1939		1938	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Cash in bank	52,623	23,781	Accounts payable	3,979	2,160		
Accts. receivable	5,435	—	Accrued taxes	20,458	15,609		
Accr. income rec.	8,084	6,531	Reserve for stockholders' liabll.	126,131	177,948		
Cash depos. as coll. under appeal bd. in connect. with stkhld. liabll.	—	54,855	Invest. reserve	3,530,851	3,742,655		
Invest.—at cost	12,702,030	13,112,344	Y capital stock	9,386,195	9,579,395		
Deferred charges	690	1,284	Deficit	298,753	318,971		
Total	12,768,862	13,198,796	Total	12,768,862	13,198,796		

x Valuation of investment based on market quotations or, in the absence of market quotations, at fair value in the opinion of the directors, was \$2,271,179 or \$10,430,851 less than the aggregate ledger value.

y Convertible preferred stock of \$7 par value (div. cumulative at \$1.50 per share per annum redeemable at and in liquidation entitled to \$30 per share), authorized, 699,081 shares, issued and outstanding, 625,800 (653,400 in 1938) shares; common stock, of \$5 par—authorized, 5,000,000 shares (of which 699,081 shares are reserved for conversion of convertible preferred stock); issued, 2,000,919 shares, including 1,000,000 shares deposited under escrow agreements for holders of option warrants; net outstanding, 1,000,919 shares; and option warrants outstanding granting the holders thereof the right to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock on or before Feb. 1, 1944, at \$17.50 per share.—V. 149, p. 592.

Utilities Power & Light Corp.—Delisting—

The order of Jan. 2, 1940 of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, directing the trustee to discontinue transfers of stock was vacated by an order of the Court entered Jan. 12, and until otherwise ordered by the Court all classes of stock of the corporation will be transferred when and as the certificates are received at the office of the corporation, 327 South LaSalle St., Chicago.

SEC Approval Asked for Sale of Securities—

The Securities and Exchange Commission Jan. 22 announced that Charles True Adams, trustee had filed an application (File 56-78) under the Holding Company Act for approval of the sale of securities of Central States Power & Light Corp. and Central States Utilities Corp. to Frank J. Lewis, of Chicago, for \$1,600,000 plus int. at 4% from Dec. 18, 1939 to the date of consummation of the sale.

The securities of Central States Power & Light Corp. to be sold are 13,473 shares (no par) \$7 dividend series cumulative preferred stock and \$5,108,040 of 5% debentures due Jan. 1, 1944, with Jan. 1, 1940 and subsequent coupons attached. The securities of Central States Utilities Corp. to be sold are 30,000 shares (no par) common stock, which is all the authorized and outstanding common stock of the company, 22,406 shares (no par) \$7 dividend series cumulative preferred stock, \$3,129,100 of 10-year 6% secured gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1938, with July 1, 1934 and subsequent coupons attached, an unsecured 6% demand note for \$788,625, and account payable which, at Nov. 30, 1939, aggregated \$174,135 and which included interest on the 6% unsecured demand note to Dec. 31, 1936.

According to the application, there is no present plan for the disposition of the proceeds to be received from the sale of the securities.—V. 150, p. 288.

Virginia Public Service Generating Co.—Placing of \$1,400,000 Bonds Privately Approved by SEC—The Securities and Exchange Commission on Jan. 19 approved the issue and sale of \$1,400,000 4% 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds due 1959, to be sold to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. at par.

The SEC also approved the sale of \$300,000 4% serial bank notes to be sold to Harris Trust & Savings Bank at par, and 3,300 shares (\$100 par) common stock which it proposes to sell to Virginia Public Service Co.

Generating company proposes to use the proceeds to be derived from the sale of these securities to purchase a plot of land from Public Service and to construct a generating plant on said plot of land adjacent to generating facilities presently owned and operated by Public Service.

After examining the record in this matter, the Commission makes the following findings:

Public Service, a Virginia corporation, is an operating public utility company engaged principally in rendering electric, gas and transportation service in various parts of the State of Virginia with minor operations in West Virginia. In addition, it furnishes sundry other services, such as ice, bus transportation and towing services in the area served by its electric and gas departments. In 1938 the company derived approximately 93% of its gross operating revenues from its electrical department, approximately 4% from its gas department and approximately 3% from its transportation department.

The electric properties of Public Service extend from northeastern Virginia centrally through the State to the North Carolina border, connecting with a section in the west central part of the State and a small area in lower West Virginia. These areas, are served by a single high tension electric transmission system. A smaller but important area in the south-eastern part of Virginia around Newport News, not physically connected with the rest of the system, is also served by Public Service. The operation in West Virginia, where the company has one generating plant, is confined to the generation, distribution and sale of electricity, and approximates 5% of the gross revenues of applicant.

Problems Confronting Public Service

The situation presently confronting Public Service is the result of a number of contributing factors. Exorbitant management fees have in the

past been charged to Public Service by Associated System service companies and service companies personally owned by Hopson. As the result of a controversy between Public Service and the Corporation Commission of the Commonwealth of Virginia occurring over a year ago, and occasioned by complaints that service was inadequate, (at which time a substantial scaling down of these management fees was effected) a number of Virginia business men were persuaded by the Corporation Commission to serve on the board of directors of Public Service. These new directors have no important financial interest in the company.

The financial problems facing the new board are extremely complex. The company's properties are heavily mortgaged, the ratio of debt to net property being undeniably high. There are seven mortgages on the property. Of the seven mortgages, six are divisional mortgages having been issued by predecessor companies on properties now part of Public Service's operating properties. Bonds of two of the mortgagees are pledged to secure the bonds of a third mortgage. In the event of foreclosure many complex legal problems would result. All of these bonds carry high interest rates, the rates being 5, 5½ and 6%, the coverage of interest by earnings being undeniably low. Dividend payments on the preferred stock of Public Service have been suspended. During the year ended Oct. 31, 1939 over 8,800 new customers including a torpedo factory at Alexandria, Va. were added to the lines, thus the company is faced with an important power shortage since the relay capacity of the interconnected system is 56,850 kw. and the peak load in 1939 reached 59,000 kw. This power shortage results in possibilities of serious harm to many of Public Service's customers and even to our national well-being.

The needed energy cannot economically be purchased from other companies. There are no suitable interconnections between Public Service and Potomac Electric Power Co. or Virginia Electric & Power Co. (the only feasible sources for the purchase of the needed energy) over which such needed energy might be transmitted. The cost of constructing the proper transmission lines in the case of Virginia Electric & Power Co. together with the charges for power purchased would make the transaction uneconomical. In the case of Potomac Electric Power Co. there is no surplus power available. The one feasible remedy is to build additional generating facilities at Alexandria, Va. The estimated cost of such facilities is \$2,000,000. The problem is to raise the \$2,000,000.

It is obvious that the poor financial condition of Public Service, with its property heavily mortgaged, an unsatisfactory coverage of interest charges by earnings and arrearages on its preferred stock is not adequate to support financing by Public Service. The six layers of holding companies above Public Service are each confronted with their own financial worries. There is not one of them which by bonds or notes or stock subscriptions, or by any means whatsoever, can raise \$2,000,000 for the additional generating capacity which Public Service needs now and will need even more acutely in the early future. It is to meet this situation that the plan contemplating the financing of this construction by Generating company has been proposed.

Proposed Plan

Generating company proposes to provide for the construction of a 15,000 kw. generating unit in Alexandria, Va. immediately adjacent to the present plant of Public Service. Generating company is to acquire from Public Service certain real estate, easements and rights-of-way at a total purchase price of \$10,000. The estimated total cost of the generating unit is \$2,009,721.

To provide the necessary funds, Generating company proposes to issue and sell the above mentioned securities. This will represent the total security issue of Generating company. The net proceeds from the sale of these securities, amounting to \$2,000,000 is to be deposited with the trustee under the indenture securing the bonds to be issued by Generating company and disbursed by it against construction, but only when served with a certificate from the engineers supervising the construction and with the approval noted thereon of an independent engineer selected by the trustee. If any of the deposited moneys have not been expended at the time that the new generating unit is completely constructed, such balance will be used to meet the interest and (or) debt requirements of Generating company.

To guard against the possible lack of funds in the event that the cost of the plant exceeds \$2,000,000, Public Service has agreed with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. to maintain a cash balance of \$200,000 with the Chase National Bank available for such additional construction expenses.

Public Service proposes to enter into a lease agreement with Generating company covering a 20-year period beginning Nov. 1, 1939. The lease is to embrace the real estate, easements and rights-of-way owned by Generating company and the generating plant to be constructed. The total rental fee sufficient to pay interest and amortization expenses on the bonds and to retire the notes is to be \$2,388,576 to be paid semi-annually, beginning with the first payment on April 30, 1940, and ending with the final payment on Oct. 31, 1959. The semi-annual payments for rent will amount to \$108,600 during the first year, \$121,260 during the succeeding three years, \$81,360 for the fifth and sixth years, and \$39,942 for the balance of the rental period. The lease agreement further provides that upon the happening of certain events Generating company shall be merged into Public Service.

Capitalization of Generating Company

The capitalization of Generating company, together with the proposed changes due to retirements of indebtedness during the ensuing 20 years is to be as follows:

	Dec. 1, 1939	End of 5 Years	End of 10 Years	End of 20 Years
Bonds	\$1,400,000	\$957,000	\$636,000	—
Bank loans	300,000	—	—	—
Common stock	330,000	330,000	330,000	\$330,000
Total	\$2,030,000	\$1,287,000	\$966,000	\$330,000

The changes in capitalization of Generating company set forth above are provided for by the terms of the sinking fund entered into between Generating company and First National Bank of Chicago to secure the first mortgage 4% sinking fund bonds and by the terms of the loan agreement to be entered into between Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Generating company, concerning the \$300,000 face amount 4% serial notes.

As a protection for the bondholders of Virginia Public Service Co. we find it desirable to condition our order to the effect that the stock of Generating company shall be pledged with the mortgage indenture securing said bonds and further that no dividends shall be paid on any of the capital stock of Virginia Public Service Co. without approval of this Commission until such time as the Generating bonds have been completely retired.—V. 149, p. 2991, 2709.

Wabash Ry.—Seeks to Pay Certificate, Bond Interest—

Federal Judge Chas. B. Davis at St. Louis set for hearing Jan. 27 a petition of receivers recommending payment of interest on certain receivers' certificates and partial payment of interest on certain bonds in arrears. Certificates in question are the first and second series, series A and B, due semi-annually Feb. and Aug., and the serial certificates due March and Sept. Payment would aggregate \$424,702.

Receivers state in their petition that a request has been made to them by Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., as trustee under first mortgage of the Wabash RR. for payment of certain interest now in arrears upon said first mortgage bonds.

The receivers declare that by reason of the improved cash position it would be possible to pay at this time:

One semi-annual instalment of interest amounting to \$874,275 which became due May 1, 1938, on the first mortgage.

One semi-annual instalment amounting to \$46,100, due July 1, 1938, on Detroit & Chicago extension first mortgage.

One semi-annual instalment in amount of \$60,000, due Sept. 1, 1938, on Toledo & Chicago division first mortgage.

The balance of 20% due and unpaid on semi-annual interest due July 1, 1937, and Jan. 1, 1938, in amount of \$14,220, respectively, and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1938, in amount of \$71,100 on the first lien terminal bonds of the Wabash RR.

The balance of 20% due and unpaid on semi-annual interest due July 1, 1937, and Jan. 1, 1938, in amount of \$6,400, respectively, on the Des Moines division first mortgage.

The balance of 20% due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1937, in amount of \$800, respectively, on first mortgage bonds of Columbia & St. Louis RR.

And the balance of 20% on semi-annual interest due Oct. 1, 1937, amounting to \$11,061, on Omaha division first mortgage, a total of \$1,087,376 and, with the interest on receivers' certificates, a grand total of \$1,503,079.—V. 149, p. 4189.

Walker Mfg. Co. of Wis. (& Sub.)—Earnings—

Earnings for the Year Ended Oct. 31, 1939

Gross sales	\$4,186,913
Freight returns and allowances, cash discounts and excise taxes	359,258
Cost of sales	2,957,270
Selling, general and administrative expenses	779,494
Net profit from operations	\$90,890
Other income (net)	18,697
Net profit	\$109,587
Interest on notes payable, &c.	35,557
Provision for Federal income taxes	13,586
Net profit for the year	\$60,444
Special credit	32,876
Net amount carried to surplus account	\$93,320
Note—Provisions for depreciation and amortization included above, \$165,911.	

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$122,906; customers' receivables (less reserve for bad debts of \$2,100), \$400,177; inventories, \$1,008,811; cash surrender value of insurance on lives of officers, \$38,200; prepaid expenses, &c., \$25,734; plant and equipment (net), \$1,284,368; patents, at cost less amortization, \$13,707; total, \$2,893,902.

Liabilities—Accounts payable—trade, \$231,203; payroll warrants outstanding, \$1,670; accrued liabilities, \$141,817; note payable to bank—portion due within one year, \$105,222; note payable to bank, \$607,278; \$3 cum. conv. pref. stock (par \$50), \$980,550; common stock, 50,400 shs. (no par), \$725,500; surplus, \$100,662; total, \$2,893,902.—V. 146, p. 290

Wayne Screw Products Co.—Earnings—

Condensed Income Account Year Ended Sept. 30, 1939

Gross profit	\$15,062
Shipping, delivery, selling and administrative expenses	50,079
Operating loss	\$35,017
Other deductions (net)	10,580
Loss for the year	\$45,596
Note—Allowances for depreciation of property, plant and equipment, aggregating \$18,415, are deducted above.	

Condensed Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939

Assets—Demand deposits in bank and cash on hand, \$5,602; accounts receivable (after reserve), \$58,979; inventories, \$53,793; prepaid taxes and insurance, \$5,896; property, plant and equipment (after reserves), \$271,044; deferred charges, \$5,343; total, \$400,658.

Liabilities—Note payable (bank), \$18,000; accounts payable, \$28,601; contract payable, sprinkler system, amount payable within one year, \$882; accrued expenses, \$8,536; contract payable (sprinkler system), \$368; capital stock (\$4 par), \$400,000; deficit, \$55,729; total, \$400,658.—V. 149, p. 750.

Westchester Fire Insurance Co.—To Pay Extra Div.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20. Similar payments were made in preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 750.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$8,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 3% series due 1954.—V. 150, p. 448.

Western Breweries, Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for the Year Ended Oct. 31, 1939

Operating profit after deducting selling and general expense	\$542,784
Excise, gallonage, sales and sundry government taxes	337,091
Profit	\$205,693
Income from sundry investments (net)	6,148
Miscellaneous income	3,977
Total income	\$215,819
Salaries executive officers	31,643
Directors' fees	1,000
Bond interest	34,906
Provision for depreciation	70,532
Interest re minority preferred shareholders	2,132
Provision for income tax	14,150
Net profit	\$61,455

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at Oct. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, \$13,336; accounts receivable (less reserve), \$78,302; inventories, \$126,965; bottles, cases and kegs at cost (less reserve), \$91,820; deferred charges to operations, \$16,342; Drewrys Regina, Ltd. (advances and bonds), \$138,380; investments in stocks of allied companies, \$108,200; Reliance Securities Corp., Ltd., investment in capital stock and advances less reserve, \$471,894; investment in sundry stocks and bonds, \$6,650; sundry loans and advances (net), \$2,498,438; hotel equipment (less reserve), \$35,958; goodwill, \$1; total, \$3,722,120.

Liabilities—Sundry creditors, \$120,951; accrued wages and expense, \$10,837; accrued bond interest, \$11,640; reserve for income tax, \$14,150; deferred purchase obligations, \$6,097; Western Dominion Investment Co., Ltd. loan, \$39,911; loans (allied companies), \$1,100; mortgage bonds, \$498,923; unclaimed checks, \$66; reserves for depreciation, capital assets, \$1,201,008; minority shareholders stock, \$52,163; capital stock (244,786 no par shares), \$1,672,651; consolidated earned surplus, \$92,622; total, \$3,722,121.—V. 146, p. 1264.

Western Grocer Co. (Iowa)—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$3.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 22 leaving arrears of \$7 per share.—V. 150, p. 449.

Western Maryland Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—12 Mos.—1938		
Operating revenues	\$1,723,288	\$1,315,763	\$16,518,180	\$13,625,664
Maint. of way & struct.	144,650	105,362	1,943,318	1,554,099
Maintenance of equip.	319,900	239,736	3,447,776	2,931,026
Traffic expenses	38,905	37,640	469,276	442,071
Transportation expenses	418,930	366,201	4,415,987	3,876,091
Miscell. operations	8,547	4,563	56,782	53,114
General expenses	45,341	42,061	555,968	483,608
Transp'n for invest.—Cr	4,219	3,579	38,738	67,387
Net operating revenue	\$751,234	\$523,779	\$5,667,811	\$4,353,042
Taxes	126,670	69,734	1,011,670	842,569
Operating income	\$624,564	\$454,045	\$4,656,141	\$3,510,473
Equipment rents—Cr	10,677	36,914	271,372	268,571
Jt. facil. rents (net)—Dr	13,093	11,580	151,544	135,610
Net ry. oper. income	\$622,148	\$479,379	\$4,775,969	\$3,643,434
Other income	16,660	15,764	104,236	128,453
Gross income	\$638,808	\$495,143	\$4,880,205	\$3,771,887
Fixed charges	277,429	282,584	3,318,104	3,316,426
Net income	\$361,379	\$212,559	\$1,562,101	\$455,461

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Sales billed	\$157,953,216	\$206,348,307	\$154,469,031	
Net inc. after all chges. y	\$13,854,360	\$9,052,773	\$20,126,408	\$15,099,291

* After surtax on undistributed profits. y Based upon the monthly earnings statements offered in connection with the company's wage adjustment plan.

Net profit for the last quarter of 1939 was \$4,784,552.

Monthly earnings in 1939, as reported in connection with adjusted compensation payments, were as follows: Jan., \$683,135; Feb., \$815,833; March, \$922,188; April, \$1,210,290; May, \$1,198,740; June, \$1,573,605; July, \$774,841; August, \$853,045; Sept., \$1,104,137; Oct., \$1,363,840; Nov., \$1,822,117, and Dec., \$1,598,595.

As a result of the rise in profits in the final three months of 1939 the wage adjustment to be paid to employees in Jan., 1940, will be 12% of the base rates which compares with 10% paid in Dec. and July, 1939, the peak payments last year. The smallest payment in 1939 was 1% in Feb.—V. 149, p. 4189.

Western Reserve Investing Corp.—Earnings—

Years End. Dec. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Dividends	\$75,588	\$70,092	\$159,797	\$136,673
Interest on bonds	3,877	4,070	13,686	29,245
Total	\$79,465	\$74,162	\$173,483	\$165,918
Interest on debentures	33,000	33,000	46,833	84,695
Expenses	19,668	20,791	25,511	26,550
Loss on sale of secur.	4,795	2,486	2,230	prof\$143,771

Profit (excl. of loss on Union Tr. Co. stk.) \$22,002; \$17,885; \$98,909; \$198,943

Proceeds from sale of cts. of interest, &c. aCr3,601

Provision for Federal income tax (est.) b464; z1,510; y770; x10,700

Net profit \$21,537; 19,975; \$98,139; \$188,243

Divs. on prior pref. stock 15,923; 37,800; 162,144

x Includes provision for surtax on undistributed profits in the amount of \$1,120. y Surtax on undistributed profits only. z Includes \$1,095 adjustments for prior years. a Proceeds from sale of certificates of interest in capital stock of the Union Bank of Commerce Co. received in exchange for investment in Union Trust Co., which was charged to profit and loss in a prior year. b After deducting over-provision for prior year amounting to \$6.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash (demand deposits), \$125,381; dividends and interest receivable, \$7,790; securities at cost (quoted market \$1,856,680), \$2,703,722; unamortized discount on debentures, \$6,534; deferred tax (est.), \$700; total, \$2,844,126.

Liabilities—Accrued interest on debentures, \$13,750; accrued Federal capital stock tax (est.), \$1,400; provision for Federal tax on income (est.), \$470; 5½% gold debentures, due Feb. 1, 1944 (with common stock purchase warrants attached), \$600,000; 6% cum. & partic. prior pref. stock (par \$100), \$1,054,500; \$6 cum. pref. stock (20,000 no par shares), \$100,000; common stock (60,000 no par shares), \$330,000; capital surplus, \$2,251,243; earned deficit, \$1,490,695; treasury stock at cost (unit certificates representing 1,870 shares of \$6 pref. stock and 1,870 shs. of common stock) together with 2,411 shs. of common stock, Dr. \$16,542; total, \$2,844,126.—V. 149, p. 4189.

Weymouth Light & Power Co.—To Pay 63-Cent Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 63 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 18. A dividend of 75 cents was paid on Oct. 31 last; 63 cent was paid on July 31 last; one of 75 cents was paid on April 28, 1939, and one of 63 cents per share was paid on Jan. 31, 1939.—V. 149, p. 2711.

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp.—Earnings—

Years End. Oct. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	\$1,292,920	\$1,464,701	\$2,628,012	\$2,771,794
Cost of sales	946,399	1,321,956	1,888,267	1,751,289
Selling expenses	456,897	506,153	708,356	760,291
Operating loss	\$110,376	\$363,408	prof\$31,389	prof\$260,213
Other income	32,488	48,090	50,265	58,419
Total loss	\$77,887	\$315,318	prof\$18,654	prof\$318,632
Fed. inc. taxes accrued			8,105	44,534
Other expenses	45,310	22,691	21,921	14,598
Net loss	\$123,198	\$338,009	prof\$51,627	prof\$259,500
Dividends paid			322,500	322,500
Earns. per sh. on 430,000 shs. com. stk. (no par)	Nil	Nil	\$0.12	\$0.60

Comparative Balance Sheet Oct. 31

1939	1938	Liabilities—	1939	1938
y Perm't assets	\$497,114	x Capital stock	\$860,000	\$2,150,000
Patents	1	Accounts payable	24,402	20,566
Engine'g, experim'tal & devel.		Dealers' deposits	2,540	2,004
Cash	124,147	Notes payable	200,000	185,000
Investments	202,672	Accruals	31,911	32,139
Customers' accts. receiv. (less res.)	17,191	Other liabilities	60,000	7,050
Inventories	134,300	Customers' credit liabilities	4,723	11,538
Other assets	475,419	Other reserves	32,371	38,064
Prepaid expenses & supplies	370,059	Earned surplus	35,629	def608,288
	2,545	Paid-in surplus	369,200	400,000
		Capital surplus		46,998
Total	\$1,620,777	Total	\$1,620,777	\$2,285,071

x Represented by 430,000 shares of no par value at declared value of \$2 (\$5 in 1938) per share. y After reserve for depreciation of \$414,801 in 1939 and \$432,253 in 1938.—V. 149, p. 2992.

Wilson & Co.—To Pay Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \$6 preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15. Accumulations now amount to \$7.50 per share.—V. 150, p. 449.

Winchendon Electric Light & Power Co.—Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the capital stock, par \$100, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 18. This compares with \$2 paid on Oct. 31 last; \$1.50 paid on April 28, 1939, and on Jan. 31, 1939; \$2 paid on Dec. 28, 1938; \$1 on July 29, 1938; \$2 on April 29, 1938, and a dividend of \$1 paid on Jan. 31, 1938.—V. 149, p. 2711.

WJR, The Goodwill Station—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	\$1,493,145	\$1,246,207
x Operating expenses	921,726	860,188
Operating profit	\$571,418	\$386,019
Dividends, interest, &c., other income	14,369	18,260
Operating income	\$585,787	\$404,279
Loss on securities sold	150	5,078
Provision for Federal income taxes	101,713	68,622
Net profit	\$483,924	\$330,578
Cash dividends paid	330,225	240,434

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, \$595,014; marketable securities, \$415,898; notes and accounts receivable (net), \$126,638; accrued interest receivable, \$472; cash surrender value of life insurance policies, \$19,506; claims against closed bank, \$6,727; fixed assets (net), \$231,008; prepaid expenses, \$20,888; total, \$1,415,550.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$23,438; accrued liabilities, \$13,476; provision for Federal income taxes, \$101,713; capital stock (\$5 par), \$650,000; earned surplus, \$638,054; 500 shares of capital stock in treasury, reacquired, at cost, (Dr.)\$11,132; total, \$1,415,550.—V. 150, p. 290.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Jan. 26, 1940

Coffee—On the 20th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling only 9 lots. The spot market was very dull and this had its depressing effect on futures. Brazil on Jan. 18 and 19 cleared 44,500 bags of coffee for the United States. From Rio on the 18th there were shipped 2,300 bags for New York, 500 for Baltimore and 100 for Boston; from Santos Jan. 19 shipments were 2,000 for New Orleans and 1,000 for Houston. Those clearances lifted the afloat supplies for the United States to 391,700 bags and brought the total afloat and visible supply of Brazilian coffee in this country to 955,474 bags. With the increased exports, receipts at the port of Santos were higher by 36,000 at 2,077,000 bags. On the 22d inst. futures closed 2 points down to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 17 lots, all in the Santos contracts. Santos coffee futures were 1 point lower in dull trading, with most of the business done in the Mar. delivery, on evening up before notice day, at 6.26c., off 1 point. In Brazil spot Rio 7s were 200 reis lower at 15.6 milreis per 10 kilos. The milreis dollar rate, in the first change since Dec. 18, was 20 reis improved against the dollar at 19.69 milreis per American dollar. Actuals were generally unchanged. Brazilian offers included Santos 4s at from 6.20 to 6.60c., while Colombian Manizales were still at 8½c., although something might be obtained at 8¼c. American roasters continued to limit buying to scattered lots and a difference of opinion existed on their stocks. On the 23d inst. futures closed 1 point up to unchanged compared with previous finals. Santos coffee futures held unchanged in dull trading, with Mar. selling at yesterday's final price, 6.25c., unchanged. While some believed cost and freight offers from Brazil were slightly lower than last quoted, no confirmation was obtained. Meanwhile mild coffees have held steady, although little is being done. Manizales are quoted at 8½ to 8¾c. Last night in Santos the spot price type 5, Rio, advanced 100 reis per 10 kilos. On the 24th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower. Transactions totaled 10 lots. Santos coffee futures were 1 to 2 points lower in dull trading, with July selling at 6.36c., off 1 point. In Santos, late yesterday, soft 4s on the spot were 100 reis higher while type, Rio, lost the 100 reis gain of yesterday. Actuals were about unchanged except for reports that Colombians were about ½c. per pound higher. Manizales were quoted at 8½ to 8¾c. Roasters continue to maintain a sideline position waiting, no doubt, for producing countries to grow tired of their small sales and make concessions in order to move new crop stocks.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 3 points net lower, with sales totaling 10 lots. Santos coffee futures were unchanged to 2 points lower in the early afternoon after opening unchanged to 3 points higher. The spot price on hard Santos 4s was up 100 reis last night. Brazilian clearances to the United States mostly from Santos to New York of 88,200 bags brought the United States visible supply of Brazils above the million bag mark after a dip below that since Jan. 6. Brazilian offers on better grade coffees were said to be about 15 points higher in some cases, while mild coffees were also slightly steadier on reports of Colombian official buying at primary sources. Cables from Brazil reported the movement of coffee from Sao Paulo plantations, June through Dec., at 9,903,000 bags against 13,995,000 bags during the same period of 1938. Today futures closed 4 to 2 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 18 lots. There was a sale of 2 contracts in the Rio May delivery, which showed a loss of 6 points. Santos coffee futures were 6 points above their previous closing levels today, but trading was extremely idle. The Mar. position sold at 6.27c. The new "A" contracts were 4 points lower with May at 4.31c. Spot Rio 7s were 200 reis higher in Brazil. Little activity was reported in the actual market. While producing interests are waiting and hoping for a revival of American roaster interest within the near future, some observers believe roasters can stay out of the market, with the exception of small lots, until Mar. Imports of Brazilian coffee at New York, as compiled by the Green Coffee Assn., showed a total of 4,256,400 bags entered. The A. & P. received 31% of the total, while General Foods Corp. took 18.4%.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

March.....3.70

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

March.....6.25	September.....6.40
May.....6.30	December.....6.47
July.....6.35	

Cocoa—On the 20th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled only 29 lots, or 389 tons, the trading largely confined to dealers. The New York market the past week displayed a firmer undertone for the most part. The consistent resistance of the market to downward price movements

during the week was a noteworthy feature. Although open interest in the March position was reduced slightly over the past seven days, there were still 3,001 contracts open in the delivery at the close of business on Friday. First notice day, however, is still more than a month away. Local closing: Jan., 5.27; Mar., 5.39; May, 5.46; July, 5.54; Sept., 5.62; Oct., 5.66. On the 22d inst. futures closed 5 points net lower. Transactions totaled 271 lots. Cocoa futures sold off 4 to 5 points in sympathy with declines in other markets. There was no specific reason in the cocoa situation for the decline, it was said. Mar. sold down 4 points to 5.35c. during early afternoon. Trading was fairly active, totaling 160 lots to that time. Warehouse stocks stood unchanged over the week-end. They now total 1,057,937 bags, compared with 995,619 bags a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 5.34; May, 5.41; July, 5.49; Sept., 5.57. On the 23d inst. futures closed 1 point net lower compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 152 lots. Trading in cocoa futures slowed down, but the market continued heavy. Prices during early afternoon were 1 to 2 points lower, with Mar. selling at 5.32c. The turnover to that time was 60 lots. Consumers showed a greater disposition to buy, but were not active. Warehouse stocks decreased 8,200 bags overnight. They now total 1,049,765 bags, compared with 995,619 bags a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 5.33; May, 5.40; July, 5.48; Sept., 5.56. On the 24th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 181 lots. The cocoa futures market rallied in sympathy with other markets rather than for any specific reason concerned with the trade. Prices during early afternoon were 5 to 6 points higher. Sales to that time totaled 90 lots. While the market is paying little heed to warehouse stocks, members of the trade note the steady decrease. Stocks lost 7,500 bags overnight. They now total only 1,042,245 bags, compared with 997,197 bags a year ago. While the supply would be regarded ample if afloats were large and commerce were normal, the war has injected an element of uncertainty. Local closing: Mar., 5.34; May, 5.42; July, 5.50; Sept., 5.58.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 88 lots. The cocoa futures market continued in a stalemate as neither buyers nor sellers were willing to take the initiative. Prices during early afternoon were 2 to 3 points higher, with Mar. at 5.36c., up 2 points. Sales to that time totaled 55 lots. Warehouse stocks continue to dwindle. They lost 7,900 bags overnight. The total now is 1,034,387 bags against 996,163 bags a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 5.36; May, 5.44; July, 5.52; Sept., 5.60. Today futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower, with sales totaling 152 lots. The cocoa market was steady, standing unchanged to 1 point higher during early afternoon. Sales to that time totaled 92 lots. Sentiment was favorable to the market because of news of an increase in freight rates on traffic between England and West Africa. Warehouse stocks decreased 3,000 bags. The total now is 1,031,353 bags compared with 994,136 a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 5.34; May, 5.41; July, 5.47; Sept., 5.57; Dec., 5.69.

Sugar—On the 20th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher on sales of 116 lots in the domestic market. The world sugar contract ruled firm and final prices were ½ to 2½ points net higher. Total sales in world contracts were 91 lots, about one-third of which were switches from Mar. to May at 3 and 4 points. In the domestic contract market traders appeared to be holding aloof pending news of confirmation of orders submitted to refiners for the first half of 1940, and developments in the Cuban strike. However, the undertone of the domestic contract was firm. The bulk of the business was effected in large blocks. On the 22d inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 302 lots. The world sugar contracts closed unchanged to 1 point off, with sales totaling 89 lots. Following the general trend of commodity markets, sugar futures were lower. The domestic market ruled heavy, due largely to selling believed to have been Cuban hedges. The offerings were absorbed on a scale down. The raw sugar market was quiet. Sales to a refiner of 2,000 tons of raw sugar, due from the Philippines the middle of next month, at 2.90c. a pound, was reported. Twenty-eight Cuban mills started grinding despite the strike on the island. Refiners were reported to be slow in confirming recent sales at 4.50c. a pound guaranteed through June. In the world sugar market contracts were ½ point lower to ½ point higher in the early afternoon. Sales to early afternoon totaled 2,000 tons. On the 23d inst. futures closed 1 point net lower for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 328 lots. The world sugar contracts closed 1½ to 3 points net lower, with sales totaling 44 lots. The sugar markets ruled lower during most of the session today. In the domestic market hedge selling was blamed for a decline of 1 to 2 points, but an easier raw market doubtless was a factor. There was said to have been some hedge lifting against sales of raws. Two transac-

tions in raw sugar were reported. Puerto Ricos for Feb. shipment sold at 2.86c. Cubas, Jan. to early Feb. shipment, sold at 1.96c., the equivalent of 2.86c. duty free basis. Refiners have so far confirmed little of the business submitted to them last week. The Cuban strike was reported near settlement. In the world sugar market futures were 4 to 4½ points lower in an empty market. On the 24th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 109 lots. The world sugar contracts closed unchanged to 1½ points net higher, with sales totaling 193 lots. Although displaying a better tone than yesterday, sugar futures continued to lose ground. The principal support came from lifting of hedges against sales of actual sugar. In the raw market sales were reported at 2.85c. a pound for duty frees, or 1 point lower than yesterday's price and a new low spot quotation for the movement. The market was still awaiting news of amounts of refined sugar confirmed for sale by refiners on their recent offer. In the world sugar market prices were ½ to 1 point lower during early afternoon, with trading quiet. Rumors of a large sale of Cubas to Great Britain persisted although still lacking confirmation.

On the 25th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point down for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 367 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 to 2½ points lower, with sales totaling 31 lots. Although exhibiting a better tone than yesterday sugar futures continued to lose ground. During early afternoon the market was unchanged to 1 point lower. The raw sugar market was quiet, no trades being reported. However, buyers and sellers were said to be close together. Refiners were believed interested in further raws at 2.85c. duty paid basis. Puerto Ricos were held at 2.88c., with Philippines available at 2.90c., it was said. Some refiners have confirmed business submitted under their six months' guaranty, it was reported, but others are waiting until they acquire additional raws. Thirty-seven Cuban sugar mills are grinding. In the world sugar market trading was at the slowest pace of the year as neither buyers or sellers were disposed to operate. The British Government announced that it aims to increase sugar beet acreage by 50,000 acres. Today futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher for the domestic contract with sales totaling 274 lots. The world sugar contract closed 6 to 3½ points net higher, with sales totaling 122 lots. Sugar future had a firm tone. In the domestic market prices during early afternoon were unchanged to 1 point higher, with May selling at 1.95c. The raw market retained its firm tone. Sales were reported made at 2.85c. and 2.86c. a pound respectively out of the same cargo of sugars en route from Philippines. The American bought 2,000 tons due Feb. 21st at 2.85c., while an unnamed refiner paid 2.86c. a pound for 2,000 tons also on that ship. Louisiana raws were reported sold in the meanwhile at 2.87½c. a pound February shipment. Cubas were offered at 1.98c. while Cubas ex-store were available at 2.88c., duty paid basis. Forty-two Cuban mills are reported grinding. Refiners continue to confirm business submitted to them but have not confirmed the entire amount. In the world sugar market renewed short covering of nearby March advanced that month 3½ points to 1.56½.

Prices closed as follows:

March	1.91	September	2.05
May	1.97	January	2.03
July	2.01		

Lard—On the 20th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net lower. The opening range was 2 to 7 points off compared with previous finals. The market ruled heavy during most of the session and closed at about the lows of the day. Western hog marketings today totaled 35,000 head, against 15,800 head for the same day last year. The top price at Chicago was \$5.75 and only a few sales were reported during the short day. Prices on hogs advanced about 25c. per 100 pounds last week. Export trade in lard throughout the past week was reported to be quite active. England was the principal buyer. On the 22d inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net lower. Trading was relatively light, with fluctuations confined within a narrow range. The undertone of the market was heavy. Receipts of hogs at Chicago totaled 41,000 head and total marketings for the Western hog movement totaled 154,500 head, against 65,900 head for the same day a year ago. Early in the day sales were reported at Chicago at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$5.65. On the 23d inst. futures closed 12 to 17 points net lower. The news generally was bearish and the market ruled weak, closing at about the lows of the day. The downward trend of most commodity markets together with the continued heavy run of hogs to the principal packing centers in the West, were the outstanding features of the bearish news. The opening range for lard futures was 2 to 5 points lower, these declines being extended as the session progressed. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today were 96,600 pounds, with destination given as "Europe." Chicago hog prices closed 10 to 15c. lower. Western hog receipts were quite heavy and totaled 108,300 head, against 67,700 head for the same day a year ago. Hog sales at Chicago ranged from \$4.90 to \$5.65. On the 24th inst. futures closed 2 to 10 points net higher. The opening range was unchanged to 5 points higher. Trading was light and without special feature. Towards the close the market became firmer, with prices advancing 5 to 7 points. Clearances of lard from the Port of New York today were very heavy and totaled 254,800 pounds. No destination was given, but it was believed that the United Kingdom is the

port of arrival. Hog prices at Chicago today were mostly 10c. lower. Scattered sales were reported at prices ranging from \$4.75 to \$5.50. The late top price was \$5.55. Receipts of hogs for the Western run were heavy and totaled 88,400 head, against 69,500 head for the same day last year.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 2 points net higher to 2 points net lower. Trading was light and without feature. The undertone was steady, with the price range extremely narrow. Western hog marketings at Chicago were 15,500 head. Prices on hogs were 10c. higher. Hog sales ranged from \$5.25 to \$5.65. Hog receipts for the Western run totaled 60,900 head, against 72,300 head for the same day a year ago. Lard exports from the Port of New York today were light and totaled 24,000 pounds, with the usual destination "Europe." Today futures closed 5 points net lower. The lard market ruled dull during most of the session.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January	6.17	6.12	6.00	6.02	6.05	6.05
March	6.42	6.37	6.22	6.32	6.30	6.27
May	6.60	6.55	6.37	6.45	6.45	6.40
July	6.77	6.72	6.55	6.62	6.62	6.60
September	6.97	6.90	6.75	6.82	6.82	6.77

Pork—(Export), mess, \$18.25 (8-10 pieces to barrel); family (50-60 pieces to barrel), \$16.25 (200 pound barrel); Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), unquoted. Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.—4 to 6 lbs., 11c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 10c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 9½c. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f.—14 to 16 lbs., 16c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 15½c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 12¾c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12½c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 11¼c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 7½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 7½c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 7½c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 7¾c. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 28 to 32½c. Cheese: State, Held '38, 20¼ to 22c.; Held '39, 19¾ to 20¼c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs: 20¼ to 25½c.

Oils—Linseed oil conditions show little change. New buying is conspicuously absent. Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 10.0 to 10.2c. per pound. Quotations: Chinawood: Tanks, "regular" trade—26 bid; Independent nearby drums 28 bid; Future—26 bid. Coconut: Crude, Tanks—0.3½ bid; Pacific Coast—0.27½ bid. Corn: Crude, West, tanks, nearby—0.6½ bid. Olive: Denatured: Drums, spot, afloat—95 bid, .97 offer. Soy Bean: Tanks, West—0.5¼ bid; New York l.e.l., raw—0.75 bid. Edible: Coconut: 76 degrees—0.95½ bid. Lard: Ex. winter prime—8¾ offer; strained—8½ offer. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, dark filtered—64 offer. Turpentine: 39 to 41. Rosins: \$5.90 to \$7.60.

Cottonseed Oil sales, yesterday, including switches, 104 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 5½. Prices closed as follows:

February	6.75@	June	6.95@
March	6.78@	July	7.01@
April	6.82@	August	7.06@
May	6.90@	September	7.06@

Rubber—On the 20th inst. futures closed 9 to 21 points net lower. The market ruled dull during most of the short session, with only 180 tons traded. The outside market was also very quiet, with little or no business reported. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade ruled weaker at 19¼c. per pound. Domestic consumption in the United States during 1939 amounted to 577,591 tons, representing an increase of 32.2% over 1938. Local closing: Jan., 19.00; March, 19.07; July, 18.50; Sept., 18.25; Dec., 18.12. On the 22d inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 7 points net higher. Transactions totaled 30 lots. Trading in rubber futures was exceptionally quiet. Prices turned easy after opening 5 to 8 points higher, but little rubber came out. During early afternoon March contracts sold at 19c., off 7 points. Sales to that time totaled only 180 tons. Thirty tons were tendered for delivery on the January contract, making 320 so far. The London market closed steady, unchanged to 3-16d. higher. London reported that a good business was done with a firm tone owing to short covering in spot to April-June shipment. Dealers reported that demand for nearby shipment rubber is very large, particularly February shipment, as that delivery recently was sold freely by Liverpool operators. The Singapore market was closed today. Local closing: Jan., 18.99; March, 19.05; May, 18.75; July, 18.53. On the 23d inst. futures closed 45 to 28 points net lower. Transactions totaled 98 lots. Rubber futures were easier under liquidation partly in sympathy with the weakness of other commodities and partly in response to the declines in foreign rubber markets. The trade bought on a scale down, but factory interest in rubber is said to be small at the moment. Trading was light, only 380 tons changing hands to early afternoon. Thirty tons were tendered for delivery on January contracts, making 350 tons so far this month. Certificated stocks of rubber in licensed warehouses stand at 3,240 tons. The London rubber market closed 3-32 to 3-16d. lower. Singapore also was lower. Local closing: Jan., 18.55; March, 18.65; May, 18.30; July, 18.25. On the 24th inst. futures closed 5 points up to 5 points lower compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 145 lots. Rubber futures were irregular. They were weak this morning under commission house liquidation attributed to lower markets aboard and higher estimates of Malayan shipments. Later the market rallied along with other commodity markets and stocks, prices standing 2 to 10 points higher during early afternoon. Sales to that time totaled 1,080 tons, of which 10 were exchanged for physical rubber. London closed ½ to 1-32d. lower. Singapore also was lower.

Exports from the Malayan colonies during January are now estimated at 48,000 tons, up 8,000 from earlier guesses. Local closing: March, 18.70; May, 18.35; July, 18.20; Sept., 18.02; Dec., 17.95.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 9 points up to 2 points down compared with previous finals. Trading in rubber futures was exceedingly dull, only 270 tons changing hands to early afternoon. March then was selling at 18.85c., up 15 points. There was a good class of buying in that position. Firmness was in sympathy with Liverpool, where prices closed 1-16 to 3-16d. higher. The Singapore market was closed for the day. Offerings from that quarter were limited owing to the holiday. Local closing: Mar., 18.79; May, 18.33; July, 18.20; Oct., 18.00. Today futures closed 11 to 5 points net lower. Transactions totaled 229 lots. Rubber futures were easy. Tender of 110 tons for delivery on Jan. contracts and lower prices in London were market influences. Trading was moderate, totaling 760 tons by early afternoon. At that time March was selling at 18.60c., off 19 points. The London market closed 1-16 to 1/8d. lower. Singapore, on the other hand, advanced 1-16d. Local closing: Mar., 18.68; May, 18.27; July, 18.15; Sept., 17.93.

Hides—On the 20th inst. futures closed 4 points higher to 2 points lower compared with previous finals. The opening range was 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Trading was light, with prices ruling within a narrow range. Transactions totaled 960,000 pounds. The domestic spot hide market showed little change. Local closing: Mar., 14.33; June, 14.60; Sept., 14.82; Dec., 15.03. On the 22d inst. futures closed 13 to 7 points net lower. Transactions totaled 127 lots. Raw hide futures held fairly steady during the morning trading after opening 11 points lower to 2 points higher. The trade generally appeared to be awaiting developments in the spot market. Local closing: Mar., 14.20; June, 14.47; Sept., 14.75. On the 23d inst. futures closed 29 to 30 points net lower. Transactions totaled 377 lots. After opening 2 to 10 points lower, hide futures continued to slump in later dealings on sales of 6,560,000 pounds. Commission houses were credited with selling on the decline to new lows for the movement. Trade brokers absorbed offerings. Failure of a broader demand for leather to develop was discouraging. Local closing: Mar., 13.90; June, 14.18; Sept., 14.45. On the 24th inst. futures closed 13 to 8 points net higher. Transactions totaled 297 lots. Hide futures declined following an opening of from 11 to 7 points higher. Sales totaled 7,400,000 pounds. Mar. sold at 13.82, off 8 points; June at 14.10, off 8 and Sept. at 14.35, off 10 points. Liquidation depressed prices to new lows, but they rallied later with other markets. Local closing: Mar., 14.03; June, 14.29; Sept., 14.54; Dec., 14.76.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 17 points net lower. Transactions totaled 236 lots. Raw hide futures opened 5 points lower to 3 points higher. Prices eased off somewhat on sales of 5,600,000 pounds. March sold at 13.93, off 10; June at 14.18, off 1, and Sept. at 14.45, off 9 points. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased by 3,850 hides to a total of 924,929 hides in store. Total withdrawals so far this month amount to 60,143 hides. Local closing: Mar., 13.86; June, 14.12; Sept., 14.37; Dec., 14.59. Today futures closed 16 to 19 points net lower. Transactions totaled 288 lots. Raw hide futures were 6 to 14 points lower on the opening. Futures declined further in later trading. Sales on the opening amounted to 8,040,000 pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased 1,003 hides to a total of 923,926 hides in store. Local closing: Mar., 13.70; June, 13.93; Sept., 14.19; Dec., 14.42.

Ocean Freights—Charterers continue to take tonnage in spots and mostly for nearby requirements due to the uncertainty regarding future developments in Europe. Charters included: Grain: Atlantic range to Denmark, end Jan.—early Feb. loading. Atlantic range to Denmark, end Jan.—early Feb. loading. West Australia to Shanghai, Mar.—Apr.; 50s per ton. Scrap: Atlantic range to Japan, Feb.; \$15 per ton. Time: Round trip trans-Atlantic trade, early Feb., \$6.50 per ton. Round trip trans-Atlantic trade, Feb.; \$7 per ton. Three to five months neutral trading, Jan.—Feb.; \$3.50 per ton (incomplete last week). Pacific Coast to United Kingdom, Jan.—Feb. Delivery and redelivery, Hatteras-round trip River Plate trade, Feb., \$2.85 per ton. Three months West Indies trade, Jan.—Feb., \$3.40 per ton. Round trip West Indies trade, end Jan., \$3.30 per ton.

Coal—The prolonged spell of cold weather is of course being reflected in the demand and movement of coal. According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ending Jan. 6, have amounted to 2,676 cars, as compared with 1,912 cars during the same week in 1939, showing an increase of 764 cars, or approximately 38,200 tons. Shipments of bituminous coal into this territory during the week ending Jan. 6, have amounted to 2,054 cars, as compared with 2,681 cars during the corresponding week in 1939, showing a decrease of 627 cars, or close to 31,350 tons. The National Coal Assn., from incomplete carloading reports from the railroads, estimates bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended Jan. 20, as approximately 9,825,000 tons. Production for the corresponding week; 1939, 8,170,000 tons; 1938, 7,316,000 tons.

Wool—The wool situation has changed very little during the past week, the business in domestic wools being still at a low ebb. During the past few days foreign wools have met with more interest, caused in part by the entrance of Canada into the Boston market for spot foreign wools held in bond here, partly Cape and partly South American. This foreign buying in the Boston area has given a little spur to the market, though the quantity sent over the border has not aggregated much of a volume. In a very dull Boston market, graded domestic territories, with the exception of the fine French combing and fine staple wool, are a trifle easier in price. Half-blood, three-eighths blood and quarter-blood have developed some softness in price and are all lower by 2c. per scoured pound for the week. Not much business has been done on the decline, and this slight irregularity is not deemed of much consequence. However, the graded territory group at an average price of 90c. is at the bottom of the decline in progress since the opening week of Oct. Texas wools have not been meeting much interest, and while the fully grown twelve months' wool, average and choice, is unchanged, the French combing eight months' and the fall clothing wool have receded 2c. per scoured pound. The Texas group price now stands at the low point of 86c., as against 87.3c. last week.

Silk—On the 22d inst. futures closed 32c. off on the Jan. delivery and 25c. net lower for the balance of the list. Transactions totaled 100 lots. The futures market broke sharply at the local Exchange following a collapse in the Japanese markets, which was attributed to the institution of New Government regulations over the silk market. Selling here was general and broke the market the permissible limit of 25c. Demand came from trade interests and shorts who covered. During early afternoon Mar. delivery sold at \$3.23, off 24c. Sales in active positions to that time totaled 420 bales, all in the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk declined 14 1/2c. to \$3.58 1/2 in the uptown spot market. Yokohama Bourse prices broke 51 to 120 yen. Local closing: Jan., 3.20; Mar., 3.22; May, 3.18; July, 3.13 1/2; Aug., 3.08 1/2. On the 23d inst. futures closed 6 points up to 5 1/2 points down compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 121 lots. After a forenoon rally due to scattered buying and short covering in sympathy with firmer prices in Japan, the silk futures market met with a reverse when other commodities broke. During early afternoon prices of active positions were 3 to 5 1/2c. net lower. Sales to that time totaled 830 bales, all in the No. 1 contracts. Uptown the spot silk market was 1/2c. higher on crack double extra grade at \$3.59 a pound. Tender of 140 bales on Jan. No. 1 contract was made, bringing the total to 790 bales. The Yokohama Bourse closed 4 to 89 yen higher. Local closing: No. 1 contract: Jan., 3.26; Mar., 3.24; May, 3.14; July, 3.08; Aug., 3.04. On the 24th inst. futures closed 3c. to 7c. net higher. Transactions totaled 81 lots. Trading in silk futures was moderately active, but prices were firm. During early afternoon the market was up 5 1/2c. on the Mar. No. 1 position, which sold at \$3.29 1/2. Sales to that time totaled 420 bales, all on the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market was unchanged at \$3.59 a pound. Yokohama Bourse prices were 15 yen higher to 21 yen lower. Spot grade D silk sold at 2,090 yen. Local closing: Mar., 3.29 1/2; May, 3.20 1/2; June, 3.17; July, 3.15; Aug., 3.09.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 11 1/2 to 7 points net lower. Transactions totaled 124 lots. Japanese markets were nervous over the uncertainty created by expiration of the trade treaty with America. In consequence Yokohama prices broke 28 to 69 yen. That was the cue for scattered liquidation in silk futures here. The principal buying was done in the July position. That month sold at \$3.08, off 7c. Sales, all on the No. 1 contract, amounted to 310 bales to early afternoon. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 9c. to \$3.50 a pound. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Mar. 3.18; May 3.10; July 3.06; Aug. 3.02. Today futures closed 8 1/2 to 17 1/2c. net lower. Transactions totaled 186 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. Raw silk futures broke the limit of 25c. on the opening in response to a bad slump in the Japanese markets. However, on the break, Japanese importing interests were buyers with the result that the market's tone improved. By early afternoon losses had been reduced to from 5 to 7c., with March No. 1 at \$3.12 a pound. Ninety bales were tendered for delivery on the January No. 1 contract today, the last time when such tender could be made. The deliveries for the month reached 880 bales. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown market declined 18 1/2c. to \$3.31 1/2 a pound. Bourse prices broke 98 to 170 yen in Yokohama. Local closing: Mar. 3.07; May 2.92 1/2; July 2.94 1/2; Aug. 2.89

COTTON

Friday Night, Jan. 26, 1940

The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 149,768 bales, against 196,677 bales last week and 181,553 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1939, 5,374,835 bales, against 2,943,840 bales for the same period of 1938-39, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1939, of 2,430,995 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	6,442	7,849	9,483	5,237	6,237	5,266	40,514
Brownsville	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Houston	3,407	3,744	9,118	1,349	2,316	13,423	33,357
Corpus Christi	—	523	—	—	—	—	523
New Orleans	12,101	11,527	16,194	7,709	6,781	14,458	68,770
Mobile	439	907	1,105	1,519	210	347	4,527
Savannah	464	387	30	414	151	87	1,533
Charleston	—	—	—	—	—	65	65
Lake Charles	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Wilmington	3	—	2	4	—	—	9
Norfolk	—	—	98	80	176	—	354
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Totals this week	22,856	24,946	36,030	16,312	15,871	33,753	149,768

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1939, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

Receipts to Jan. 26	1939-40		1938-39		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug 1 1939	This Week	Since Aug 1 1938	1940	1939
Galveston	40,514	1,367,783	10,648	885,434	852,971	731,966
Brownsville	9	40,627	x	x	—	—
Houston	33,357	1,599,007	8,360	915,928	809,485	839,107
Corpus Christi	523	177,068	129	277,759	50,686	57,412
Beaumont	—	66,135	—	16,678	94,937	31,856
New Orleans	68,770	1,788,722	22,027	673,069	848,935	685,247
Mobile	4,527	120,078	1,347	43,996	100,807	65,519
Pensacola & G'pt	—	44,253	61	9,549	76,694	25,451
Jacksonville	—	1,791	—	1,741	1,641	1,754
Savannah	1,533	53,279	122	30,292	129,183	149,942
Charleston	65	38,284	26	15,599	34,333	36,727
Lake Charles	7	45,875	19	38,556	7,368	9,764
Wilmington	9	6,445	1	10,226	10,085	16,742
Norfolk	354	12,943	259	11,394	25,838	28,671
New York	—	—	—	—	1,500	100
Boston	—	—	—	—	1,250	2,232
Baltimore	100	12,545	200	13,619	975	1,225
Totals	149,768	5,374,835	43,199	2,943,840	3,046,688	2,662,015

x Receipts included in Corpus Christi. z Gulfport not included.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
Galveston	40,514	10,648	32,094	13,423	22,001	13,418
Houston	33,357	8,360	36,080	87,092	30,905	11,841
New Orleans	68,770	22,027	45,808	33,375	25,157	12,993
Mobile	4,527	1,347	1,708	2,910	4,767	1,234
Savannah	1,533	122	410	604	1,556	720
Charleston	65	26	940	731	489	1,465
Wilmington	9	1	730	159	596	99
Norfolk	354	259	1,565	453	109	373
All others	639	409	1,253	2,084	943	2,741
Total this wk.	149,768	43,199	120,588	61,831	86,523	44,884
Since Aug. 1	5,374,835	2,943,840	5,985,113	5,262,486	5,734,773	3,469,079

Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended Jan. 26, 1940 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	28,199	—	—	6,392	9,757	3,263	5,780	53,391
Houston	19,189	1,755	—	4,864	14,494	7,644	12,375	60,321
New Orleans	44,168	22,359	—	18,235	16,010	2,741	4,400	107,913
Savannah	5,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,331
Charleston	5,658	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,658
New York	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
Los Angeles	300	—	—	—	26,692	5,306	1,415	33,713
Total	104,345	24,114	—	29,491	66,953	18,954	23,970	267,827
Total 1939	10,789	6,575	10,189	2,713	10,160	5,144	15,231	60,801
Total 1938	21,436	11,107	4,437	10,611	38,342	2,766	12,708	101,407

From Aug. 1, 1939 to Jan. 26, 1940 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	238,770	92,882	294	86,409	122,722	30,773	286,831	858,673
Houston	334,148	77,958	8,257	129,739	161,322	139,380	275,521	1,126,325
Corpus Christi	71,308	27,424	10,242	14,507	36,681	10,390	24,626	195,178
Brownsville	8,496	6,861	4,334	—	—	—	3,922	27,922
Beaumont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
New Orleans	428,266	231,371	8,169	109,630	56,595	38,841	166,098	1,038,970
Lake Charles	16,290	1,135	—	491	4,179	—	8,234	30,329
Mobile	45,222	4,339	—	606	5,561	2,959	601	59,288
Jacksonville	550	—	211	—	—	—	50	811
Pensacola, &c.	6,182	75	—	—	—	—	196	6,453
Savannah	42,014	—	486	1,704	9,262	2,357	100	55,923
Charleston	25,935	1,575	—	—	—	—	—	27,510
Wilmington	6,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,773
Norfolk	8,606	1,825	1,271	—	—	—	5,232	16,934
Gulfport	7,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,834
New York	4,193	—	—	199	1,050	—	7,950	13,392
Boston	50	100	—	—	—	—	4,605	4,755
Los Angeles	41,411	6,871	200	50	127,280	15,697	45,882	237,391
San Francisco	9,778	—	—	—	19,354	774	1,117	31,023
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total	1,295,826	452,416	33,456	343,335	548,315	241,171	831,444	3,745,963
Total 1938-39	311,759	328,054	321,664	198,736	532,612	46,556	414,688	2,154,069
Total 1937-38	1,232,759	625,857	643,090	336,053	210,720	32,757	711,722	3,792,958

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Jan. 26 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Foreign	Coast-wise	
Galveston	22,600	13,200	—	56,000	5,000	96,800
Houston	13,483	10,300	—	37,102	210	61,095
New Orleans	63,820	25,960	—	6,796	—	96,576
Savannah	—	—	—	—	—	129,183
Charleston	—	—	—	—	250	34,083
Mobile	—	—	—	—	—	100,807
Norfolk	—	—	—	—	—	25,838
Other ports	—	—	—	—	—	245,136
Total 1940	99,903	49,460	—	99,898	5,460	254,721
Total 1939	8,849	7,545	2,726	48,538	7,529	75,187
Total 1938	24,197	15,220	12,111	56,623	5,823	113,974

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week has been quite active, with the trend of prices decidedly lower. During the early part of the week the cotton market showed marked weakness, due largely to heavy foreign selling and the slump in foreign cotton markets, especially at Bombay. The market showed signs of rallying at times, but there was no sustained support. The situation is highly mixed and uncertain.

On the 20th inst. prices closed 3 points up to 4 points lower. Prices rallied during the morning as trade interests were credited with buying about 5,000 bales of May, but sold off again toward the close under week-end liquidation and scattered selling. The volume of business was comparatively small. Fate of the export subsidy program for cotton when current funds are exhausted came in for some attention as Washington reports failed to agree as to whether additional funds would be forthcoming. The Administration has recommended allocation of other agricultural appropriations for this purpose if the program is to be continued. It was officially reported overnight that Great Britain would allot space on British ships for 100,000 bales of American cotton monthly commencing Feb. 1. Other cotton, in addition to this allotment, may be shipped on neutral ships provided contracts were made prior to Jan. 4, 1940. Southern spot markets were all unchanged today. Middling quotations ranged from 10.19 up to 11.10c. Sales for the day totaled 12,881 bales, against 9,851 bales a year ago. On the 22d inst. prices closed 19 to 32 points net lower. Foreign selling was again the major factor in the market's depression. Persistent foreign selling started declines in the local cotton futures market, and as the market tended lower liquidation from local sources increased. Losses of more than \$1 a bale were registered, with Mar. easing from 10.96 to 10.80c. and Oct. from 9.70 to 9.50c. Closing quotations were at the lows of the day. A 25-point permissible maximum decline in the Liverpool market, coupled with easiness at Bombay brought in offerings from abroad. These were credited chiefly to Bombay account and came into the market throughout the session. At first some resistance was offered here in the form of trade price-fixing in near months, but these buying orders gradually were filled and later demand was on a scale-down basis. Opening quotations representing losses of 3 to 5 points were at the highs for the day. Southern spot markets today were 20 to 33 points lower, with middling quotations ranging from 9.99 to 10.85c. On the 23d inst. prices closed 30 to 39 points net lower. Losses of \$1.50 to almost \$2 a bale occurred in the local cotton futures market today as Bombay prices broke approximately \$3.50 a bale and Liverpool cotton for the second consecutive day eased the permissible maximum decline of 25 English points. Heavy Bombay selling developed at the opening and this was followed by domestic liquidation and Southern selling. Final prices showed net losses of 30 to 39 points, with Mar. easing from 10.72c. to a closing low quotation of 10.50c. Market declines were again based largely upon foreign developments. Liverpool continued in a readjustment to an easier freight situation as a result of the allocation of British shipping to carry 100,000 bales of American cotton monthly to Britain at a cheaper rate. Yesterday neutral shipping rates on cotton from Gulf ports were cut. Bombay cotton merchants were reported apprehensive over a poor market for the Broach cotton crop which is now appearing, especially in view of absence of demand from Shanghai. Southern spot markets today were 25 to 44 points lower, with middling quotations ranging from 9.69 to 10.60c. On the 24th inst. prices closed 22 to 42 points net higher. Recovering practically all the losses of the preceding session as foreign markets improved, cotton futures steadily gained strength and closed with substantial net gains. Further Bombay liquidation was absorbed during the morning, but offerings from other sources proved light after this Eastern selling let up, and prices responded to trade, local and some new outside buying. Closing prices, especially in forward months, were at the best levels for the day. The market opened 11 to 18 points higher for all positions in a partial response to strength at Liverpool, where in the late trading forward months sold up the maximum permissible daily advance of 25 English points, following two successive days of 25-point limit declines. Both the English and American markets were regarded as reflecting improved technical conditions following the recent heavy liquidation. A factor in the recovery in values was the lightness of hedge selling. Southern spot markets today advanced 20 to 25 points with middling quotations ranging from 9.91c. up to 10.80c. Sales dwindled further to a total of 6,504 bales, compared with 8,563 bales same day last year.

On the 25th inst. prices closed unchanged to 4 points lower for the old contracts, and 9 to 20 points lower for the new contracts. There was some resistance to the decline today, but the hedge pressure and foreign selling caused prices to break through to new low levels, the decline at one time registering 50c. a bale lower. Price-fixing was the dominant factor on the buying side. The opening was irregular, but the tone was steady. Cables were 7 to 15 points better than due, Liverpool reporting that the English market was steadier, assisted by favorable reports from Alexandria and a seeming halt to the setback which the Bombay market has suffered. Bombay selling was diminishing. That could be more or less applied to the market here. While

Bombay continued to offer contracts, the pressure from that source was lighter. A lower price in Bombay was offset by high quotations in both Liverpool and Alexandria.

Today prices closed 5 to 16 points net higher. The cotton market was a narrow one, partly due to the fact that Bombay was closed. A little local buying and price-fixing was sufficient to rally prices from an early dip. The opening was 4 to 8 points lower, following a sharp break in the Liverpool market, where prices were 8 to 15 points lower than due. The trend of the market continued downward during the forenoon, prices suffering maximum losses of as much as 10 points. There was hedge selling, particularly in the May position. During that period a good deal of switching was done out of July into October, May into July, and March into May. By early afternoon losses had been all but wiped out in a recovery which started when buying to fix prices set in. Apparently that demand disclosed a scarcity of contracts, for the market came back rather easily. A holiday in Bombay was a factor in the improvement here, because it relieved the usual daily selling pressure.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands 1/8 (nominal)	11.24	11.04	10.87	10.89	10.89	10.91
Middling upland 15-16 (nominal)	11.44	11.24	10.87	11.09	11.09	11.11

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple—The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Old Contract—Basis Middling 1/8-inch, established for deliveries on contract on _____, and staple premiums represent 60% of the average premiums over 1/8-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Jan. 25.

Old Contract—Basis Middling 15-16 inch, established for deliveries on contract on _____, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for 1/8-inch and 29-32-inch staple and 75% of the average premiums over 15-16-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Jan. 25.

	Old Contract			New Contract				
	1/8 Inch	15-16 Inch	1 In. and Up	1/8 Inch	29-32 Inch	15-16 Inch	31-32 Inch	1 In. and Up
White—								
Mid. Fair	.52 on	.63 on	.71 on	.34 on	.43 on	.52 on	.57 on	.63 on
St. Good Mid	.47 on	.57 on	.66 on	.29 on	.37 on	.47 on	.52 on	.58 on
Good Mid	.41 on	.51 on	.60 on	.23 on	.31 on	.41 on	.47 on	.52 on
St. Mid	.28 on	.39 on	.48 on	.11 on	.19 on	.28 on	.34 on	.39 on
Mid	Basis	.11 on	.20 on	.18 off	.10 off	Basis	.06 on	.12 on
St. Low Mid	.44 off	.35 off	.27 off	.62 off	.55 off	.46 off	.41 off	.35 off
Low Mid	.97 off	.87 off	.81 off	1.14 off	1.07 off	.98 off	.95 off	.90 off
*St. Good Ord.	1.47 off	1.39 off	1.35 off	1.64 off	1.60 off	1.52 off	1.50 off	1.46 off
*Good Ord.	2.05 off	1.95 off	1.92 off	2.18 off	2.15 off	2.07 off	2.05 off	2.02 off
Extra White—								
Good Mid	.41 on	.51 on	.60 on	.23 on	.31 on	.41 on	.47 on	.52 on
St. Mid	.28 on	.39 on	.48 on	.11 on	.19 on	.28 on	.34 on	.39 on
Mid	Even	.11 on	.20 on	.18 off	.10 off	Even	.06 on	.12 on
St. Low Mid	.44 off	.35 off	.27 off	.62 off	.55 off	.46 off	.41 off	.35 off
Low Mid	.97 off	.87 off	.81 off	1.14 off	1.07 off	.98 off	.95 off	.90 off
*St. Good Ord.	1.47 off	1.39 off	1.35 off	1.64 off	1.60 off	1.52 off	1.50 off	1.46 off
*Good Ord.	2.05 off	1.95 off	1.92 off	2.18 off	2.15 off	2.07 off	2.05 off	2.02 off
Spotted—								
Good Mid	.07 on	.17 on	.24 on	.11 off	.02 off	.07 on	.12 on	.18 on
St. Mid	.06 off	.05 on	.12 on	.24 off	.15 off	.06 off	Even	.05 on
Mid	.59 off	.48 off	.40 off	a.76 off	a.68 off	a.59 off	a.54 off	a.48 off
*St. Low Mid	1.20 off	1.12 off	1.06 off	1.37 off	1.33 off	1.24 off	1.22 off	1.17 off
*Low Mid	1.85 off	1.82 off	1.78 off	2.03 off	2.01 off	1.95 off	1.93 off	1.91 off
Tinged—								
Good Mid	.47 off	.39 off	.33 off	*.64 off	*.60 off	*.52 off	*.48 off	*.43 off
St. Mid	.67 off	.60 off	.53 off	*.85 off	*.81 off	*.73 off	*.70 off	*.64 off
*Mid	1.23 off	1.19 off	1.17 off	1.40 off	1.38 off	1.33 off	1.32 off	1.30 off
*St. Low Mid	1.79 off	1.77 off	1.77 off	1.95 off	1.94 off	1.91 off	1.91 off	1.91 off
*Low Mid	2.27 off	2.26 off	2.26 off	2.44 off	2.44 off	2.44 off	2.44 off	2.44 off
Yellow Stained—								
Good Mid	.98 off	.91 off	.85 off	*1.16 off	*1.13 off	*1.04 off	*1.01 off	*.96 off
*St. Mid	1.34 off	1.32 off	1.30 off	1.51 off	1.50 off	1.48 off	1.47 off	1.46 off
*Mid	1.82 off	1.82 off	1.82 off	2.00 off	2.00 off	1.99 off	1.99 off	1.99 off
Gray—								
Good Mid	.58 off	.50 off	.41 off	*.75 off	*.71 off	*.63 off	*.59 off	*.52 off
St. Mid	.72 off	.64 off	.56 off	.89 off	.86 off	.77 off	.73 off	.68 off
*Mid	1.22 off	1.16 off	1.12 off	1.40 off	1.36 off	1.30 off	1.27 off	1.25 off

* Not deliverable on future contract. a Middling spotted shall be tenderable only when and if the Secretary establishes a type for such grade.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

1940	10.91c.	1932	6.70c.	1924	33.55c.	1916	12.10c.
1939	8.97c.	1931	10.40c.	1923	27.85c.	1915	8.50c.
1938	8.50c.	1930	17.35c.	1922	16.70c.	1914	12.90c.
1937	13.30c.	1929	20.10c.	1921	15.65c.	1913	13.05c.
1936	11.80c.	1928	18.80c.	1920	39.15c.	1912	9.70c.
1935	12.60c.	1927	13.50c.	1919	25.95c.	1911	14.90c.
1934	11.35c.	1926	20.80c.	1918	31.60c.	1910	14.50c.
1933	6.20c.	1925	23.55c.	1917	17.15c.	1909	10.00c.

Market and Sales at New York

	Spot		Contract		Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Saturday	450				450	
Monday			1,500		1,500	
Tuesday	200		1,900		2,100	
Wednesday						
Thursday	800				800	
Friday	600				600	
Total week	2,050		3,400		5,450	
Since Aug. 1	73,198		31,600	1,200	404,798	1,200

	Spot Market Closed		Futures Market Closed	
	Old	New	Old	New
Saturday	Nominal		Steady	Steady
Monday	Nominal		Barely steady	Barely steady
Tuesday	Nominal		Barely steady	Barely steady
Wednesday	Nominal		Steady	Steady
Thursday	Nominal		Very steady	Very steady
Friday	Nominal		Steady	Steady

Futures—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Jan. 20	Monday Jan. 22	Tuesday Jan. 23	Wednesday Jan. 24	Thursday Jan. 25	Friday Jan. 26
Feb. (1940) (old)						
Range						
Closing	11.00n	10.80n	10.50n	10.72n	10.72n	10.78n
Feb. (new)						
Range						
Closing	11.15n	10.95n	10.65n	10.87n	10.87n	10.93n
Mar. (old)						
Range	10.99-11.02	10.80-10.96	10.50-10.72	10.55-10.74	10.57-10.79	10.62-10.80
Closing	11.00	10.80	10.50-10.51	10.72	10.72	10.78-10.79
Mar. (new)						
Range	11.20-11.20		10.77-10.89	10.79-10.93		
Closing	11.20n	11.00n	10.67n	10.93	10.89n	10.95n
Apr. (old)						
Range						
Closing	10.86n	10.66n	10.35n	10.64n	10.57n	10.63n
Apr. (new)						
Range						
Closing	11.03n	10.84n	10.51n	10.76n	10.72n	10.77n
May (old)						
Range	10.72-10.77	10.53-10.70	10.21-10.43	10.33-10.51	10.29-10.54	10.34-10.50
Closing	10.73	10.53-10.55	10.21-10.22	10.46-10.47	10.42-10.43	10.47-10.49
May (new)						
Range	10.87-10.89	10.68-10.75	10.36-10.55	10.48-10.48	10.43-10.62	10.49-10.60
Closing	10.87	10.68	10.36	10.48	10.56n	10.60
June (old)						
Range						
Closing	10.55n	10.34n	9.97n	10.29n	10.25n	10.30n
June (new)						
Range						
Closing	10.72n	10.48n	10.16n	10.46n	10.41n	10.44n
July (old)						
Range	10.38-10.42	10.15-10.34	9.77-10.04	9.91-10.15	9.95-10.18	9.98-10.16
Closing	10.38	10.15	9.97-9.82	10.12-10.14	10.08-10.10	10.13
July (new)						
Range	10.58-10.59	10.28-10.52	9.95-10.18	10.06-10.23	10.31-10.38	10.18-10.31
Closing	10.56n	10.28-10.29	9.95	10.32n	10.27n	10.29n
Aug.						
Range						
Closing	10.56n	10.28n	9.95n	10.32n	10.27n	10.29n
Sept.						
Range						
Closing	10.15n	9.83n	9.53n	9.90n	9.82n	9.88n
Oct.						
Range	9.74-9.79	9.50-9.70	9.11-9.40	9.25-9.49	9.27-9.55	9.32-9.49
Closing	9.74	9.50-9.52	9.11-9.13	9.49	9.42	9.47
Nov.						
Range						
Closing	9.70n	9.47n	9.08n	9.45n	9.38n	9.43n
Dec.						
Range	9.67-9.71	9.43-9.63	9.05-9.32	9.18-9.42	9.22-9.41	9.24-9.40
Closing	9.67	9.43	9.05	9.42	9.34n	9.38-9.40
Jan. (1941)						
Range	9.66-9.69	9.44-9.62	9.07-9.25	9.17-9.41	9.39	9.26-9.35
Closing	9.66	9.39n	9.99n	9.41	9.31n	9.34n

n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Jan. 26, 1940, and since trading began on each option:

Option for	Range for Week	Range Since Beginning of Option
1940—		
Feb.—Old		
Feb.—New	10.50 Jan. 23	7.36 Apr. 20 1939
Mar.—Old	10.77 Jan. 23	8.19 Aug. 28 1939
Mar.—New	11.20 Jan. 20	11.45 Dec. 13 1939
Apr.—New		
Apr.—Old		
May—Old	10.21 Jan. 23	7.54 May 17 1939
May—New	10.36 Jan. 23	8.05 Sept. 1 1939
June—Old		
June—New		
July—Old	9.91 Jan. 24	7.63 Sept. 1 1939
July—New	9.95 Jan. 23	7.90 Sept. 1 1939
Aug.		
Sept.	9.11 Jan. 23	8.08 Aug. 31 1939
Oct.		
Nov.	9.11 Jan. 23	8.25 Nov. 1 1939
Dec.	9.05 Jan. 23	9.32 Dec. 20 1939
1941—		
Jan.	9.07 Jan. 23	9.69 Jan. 20 1940

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery—The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb. gross weight.

	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Open Contracts Jan. 25
New York							
1940—							
March—Old	18,700	11,300	37,500	67,600	35,600	29,500	404,500
New	700	400	900	400	400		3,100
May—Old	25,600	18,100	50,600	113,000	42,100	50,200	575,400
New		1,400	600	3,400	500	800	36,500
July—Old	35,400	12,700	64,400	122,500	69,400	42,800	602,100
New	500	600	2,600	6,000	3,000	1,500	51,900
October—Old	13,500	6,100	29,900	62,800	36,300	30,700	329,900
New							

The Visible Supply of Cotton—Due to war conditions, cotton statistics are not permitted to be sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit our usual table of the visible supply of cotton and can give only the stock at Bombay and Alexandria and the spot prices at Liverpool.

Jan. 26—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Stock in Bombay, India.....	792,000	837,000	673,000	930,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	357,000	471,000	357,000	408,000
Middling uplands, Liverpool.....	8.30d.	5.10d.	4.82d.	7.34d.
Egypt, good Giza, Liverpool.....	11.59d.	—	—	—
Broach, fine, Liverpool.....	7.62d.	4.05d.	4.09d.	5.99d.
Peruvian Tangus, g'd fair, L'pool	8.75d.	5.55d.	6.07d.	9.09d.
C. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, super-fine, Liverpool.....	7.58d.	4.05d.	4.21d.	5.96d.

At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Towns	Movement to Jan. 26, 1940			Movement to Jan. 27, 1939				
	Receipts		Stocks Jan. 26	Receipts		Stocks Jan. 27		
	Week	Season		Week	Season			
Ala., Birm' am	1,626	35,725	1,026	28,003	166	67,629	1,842	58,579
Eufaula.....	130	15,493	210	9,615	—	11,959	—	9,081
Montgom'y	2,224	50,111	985	73,554	1,115	83,951	3,056	92,308
Selma.....	22	26,799	970	64,740	13	43,394	811	79,778
Ark., Blythev.	973	164,210	3,139	171,010	98	130,385	998	169,553
Forest City	94	30,168	867	51,321	4	38,943	8	52,374
Helena.....	282	65,090	3,757	55,090	61	59,881	1,035	59,780
Hopewell	510	39,757	3,039	41,722	3	38,637	192	48,480
Jonesboro	3	8,023	193	33,581	26	19,306	253	36,206
Little Rock	2,130	92,835	3,815	153,722	381	101,937	1,660	142,368
Newport.....	4	38,201	2,015	42,643	11	39,673	100	42,504
Pine Bluff	1,124	123,145	3,763	100,746	393	129,644	1,408	130,929
Walnut Rge	3	62,357	2,225	43,898	23	48,367	250	44,600
Ga., Albany	739	13,101	349	15,798	14	12,696	473	18,492
Athens.....	302	39,140	460	46,457	2,295	29,529	430	41,712
Atlanta.....	1,849	93,234	2,058	122,155	1,613	99,828	4,937	137,330
Augusta.....	857	116,300	2,933	140,332	1,071	94,609	2,200	153,166
Columbus.....	300	9,200	200	31,200	—	7,000	500	24,400
Macon.....	2,260	32,970	587	32,951	94	26,137	413	37,426
Rome.....	85	16,119	50	38,464	200	16,456	25	32,763
La., Shrevep't	734	106,405	1,580	70,450	265	85,495	1,438	88,034
Miss., Clarksd	2,024	146,151	3,478	75,246	826	120,376	3,257	73,107
Columbus.....	163	17,624	954	38,511	12	26,154	414	42,561
Greenwood.....	1,073	219,332	7,525	112,803	754	188,357	4,750	121,567
Jackson.....	25	30,915	568	23,418	20	31,162	135	41,442
Natchez.....	164	7,255	780	17,298	5	5,600	146	16,252
Wicksburg.....	761	26,302	3,142	22,599	12	27,059	248	24,478
Yazoo City.....	—	47,565	1,636	52,071	54	45,052	431	51,424
Mo., St. Louis	7,567	206,601	7,290	5,538	3,968	103,843	3,898	3,549
N. C., Gr'boro	196	2,689	210	1,346	383	3,865	64	3,191
Oklahoma—								
15 towns *	1,277	304,435	9,572	268,659	520	336,297	3,181	294,165
S. C., Gr'ville	2,644	84,505	2,374	78,788	1,707	61,996	2,809	74,644
Tenn., Mem's	63,479	2,579,188	72,758	869,344	36,054	1,676,263	47,569	860,642
Texas, Abilene	83	26,700	1,288	11,631	84	21,879	112	13,602
Austin.....	1	7,364	386	2,418	23	15,283	1	4,615
Brenham.....	6	15,423	206	2,390	37	14,272	29	3,492
Dallas.....	498	42,333	1,026	36,890	388	42,133	465	44,934
Paris.....	398	72,787	2,787	35,230	—	62,983	—	44,004
Robstown.....	—	6,518	1	618	—	6,470	—	30
San Marcos.....	—	3,806	—	1,797	17	13,224	191	2,968
Texarkana.....	1,390	34,353	2,169	32,819	7	27,076	67	36,165
Waco.....	7	55,239	530	16,433	143	54,705	535	23,874
Total, 56 towns	97,805	5,115,465	152,881	3,072,688	52,860	5,970,594	90,261	3,291,719

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 55,076 bales and are tonight 219,031 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 44,945 bales more than in the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1—

We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

	—1939-40—		—1938-39—	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Jan. 26—				
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis.....	7,290	203,398	3,898	103,558
Via Mounds, &c.....	6,175	179,000	4,800	109,046
Via Rock Island.....	500	8,391	—	1,752
Via Louisville.....	74	5,393	—	5,782
Via Virginia points.....	3,311	98,005	3,410	95,928
Via other routes, &c.....	33,041	446,274	12,740	408,341
Total gross overland.....	50,391	940,431	24,936	724,387
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.....	100	12,567	200	13,930
Between interior towns.....	214	5,011	265	5,549
Inland, &c., from South.....	10,374	173,978	21,406	249,288
Total to be deducted.....	10,688	191,556	21,872	268,767
Leaving total net overland *.....	39,703	748,875	3,065	455,620

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

	—1939-40—		—1938-39—	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
In Sight and Spinners' Takings				
Receipts at ports to Jan. 26.....	149,768	5,374,835	43,199	2,943,840
Net overland to Jan. 26.....	39,703	748,875	3,065	455,620
South'n consumption to Jan. 26.....	145,000	3,620,000	120,000	3,028,000
Total marketed.....	334,471	9,743,710	166,264	6,427,460
Interior stocks in excess.....	*55,075	642,639	*37,401	1,338,796
Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to Jan. 1.....	—	991,692	—	490,231
Came into sight during week.....	279,395	—	128,863	—
Total in sight Jan. 26.....	\$.....	11,378,041	—	8,256,487
North. spinn's' takings to Jan. 26.....	25,193	932,811	23,366	779,629

* Decrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales	Since Aug. 1—	Bales
1938—Jan. 28.....	222,684	1937.....	11,788,971
1937—Jan. 29.....	156,537	1936.....	11,064,169
1936—Jan. 31.....	162,317	1935.....	10,600,261

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets—

Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended Jan. 26	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—											
	Saturday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	¼ In.	15-16 In.	¼ In.	15-16 In.	¼ In.	15-16 In.	¼ In.	15-16 In.	¼ In.	15-16 In.	¼ In.	15-16 In.
Galveston.....	10.74	10.74	10.54	10.74	10.22	10.42	10.47	10.67	10.43	10.63	10.48	10.68
New Orleans.....	10.82	11.02	10.49	10.69	10.22	10.42	10.42	10.62	10.35	10.55	10.42	10.62
Mobile.....	10.78	10.88	10.58	10.68	10.26	10.36	10.51	10.61	10.47	10.57	10.52	10.62
Savannah.....	10.95	11.10	10.75	10.90	10.31	10.46	10.56	10.71	10.52	10.67	10.60	10.75
Norfolk.....	11.10	11.25	10.85	11.00	10.60	10.75	10.90	10.95	10.80	10.95	10.80	10.95
Montgomery.....	10.65	10.75	10.45	10.55	10.10	10.20	10.35	10.45	10.30	10.40	10.40	10.50
Augusta.....	10.95	11.10	10.75	10.90	10.45	10.60	10.67	10.87	10.67	10.82	10.73	10.83
Memphis.....	10.40	10.60	10.20	10.40	9.85	10.05	10.10	10.30	10.05	10.25	10.10	10.30
Houston.....	10.74	10.74	10.54	10.74	10.21	10.42	10.46	10.66	10.42	10.62	10.48	10.68
Little Rock.....	10.40	10.60	10.20	10.40	9.90	10.10	10.10	10.30	10.10	10.30	10.20	10.40
Dallas.....	10.19	10.39	9.99	10.19	9.69	9.89	9.91	10.11	9.93	10.13	10.00	10.20

New Orleans Contract Market—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Jan. 20	Monday Jan. 22	Tuesday Jan. 23	Wednesday Jan. 24	Thursday Jan. 25	Friday Jan. 26
Mar (1940) (old)	11.11-11.12	10.89-10.90	10.62-10.64	10.83	10.82	10.87
(new)	11.21	10.99	10.72	10.93	10.92	10.97
May (old)	10.85-10.86	10.64	10.34	10.57	10.50-10.52	10.57-10.58
(new)	10.97	10.76	10.46	10.69	10.62	10.69
July (old)	10.48-50a	10.24	9.92-9.95	10.21	10.14-10.15	10.22
(new)	10.62	10.38	10.09	10.35	10.28	10.36
October	9.80	9.55-9.56	9.14-9.17	9.49-9.50	9.43	9.49
December	9.70-9.72a	9.45	9.05-9.06a	9.41-9.42a	9.33-9.35a	9.39-9.41a
Jan. (1941)	—	—	—	9.40-9.41a	9.29	9.35
Tone—	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Quiet	Steady
Spot	Steady	Barely st'y	Barely st'y	Steady	Steady	Steady
Old futures	Steady	Barely st'y	Barely st'y	Steady	Steady	Steady
New fut'es	Steady	Barely st'y	Barely st'y	Steady	Steady	Steady

Three New Members of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange—David M. Keiser, President of the Cuban-American Sugar Co.; William S. Gutwillig of A. L. Ransohoff Co., Inc., and Walter S. Mack Jr., President of the Pepsi-Cola Co., were elected to membership in the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, at a meeting of the Board of Managers held Jan. 25. It was the organization meeting of the incoming 1940 Board of Managers, and Committees for 1940 suggested by the President were approved. Among the important changes were the addition of William B. Craig to the Executive Committee and the addition of Richard L. Lamborn to the Floor Committee, both replacing Frank G. Henderson, recently deceased. Corporation privileges were granted to Jose Arechabala, S. A. of Cuba simultaneously with the cancellation of such privileges to the Pure Cane Sugar Co.

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1939 Prior to Jan. 16— The Census report issued on Dec. 20, combined from the individual returns of the ginners, shows 11,404,924 running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1939 prior to Jan. 16, compared with 11,552,913 bales from the crop of 1938 and 17,644,208 bales from the crop of 1937. Below is the report:

REPORT OF COTTON GINNING

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1939 prior to Jan. 16, 1940 and comparative statistics to the corresponding date for the crops of 1938 and 1937

State*	Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales and Excluding Linters)		
	1939	1938	1937
Alabama.....	768,684	1,062,410	1,560,378
Arizona.....	179,688	176,740	266,040
Arkansas.....	1,358,		

freight already has been booked in neutral ships. The 100,000 bales quota will remain in effect through September, 1940. The Department's announcement continued:

The United States also was informed that arrangements would be made outside the quota for the shipment, "at the due date," of cotton purchased prior to Jan. 4 if the contract gave the shipper the right to ship either in British or neutral vessels and if arrangements for shipping had not been definitely made at the time the quota program was announced on Jan. 19. Shipments, contracted before Jan. 4, which call for shipping in British ships and for which freight had not been definitely booked on Jan. 19, will be a part of the 100,000 bales quota.

The quota includes cotton to be sent Great Britain in exchange for rubber but an agreement already has been reached to withhold shipments of this barter cotton for February, March and April. (This was noted in our issue of Jan. 20, page 353.—Ed.)

Sales and deliveries of cotton and cotton products, as of Jan. 2, 1940, under this country's cotton export program totaled 5,867,000 bales, of which 2,978,809 had been exported. Private advices reaching the Department indicate that approximately 650,000 bales of cotton, for which shipping has not been arranged, has been sold to the United Kingdom.

The arrangement with the United Kingdom will permit the sale and shipment—so long as the shipment of barter cotton is withheld—of 100,000 bales of American cotton monthly in addition to that sold prior to Jan. 4, exclusive of the cotton sold before Jan. 4 for shipping in British vessels.

Year Book Issued by New York Cotton Exchange

The world did not produce nearly so much cotton in the 1938-39 season as in either of the two seasons immediately previous, and it did not consume nearly so much as in the season second previous, according to a review of the 1938-39 season contained in the twelfth Cotton Year Book of the New York Cotton Exchange issued Jan. 15. However, world production of the staple, it is stated, was larger than in any other earlier season with one single exception, and world consumption was larger than in any other previous season. World consumption was moderately in excess of world production in the season, with the result that the world carryover at the end of the season was moderately smaller than that at the end of the previous season. From the announcement of the Exchange bearing on the Year Book we also quote:

Production of cotton by the world in the season of 1938-39 was roughly 25% less than in the previous season, this being one of the biggest decreases from one season to the next on record, according to statistics in the book. World production dropped from 36,784,000 to 27,407,000 bales, a decrease of 9,377,000 bales. The greater portion of this decrease occurred in the United States, and was due partly to a reduction in acreage and partly to a lower average yield per acre. Abroad, smaller production was reported by China, India and Egypt.

World consumption of cotton in 1938-39 totaled 28,518,000 bales, compared with 27,746,000 in the previous season, an increase of 772,000 bales. World consumption records for 1938-39 showed a large increase in the spinning of the staple in the United States, only slight changes in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe exclusive of Russia, and in Russia, and moderate decreases in the Orient and "elsewhere." The world carryover of cotton at the end of the 1938-39 season was 21,462,000 bales, compared with 22,639,000 at the end of the previous season.

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for December, 1939

The Bureau of the Census announced on Jan. 19 that, according to preliminary figures 24,943,302 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on Dec. 31, 1939 of which 22,777,936 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,774,170 for November, 22,658,994 for October, 22,231,976 for September, 22,012,186 for August, 21,939,404 for July, and 22,432,648 for December, 1938. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,039,846,028. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during December, 1939 at 100.7% capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 101.3 for November, 97.9 for October, 92.5 for September, 85.1 for August, 81.9 for July, and 82.3 for December, 1938. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 322. The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number of active spindle hours, and the average hours per spindle in place by States, are shown in the following statement:

State	Spinning Spindles		Active Spindle Hours for December	
	In Place Dec. 31	Active During Dec.	Total	Average per Spindle in Place
	United States	24,943,302	22,777,936	8,039,846,028
Cotton growing States	18,208,838	17,101,378	6,248,663,533	343
New England States	5,967,168	5,044,370	1,620,784,365	272
All other States	767,296	632,188	170,398,130	222
Alabama	1,820,018	1,716,436	643,342,374	353
Connecticut	530,940	491,080	142,119,743	268
Georgia	3,222,516	2,990,530	1,125,501,860	349
Maine	684,668	623,072	215,988,972	315
Massachusetts	3,343,112	2,752,744	879,916,354	263
Mississippi	159,440	159,440	56,049,502	352
New Hampshire	336,096	271,702	95,892,292	285
New York	335,604	269,788	83,517,980	249
North Carolina	5,823,510	5,478,738	1,920,251,812	330
Rhode Island	973,840	825,132	262,868,404	270
South Carolina	5,667,516	5,297,354	2,037,897,258	366
Tennessee	550,382	542,004	205,248,990	373
Texas	237,252	222,830	78,621,955	331
Virginia	639,224	541,648	142,827,710	223
All other States	719,184	595,358	149,800,882	208

Sales and Deliveries of Cotton Total 6,078,000 Bales Under Export Plan

The Department of Agriculture announced Jan. 18 that sales and deliveries of cotton and cotton products, as of Jan. 15, 1940, under the cotton export program, totaled 6,078,000 bales. This total includes sales and deliveries of cotton products equivalent to 309,000 bales. Deductions have been made from the total sales and deliveries of sales of 46,569 bales of cotton which have been canceled under provisions of the program permitting war cancellations.

Exporters under the program have the option of declaring either their sales for export or their actual deliveries for export in order to qualify for payments on cotton sold abroad. The current total, as a result, does not include sales which have not yet been exported and which exporters have chosen to declare at the time of delivery for export.

The total quantity of cotton actually shipped out of the United States from the beginning of the 1939 marketing season, Aug. 1, 1939 to Jan. 15, 1940, amounted to 3,357,580 bales, compared with 2,048,181 bales for the same period in 1938-39. For January thus far, exports amount to 378,580 bales, compared with 141,181 bales for the same period in 1939.

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that it has been mostly dry over the cotton belt and temperatures have been below freezing to the coast.

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer		
			High	Low	Mean
Texas—Galveston	2	0.48	44	16	30
Amarillo	2	0.04	33	02	18
Austin	3	0.03	45	12	29
Abilene	1	0.09	38	8	23
Brownsville	4	0.60	62	25	44
Corpus Christi	4	0.40	47	19	33
Dallas	2	0.18	40	0	20
Del Rio	3	0.03	51	24	38
El Paso	2	0.36	44	11	29
Houston	2	0.26	47	7	27
Palestine	2	0.26	36	9	23
Port Arthur	1	0.52	45	18	32
San Antonio	2	0.20	51	15	33
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1	0.09	25	6	16
Arkansas—Fort Smith	2	0.30	31	5	18
Little Rock	2	0.30	32	10	21
Louisiana—New Orleans	1	1.15	43	22	63
Shreveport	1	0.43	38	11	25
Mississippi—Meridian	2	0.28	41	3	22
Vicksburg	2	1.24	40	10	25
Alabama—Mobile	1	0.54	47	14	29
Birmingham	2	1.37	43	—	19
Montgomery	2	0.64	44	12	28
Florida—Jacksonville	3	1.27	53	21	37
Miami	2	1.02	77	37	57
Pensacola	2	0.20	42	16	29
Georgia—Savannah	3	0.80	50	18	34
Atlanta	2	1.29	45	4	25
Augusta	4	1.70	50	12	31
Macon	3	0.55	47	11	29
South Carolina—Charleston	3	1.42	50	22	36
North Carolina—Asheville	2	0.27	28	1	15
Charlotte	2	1.28	50	5	28
Raleigh	1	0.62	47	9	28
Wilmington	2	1.69	48	18	33
Tennessee—Memphis	2	0.38	29	—	17
Chattanooga	2	0.78	40	0	20
Nashville	3	0.49	32	—13	10

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Jan. 26, 1940	Jan. 27, 1939
	Feet	Feet
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge.	3.8
Memphis	Above zero of gauge.	12.7
Nashville	Above zero of gauge.	14.2
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge.	7.8
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge.	14.2

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

Week End.	Receipts at Ports			Stocks at Interior Towns			Receipts from Plantations		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
Oct. 27	243,288	150,872	313,437	3486,871	3387,084	2129,804	330,329	263,541	392,329
Nov 3	231,212	256,332	263,182	3533,182	3460,497	2225,923	277,523	329,745	388,719
10	237,671	92,125	245,688	3543,918	3510,308	2387,570	248,407	141,936	406,335
17	202,576	125,857	195,034	3549,579	3518,088	2459,694	208,237	133,637	267,158
24	178,007	88,143	160,560	3536,990	3524,821	2501,559	166,018	94,876	202,425
Dec 1	227,545	89,957	169,362	3534,867	3508,828	2254,908	225,422	73,964	213,711
8	210,127	77,815	165,506	3498,072	3498,222	2610,850	173,332	65,209	230,448
15	257,101	64,534	169,711	3449,968	3471,589	2640,423	208,997	39,901	199,284
22	240,688	54,236	139,333	3389,068	3448,226	2613,852	179,786	30,873	162,762
29	189,049	44,595	141,563	3346,020	3434,970	2658,348	232,095	31,339	147,067
Jan. 5	169,951	42,596	125,656	3265,094	3400,270	2619,799	89,025	7,896	86,716
12	181,553	38,827	121,714	3189,004	3369,048	2613,016	105,463	7,605	128,497
19	196,677	37,387	116,840	3127,764	3329,120	2629,639	133,437	Nil	133,643
26	149,768	43,199	120,588	3072,688	3291,719	2628,795	94,692	5,798	119,744

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1939, are 6,084,748 bales; in 1938-39 they were 4,392,943 bales and in 1937-38 were 7,808,425 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 149,768 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 94,692 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 55,076 bales during the week.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady and without special feature. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1939					1938				
	32s Cop Twist		8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest		Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds	32s Cop Twist		8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest		Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	
Oct. 27	13 @ 13 1/2	11 3 @ 11 6			6.38	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ 9 3			5.20
Nov. 3	13 1/2 @ 14	11 3 @ 11 6			6.22	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ 9 3			5.09
10	14 @ 14 1/2	11 4 1/2 @ 11 7 1/2			7.01	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ 9 3			5.05
17	14 @ 14 1/2	11 6 @ 11 9			7.10	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ 9 3			5.08
24	14 1/2 @ 15	11 9 1/2 @ 12			7.51	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ 9 3			5.22
Dec. 1	15 @ 15 1/2	12 @ 12 3			7.95	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	9 @ 9 3			5.14
8	15 1/2 @ 16	12 3 @ 12 6			8.19	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 10 1/2 @ 9 1 1/2			4.97
15	Nominal	Nominal			8.59	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 10 1/2 @ 9 1 1/2			5.16
22	Nominal	Nominal			8.78	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 10 1/2 @ 9 1 1/2			5.24
29	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2	12 6 @ 12 9			8.70	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 10 1/2 @ 9 1 1/2			5.25
Jan. 5	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2	12 6 @ 13 1 1/2			9.29	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 10 1/2 @ 9 1 1/2			5.30
12	Nominal	12 3 @ 12 4			8.98	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 10 1/2 @ 9 1 1/2			5.19
19	Nominal	12 3 @ 12 6			8.75	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 9 @ 9			5.18
26	Nominal	12 1 1/2 @ 12 4 1/2			8.30	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	8 9 @ 9			5.10

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments—We have only now received the Alexandria movement for the week ended Dec. 28, which we present below. As these reports have not been coming in regularly, we can only publish them as received.

Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 28	1939	1938	1937
Receipts (centars)—			
This week	276,000	190,000	270,000
Since Aug. 1	5,469,811	4,500,136	5,920,272
	This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week
(Exports (bales)—			
To Liverpool	12,900	96,866	56,162
To Manchester, &c.	7,800	84,844	64,590
To Continent and India	10,800	280,787	286,942
To America	1,376	31,830	9,190
Total exports	32,876	494,327	521,957

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs.

Shipping News—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 267,827 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

	Bales	Bales	
GALVESTON —		NEW ORLEANS —	
To Great Britain	28,199	To Great Britain	44,168
To Italy	6,392	To France	22,359
To Japan	9,757	To Italy	18,235
To China	3,263	To Japan	16,010
To Denmark	2,106	To China	2,741
To Norway	500	To India	3,000
To Sweden	3,174	To Holland	1,400
HOUSTON —		SAVANNAH —	
To Great Britain	19,189	To Great Britain	5,331
To France	1,755	NEW YORK —	
To Italy	4,864	To Great Britain	1,500
To Japan	14,494	LOS ANGELES —	
To China	7,644	To Great Britain	300
To Denmark	1,389	To Japan	26,692
To Holland	7,432	To China	5,306
To Norway	700	To India	1,300
To Sweden	2,854	To Manila	75
CHARLESTON —		To South America	40
To Great Britain	5,658	Total	267,827

Cotton Freights—Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.

Foreign Cotton Statistics—Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:

- World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
- India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
- Liverpool Imports, Stocks, &c.

Liverpool—The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12:15 P. M.		Quiet	Moderate demand	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
Mid. up'ds		8.46d.	8.13d.	8.28d.	8.45d.	8.30d.
Futures Market opened	CLOSED	Easy at 11 to 13 pts. decl.	Slightly to 24, 21 to 24 pts. decl.	Firm at 11 to 16 pts. adv.	Steady at 4 to 9 pts. advance	Quiet at 6 to 8 pts. decline
Market, 4 P. M.		Nominal, 25 pts. decline	Nominal, 25 pts. decline	Steady at 18 to 19 pts. adv.	Barely st'y 4 to 6 pts. advance	Quiet at 13 to 15 pts. decl.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Jan. 20 to Jan. 26	Sat.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close
New Contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Jan. (1940)	8.21	8.13	7.88	7.88	8.03	8.06	8.20	8.12	8.05	7.99	
March	8.20	8.12	7.87	7.87	8.02	8.05	8.18	8.11	8.04	7.97	
May	8.19	8.10	7.85	7.85	8.01	8.03	8.17	8.09	8.02	7.95	
July	8.12	8.03	7.78	7.78	7.94	7.96	8.09	8.02	7.95	7.88	
October	7.88	7.79	7.54	7.54	7.71	7.73	7.85	7.78	7.92	7.65	
December		7.75		7.50		7.69		7.74		7.60	
January (1941)		7.73		7.48		7.67		7.71		7.57	
March		7.70		7.45		7.64		7.68		7.54	
May		7.67		7.42		7.61		7.65		7.51	
July		7.65		7.40		7.59		7.63		7.48	

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, January 26, 1940

Flour—There were no unusual developments in the local flour market the past week. The lower action of grain markets discouraged all buyers, apparently, and no large actual sales were disclosed either locally or in other sections of the country. Mills report that shipments on contracts have been running rather light. Within the past few days mills have been trying to push deliveries, but consumers who have contracts do not appear willing to take delivery of any more flour than they actually need.

Wheat—On the 20th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/4c. lower compared with previous finals. A wheat price drop of a cent a bushel, followed by a rally which wiped out this loss before the close today, reflected trade uncertainty about disposition in the next several weeks of large quantities of 1938 and 1939 grain under Government loan. Milder weather over much of the grain belt induced some selling, but buying credited to mills appeared on the downturn. Some traders were inclined to look for improved flour demand due to resumption of subsidy operations in Pacific Coast wheat and flour. As of Dec. 31 the Commodity Credit

Corporation and cooperating banks throughout the wheat belt held as collateral on loans 161,043,543 bushels of wheat. The Government announced loans on 1938 grain due Mar. 31, involving about 3,500,000 bushels, would not be extended. Furthermore, it does not contemplate renewing 1939 wheat loans which mature April 30 except those involving 23,000,000 bushels in certain States. On the 22d inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 5/8c. net lower. Weakness of cotton and securities prices induced some wheat pit selling, and the market also was disturbed by continued lagging commercial demand and uncertainty regarding disposal of large quantities of grain under Government loans which were expected to be "called." within the next two or three months. On the 23d inst. prices closed 1c. to 1 3/8c. net lower. The wheat market weakened today after a steady to easier start, and prices at times lost 1 1/2c. a bushel. Closing prices were near the days' lows. A dip in other commodities, especially cotton, prospects of more snowfall in the grain belt and a 3-cent break in soy beans, contributed to the downturn. Also a bearish factor and tending to restrict trade was uncertainty concerning the ultimate disposition of wheat held under Government loan. The Government announced recently that it did not contemplate extending loans beyond the maturity dates, which are March 31 on 1938 wheat and April 30 on 1939 wheat. May wheat fell to 99 1/4c., down 1 1/2c. before showing rallying power, and July to 96 3/4, down 1 1/2c. Early in the session milling interests were credited with buying wheat. On the 24th inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 1 1/8c. net higher. The wheat market made a better showing today. Fear that a return of bitter cold weather may injure crops, although most winter wheat was reported to be protected by snow, gave the wheat market a lift toward recovery today. The recent decline was checked by comparatively moderate buying, which offset much less aggressive selling. Private reports indicated cold was increasing throughout much of the grain belt, with subzero readings predicted for parts of the Southwest, where wheat is buried under a mantle of snow. Most concern was centered on the crop in Oklahoma and parts of Texas and in other localities where snow covering is bare or lacking. Strength in securities and cotton also encouraged buying. Mills were understood to have been active here and in other domestic markets as well as at Winnipeg and there were reports of improved flour business recently.

On the 25th inst. prices closed 1 1/2 to 1 7/8c. net lower. Wheat prices fell more than 1c. a bushel today to the lowest levels in about two weeks. Selling was not aggressive, but forecast of rising temperatures over many important wheat areas and the peace appeal of the Dutch Foreign Minister kept buying in check. Quiet domestic and foreign demand for wheat, reports of improved moisture conditions in the Southwest, and uncertainty regarding the wheat loan situation also were unsettling influences. Wheat futures purchased yesterday aggregated 19,484,000 bushels. Although there were many pessimistic reports concerning depletion of moisture benefit to be derived from snow because of evaporation and drifting, traders paid much attention to the survey of a leading elevator concern which was optimistic. This report suggested that with favorable conditions henceforth, a domestic winter wheat crop of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels larger than the preliminary Government estimate a month ago of around 400,000,000 bushels is not unreasonable.

Today prices closed 1/4c. lower to 1/4c. higher. The wheat market showed signs of rallying today after prices had dipped to within 1/8c. of the lowest level in more than a month, but the recovery was feeble. Prices fluctuated nervously throughout the session. Pit brokers said this undoubtedly reflected general uncertainty in the trade regarding such important market factors as condition of the new winter wheat crop and the outcome of the 1939 loan program, under which more than 160,000,000 bushels of wheat have been kept off the market for almost a year. The unsettled trade reflected railroad reports of improved crop prospects in sections of Oklahoma and Kansas, but there was some concern regarding prevailing bitter cold weather over much of the grain belt. However, the forecast indicated slowly rising temperatures are expected. The Government report on stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Jan. 1, combined with farm stocks and the visible supply, indicated a total of 486,460,000 bushels, or 45,000,000 bushels less than on Jan. 1, 1939.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	121 1/4	120 3/4	119 1/2	120 3/4	118 1/2	118 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May	101 1/2	100 3/4	99 3/4	100 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4
July	98 3/4	97 3/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2
September	97 3/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	95 1/2	95 1/2

Season's High and When Made | **Season's Low and When Made**

High	When Made	Low	When Made	
May	109 3/4	Dec. 19, 1939	63 1/2	July 24, 1939
July	107 3/4	Dec. 19, 1939	77 1/2	Oct. 9, 1939
September	104 1/2	Jan. 3, 1940	95	Jan. 12, 1940

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May	86 3/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 3/4	85 1/2	85 1/2
July	87 3/4	87 3/4	86 3/4	87 3/4	86 3/4	86 1/4
October	88 3/4	88 1/4	87 3/4	88 1/4	87 3/4	87 1/4

Corn—On the 20th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. higher. Shippers sold 280,000 bushels of corn, most going to export interests, and dealers booked 110,000 bushels to come here from the country, a large total for Saturday. On the 22d inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 3/8c. net lower. The corn

market was relatively steady, and this was attributed largely to short covering. On account of the severity of winter weather, heavy feeding of cattle should make considerable inroads on the corn supply, and this is a consideration in the minds of the trade. On the 23d inst. prices closed 1c. to 1 1/2c. net lower. Corn declined 1 1/4c. and finished near its lows. In addition to liquidating there was selling by cash interests, apparently hedging against bookings to arrive, which totaled about 100,000 bushels. On the 24th inst. prices closed 3/8c. to 1/2c. net higher. Exporters sold approximately 2,000,000 bushels of corn to the United Kingdom, taking 400,000 bushels from Chicago shippers, which helped to bolster prices here. This was offset by evidence of increased selling from the country, with 140,000 bushels booked to arrive and receipts totaling 127 cars.

On the 25th inst. futures closed 3/8 to 5/8c. net lower. Corn eased in sympathy with wheat. Heavy farm feeding requirements of these grains, due to cold weather, was a strengthening influence, but this was offset by prospects that liquidation of hogs may ease this burden to some extent. Today prices closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Corn receipts of 147 cars were expected to replenish depleted supplies here due to large shipping sales to exporters this week. Open interest in corn tonight was 45,229,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow	Sat. 74 3/4	Mon. 74 3/4	Tues. 73 1/2	Wed. 74	Thurs. 73 1/2	Fri. 73 1/2
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	58 3/4	58 3/4	57 1/4	57 3/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
July	58 3/4	58 3/4	57 1/4	57 3/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
September	59 1/4	58 3/4	57 3/4	58 1/4	57 3/4	57 3/4

Season's High and When Made		Season's Low and When Made	
May	63 1/4	Sept. 7, 1939	42
July	61 1/4	Dec. 19, 1939	52 1/4
September	61 1/4	Jan. 4, 1940	57 3/4
May	42	July 28, 1939	42
July	52 1/4	Oct. 23, 1939	52 1/4
September	57 3/4	Jan. 26, 1940	57 3/4

Oats—On the 20th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. down. Trading was light and without particular feature. Cereal interests were reported in the oats market. On the 22d inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. off. Oats prices were steadied by reports of irreparable damage to the crop in parts of Texas. Some farm experts estimated much of the acreage would have to be replanted with spring oats. On the 23d inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 3/8c. net lower. This market showed some firmness in the early trading, due to fears of damage to the crop in Texas, where zero temperatures were reported as far south as Dallas. On the 25th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 3/8c. net higher. It was reported that Great Britain took about 300,000 bushels of Canadian oats. The weekly government report confirmed oats damage in the extreme south, and other reports said some wheat suffered in the Dallas area.

On the 25th inst. prices closed 1/4 to 3/8c. net lower. The cold weather, together with prospects that there would be heavy farm feeding of this grain, appeared to have a steady influence on oat futures, and prevented prices from fully responding to the weakness of wheat values. Today prices closed 1/8c. off to 1/8c. up. Trading in this grain was light, though the undertone of the market was steady.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	39 1/4	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 3/4	39 1/4	39
July	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
September	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4

Season's High and When Made		Season's Low and When Made	
May	40 3/4	Jan. 9, 1940	27 1/4
July	36 1/4	Dec. 19, 1939	30 1/4
September	33 1/4	Jan. 3, 1940	31 1/4
May	27 1/4	July 24, 1939	27 1/4
July	30 1/4	Oct. 9, 1939	30 1/4
September	31 1/4	Dec. 23, 1939	31 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

May	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 3/4	41	40 3/4
July	39 1/4	38 3/4	38 1/2	39 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
October	36 3/4	36 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	34 3/4

Rye—On the 20th inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 3/8c. net higher. At one time prices showed a net drop of 1/2c. Trading was light with prices holding within a narrow range. On the 22d inst. prices closed 1 1/4c. to 1 1/2c. net lower. Selling credited to elevator interests helped to weaken rye. The bearish weather reports also had their influence. On the 23d inst. prices closed 1c. to 1 1/4c. net lower. The rye futures market slumped rather sharply in sympathy with the drop in wheat, and of course influenced by the generally bearish tenor of the news. On the 24th inst. prices closed 5/8c. to 3/4c. net higher. Influenced by the firmness of wheat and the rather bullish weather and crop reports, rye futures were firmer today, and registered fair gains at the close.

On the 25th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. net lower. Rye prices advanced more than 1c. at one stage, due to reports of export business in domestic rye. Today prices closed 1/2c. up to unchanged. There was very little to the rye futures market today. However, prices did advance around 1c. at times, due to further export purchases, but these gains failed to hold. Finnish buying of American rye yesterday indicated around 400,000 bushels had been taken and that probably more would be purchased.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	71 1/2	70 1/4	69	69 3/4	69 3/4	70 1/4
July	71 1/2	69 3/4	68 3/4	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
September	70	68 3/4	68 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4

Season's High and When Made		Season's Low and When Made	
May	77 3/4	Dec. 26, 1939	43 3/4
July	76	Dec. 18, 1939	52 1/4
September	75 3/4	Dec. 26, 1939	67 3/4
May	43 3/4	Aug. 12, 1939	43 3/4
July	52 1/4	Oct. 9, 1939	52 1/4
September	67 3/4	Jan. 12, 1940	67 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

May	79 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78
July	77 3/4	77	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 1/2
October	73 3/4	71 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

May	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
July	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
October	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4

Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR

Spring pat. high protein	6.30 @ 6.50	Rye flour patents	5.25 @ 5.45
Spring patents	6.20 @ 6.30	Seminola, bbl., Nos. 1.3	7.05 @ 7.25
Clears, first spring	5.15 @ 5.30	Oats good	3.20
Hard winter straights	6.30 @ 6.40	Corn flour	2.15
Hard winter patents	6.50 @ 6.60	Barley goods	---
Hard winter clears	Nominal	Coarse	---
		Fancy pearl (new) Nos.	1.2-0.3-0.2
		Prices Withdrawn	4.50 @ 6.50

GRAIN

Wheat, New York	---	Oats, New York	---
No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic	118 3/4	No. 2 white	52 3/4
Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N. Y.	97 3/4	Rye, United States c.i.f.	88 3/4
		Barley, New York	---
Corn, New York	---	40 lbs. feeding	64 3/4
No 2 yellow, all rail	73 3/4	Chicago, cash	54-66N

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
Chicago	214,000	116,000	804,000	353,000	34,000	256,000
Minneapolis	---	1,043,000	210,000	520,000	233,000	803,000
Duluth	---	306,000	128,000	19,000	161,000	131,000
Milwaukee	17,000	2,000	61,000	7,000	110,000	460,000
Toledo	---	76,000	152,000	38,000	4,000	1,000
Indianapolis	---	27,000	361,000	70,000	5,000	---
St. Louis	123,000	109,000	197,000	124,000	9,000	27,000
Peoria	40,000	14,000	257,000	63,000	15,000	34,000
Kansas City	33,000	283,000	187,000	20,000	---	---
Omaha	---	35,000	86,000	50,000	---	---
St. Joseph	---	26,000	19,000	38,000	---	---
Wichita	---	145,000	---	---	---	---
Sioux City	---	8,000	20,000	2,000	1,000	4,000
Buffalo	---	18,000	246,000	53,000	5,000	23,000
Tot. wk. '40	427,000	2,208,000	2,728,000	1,357,000	577,000	1,739,000
Same wk '39	503,000	2,828,000	3,696,000	1,768,000	309,000	1,998,000
Same wk '38	373,000	3,195,000	7,946,000	1,936,000	394,000	2,304,000
Since Aug. 1						
1939	11,047,000	222,834,000	138,216,000	61,793,000	18,316,000	76,033,000
1938	10,929,000	222,969,000	165,316,000	64,819,000	18,392,000	63,192,000
1937	9,516,000	208,462,000	158,918,000	74,262,000	20,667,000	64,381,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday Jan. 20, 1940 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
New York	137,000	---	4,000	15,000	3,000	2,000
Philadelphia	32,000	123,000	318,000	4,000	---	---
Baltimore	12,000	143,000	351,000	19,000	30,000	---
New Orleans*	27,000	90,000	260,000	21,000	---	---
Galveston	---	2,000	---	---	---	---
St. John	---	101,000	---	---	---	---
St. John W.	---	80,000	---	---	---	---
Boston	21,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
Hullfax	---	252,000	---	---	---	---
Tot. 2k. '40	229,000	791,000	933,000	61,000	33,000	2,000
Since Jan. 1						
1940	794,000	3,058,000	2,728,000	284,000	120,000	112,000
Week 1939	338,000	1,486,000	931,000	78,000	22,000	1,000
Since Jan. 1						
1939	901,000	4,234,000	3,148,000	196,000	58,000	109,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 20, 1940, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat	Corn	Flour	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
New York	1,388,000	156,000	67,890	---	---	30,000
Portland, Me.	192,000	---	---	---	---	---
Philadelphia	221,000	---	---	---	---	---
Baltimore	595,000	---	---	---	---	---
New Orleans	---	574,000	5,000	---	---	---
St. John	101,000	---	---	---	---	---
St. John, West	80,000	---	---	---	---	---
Hullfax	252,000	---	---	---	---	---
Total week 1940	2,829,000	730,000	72,890	---	---	30,000
Same week 1939	2,327,000	1,952,000	94,141	5,000	---	---

a Complete flour export data not available from Canadian ports.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1939 is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week Jan. 20 1940	Since July 1, 1939	Week Jan. 20, 1940	Since July 1, 1939	Week Jan. 20, 1940	Since July 1, 1939
* Total 1940	Barrels 72,890	Barrels 2,681,681	Bushels 2,829,000	Bushels 68,351,000	Bushels 730,000	Bushels 14,815,000
Total 1939	Barrels 94,141	Barrels 2,998,243	Bushels 2,327,000	Bushels 90,136,000	Bushels 1,952,000	Bushels 57,556,000

* Detail figures not available.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Jan. 20, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS

United States—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Boston	---	411,000	---	---	---
New York	457,000	214,000	28,000	130,000	1,000
Philadelphia	223,000	1,582,000	12,000	5,000	3,000
Baltimore	691,000	1,408,000	21,000	100,000	1,000
New Orleans	683,000	619,000	67,000	3,000	---
Galveston	2,921,000	7,000	---	---	---
Fort Worth	7,988,000	318,000	245,000	11,000	18,000
Wichita	3,032,000	2,000	---	---	---
Hutchinson	6,788,000	---	---	---	---
St. Joseph	3,218,000	753,000	208,000	17,000	17,000
Kansas City	23,402,000	2,235,000	73,000	490,000	39,000
Omaha	7,447,000	3,198,000	244,000	126,000	46,000
Sioux City	932,000	675,000	251,000	44,000	18,000

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
St. Louis	5,705,000	1,964,000	205,000	6,000	153,000
Indianapolis	1,329,000	1,898,000	283,000	164,000	---
Peoria	---	306,000	36,000	---	62,000
Chicago	6,388,000	13,984,000	1,605,000	992,000	548,000
" afloat	---	---	---	199,000	---
Milwaukee	453,000	1,453,000	389,000	728,000	2,341,000
Minneapolis	15,268,000	5,078,000	3,403,000	3,362,000	7,365,000
Duluth	15,278,000	3,907,000	1,005,000	2,124,000	1,044,000
Detroit	135,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	260,000
" afloat	130,000	---	---	---	---
Buffalo	4,236,000	1,924,000	1,255,000	1,239,000	1,160,000
" afloat	5,288,000	1,924,000	138,000	565,000	---

Total Jan. 20, 1940	111,995,000	43,863,000	9,449,000	10,308,000	14,274,000
Total Jan. 13, 1940	114,323,000	44,463,000	9,743,000	10,361,000	14,439,000
Total Jan. 21, 1939	103,134,000	47,057,000	15,124,000	8,163,000	10,355,000

Note—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—Buffalo, 838,000 bushels; Buffalo afloat, 320,000; Erie, 163,000; total, 1,321,000 bushels, against none in 1939. Barley—New York, 701,000 bushels; Buffalo, 959,000; Buffalo afloat, 149,000; Baltimore, 501,000; Chicago afloat, 111,000; total, 2,421,000 bushels, against none in 1939. Wheat—New York, 4,746,000 bushels; Baltimore, 7,605,000; Portland, 450,000; Boston, 1,828,000; Philadelphia, 2,622,000; Buffalo, 3,956,000; Buffalo afloat, 3,442,000; Duluth, 2,731,000; Erie, 25,000; Erie afloat, 1,034,000; Albany, 7,598,000; total, 36,037,000 bushels, against 6,845,000 bushels in 1939.

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Lake, bay, river & seab'd	59,330,000	---	2,607,000	370,000	1,185,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	54,839,000	---	1,069,000	897,000	961,000
Other Can. & other elev.	191,438,000	---	6,480,000	1,338,000	5,068,000

Total Jan. 20, 1940	305,607,000	---	10,156,000	2,605,000	7,214,000
Total Jan. 13, 1940	308,642,000	---	10,616,000	2,582,000	7,376,000
Total Jan. 21, 1939	154,764,000	---	8,858,000	2,046,000	6,970,000

Summary—					
American	111,995,000	43,863,000	9,449,000	10,308,000	14,274,000
Canadian	305,607,000	---	10,156,000	2,605,000	7,214,000

Total Jan. 20, 1940	417,602,000	43,863,000	19,605,000	12,913,000	21,488,000
Total Jan. 13, 1940	522,965,000	44,463,000	20,359,000	12,943,000	21,815,000
Total Jan. 21, 1939	257,898,000	47,057,000	23,982,000	10,209,000	17,325,000

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Jan. 19 and since July 1, 1939, and July 1, 1938, are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat			Corn		
	Week Jan. 19, 1940	Since July 1, 1939	Since July 1, 1938	Week Jan. 19, 1940	Since July 1, 1939	Since July 1, 1938
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
No. Amer.	3,217,000	102,183,000	137,280,000	799,000	14,604,000	61,069,000
Black Sea.	700,000	25,380,000	67,751,000	111,000	1,913,000	8,385,000
Argentina.	3,038,000	99,331,000	34,282,000	1,382,000	64,711,000	88,573,000
Australia.	---	11,293,000	49,742,000	---	---	---
India.	---	---	7,344,000	---	---	---
Other countries.	64,000	17,000,000	22,208,000	69,000	30,032,000	28,522,000
Total	7,079,000	255,187,000	318,607,000	2,361,000	111,260,000	186,549,000

Weather Report for the Week Ended Jan. 24—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Jan. 24, follows:

Last week brought a moderation of the severely cold weather that had prevailed throughout the Central and Eastern portions of the country since the first of the year. However, with the movement of an extensive, cold, dense polar air mass over the Great Plains from the western Canadian Provinces in the early part of the week just closed, there was a return to abnormally low temperatures. By the morning of Jan. 19, subzero weather had again overspread the Northwestern and Interior States, extending eastward and southward to central Arkansas and Tennessee, and by the following morning temperatures as low as 20 degrees, or somewhat lower, were reported southward to northern Florida and southern Alabama.

Throughout the remainder of the week cold polar air persisted over all sections from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and abnormally low temperatures continued everywhere, except in extreme southern Florida. At the close of the week considerably higher temperatures prevailed in the more Eastern States, but in other sections there was but little change.

Precipitation for the week was generally light and scattered, consisting mostly of light to moderate snowfall during the first part of the period in the Lake region and interior valleys, and in the Northeast areas the latter part. However, at the close of the week an energetic depression was approaching the east Gulf coast, with rain falling in coast sections and general snows in the central and lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, the interior of the Gulf area and in the South Atlantic States.

The weekly mean temperatures were below normal throughout the entire country, except in limited far southwestern and far northwestern areas and along the Pacific coast. In nearly all States from the Rocky Mountains eastward temperature departures from normal were decidedly uniform and very large, in nearly the entire area from 10 degrees to as many as 28 degrees below normal. The week was only moderately colder than usual in the extreme Southeast, the upper Lake region, and the Red River of the North Valley. The greatest departures from normal temperature occurred in the central trans-Mississippi States, centering in Missouri.

The southern limit of subzero temperatures and of freezing weather as reported from first-order stations. The subzero line covered the Northeastern States and much of the Appalachian Mountain area, while in the Midwest it extended southward to Tennessee and extreme southern Arkansas. Temperatures as low as 15 degrees occurred in extreme northern Florida, extreme southern Alabama, and along the east Texas coast. The lowest reported for the week was—26 degrees at Devils Lake, and Williston, N. Dak. on Jan. 18.

Some low temperatures in the south-central and southeastern portions of the country were: Memphis, Tenn., 0 degree, and Little Rock, Ark., —1 degree, both the lowest since Jan., 1930; Louisville Ky., —14 degrees, and Nashville, Tenn., —5 degree, the lowest since Jan., 1918; Fort Smith, —2 degree, and New Orleans, La., 22 degree, the lowest since Feb., 1933; Mobile, Ala., 15 degree, the lowest since Jan., 1924.

The geographical distribution of precipitation for the week. The totals were moderate, ranging mostly from half an inch to a little more than an inch in the central and east Gulf areas, and locally in the Lake region. Elsewhere precipitation was generally light, being less than half an inch in all sections, except very locally.

Reports from the field indicate that, because of the long-continued, abnormally cold weather, heavy damage has resulted to winter crops in much of the South. In fact, it has been one of the most severe periods of sustained low temperatures in many years. Naturally, complete appraisal of the extent of damage is not possible at this time, but the following summary indicates broadly the probable result of the low temperatures:

In Atlantic coast sections north of South Carolina there has apparently been no noteworthy damage to winter truck, although temperatures were too low for growth. In South Carolina there was a hard freeze to the coast, with very likely some damage, at present undetermined, but apparently not serious. In Georgia more or less harm is indicated, probably not extensive.

In Florida there was a hard freeze in northern sections and killing frost extended over the interior to the Okeechobee muck lands. Considerable damage is indicated to tender truck, but not serious to hardy crops. Citrus groves required protection in the central and northern parts of the producing area, with some freeze damage indicated in unprotected groves. Killing frost did not extend to the more southern portions of the State, but truck there was retarded by low temperatures. In Alabama both truck crops and satsumas in the extreme south appear to have been severely affected. Also, damage appears heavy in Mississippi where replanting of tomatoes will be necessary; cabbage appears to be generally ruined.

In Louisiana a sustained, hard freeze extended to the coast which killed all tender vegetation and severely damaged hardy truck. In Texas extensive harm is indicated to truck and gardens, with total loss apparent in many localities and citrus damaged considerably in the lower Rio Grande Valley; the cabbage crop is probably largely lost. In Pacific sections there was some frost damage to vegetation in the Imperial Valley of California and light firing was required in some citrus areas; damage was not extensive.

Aside from the freeze in winter-crop areas and the trying condition on livestock because of severe temperatures, the cold weather has had but little adverse effect on agriculture. Livestock required heavy feeding rather generally, although in North Dakota rather free ranging was permitted. The range was open also in some northern localities of the Rocky Mountains States. There has been some loss of livestock in the Southwest, particularly in New Mexico, and possibly parts of Texas. Mountain snowfall continues below normal rather generally in the western mountains. In some northwestern districts the storage is reported to be less than half the normal for the season of the year.

Small Grains—Oats apparently have been damaged considerably in some Southern States, but otherwise the general winter-grain situation has not changed materially. A protecting snow blanket is rather general from the Ohio River northward, and in nearly all of the western Winter wheat belt north of Oklahoma. Plants are generally dormant in the main wheat area. In the extreme southern plains outside the snow-covered area some damage will probably result from the low temperatures, but the extent can not now be determined.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Jan. 26, 1940

Unusually severe weather conditions prevailing in many sections of the country served to interfere with retail business to some extent, notably as far as promotions of early spring merchandise were concerned. Despite this handicap, however, country-wide sales figures managed to maintain a moderate gain over the corresponding 1939 period. For the week ended Jan. 13 department store sales, the country over, according to the Federal Reserve Board, increased 4% over the same week in 1939. In New York and Brooklyn stores the gain in the sales volume reached 12.5%, and in Newark establishments an increase of 8.4% was registered.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets, following the previous week's expanded activities, slowed down somewhat although additional orders for spring apparel and accessory lines came into the market. A fair amount of reorders on prints and woollens was received, and wash goods were reported to move in fair volume. While many wholesalers are believed to be still in need of considerable quantities of goods, a certain amount of hesitation on their part is unmistakable, pending a clarification of the nearby general trade outlook. Business in silk goods continued spotty with the gyrations in the raw silk market serving as a retarding factor. Moderately increased interest was shown in sheer fabrics as well as in novelty weaves. Trading in rayon yarns remained active, and the existing scarcity in the finer counts appeared more pronounced. Weaving operations continued at high levels, and more interest in yarns was displayed by hosiery manufacturers.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Following the sudden outburst of buying witnessed late last week, trading in the gray cloths markets relapsed into its previous state of inactivity. While many users admittedly remain in need of substantial amounts of goods, and while reports from finished goods markets were encouraging, sentiment was adversely influenced by the severe reaction of raw cotton and burlap prices, in particular, and of commodity and security values, in general. Later in the week sentiment improved somewhat, in sympathy with the mild recovery in cotton futures. Prices followed an easier trend as some mills displayed more willingness to meet buyers' demands for concessions. Business in fine goods remained quiet, and sales were restricted to occasional fill in lots. Prices, however, ruled fairly steady. Some interest was noted in specialties, particularly sportswear fabrics. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80s, 7c.; 39-inch 72-76s, 6¾c.; 39-inch 68-72s, 6c.; 38½-inch 64-60s, 5¼c.; 38½-inch 60-48s, 4¼c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics continued in its previous desultory fashion, with less optimistic views concerning the nearby business outlook and the general weakness of the commodity markets exerting a retarding influence on sentiment. Mill operations showed a further tapering off, and more resistance to recent price advances appeared to manifest itself. Some interest continued in lightweight materials, and a further active call prevailed for overcoatings, as a result of urgent consumer demand in connection with the severe winter weather reported from widely scattered parts of the country, but little spot merchandise was available to satisfy this demand. Reports from retail clothing centers stressed the urgent call for heavy apparel lines which was said to have resulted in cleaning out available supplies by many stores. Business in women's wear materials was fairly active as the cold wave in parts of the South served to stimulate consumer demand for woolen garments. A feature of the week was the introduction of the new lines of worsted sweaters, at price advances ranging up to \$3 a dozen.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens remained spotty as the unsettlement in foreign primary centers caused by war conditions continued to act as a retarding factor. While the gradual easing of Government requirements is expected to improve the supply situation eventually, so far no relaxation in the existing tension has occurred. Business in burlap was greatly agitated by the violent price fluctuations in the Calcutta market, following the announcement of the deferment of deliveries on the British sandbag orders, through Aug. 1. An early sensational break was followed by a moderate recovery later in the week. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 6.30c., heavies at 8.60c.

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News Items

Colorado—Effect of Old Age Pension Rulings on Municipal Bonds Discussed—We give herewith the text of an interesting letter which was sent to us on Jan. 18 by Boettcher & Co. of Denver, dealing with the much discussed court decisions given recently on the required payment of the old age pensions:

Gentlemen:

■ We have your letter of Jan. 16 inquiring as to the possible effect on the municipal bonds in our State of the recent lower Court decision holding that payment of the full \$45 per month to the pensioners is mandatory, regardless of whether or not there is sufficient money in the pension fund to make such payments. You can understand, of course, that this decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court and no one knows whether or not it will be upheld. Assuming that it will be upheld we are glad to give you our ideas of its effect on the financial condition of the State.

The pension fund, which was created by the constitutional amendment adopted in 1936, has paid into it receipts from certain sources, such as 85% of the sales and liquor taxes, &c. all as more fully set forth in this Act. Since the Act was passed a number of suits have been instituted to determine whether or not various excise taxes being levied in the State of Colorado should be covered into the pension fund and it is our thought that practically all of the taxes now being levied have been subjected to such suits so that the pension fund is now receiving all the revenue that can be obtained without the levying of additional excise taxes. In this connection, the pension fund does not require the levying of any additional taxes but merely states that if additional excise taxes are levied in the State, then a certain percentage of the proceeds shall be covered into the pension fund.

From a practical standpoint, if the above mentioned decision is upheld, the State Auditor will undoubtedly issue warrants on the pension fund to the pensioners. When these warrants are presented to the State Treasurer for payment and it is found that there is insufficient funds in the pension fund for payment, they will thereupon be registered to bear interest at the rate of 4% until paid. Under the laws of our State warrants are issued on specific funds and if there are insufficient funds available, then the warrant is not a lien on any other funds which may be in possession of the State but is payable only out of the specific fund on which drawn as moneys are available in said fund. It is our opinion that if the Court decision is upheld the pensioners will receive no more than they are receiving at the present time in the way of actual cash. They will, however, receive warrants which will be registered and can be paid if at some future date sufficient funds are available in the pension fund.

As to the effect of this ruling on the municipal bonds of our State, we wish to advise that the State Highway warrants are amply protected in the following manner: First, the constitutional amendment of 1934 provides that no taxes collected on gasoline or other motor fuel or motor vehicle license fees can be used for any purpose other than for the construction and maintenance of highways; second, the pension amendment adopted in 1936 specifically states that no taxes or fees collected on motor fuel or motor vehicles shall be paid into the pension fund. For these two reasons you can readily see that there is no possibility of the gasoline tax from which the warrants are paid being diverted to the pension fund or to other funds.

For the payment of our general obligation State bonds, a specific tax levy is made each year and is paid into the bond principal and interest fund from which it cannot be diverted to the pension fund.

In a recent Court decision it was held that taxes on stocks of liquor heretofore paid to county treasurers and disbursed by them to municipalities and school districts, should be paid to the pension fund and this decision is retroactive to July 1, 1937, when the pension fund first became effective. For this reason it is possible that the school districts, municipalities and counties will have to raise their tax rates slightly in order to pay into the pension fund the amount which has been collected in the past two years on liquor stocks. However, this amount is very small and should cause no embarrassment. Except for this one decision we can think of no way in which the bonds of municipalities in our State will be adversely affected.

We trust that the above information is of some value and we want you to know that we are at all times ready to answer inquiries on this subject because of the many erroneous impressions that have arisen concerning the actual financial condition of our State and its municipalities.

Very truly yours,

BOETTCHER AND COMPANY
D. F. Lawrence

Legal Investments for Massachusetts and Connecticut Listed—R. L. Day & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, has recently compiled a new edition of their booklet setting forth a comprehensive list of legal investments for Massachusetts savings banks, institutions for savings and trust companies in their savings departments as of Jan. 1, 1940. The firm has also prepared a booklet giving similar information on legal investments for Connecticut savings banks.

Massachusetts—Changes in List of Legal Investments—The following bulletin (No. 4), made public on Jan. 5, shows the latest changes in the list of investments considered legal for savings banks in this State:

ADDED TO THE LIST OF JULY 1, 1939

Municipal Bonds—
As of Dec. 18, 1939—City of Jacksonville, Fla.
Railroad Equipment Trusts—
As of Dec. 29, 1939—Bangor & Aroostook RR. Co. equipment trust, series K, 1937 (serially) 2½s, 1947.
Public Utilities—
As of Dec. 27, 1939—Northern Indiana Public Service Co. first mortgage, series A, 3½s, 1969.

REMOVED FROM THE LIST

Municipal Bonds and Notes—
City of Cranston, R. I.
Railroad Bonds—
Michigan Central-Michigan Air line RR. 1st 4s 1940; matured Jan. 1 1940.
Kalamazoo & White Pigeon RR. 1st 5s 1940; matured Jan. 1, 1940.

Municipalities Plan Local Governmental Programs for 1940—The desire for an increased share in State-collected revenues was shown on Jan. 22 in municipal programs for 1940 adopted by cities in at least 25 States, according to an analysis by the American Municipal Association. This need for additional funds is created, in part, by demands for additional municipal services and a shrinkage in local real estate values.

At the same time the municipalities, through their State leagues, call for more equitable insurance rates on municipal buildings, for increase in home rule, and for a strong opposition to provisions of the Federal Banking Act of 1935 prohibiting Federal reserve banks from paying interest on demand deposits of public funds.

Municipal leagues of eight States—Oklahoma, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Colorado and North Carolina—are on record for increased shares of State-collected taxes, including gasoline tax funds and automobile license fees. Colorado cities would like to have the voters decide upon the allocation of State income tax revenues, most of which go into the State general fund.

Proposals to tax State and local securities are opposed generally. The New Jersey municipal league, in a typical resolution of opposition, says that Federal taxation of local securities "would greatly increase the cost of municipal financing and so add to the burdens of local real estate taxation."

Cities in North Carolina and Iowa favor amending their State constitutions to provide for home rule, and the Iowa municipalities authorized their State league to prepare such an amendment. Michigan cities have formulated a plan to educate city officials, legislators and members of the judiciary on the importance of "maintaining self-determination."

Street and highway problems are considered acute by cities of several States. In Florida and Nebraska, municipalities advocate in their 1940 programs that the State highway department maintain city streets which serve as through-streets for highways. Washington cities oppose diversion of gas tax revenues for purposes other than construction and maintenance of highways and roads. Iowa cities urge repeal of the county tax on city property for the support of roads outside the city.

Programs concerning planning and housing have been adopted by municipalities of many States. Florida urges Federal action to broaden the scope of local housing authorities. Nebraska municipalities request the appointment of committees on planning and zoning legislation, building code revision, and franchise and contracts. The Illinois league urges legislation which would permit cities to adopt building codes by reference instead of by publication as now required.

Included in other municipal programs for 1940: Nebraska—urges State health department to provide better requirements for sanitation of drinking glasses in taverns, restaurants and soda fountains; Minnesota—adopted a resolution urging Congress not to place arbitrary conditions and restrictions on Works Project Administration projects that would tend to increase "the present difficulties" in providing and financing work relief projects; Iowa—recommends an increase in the salaries of State legislators.

New York, N. Y.—City Pensions Ruled Exclusive of Debt Limit—Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler informed Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick on Jan. 24 that, in his opinion, the financial obligation imposed upon the city by the bills to reorganize the Police Pension Fund and the Fire Department Relief Fund would not become a charge against the municipal debt limit after July 1. Under the first amendment to the State Constitution, membership in a pension fund becomes a contractual relationship on that date. Mr. McGoldrick submitted Mr. Chanler's opinion to the Finance Committee of the City Council at its public hearing on the pension bills at City Hall.

Unquestionably, Mr. Chanler said, the obligations incurred on behalf of new members of the police and firemen's funds would not be chargeable against the debt limit, because, as respects these members, the bills provide that the funds shall be placed on an actuarial basis, with the obligations covered by reserves. The obligations incurred on behalf of present members of the pension fund rolls have been a matter of concern, for the bills do not place the funds on an actuarial basis in their case. The question has been raised, therefore, as to whether these obligations, running into tens of millions of dollars, would be chargeable against the debt limit, thereby wiping out the borrowing power of the city.

"The local laws (the bills) specifically provide," Mr. Chanler said, "for annual contributions by the members still in city service and annual appropriations in the city's budget to meet the pensions involved in the systems in liquidation."

"The obligation of the city is similar to that imposed upon it by the various so-called mandatory salary provisions contained in a number of State statutes and in the constitution. Under those provisions the city is obligated to make annual appropriations in its expense budget to meet certain payments to various judicial and county officers and other employees. Failure by the city to make the necessary appropriations gives rise to an action in mandamus. The same rules would apply here."

"The amount of such appropriations is chargeable against the 2% constitutional limit on the tax rate as distinguished from the 10% constitutional limit upon the debt-incurring power. The charges reduce the amount of money available in any given year for the payment of salaries and other current expenses of the city, but they do not invade its constitutional debt limit. Recurring items of this kind have been imposed upon the city by various statutes and constitutional provisions for the last fifty years, and it has never been remotely suggested that they constitute charges against the debt limit."

Ralph L. Van Name, Secretary of the New York City Employees' Retirement System, told the Finance Committee that the annual charges of the police and firemen's pension funds on behalf of present members would increase from the present annual level of about \$13,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in 1970. Under the new bills, he pointed out, present members would contribute at the outset \$4,600,000 a year, the remainder coming from taxpayers and special sources of revenue.

Mr. Van Name suggested, as a means of warding off heavy payments by taxpayers 30 years from now, that the city continue paying all liabilities incurred in behalf of present members and earmark their contributions for a reserve fund. This fund, he said, could be used to carry part of the burden as the annual charges approached the \$40,000,000 maximum.

George H. Hallett Jr., Secretary of the Citizens' Union, urged the committee to encourage enactment by the State Legislature of the Babcock-Seelye bill as a supplement to the local bills. Among those who spoke in favor of the local bills were Vincent J. Kane, President of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, and Joseph J. Burkard, President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

New York State—Income Tax Increase Proposed by Governor in Budget Message—Governor Herbert H. Lehman submitted to the Legislature on Jan. 22 the proposed State budget for 1940-41, calling for the expenditure of \$396,707,223.21, and recommending the upward revision of personal income tax rates and the resumption of full State aid for education, according to Albany advices on that date.

The proposed budget total represents an increase of \$5,000,000 over the revised 1939-40 budget aggregate, but it is a considerably better figure than the \$415,000,000 budget

In addition to recommending payment of full State aid for education, the Governor also urged full State aid for county and town highway improvements and resumption of salary increases for State employees. All three were reduced by the Republican Legislature last year at the outset of the lengthy "battle of the budget" which delayed legislative adjournment until May.

Revision of the income tax rates, steepening the tax rate curve, was the only change in the revenue program proposed, although the Governor said he was estimating \$4,000,000 revenue from legalizing pari-mutuel betting on horse races during the ensuing fiscal year.

Under the revision the present tax rates ranging from 2 to 7% will be continued, but the maximum rate will be reached at a lower total of taxable income than at present. The change would affect 1940 income, however, and could be repealed in 1941 before the tax is due if revenues from other levies exceed expectations.

The maximum increase in tax to any person would be \$145 under the change and this would be only in the higher income brackets, over \$10,000 for a single person, higher for persons with dependents.

In view of Governor Lehman's estimate on pari-mutuel revenues, the legislators must pass legislation effectuating the constitutional amendment permitting the machines or raise the funds by new taxation. Legislative leaders had made a tentative decision to defer legalizing the machines for a year if the Governor did not count on pari-mutuel revenue.

Governor Lehman cut the appropriation for unemployment relief more than \$2,500,000 from last year's peak of \$5,200,000.

Restoration of education State aid to normal levels provided by law will require \$122,538,470, an increase of \$5,859,495 over last year's budget which set aid 10% below the normal mark.

Resumption of highway State aid payments will cost \$1,700,000 while \$1,400,000 will be needed to pay salary increases, suspended last year.

Governor Lehman presented the budget as the "minimum necessary requirements" of the State for the year starting July 1. He said he believed that the State had reached the point where further reduction of expenditures would be "short sighted" since they would require larger expenditures in the future.

Greater expenditures should be made for some purposes, Governor Lehman added, including highway construction, the highway safety campaign, enlarged agricultural schools, a new State hospital for the insane, a new prison cell block and improved facilities at hospitals.

"It has been necessary to omit such expenditures from this budget," Mr. Lehman said. "They must be deferred until the State's financial outlook is brighter."

Governor Lehman said the State closed the last fiscal year in June with a deficit of \$28,900,000. He predicted a deficit at the end of the present year of \$4,000,000 and estimated that the State will operate at an \$18,000,000 profit in the 1940-41 fiscal year.

Thus new revenue of \$15,000,000 will be needed to wipe out the deficit. The new income, he plans, will come from the revision of the income tax rates.

The Governor said that the calendar year 1939 was "disappointing" in that several taxes did not bring in estimated revenue. In all but two cases, however, he estimated increased or the same yield from taxes next year, explaining that the full effect of business improvement on the State's revenue will not be felt until the 1940-1941 fiscal year.

He admitted that estimation of tax revenues from such levies as the inheritance and stock transfer taxes was little better than a guess.

Explanation of Income Tax Proposal—The revision of the income tax proposed to the Legislature by Governor Lehman, estimated by him to yield \$15,000,000, will result in sharp increases in the taxes paid by the upper middle classes. While the maximum rate of 7%, fixed in the normal income tax, is not raised, it is made to apply to all net income in excess of \$4,000 a year, instead of \$9,000 a year, as at present. Exemptions are unchanged.

The effect of the schedule is to make the maximum increase in tax of \$145 a year apply to a married man, with two children, getting an income of \$12,500, before his exemptions, and apply also to a man with an income of \$10,000 a year or more. In the case of a single man, with no dependents, the maximum increase would set in at the \$10,000 income class.

In addition to the income tax bill accompanying the budget the Legislature must reenact the following taxes this year:

The increase in the liquor tax, the third and fourth cents of the gasoline tax, the increased rates on stock transfers, inheritances, corporations and unincorporated businesses, which have been in effect for some years, the two-cent cigarette tax and the 2% tax on the gross income of utilities.

Following is a schedule showing the present income tax rates and those proposed:

Present		Proposed	
Net Income	Rate	Net Income	Rate
Not exceeding \$1,000	2%	Not exceeding \$500	2%
Between \$1,000 and \$3,000	3%	Between \$500 and \$1,000	3%
Between \$3,000 and \$5,000	4%	Between \$1,000 and \$2,000	4%
Between \$5,000 and \$7,000	5%	Between \$2,000 and \$3,000	5%
Between \$7,000 and \$9,000	6%	Between \$3,000 and \$4,000	6%
All in excess of \$9,000	7%	All in excess of \$4,000	7%

To these rates must be added the 1% over-all income tax which will be continued in addition to the proposed increase.

Hearing on Tax Proposals Set for Feb. 12—We quote in part as follows from an Albany dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" of Jan. 26:

Legislative leaders who were accused of trying to "railroad" through to adoption Governor Herbert H. Leaman's \$396,700,000 budget and increased income tax program bowed today to the mountain of taxpayers' protests against Feb. 6 as the public hearing date for the budget and changed the hearing to Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

This will give the civic and taxpayer groups six extra days to study the bulky budget and prepare their pleas for economy. Also, since the new hearing date is on a holiday, many more persons will be able to attend to present their case against the proposed income tax increase with which the Governor hopes to raise \$15,000,000 as a partial offset to an expected accumulated deficit of \$32,900,000 in the current budget.

Last year's public hearing, which preceded an economy drive by the Republican-controlled Legislature, resulting in budget cuts of \$25,000,000, was held on Washington's Birthday, and was one of the most vociferous of recent years in demanding economy.

United States Housing Authority—\$34,481,000 Notes Sold by Local Housing Units—The Chemical Bank & Trust Co., as head of a group of banks which include the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Bankers Trust Co., the Guaranty Trust Co. and the Manufacturers Trust Co.; all of New York, and many banks in other cities, on Jan. 24 obtained the award as high bidder for \$34,481,000 temporary loan notes offered for sale by various local housing authorities. A premium was paid for notes bearing interest at the rate of 0.45%, dated Jan. 24, 1940, maturing on July 24, 1940, producing a net interest cost to the borrowers of 0.445%.

There were other bids for the obligations, the nearest to the successful award level being a bid for notes bearing interest at 0.47%. Another for notes bearing 0.49% interest was received.

It was announced that purchases was made by the institutions solely for their own investment portfolios and that no public reoffering was therefore expected to be made.

The local housing authorities whose notes were purchased are those of the cities of Boston, Mass., \$10,175,000; Bridgeport, Conn., \$3,200,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., \$3,300,000; Cleveland, Ohio, \$6,250,000; Dayton, Ohio, \$1,600,000; Fall River, Mass., \$980,000; Lowell, Mass., \$1,776,000; Memphis, Tenn., \$5,000,000; Toledo, Ohio, \$2,200,000.

This financing represents the second major group sale of local housing authorities' temporary loan notes issued under the auspices of the U. S. Housing Authority. The first sale of notes of this type was held on Nov. 14, 1939, when the housing authorities of 11 other cities sold 14 loans to the same nation-wide group of banks.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE (P. O. Troy), Ala.—BONDS SOLD TO FWA—It is stated by C. T. Parker, Business Manager, that \$54,000 4% semi-annual building revenue of 1939, Series E bonds, have been purchased at par by the Public Works Administration. Dated June 1, 1939. Due on June 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1948; \$2,000, 1949 to 1965, and \$3,000 in 1966 to 1969.

CHILTON COUNTY (P. O. Clanton), Ala.—PRICE PAID—It is now stated by the Judge of Probate that the \$65,000 2½% semi-annual Board of Education capital outlay warrants sold to Marx & Co. of Birmingham, as noted here—V. 150, p. 303—were purchased by that firm at a price of 100.50, a basis of about 2.44%. Due on Feb. 1 in 1941 to 1958.

ARIZONA

COCONINO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Flagstaff) Ariz.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by George A. Fleming, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Feb. 5, for the purchase of the following not to exceed 3¼% semi-ann. bonds aggregating \$113,000:

\$75,000 grade school bonds. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$10,000 in 1942 to 1947, 1948 to 1950. These bonds were authorized at the election held on Jan. 20, by a vote of 189 to 24.

38,000 high school bonds. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$5,000 in 1942 to 1948, and \$3,000 in 1949. These bonds were authorized at the election held on Jan. 20, by a vote of 177 to 36.

Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. No bids for the purchase of the bonds at a price less than par value thereof with all accrued interest thereon to the date of their delivery will be considered. The purchaser will be furnished with a certified copy of the transcript of the proceedings so that the same may be passed upon by the attorneys for such bidder. The analysis of such transcript shall be completed within a period of 10 days from the acceptance of said bid by the Board of Supervisors. Enclose a certified check for at least 5% of the total amount of each bid, payable to the County Treasurer.

HOLBROOK, Ariz.—BOND SALE—The \$28,000 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on Jan. 13—V. 149, p. 4199—was purchased by Peters, Writer & Christensen, Inc., of Denver, as 4¼s, according to report. Dated Jan. 15, 1940. Due on July 1 on 1949 to 1959; bonds due in 1958 and 1959, being optional on and after July 1, 1952.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of—BOND AND NOTE TENDERS—It is announced by Earl Page, State Treasurer, that he will receive sealed tenders until Feb. 14, at 11 a. m. (C.S.T.), of: Highway refunding bonds, series A and B. Toll bridge refunding bonds, series A and B. DeValls Bluff Bridge refunding bonds. Road district refunding bonds, series A and B. Funding notes and certificates of indebtedness.

Available funds will be applied to the purchase of bonds tendered at the lowest price on the basis of highest yield to the State, or best bid submitted. Tenders must be at a flat price, not exceeding equivalent of par and accrued interest. No accrued interest will be paid on bonds accepted and right of acceptance of any part of bonds so tendered is reserved.

Immediate confirmation will be made of accepted tenders and payment made on or before Feb. 24. Tenders must be submitted on forms prescribed by the State Treasurer, and may be obtained by request at his office.

Certified check for 3% of the face value of bonds tendered is required, or delivery must be guaranteed by a bank or trust company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the above notice, the following relevant comments are taken from the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Jan. 19:

"After examination of tenders submitted Feb. 14 to the Arkansas refunding board, which will have an estimated \$1,000,000 for redemptions, the State Investment Board will decide whether to call for a second tender of Arkansas bonds for purchase with treasury cash. Act No. 11 of 1934 authorizes use of the highway fund surplus after deductions for service on the \$140,000,000 debt and highway maintenance costs, for redemption of bonds, notes and certificates. An Act of 1939 authorizes the investment board to use up to 50% of the average treasury balance for purchase of bonds.

"In the first of a series of tenders, the investment board paid \$784,365 for bonds of \$791,547 par value for a discount of \$7,182 and annual interest of \$28,415 on an average 3.62% basis.

"Since Feb. 12, 1934, the refunding board in a series of tenders has paid \$17,254,078 for bonds, notes and certificates of \$20,916,767 par value, a discount of \$3,662,688. Prices have stiffened in recent years, however, and the discount gradually has been reduced."

SEARCY, Ark.—BONDS SOLD—A \$300,000 issue of 4% auditorium bonds that was validated by an opinion of the State Supreme Court recently, was purchased on Jan. 20, by Mr. J. Collison, of Bald Knob, paying par.

CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS

BANKAMERICA COMPANY

485 California Street, San Francisco

Bell System Teletype SF 469

OFFICES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL CALIFORNIA CITIES

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of—WARRANTS SOLD—The following registered warrants aggregating \$3,892,068.72, were purchased on Jan. 19 by Kaiser & Co. of San Francisco:

\$2,392,068.72 at 3%, plus a premium of \$505. Due on or about Nov. 27, 1940.

1,500,000.00 at 3¼%, plus a premium of \$315. Due on or about Feb. 26, 1941.

Dated Jan. 24, 1940. Legal approval by Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff & Herrington of San Francisco.

ADDITIONAL WARRANTS SOLD—It is also stated that on Jan. 24 Kaiser & Co. of San Francisco won the award of \$2,331,279 of general fund registered warrants on a 3¼% interest basis, plus a premium of \$3,455. The warrants, dated Jan. 27, 1940, are to mature on or about Feb. 26, 1941.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—SCHOOL BOND SALE—The \$4,400 Bassett School District bonds offered for sale on Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 462—were awarded to Redfield & Co. of Los Angeles, as 3½s, paying a premium of \$11, equal to 100.25, a basis of about 3.45%. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due on Jan. 1 in 1941 to 1949, incl.

PLACENTIA, Calif.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by Nellie M. Cline, City Clerk, that \$10,000 city hall bonds were sold on Jan. 16 to the Bank-America Co. of San Francisco, as 3½s, for a premium of \$50, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 3.64%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 30, 1939. Due \$1,000 on June 30, in 1940 to 1949, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.—NOTE SALE—The \$2,000,000 issue of tax anticipation notes offered for sale on Jan. 22—V. 150, p. 462—was awarded to a group composed of the American Trust Co., the Anglo-California National Bank and the Bankamerica Co., all of San Francisco, on a bid of 0.18%. Due on May 10, 1940.

COLORADO

WALSENBURG, Colo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$15,000 water extension bonds have been purchased by A. A. Shaver & Co. of Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT (State of)—BID REJECTED—The only bid submitted for the \$450,000 self-liquidating dormitories construction bonds offered Jan. 22—V. 149, p. 4062—was rejected. Offer was made by R. W. Pressprich & Co. of New York City.

SHELTON, Conn.—RELIEF BONDS AUTHORIZED—The Board of Aldermen recently passed an ordinance calling for an issue of \$50,000 emergency relief bonds.

FLORIDA BONDS

Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

Barnett National Bank Building
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA
Branch Office: TAMPA
First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

FLORIDA

DELRAY BEACH, Fla.—BOND TENDERS SUBMITTED—In connection with the call for tenders of refunding bonds, series A, it is stated by Thomas M. Cook & Co. of West Palm Beach, fiscal agents for the above city, that tenders were submitted as follows: \$3,000 at 48.00, \$3,000 at 49.00, \$3,000 at 50.00, \$3,000 at 51.00, \$27,000 at 61.00, and \$22,000 at 80.00.

FLORIDA, State of—1939 MUNICIPAL BOND DEVELOPMENTS REVIEWED—During 1939 prices of practically all Florida municipal bonds registered substantial gains. While all types of bonds participated in the price advance, the rise was more pronounced in the case of refunding issues selling on a dollar basis. The weighted average of 10 typical city bonds, for example, of this class showed an increase of approximately 15% in December prices over those prevailing in January, 1939. As a matter of fact, many issues showed far greater increases than this. Many are now selling at all-time highs. This rise in prices, in our opinion, is due to two main reasons. First, scarcity of bonds throughout the country and consequent high prices caused municipal buyers, dissatisfied with the low return obtainable in most States, to check on Florida issues because of the attractive yield. Second, and directly resulting from this checking, was the discovery by investors that many Florida bonds are sound investments, not only showing relatively high returns but almost sure price appreciation over a period of years. With the demand thus created, plus a scarcity of offerings, price advances were a logical outcome.

The past year has witnessed some interesting and important happenings in the Florida situation. In May the Florida Supreme Court held, in effect, that gas money could not be "earmarked" for refunding bonds without at the same time providing for unrefunded bonds. This decision precipitated a number of defaults in county and road districts. Later a Federal Court decision nullified that of the Florida Supreme Court, holding, briefly, that gas money specifically set aside for refunding bonds belonged to those bonds only. Another Florida Supreme Court decision has held that money in a city treasury budgeted and set aside for refunding bonds cannot be mandamus'd for unrefunded bonds. This last decision and the Federal Court decision just mentioned, have helped greatly in keeping many bonds current.

A considerable number of defaults in counties resulted from the Governor's vetoing bills intended to extend the gas tax allocation to counties which had exhausted their quotas. An interesting question arises as to whether the 1941 Legislature will restore the gas tax and continue it unchanged or whether it will take part of the three cents now going to the counties and road districts for debt service and give it to the State Road Department and possibly the schools, both of which need funds badly. We feel this possibility should be carefully considered in weighing the merits of certain bonds from the investment standpoint.

The year just passed has witnessed a great number of new refunding plans either actually operative or for which contracts have been made. Particularly interesting is the refunding into low-rate non-optional securities of refunding callable bonds issued for original bonds. To our mind the most significant fact regarding many of these refundings has been the issuance of medium and long maturity 4% obligations. Many of these bonds do not make particularly good financial statements and are not suited for institutional investment. The fact that they are being sold indicates the relative strength of the Florida market. It was not so many years ago when Dade County and Miami bonds, for example, just to mention two issues, sold at tremendous discounts.

The next large refunding will probably be that of Miami. The citizens took the first step when during 1939 they recalled three of the former City Commissioners. Under the present City Commission the city has made rapid financial progress. In December it bought over \$200,000 of its refunding bonds at public sale and paid practically par. The same bonds were selling around 90 in September. The refunding of Miami's debt, plus water revenue bonds which will be issued for the water distribution system, will make a total of about \$37,000,000, the largest bond operation in the history of the State.—(January bulletin on "Florida Municipal Bonds," issued by A. B. Morrison & Co. of Miami.)

LAKE WORTH, Fla.—NEW BONDS TO BE EXCHANGED—The Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, as fiscal agent, announces that it is ready to deliver new Series A refunding bonds of the city in exchange for outstanding indebtedness of Fort Worth, aggregating approximately \$3,800,000 par value.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Ocala), Fla.—BOND SALE—The \$116,000 issue of refunding road, series G, Coupon or registered bonds offered for sale on Jan. 20—V. 150, p. 304—was awarded to Leedy, Wheeler & Co. of Orlando, as 3 3/4%, paying a price of 96.54, a basis of about 3.51%, to maturity. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Due on Feb. 1, 1957; optional on and after Feb. 1, 1950.

SEMINOLE COUNTY (P. O. Sanford), Fla.—BOND TENDER REJECTED—In connection with the call for tenders of road and bridge refunding bonds, dated July 1, 1936, it is stated by O. P. Herndon, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, that the one offer received, a tender of 102.25 on \$10,000 bonds, was turned down.

GEORGIA

LUDOWICI, Ga.—BONDS SOLD TOPWA—The Public Works Administration is stated to have purchased \$9,000 4% semi-ann. water works bonds at par. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on Jan. 1 in 1940 to 1957 incl.

ILLINOIS

BELLWOOD, Ill.—BOND SALE—Angell, Simpson & Co. of Chicago obtained award on Dec. 20 of \$29,500 4% judgment funding bonds, paying a price of 100.559.

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—NO TENDERS SUBMITTED—No tenders of refunding bonds, series A, B, C and D, dated Sept. 1, 1935, were received in response to the district's offer to purchase such securities from a fund of \$4,030,000 available for that purpose in the sinking fund.—V. 150, p. 304.

CHICAGO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—ARRANGES SALE OF \$39,500,000 WARRANTS—Board of Education has arranged its tax anticipatory financing for 1940, involving the sale at par of \$39,500,000 tax anticipation warrants issued against the 1940 levy. Major part of the program consists of an agreement between the Board and a Chicago bank group covering sale of \$32,400,000 warrants against the educational fund. Of these \$20,000,000 will bear a 1 3/4% interest rate and \$12,400,000 1 1/4%. Such warrants are being issued up to 67 1/4% of the tax levy and are expected to provide for educational fund requirements for the full year.

Under the agreement the board is to deliver the warrants to the bank group in the following amounts on the following dates: \$5,000,000 on March 11, April 10, May 10, June 10, Sept. 10, Oct. 10 and \$2,400,000 on Nov. 12. The banks which will take these warrants are: the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., First National Bank of Chicago, Northern Trust Co., Harris Trust & Savings Bank, City National Bank & Trust Co. and American National Bank & Trust Co.

Also the board has sold \$6,000,000 of building fund tax anticipation warrants, to be dated Jan. 23, 1940, bearing a 1 3/4% interest rate. These represented 54 1/2% of the levy. Of this lot Hickey & Co. bought \$5,000,000 and the Chicago bank group took the remainder.

To the Chicago bank group the board also sold \$775,000 of free text book fund warrants bearing a 1 3/4% interest rate and \$325,000 of school playground fund warrants also bearing a 1 3/4% rate.

ELIZABETH, Ill.—BOND SALE—The White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport purchased an issue of \$5,000 4 1/2% water system bonds, subject to approval of loan by the voters at an election held Jan. 23. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 and due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1945, inclusive.

LOCKPORT, Ill.—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The \$102,000 4% water and sewer revenue bonds purchased by Benjamin Lewis & Co. of Chicago—V. 150, p. 152—are dated Jan. 1, 1940, in \$1,000 denoms. and mature Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1941; \$2,000, 1942 to 1948, incl.; \$3,000, 1949 to 1956, incl.; \$4,000 from 1957 to 1963, incl., and \$5,000 from 1964 to 1970, incl. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the American National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

MORGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 45 (P. O. Murrayville), Ill.—BOND SALE—The \$16,000 building bonds offered Jan. 18 were awarded to the Elliott State Bank of Jacksonville, as 5s, at par plus a premium of \$2,360.80, equal to 114.755, a basis of about 2.96%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1955, incl. Interest A-O. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. Second high bid was made by Uhl, Matheny & Co. of Springfield. Eight other bids were entered.

OLMSTED, Ill.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$5,500 5% water system bonds was sold to A. S. Huyck & Co. of Chicago at a price of 108.072. Dated Jan. 15, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on Jan. 15 from 1942 to 1952, incl. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the First State Bank, Olmsted.

SALEM, Ill.—GAS CERTIFICATES AWARDED—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago purchased on Jan. 23 an issue of \$250,000 gas revenue certificates as 4 1/4s at par. Second high bidder was Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger of Cincinnati.

SALEM, Ill.—BOND ELECTION—An election will be held Feb. 28 on the question of issuing \$150,000 street improvement bonds.

SULLIVAN, Ill.—BOND ELECTION—On March 5 the voters will consider the question of issuing \$22,000 street improvement bonds. If approved they will be purchased by the City Treasurer, according to City Clerk J. E. Martin.

TOLONO TOWNSHIP (P. O. Tolono), Ill.—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The \$7,500 road improvement bonds sold to the H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago, as reported in V. 150, p. 463, were issued as 3 3/4s, are dated Sept. 1, 1939, and mature Jan. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1941 and \$1,000 from 1942 to 1948, incl.

WOOD RIVER, Ill.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE—The City Council passed on a resolution on Jan. 10 calling for issuance of \$400,000 water and sewer system bonds.

INDIANA

ELWOOD, Ind.—BOND SALE—H. B. LaRocca & Co. and Seipp, Princell & Co., both of Chicago, jointly, have purchased \$565,000 3 1/2% water revenue bonds. Dated July 15, 1939 and due serially from 1943 to 1979, inclusive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—WARRANT SALE—A group composed of the Union Trust Co., Indiana National Bank, Fletcher Trust Co., Merchants National Bank, Indiana Trust Co. and the American National Bank, all of Indianapolis, was awarded on Jan. 22 the following warrants, aggregating \$890,000, and maturing May 10, 1940:

\$750,000 general fund warrants at 0.375% interest plus a premium of \$43.47.
135,000 Board of Health warrants at 0.40% interest plus a premium of \$20.57.

ADDITIONAL SALES—Campbell & Co. of Indianapolis purchased on the same day an additional \$110,000 warrants at 0.4375% interest. Due May 10, 1940. This total included \$75,000 Firemen's Pension Fund warrants.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—TO REFUND BONDS—The Board of School Commissioners recently authorized an issue of \$2,172,000 refunding bonds to provide for maturities on various dates in the present year, according to unofficial report. A public hearing on the proposal will be held Jan. 30.

JASONVILLE SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$27,500 funding bonds offered Jan. 12—V. 150, p. 152—were awarded to the Security Trust Co. Vincennes, as 4s, at par and accrued interest. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 and due semi-annually from July 1, 1941 to July 1, 1955.

MADISON SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Mary S. Glass, Secretary of Board of School Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. (CST) on Feb. 5, for the purchase of \$15,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest Brown Memorial school bonds of 1940. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due semi-annually on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 from 1948 to 1953, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. The bonds are direct obligations of the school city, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of its taxable property. A certified check for \$300, payable to order of the school city, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

RICHMOND SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$60,000 3% school bonds offered Jan. 24—V. 150, p. 305—were awarded to the First National Bank of Chicago at a price of 108.60, a basis of about 1.30%. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 and due as follows: \$5,000 July 1, 1942; \$5,000 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1943 to 1947, incl., and \$5,000 Jan. 1, 1948. The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, second high bidder, named a price of 108.53.

RIPLEY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Alamo), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Walter T. Fink, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (CST) on Feb. 8 for the purchase of \$15,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest community building bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1956, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J-J. Bonds are direct obligations of the civil township, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of its taxable property. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Ice of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

UNION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Memphis), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Trustee Fred T. Pfister will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Feb. 5, for the purchase of \$9,000 not to exceed 5% interest judgment funding bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1939. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$500 July 1, 1940; \$500 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1948, incl. and \$500 Jan. 1, 1949. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest J-J. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of the school township's taxable property. Legality approved by Matson, Ross, McCord & Ice of Indianapolis, whose opinion will be furnished the successful bidder.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$360,000 advancement fund (door relief) series A 1939-1940 bonds offered Jan. 22—V. 149, p. 4200—were awarded to a group composed of Blair Securities Co., Mullaney, Ross & Co., both of Chicago, and Raffensperger, Hughes & Co. of Indianapolis, as 1 1/4s, at par plus a premium of \$114.57, equal to 100.115, a basis of about 1.23%. Dated Jan. 22, 1940 and due \$18,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1950, incl. Second high bid of 100.104 for 1 1/4s was made by Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Hemphill, Noyes & Co., both of New York, in joint account. Other bids, all for 1 1/4s, were as follows:

Bidder—

Lazard Freres & Co., and Paul H. Davis & Co., jointly	Rate Bid
Blyth & Co., and Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp., jointly	101.20
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and National City Bank, Evansville, jointly	101.065
Smith, Barney & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., and Bartlett, Knight & Co., jointly	101.05
First Boston Corp., and Illinois Co., Chicago, jointly	101.01
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, and Almedt Bros., jointly	100.926
Paine, Webber & Co.; C. F. Childs & Co., and Central Republic Co., Chicago, jointly	100.799
Phelps, Fenn & Co., and Fletcher Trust Co., Indianapolis, jointly	100.785

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—The purchasing group re-offered the bonds for public investment at prices to yield from 0.20% to 1.35%, according to maturity. The county, it is said, has enjoyed exceptionally good tax collections for the past five years. Payments in 1935, including delinquent collections, totaled 96.10% and have increased in each subsequent year to a high of 100.89% in 1939.

IOWA

CLINTON, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$81,000 river terminal bonds offered for sale on Jan. 19—V. 150, p. 305—were awarded to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 2 3/8s, paying par, according to the City Clerk. Due on Dec. 1 in 1941 to 1955.

DES MOINES, Iowa—TEST CASE MAY AFFECT RELIEF BURDEN OF CITIES—Some 3,000 Works Project Administration workers may be forced back on direct relief some time in June should the city lose its "limited levy" bond test case now before the State Supreme Court, the Bureau of Municipal Research states in a report on the relief situation.

In a case pending before the court, Gregory Brunk, attorney, claims that these "limited levy" bonds boost the city's indebtedness beyond the statutory limit. The city claims such bonds, payable from the proceeds of a special levy on real estate, are not a direct obligation of the city and hence should not be counted in the statutory indebtedness. A court decision of some 35 years ago upheld such action, but Mr. Brunk argues changing conditions have made the court's reasoning of that time out of date.

An adverse Supreme Court ruling will affect not only Des Moines bonds, but those of several other Iowa municipalities, whose relief burden must be adjusted should such securities be held unconstitutional.

GREENFIELD, Iowa—MATURITY—It is stated by the Town Clerk that the \$95,000 2 1/2% semi-annual electric plant revenue bonds sold to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, at 101.163, as noted here—V. 150, p. 464—are due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1940; \$4,000 in 1941; \$6,000, 1942; \$9,000, 1943 to 1945; \$10,000, 1946 and 1947; \$12,000, 1948 and 1949, and \$11,000 in 1950, giving a basis of about 2.32%.

JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Iowa City), Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$28,000 funding bonds offered for sale on Jan. 19—V. 150, p. 464—were awarded to W. D. Hanna & Co. of Cedar Rapids, as 1 1/4s, paying a premium of \$51, equal to 100.182, a basis of about 1.21%. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due from Nov. 1, 1941 to May 1, 1946.

LAKE MILLS, Iowa—BONDS SOLD—It is now stated by Mayor Hyback that the \$8,000 water works revenue bonds offered on Oct. 13, were purchased by Jackley & Co. of Des Moines, as 4s, paying a price of 100.187.

MUSCATINE COUNTY (P. O. Muscatine), Iowa—BONDS SOLD—A \$38,000 issue of 2% semi-annual poor fund bonds was purchased on Jan. 15 by the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, according to report. Due on June 1 as follows: \$12,000 in 1948 and 1949, and \$14,000 in 1950.

RADCLIFFE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Radcliffe), Iowa—BONDS OFFERED—Bids were received until Jan. 27, by the District Secretary, for the purchase of \$2,000 4% semi-ann. school bonds. Due in 1941 to 1944.

RENWICK, Iowa—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the Town Clerk that the \$32,000 electric light and power plant revenue bonds sold to Fairbanks and Morse & Co. of Chicago, as noted here—V. 150, p. 464—were sold as 4s, at par.

SAC CITY, Iowa—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is now reported by L. A. Roosa, City Clerk, that the \$60,000 gas system revenue bonds offered on Nov. 14, as noted here at the time, were not sold.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—BONDS SOLD—The Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, is said to have purchased on Jan. 18, paying par, \$8,933 5/8% semi-annual street improvement bonds.

STORM LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Storm Lake), Iowa—BONDS VOTED—At an election held on Jan. 18 the voters are said to have approved the issuance of \$100,000 in grade school erection bonds.

KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan.—BOND SALE—The \$55,000 1 1/4% semi-ann. public and civil works projects, series 1939-489 bonds offered for sale on Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 464—were awarded to Beecroft, Cole & Co. of Topeka, at a price of 101.613, a basis of about 0.57%. Dated Dec. 15, 1939. Due in 1940 to 1944 incl.

KENTUCKY

KENTON COUNTY (P. O. Covington), Ky.—BOND SALE NOT CONTEMPLATED—In connection with the \$206,000 not to exceed 3% semi-ann. school building revenue refunding bonds, offered on Sept. 6, the sale of which was deferred, it is stated by the County Auditor that the matter has been definitely dropped for the time being.

LEE COUNTY (P. O. Beattyville), Ky.—BONDS SOLD TO PWA—It is stated by the Clerk of the County Court that \$36,000 4% semi-ann. school building bonds have been purchased at par by the Public Works Administration. Due on Nov. 1 in 1939 to 1958.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$13,111.43 6% street improvement bonds have been purchased recently by the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Lexington, at par. Due in from 1 to 10 years.

LOUISIANA

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH (P. O. Baton Rouge), La.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—In connection with the offering scheduled for Feb. 13, of the \$100,000 bonds, noted here on Jan. 20—V. 150, p. 464—it is now reported that the bonds mature as follows: \$75,000 incinerator, series A bonds. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$6,000 in 1941 and 1942, \$7,000 in 1943 to 1945, \$8,000 in 1946 to 1948, and \$9,000 in 1949 and 1950.

25,000 library, series B bonds. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1941 to 1945, and \$3,000 in 1946 to 1950.

A recent favorable decision of the State Supreme Court covered a point suggested by Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, who will approve of legality.

RED RIVER, ATCHAFALAYA AND BAYOU BOEUF LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Alexandria) La.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 re-dane & Well of New Orleans, on a net interest cost of about 2.87%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$66,000 as 3s, due in 1941 to 1959, and \$34,000 as 2 3/4s, due in 1960 to 1965.

It was stated subsequently that, in addition, Scharff & Jones, of New Orleans, were associated with the above-named in the purchase of the bonds, maturing as follows: \$66,000 on Feb. 28, \$2,000 in 1941 and 1942, \$3,000 in 1943 to 1950, \$4,000 in 1951 to 1957, and \$5,000 in 1958 and 1959, as 3s, and \$34,000 maturing \$5,000 in 1960 and 1961, and \$6,000 in 1962 to 1965, as 2 3/4s.

BOND CALL—It is stated by S. B. Pressburg, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, that 5% refunding, series B bonds, numbered from 1 to 100, aggregating \$100,000, are being called for payment on Feb. 28, at the office of the State Treasurer. Dated Feb. 28, 1939. Due on Nov. 15, 1964. Interest shall cease on date called.

MAINE

BELFAST, Me.—HISTORY OF BONDED DEBT—Following is taken from the Jan., 1940 issue of the "New England Municipal News," prepared and distributed by F. W. Horne & Co. of Hartford: The City of

Belfast, Me., is an active, thriving little community of some five thousand persons, snugly tucked in Maine's seacoast about 15 miles below the estuary of the Penobscot River. Thriving cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called a misnomer, as for 70 years the city has shouldered a debt of a most unusual character, and has not borrowed one cent through the issuance of bonds. It is most doubtful if Belfast could have maintained its many municipal services throughout this period without the issuance of securities, unless some fairly accurate calculating had been done somewhere along the line.

Back in 1868 the City of Belfast issued its general obligation bonds in the amount of \$600,000 to provide for the construction and equipment of the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad, a standard gauge system of about 33 miles, running from Belfast to Burnham, Me. Until 1926 nothing had been paid on account of principal, thus for 58 years interest was paid at the rate of \$25,000 annually. Total interest paid during this period has amounted to \$1,740,000. In 1926 the bonds were refunded as 4 1/4s and 4 1/2s and since that time the city has retired \$8,000 each year, reducing the indebtedness to date to \$496,000.

The present debt of the City of Belfast consists entirely of the railroad issue, because the city could not issue additional bonds due to the debt limitation prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Maine. Today Belfast is three times over its debt limit, thanks to the railroad-minded citizens of 1868, and is struggling along to make ends meet while gradually pecking away at a load which many other municipalities would have disacknowledged long ago.

Many might wonder in what manner Belfast has managed to keep things going on an even keel, but if one should drop in for a chat with its City Manager, its Mayor, or other city officials this wonderment would soon be dispelled. With them, the management of the affairs of Belfast is a challenge to their abilities and pride and they are meeting this challenge with efficiency and honor.

MARYLAND

MARYLAND (State of)—LONG TERM CERTIFICATES AWARDED—The \$1,370,000 general of 1939 certificates of indebtedness offered Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 153—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Bankers Trust Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., Union Securities Corp., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., all of New York, and Robert Garrett & Sons, of Baltimore, as 1 1/4s, at a price of 101.748, a basis of about 1.30%. Dated Feb. 15, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 15 as follows: \$88,000 in 1943, \$90,000 in 1944, \$93,000 in 1945, \$96,000 in 1946, \$99,000 in 1947, \$102,000 in 1948, \$105,000 in 1949, \$108,000 in 1950, \$111,000 in 1951, \$114,000 in 1952, \$118,000 in 1953, \$121,000 in 1954, and \$125,000 in 1955. The purchasers re-offered the certificates at prices to yield from 0.50% to 1.40%, according to maturity. Other bids, all for 1 1/2s, were as follows:

Bidder—

Chemical Bank & Trust Co.; Kean, Taylor & Co.; R. L. Day & Co., and E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	Rate Bid
Lazard Freres & Co.; C. F. Childs & Co.; Equitable Securities Corp.; J. N. Hynson & Co., Inc.; Charles Clark & Co.; Edward Lower Stokes & Co.; F. W. Craigie & Co., and Tucker, Anthony & Co.	101.519
The National City Bank of New York; Blyth & Co., Inc.; George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc.; Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc., and Owen Daly & Co.	101.409
Harriman Ripley & Co.; First Boston Corp., and Harris Trust & Savings Bank.	101.2899
Mercantile Trust Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; The Northern Trust Co.; Baker, Watts & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce, and Robinson, Miller & Co., Inc.	101.289
Union Trust Co. of Maryland; Smith, Barney & Co.; First of Michigan Corp.; Eldredge & Co., Inc., and First National Bank of St. Paul.	101.149
First National Bank, Balt.; R. W. Pressprich & Co.; Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., and First National Bank, N. Y.	101.119
Alex. Brown & Sons, and Chase National Bank.	101.059
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Ledenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.; Starkweather & Co., and Stern Brothers & Co.	100.956
Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Phelps, Fenn & Co.; Stone and Webster & Blodget, Inc.; The Boatmen's National Bank, and Charles K. Morris & Co., Inc.	100.949
Salomon Brothers & Hutzler; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co., and Estabrook & Co.	100.90

POCOMOKE CITY, Md.—BOND OFFERING—Mayor E. Wilfred Ross will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Feb. 7 for the purchase of \$35,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon refunding bonds of 1937. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1950 to 1955, incl.; \$4,000 from 1956 to 1958, incl. and \$5,000 in 1959. Bidder to name rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4th of 1%. Principal and interest (F-A) payable in legal tender at the office of Mayor and Council. Registerable as to principal only, the bonds will be issued upon the full faith and credit of the Mayor and Council and the unlimited taxing power of said municipal corporation will be pledged to the payment of the same and of the interest to accrue thereon. Bidders are, however, advised that by Chapter 319 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session in the year 1937, the corporate limits of the Mayor and Council of Pocomoke City were enlarged so as to include an additional area within said limits, and that the taxing power of the Mayor and Council of Pocomoke City in said new area so added to said municipality is limited until Jan. 1, 1948, subject to certain exceptions and contingencies. Said bonds are to be refunded and sold for the purpose of providing funds for the redemption and refunding of \$35,000 paving and sewerage system loan bonds issued pursuant to the authority of Chapter 164 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January Session in the year 1912, such bonds being redeemable at any time on or after July 1, 1932. Under existing laws, the bonds hereby offered for sale will be exempt from all State, county and municipal taxation in the State of Maryland. The legality of this issue will be approved by Godfrey Child, Esquire, Attorney for the Mayor and Council of Pocomoke City, and by Niles Barton, Morrow & Yost, of Baltimore, and the approving opinion will be delivered upon request to the purchasers of these bonds without charge.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Mass.—FURTHER RETRENCHMENT IN OPERATING COSTS HELD ESSENTIAL—The "Boston Municipal Letter," published by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says the City of Boston's "financial condition still requires that every economy policy now in effect be continued without change and new policies of retrenchment consistent with maintenance of proper standards be adopted."

Commenting on Mayor Tobin's annual message, it says: "In general, we found the message to be well written, accurate and free from the political flamboyance too often associated with public documents of this nature. It contained an impressive statement of accomplishments, including the improvement in the city's credit standing, reductions in expenditures and in the tax rate, enactment of legislative bills favorable to Boston and defeat of those inimical to Boston, and a long list of departmental activities benefiting the citizens of the city."

"The only part to which we take exception, relates to future fiscal plans. Although expressing the hope that the 1940 tax rate will be the same or lower, and pointing to the value of the Municipal Survey Committee in effecting economies, he found small opportunity for reducing maintenance costs further without abandoning essential services. We regret that the Mayor reached this conclusion before undertaking the intensive survey outlined in his campaign platform, to ascertain why Boston's government is relatively so much more expensive than those in other cities. From that survey Boston could then learn whether these high costs can be brought down further."

"Especially in view of the steadily decreasing assessed valuations to which the Mayor referred in his address, and the repeated refusal of the State to tap large sources of new revenue, Boston, as well as many other cities, must reduce municipal costs by better management or less service. It would be very unfortunate if the admirable start toward lower city costs which has been made, were allowed to stop."

BOSTON, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—The City Treasurer will receive sealed bids until noon on Jan. 29, for the purchase of \$3,000,000 notes, dated Feb. 1, 1940 and due Nov. 4, 1940.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$800,000 revenue anticipation notes offered Jan. 24—V. 150, p. 464—were awarded to the Cape Ann National Bank of Gloucester at 0.06% discount. Due \$400,000 each on Nov. 15 and Dec. 16, 1940. Other bids: Merchants National Bank of Boston, 0.069%; Gloucester National Bank, 0.072%.

GREENFIELD, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The Franklin Savings Institution of Greenfield was awarded on Jan. 19 an issue of \$300,000 tax notes at 0.06% discount, plus \$1.50 premium. Dated Feb. 25, 1940, and due Dec. 1, 1940. Other bidders: Second National Bank of Boston, 0.065%; Merchants National Bank of Boston, 0.085%, and First National Bank of Boston, 0.11%.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Gertrude A. Barrows, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. on Jan. 29, for the purchase of \$500,000 revenue anticipation notes of 1940. Dated Jan. 30, 1940. Denom. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Payable Nov. 4, 1940, at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the aforementioned bank, under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS (State of)—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$3,000,000 notes offered Jan. 22—V. 150, p. 464—was awarded to the Bankers Trust Co., New York, at 0.07% interest, plus \$1 premium. Dated Jan. 31, 1940, and due Jan. 29, 1941. Other bidders: Second National Bank of Boston, 0.075%; Day Trust Co., Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Merchants National Bank of Boston and National Shawmut Bank, jointly, 0.09%, and the First National Bank of Boston, 0.12%.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—NOTE SALE—The Merchants National Bank of Boston was awarded on Jan. 23 an issue of \$450,000 notes at 0.06% discount, plus \$1.50 premium. Due Nov. 8, 1940. Other bidders: Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., 0.062%; Second National Bank of Boston, 0.065%; National Shawmut Bank, 0.075%; First National Bank of Boston, 0.09%, and United States Trust Co., 0.095%.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$800,000 revenue anticipation notes offered Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 465—were awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston, at 0.06% discount, plus a premium of \$2. Due \$400,000 Nov. 12 and Nov. 22, 1940. Other bids: Second National Bank of Boston, 0.075%; National Shawmut Bank of Boston, 0.08%; First National Bank of Boston, 0.12%.

REVERE, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$500,000 notes offered Jan. 25, was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston at 0.46% discount. Dated Jan. 25, 1940, and due \$250,000 each on Nov. 8, and Nov. 22, 1940. Other bids: Merchants National Bank of Boston, 0.47%; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., 0.49%.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The National Shawmut Bank and the Merchants National Bank, both of Boston, jointly, were awarded the \$500,000 notes offered Jan. 22, naming a discount rate of 0.147%. Due Nov. 6, 1940. The First National Bank of Boston, only other bidder, named a rate of 0.218%.

MICHIGAN

BERKLEY, Mich.—CONSIDER LEGALITY OF CERTAIN SPECIAL ASSESSMENT ISSUES—An analysis of \$1,400,000 defaulted-municipal bonded debt will be made by Arthur E. Moore, Royal Oak attorney and Oakland County probate judge, to determine whether some special assessment issues were illegally issued, according to unofficial report.

Mr. Moore was engaged as special counsel by the City Commission after a preliminary opinion that some of the special issues, which became general obligations of the city upon default, may have exceeded the city's 10% limitation at the time of issue, it was said.

His opinion had been requested by the city in connection with a proposed plan to refund the entire debt and nearly \$700,000 in delinquent interest.

BOYNE CITY, Mich.—BONDS EXCHANGED—The \$76,000 refunding bonds unsuccessfully offered last September—V. 149, p. 1947—have been issued as 5s and exchanged with holders of original debt. Dated Sept 15, 1939 and due on Sept. 15 from 1940 to 1967, inclusive.

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.—NOTE OFFERING—Frank Matulewicz, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 30 for the purchase of \$135,000 not to exceed 5% interest tax anticipation notes. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Due Aug. 1, 1940. Notes are to be issued in anticipation of collection of taxes payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1940, and the full faith and credit of the city are to be irrevocably pledged for payment of principal and interest. Bids shall be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of the purchaser's attorney approving legality of the notes. Cost of opinion and printing of notes to be paid by the city. The approving order of the State Loan Board was issued Jan. 18. A certified check for 2% of the notes, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.

KALAMAZOO TOWNSHIP (P. O. Kalamazoo), Mich.—CONSIDER OBJECTIONS TO CREATION OF WATER AND FIRE DISTRICT—John Kline, Township Clerk, reports that the Township Board set Jan. 26 as the date on which to consider objections to creation of a water and fire district and to issue \$15,000 bonds for purchase of fire department apparatus. Unless sufficient objections are received to offset the value of the petitions, the district will be duly created on Jan. 26 and the attorneys will then proceed to prepare the necessary bonds and advertise the same for sale.

MICHIGAN (State of)—COVERT ROAD REFUNDING APPROVED—The State Public Debt Commission has authorized the refunding of \$1,130,000 intercounty Covert Road refunding bonds, issued on Nov. 1, 1935. The debt to be refunded consists of callable bonds of Districts Nos. 471, 473, 473-A, 474, 481 and 492.

PLEASANT RIDGE, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Paul W. Eaton, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 30 for the purchase of \$249,200 coupon refunding bonds. Dated Feb. 15, 1940. One bond for \$1,200, others \$1,000 each. Due March 1 as follows: \$4,200 in 1941; \$9,000 from 1942 to 1953 incl.; \$10,000, 1954 to 1959 incl.; and \$11,000 from 1960 to 1966 incl. The bonds will bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding 3 3/4% per annum until March 1, 1943 and not exceeding 4% per annum thereafter. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, or at its successor paying agent named by the city which shall be a responsible bank or trust company in the City of Detroit. Bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal produces the lowest interest cost to the city after deducting the premium offered, if any. Interest on premium will not be considered as deductible in determining the net interest cost. These bonds will be general obligations of the city, which is authorized and required by law to levy upon all the taxable property therein such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. Bids shall be conditioned upon the legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone, of Detroit, approving the legality of the bonds. The cost of the legal opinion and of the printing of the bonds will be paid by the city. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the city.

PONTIAC, Mich.—BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION—Director of Finance Oscar Eckman announces that various series A 1934 refunding bonds are called for payment at par and accrued interest on March 1, at the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit. Interest ceases on date called. Dated March 1, 1934. Due March 1, 1964, callable on any interest payment date.

ROSEVILLE, Mich.—TENDERS WANTED—William E. Utt, Village Clerk, will receive sealed tenders of 1937 certificates of indebtedness until 5 p. m. on Feb. 20. About \$3,500 is available for purchase of such certificates. Tenders must give a full description of the various certificates offered for sale.

SHERMAN, NOTTAWA AND COLDWATER TOWNSHIPS RURAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Weidman), Mich.—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The \$18,000 school building bonds awarded to Crouse & Co. of Detroit—V. 150, p. 465—were sold as 3 3/4s, at a price of 100.124, a basis of about 3.44%. Dated Dec. 1, 1939 and due \$3,600 on April 2 from 1940 to 1944 incl.

WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Detroit), Mich.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc. and the First of Michigan Corp., jointly, are offering for public investment \$736,000 4% garbage disposal system bonds at prices from 102.75 to 104.75. Due on Jan. 1, from 1941 to 1949 incl. The bonds are exempt from all present Federal income taxes, according to the bankers.

WOODSTOCK, ROLLIN, SOMERSET AND WHEATLAND TOWNSHIPS FRAC. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Addison), Mich.—TENDERS WANTED—Grace L. Crofoot, Secretary of the Board of Education, announces that she will receive sealed tenders of the district's bonds which are to be redeemed on Feb. 15.

MINNESOTA

CROOKSTON, Minn.—PRICE PAID—We are now informed by the City Clerk that the \$6,915.92 4% coupon certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Jan. 9 and purchased by the Polk County State Bank of Crookston—V. 150, p. 306—were sold for a premium of \$85, equal to 100.122. Due on Feb. 1 in 1941 to 1950.

FARMINGTON, Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 refunding bonds offered for sale on Jan. 22—V. 150, p. 465—were purchased by the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, as 3s, according to the Village Clerk. Due on Jan. 1 in 1942 to 1951, inclusive.

MANTORVILLE, Minn.—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the Village Recorder that the \$6,000 funding bonds sold to the Kasson State Bank of Kasson, as noted here—V. 150, p. 466—were purchased by the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, as 3s, according to the Village Clerk. Due on Jan. 2 in 1942 to 1945.

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by Eben M. Bee, City Clerk, that the Mayor and Board of Aldermen will offer for sale on Feb. 6, at 7 p. m., a \$65,000 issue of Municipal Separate School District bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due in 1941 to 1965 incl.

CALHOUN COUNTY (P. O. Pittaboro), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by R. S. Davis, Clerk of the Chancery Court, that the following 5% bonds, aggregating \$27,000, have been purchased by the Leland Speed Co. of Jackson: \$17,000 refunding, and \$10,000 court house improvement bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939.

FOREST, Miss.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$10,000 market improvement bonds which were sold, as noted here on Dec. 30, were purchased by George T. Carter, Inc. of Meridian, as 3 3/4s, at par. Due \$1,000 on Dec. 1 in 1940 to 1949, inclusive.

FOREST SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Forest), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$20,000 school improvement bonds have been sold to George T. Carter, Inc. of Meridian, as 3 3/4s, for a premium of \$5, equal to 100.025, a basis of about 3.245%. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1940 to 1942; \$1,000, 1943 and 1944; \$1,500, 1945 to 1947, and \$2,000 in 1948 to 1953.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY (P. O. Oxford), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by C. E. Slough, Chancery Court Clerk, that \$43,000 5 1/2% semi-annual refunding bonds have been purchased by a group composed of Lettich & Ross, M. A. Saunders & Co., both of Memphis, and Scharff & Jones, Inc. of New Orleans. Dated Dec. 1, 1939.

McCOMB, Miss.—PURCHASERS—We are now informed that the following firms were associated with White, Dunbar & Co. of New Orleans, in the purchase at par of the \$181,000 4% semi-ann. refunding bonds, as noted here—V. 150, p. 466: The Max T. Allen Co., of Hazlehurst; Dane & Weil, of New Orleans; J. G. Hickman, Inc., of Vicksburg; Edward Jones & Co., of Jackson; Lettich & Ross, of Memphis; Lewis & Co., of Jackson; M. A. Saunders & Co., of Memphis; Scharff & Jones, of New Orleans; Leland Speed Co. and O. B. Walton & Co., both of Jackson.

QUITMAN COUNTY (P. O. Marks), Miss.—PURCHASERS—In connection with the offering by Dane & Weil of New Orleans, for public investment, of the \$270,000 3 1/2% semi-annual refunding, and the \$639,000 3 3/4% semi-annual refunding bonds, noted here—V. 150, p. 466—it is now reported that the bonds were sold to a syndicate composed of White, Dunbar & Co., of New Orleans; Lettich & Ross, of Memphis; Dane & Weil, Scharff & Jones, both of New Orleans; First National Bank of Memphis; J. G. Hickman, Inc., of Vicksburg; Leland Speed Co., Lewis & Co., both of Jackson; M. A. Saunders & Co., of Memphis; O. B. Walton & Co., J. S. Love Co., and Edward Jones & Co., all of Jackson.

RUTH SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brookhaven), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$5,000 building construction bonds have been purchased by the J. S. Love Co. of Jackson, as 4s, paying a price of 100.70.

MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County & Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY
LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI

FARMINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Farmington), Mo.—BOND SALE—The \$14,800 coupon 2 1/4% semi-ann. school bonds offered for sale on Jan. 17—V. 150, p. 306—were awarded to Francis Bro. & Co. of St. Louis, paying a premium of \$203.65, equal to 101.353, a basis of about 2.08%. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Due on Feb. 1 in 1948 to 1950.

The following is an official tabulation of the bids received:

Bidders—	2%	2 1/4%	2 3/4%
Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.	\$14,666.80	\$14,964.28	\$15,072.32
Whitaker & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	-----	14,863.44	-----
Francis Bro. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.	-----	*15,003.65	-----
Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.	14,839.96	14,996.84	15,177.40
Baum, Bernheimer, Kansas City, Mo.	14,549.50	14,852.50	15,154.10
Candler, Burke & MacDonald, Kansas City, Mo.	14,484.76	14,771.88	15,059.00
Soden & Co., Kansas City, Mo.	14,589.84	14,880.36	-----
City National Bank & Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.	-----	14,876.37	-----

* Successful bid.

HIGBEE SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Higbee), Mo.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 coupon or registered road bonds offered for sale on Jan. 18—V. 150, p. 306—were awarded jointly to the City National Bank & Trust Co., and Soden & Co., both of Kansas City, as 3s, paying a premium of \$247.50, equal to 101.65, a basis of about 2.81%. Due on Feb. 15, as follows: \$1,000 in 1942; \$500, 1943; \$1,000, 1944; \$500, 1945; \$1,000, 1946; \$500, 1947; \$1,000, 1948 to 1956, and \$1,500 in 1957. Interest payable F-A 15.

LACKLAND SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. Overland), Mo.—BONDS VOTED—At an election held on Jan. 16 the voters are said to have approved the issuance of \$34,500 in sewer bonds, to be used in connection with a Works Project Administration grant.

MONTANA

ROOSEVELT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Culbertson), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Feb. 12, by the District Clerk, for the purchase of \$18,827.10 not to exceed 4% semi-annual refunding bonds. Dated Feb. 2, 1940. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the School Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Board of Trustees may determine at time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue.

NEBRASKA

BROWN COUNTY (P. O. Ainsworth), Neb.—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the County Clerk that the \$10,000 3½% semi-annual judgment funding bonds sold at A. B. Sheldon of Lexington as noted here—V. 150, p. 466—were purchased at par. Due on Nov. 1 in 1949 to 1953, inclusive.

NORFOLK, Neb.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is reported by the City Clerk that the \$6,357.06 street improvement bonds sold to Greenway & Co. of Omaha, as noted here—V. 150, p. 466—were purchased as 2½s, are dated Jan. 1, 1940, and mature on Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1945 to 1949, and \$1,357.06 in 1950; callable after Jan. 1, 1945.

NORFOLK, Neb.—BONDS SOLD—A \$10,000 issue of 1¼% semi-ann. refunding bonds is reported to have been purchased by Greenway & Co. of Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$200,000 notes offered Jan. 23 was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston at 0.14% discount. Due \$100,000 each on Dec. 2 and Dec. 16, 1940. Other bidders: National Rockland Bank of Boston, 0.15%; Second National Bank of Nashua, 0.16%; Nashua Trust Co., 0.178%; Indian Head National Bank, 0.19%; Jackson & Curtis, 0.20%; Perrin, West & Winslow, 0.20%, and Leavitt & Co., 0.2125%.

NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS (P. O. State College), N. Mex.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated that sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Feb. 10, by M. P. Hernandez, Secretary-Treasurer, for the purchase of \$55,000 4% semi-annual building and improvement, series E bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$500 in 1942 to 1950, \$4,000 in 1951 and 1952, \$5,000 in 1953 to 1955, \$6,000 in 1959, and \$6,500 in 1960. Bonds must be sold for not less than par and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the Chase National Bank, New York, and the First National Bank, Santa Fe. Series E, is the fifth of a series of building and improvement bonds of the College, is authorized by the Regents of the College at their meeting Dec. 7, under authority of Chapter 40 of the Session Laws of 1929, and as amended by Chapter 225, Session Laws of 1937, of the State. The Act requires the Regents of the College to set up an "Interest and Retirement Fund" at the beginning of each interest year of the bonds in sufficient amount to pay interest for that year and to retire bonds maturing at the end of the year. The Act further pledges so much of the income from the permanent fund of the College in the hands of the State Treasurer as may be necessary to pay interest and principal each year. The annual income from this source has averaged \$23,993.40 over the past four years. A certified copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Regents of the College may be secured upon application of the Secretary-Treasurer. Enclose a certified check for not less than 5% of the par value of the bonds offered for sale, payable to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Regents.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—PETITION FILED FOR CITY MANAGER GOVERNMENT PLAN—A petition bearing 7,300 names was filed with City Clerk Bertram E. Whitman, asking that the common council-city manager form of government be established in Atlantic City, N. J.

If the signatures, are found to be in order, the city must call a special election for Feb. 20. If voters decide in favor of the plan, there will be a second election on March 19, when they will elect seven councilmen-at-large, who will in turn hire a city manager.

DUNELLEN, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$61,000 coupon or registered bonds offered Jan. 19—V. 150, p. 153—were awarded to VanDeventer Bros., Inc., of Newark, as 2s, at a price of 100.172, a basis of about 1.96%. Sale consisted of:

\$18,000 local impt. asst. bonds. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1941 to 1943, incl., and \$3,000 in 1944 and 1945.
8,000 sewer bonds. Due \$1,000 on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1948, incl.
35,000 general impt. bonds. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1941 to 1945, incl., and \$4,000 from 1946 to 1950, incl.

All of the bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1940. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
J. S. Rippel & Co.	2¼%	\$481.90
Julius A. Rippel, Inc.	2¼%	366.00
Boening & Co.	2¼%	351.00
Minsch, Monell & Co.	2¼%	103.79
Colyer, Robinson & Co.	2¼%	85.90
Ira Kaupt & Co.	2¼%	51.00
H. B. Boland & Co.	2¼%	9.15
MacBride, Miller & Co.	2¼%	323.30
H. L. Allen & Co.	2¼%	219.60
John B. Carroll & Co.	2¼%	195.20
First National Bank of Dunellen	2¼%	305.00
M. M. Freeman & Co.	2¼%	61.61
Pierce & Co.	3%	251.80
Schmidt, Poole & Co.	3%	173.85
Joseph G. Kress & Co.	3¼%	140.37

GLOUCESTER COUNTY TUNNEL COMMISSION (P. O. Woodbury), N. J.—SEEKS RFC LOAN—William R. Storrie, Commission Secretary, reports that an application has been made to the RFC for a loan to construct a tunnel under the Delaware River between Delaware Co., Pa., and Gloucester Co., N. J.

HADDON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Westmont), N. J.—REFUNDING ISSUE APPROVED—The State Funding Commission recently approved \$236,000 4% refunding bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Due March 1, as follows: \$6,000 in 1940, \$1,000 in 1946, \$19,000 in 1947, \$28,000 in 1950, \$3,000 in 1954, \$6,000 in 1955, \$8,000 in 1956, \$11,000 in 1957, \$19,000 in 1958, \$44,000 in 1959, \$31,000 in 1960, \$43,000 in 1961, and \$17,000 in 1962. Legality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond, of New York City.

HADDONFIELD, N. J.—TENDERS WANTED—J. Ross Logan, Borough Clerk, announces that the borough will redeem and retire bonds of the total principal sum of \$36,000, heretofore issued pursuant to Chapter 233 of New Jersey Laws of 1934, as follows: \$17,000 due Sept. 1, 1967, and \$19,000 March 1, 1970. Redemption of bonds will take place at 10 a. m. on Feb. 10 at the Haddonfield National Bank. Tenders of such bonds, at the lowest price (which must be less than par and accrued interest) at which the bonds tendered will be surrendered, are called and invited. All tenders must be made at or before the time stated above for the redemption of bonds. The bonds to be redeemed and retired will be selected from the bonds tendered in accordance with the terms of notice, preference being given to the bonds tendered at the lowest price, and the bonds so selected will be redeemed and retired at the respective prices at which they shall have been tendered. In case the total principal sum of the bonds maturing on any of the maturity dates and tendered in accordance with the terms of notice shall exceed the principal sum of the bonds maturing on such maturity date and to be redeemed and retired as aforesaid and in case it shall be necessary to select for redemption and retirement only part of the bonds so tendered at the same price, such selection from the bonds so tendered at the same price shall be made by lot.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—REFUNDING ISSUE APPROVED—The State Funding Commission has approved an issue of \$625,000 refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1939. Due as follows: \$5,000 in 1940, \$10,000 in 1941 and 1942, \$11,000 in 1943 and 1944, \$12,000 in 1945, \$13,000 in 1946 and 1947, \$14,000 in 1948 and 1949, \$15,000 in 1950, \$16,000 in 1951 and 1952, \$17,000 in 1953, \$18,000 in 1954 and 1955, \$19,000 in 1956, \$20,000 in 1957, \$21,000 in 1958, \$22,000 in 1959, \$23,000 in 1960 and 1961, \$24,000 in 1962, \$25,000 in 1963, \$26,000 in 1964, \$27,000 in 1965, \$28,000 in 1966, \$29,000 in 1967, \$30,000 in 1968, \$32,000 in 1969, \$33,000 in 1970, and \$30,000 in 1971.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—BONDS SOLD TO PWA—Raymond M. Greer, City Comptroller, reports that the Public Works Administration purchased at par \$720,000 4% hospital building bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$50,000 from 1940 to 1951 incl., and \$60,000 in 1952 and 1953.

MIDDLETON TOWNSHIPS SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Middleton), N. J.—SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO REVIEW BOND ELECTION—Supreme Court Justice Perskie on Jan. 20 declined to interfere with construction of two new school buildings and in effect upheld the election on

June 23, 1939, at which bond issues for the projects were authorized, as follows: \$42,000 Middletown School District and \$40,000 Navesink School District. Mrs. Amelia F. Knapp, taxpayer, petitioned the Supreme Court to review the election which she contended was improperly submitted to the electorate and therefore invalid, according to report.—V. 149, p. 3146.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOND SALE—The Union Securities Corp. and Hemphill, Noyes & Co., both of New York, jointly, were successful bidders at the offering of \$86,000 coupon or registered refunding bonds on Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 467—taking \$85,000 bonds as 2½s, at a price of \$86,032, equal to 101.214, a basis of about 2.39%. Dated Feb. 1, 1940 and due Feb. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1952; \$30,000, 1953 and 1954, and \$16,000 in 1955. Reoffered to yield from 2.25% to 2.35%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
H. L. Allen & Co.	2½%	100.57
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2½%	100.488
Kean, Taylor & Co. and Van Deventer Bros.	2½%	100.10
H. B. Boland & Co. (for \$85,000)	2½%	101.451
Minsch, Monell & Co. and Dougherty, Corkran & Co.	2½%	101.11
Schlater, Noyes & Gardner, Inc. and MacBride, Miller & Co.	2¾%	100.54
Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc. and Tucker, Anthony & Co.	2¾%	100.266
Barclay, Moore & Co. and Butcher & Sherrerd	2¾%	100.203
Colyer, Robinson & Co. and John B. Carroll & Co.	2¾%	100.077
M. M. Freeman & Co.	3%	101.01
J. S. Rippel & Co.	3%	100.79

NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Bergen), N. J.—BOND SALE—Bailey, Dwyer & Co. of Jersey City purchased on Jan. 17, an issue of \$76,000 4¼% refunding bonds at par. Dated Dec. 1, 1939. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$15,000 from 1940 to 1943 incl. and \$16,000 in 1944. Interest J-D. Legality to be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City.

OCEAN COUNTY (P. O. Toms River), N. J.—BOND OFFERING—James K. Allardice, Clerk of Board of Chosen Freeholders, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Jan. 31 for the purchase of \$60,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered improvement bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Feb. 1 from 1941 to 1952 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (F-A) payable at the Peoples National Bank, Lakewood, or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City. The sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is \$60,000. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the county and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered, payable to order of the county, must accompany each proposal.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$75,000 coupon or registered refunding bonds offered Jan. 24—V. 150, p. 467—were awarded to Joseph G. Kress & Co. of Perth Amboy, as 2.70s, at par plus a premium of \$105, equal to 100.14, a basis of about 2.68%. Dated Dec. 1, 1939 and due Dec. 1, as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1944 incl.; \$5,000 from 1945 to 1949 incl. and \$7,000 from 1950 to 1954 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc. and John B. Carroll & Co.	2.70%	\$15.00
M. M. Freeman & Co.	3%	292.50
H. B. Boland & Co.	3%	138.75
South Amboy Trust Co.	3%	Par
Ira Haut & Co.	3.10%	219.00
H. L. Allen & Co.	3.25%	397.50

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Charles Swensen, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Jan. 30 for the purchase of \$70,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$46,000 general improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1960 incl. and \$3,000 in 1961 and 1962.
16,500 joint outlet sewer bonds. One bond for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1941 to 1949 incl. and \$500 in 1960.
4,500 playground bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on Feb. 1 from 1942 to 1950 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated Feb. 1, 1940. The price for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed \$71,000 and cannot be less than \$70,000. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (F-A) payable at the Town Treasurer's office, or at the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City. A certified check for \$1,400, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—BONDS CALLED FOR PAYMENT—Town Clerk Charles Swensen announces that various numbered general funding, Series J, bonds aggregating \$226,000, part of an issue of \$600,000, are called for payment at par and accrued interest on March 1 at the office of the Town Treasurer or at the Hudson County National Bank in Jersey City, on presentation of said bonds, with all unmaturing coupons attached. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$62,000 in 1958, \$90,000 in 1959 and \$74,000 in 1960.

New York State Municipals

TILNEY & COMPANY

76 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: Whitehall 4-8898
Bell System Teletype: NY 1-2395

NEW YORK

BUFFALO, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Frank M. Davis, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Jan. 30 for the purchase of \$1,770,000 bonds, divided as follows:

\$900,000 not to exceed 6% interest city contribution-relief project series A bonds. Due \$100,000 on Feb. 15 from 1941 to 1949 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%.
300,000 not to exceed 6% interest city contribution-relief project series B bonds. Due \$75,000 on Feb. 15 from 1941 to 1944 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%.
570,000 not to exceed 6% interest school bonds. Due Feb. 15 as follows: \$28,000 from 1941 to 1950 incl. and \$29,000 from 1951 to 1960 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%.

All of the bonds will be dated Feb. 15, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (F-A 15) payable at the City Comptroller's office or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City, at the option of the holder. A certified check for \$35,400, payable to order of the City Comptroller, is required. Bonds will be delivered on or about Feb. 15, 1940, at the office of the City Comptroller or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York City, preferred place of delivery to be specified in the bid. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal and interest, will be issued in the denomination of \$1,000, and may be exchanged for bonds in the denomination of \$1,000, or multiples thereof, registered as to principal and interest, at the option of the holder. These bonds are eligible for Postal Savings Deposits. The legality of the issues will be examined by Caldwell & Raymond of New York City and their favorable opinion will be furnished to the purchaser on delivery of the bonds.

GARDEN CITY PARK WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Garden City), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—W. Robinson Thorne Jr., District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Feb. 5, for the purchase of \$4,500 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered fire apparatus bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1941 to 1944 incl. and \$500 in 1945. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, ex-

pressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (F-A) payable at the Bank of New Hyde Park...

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY (P. O. Little Valley), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$85,000 coupon or registered highway refunding bonds offered Jan. 26—V. 150, p. 307—were awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of New York...

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—PROPOSED BOND FINANCING—The Board of Trustees met on Jan. 24 to consider sale of the following bond issues: \$14,300 curb and gutter and \$11,000 WPA project.

MANORHAVEN (P. O. Port Washington), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Phillip Auerbach, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Jan. 30 for the purchase of \$50,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered water refunding bonds.

MARYLAND, MILFORD, WESTFORD, ROSEBOOM AND DECATUR CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Schenevus), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$270,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Jan. 24—V. 150, p. 468—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., both of New York...

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Lists various bidders like Union Securities Corp., Hession, Maher & Griscom, etc.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—REVENUE BILLS SOLD—City Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick announced Jan. 25, the sale to the usual group of banks and trust companies in the city of \$35,000,000 revenue bills at 0.25% interest.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—SALE OF MANHASSET-LAKEVILLE WATER DISTRICT BONDS—The \$250,000 Manhasset-Lakeville Water District improvement bonds offered Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 307—were awarded to Lehman Bros. and Kean, Taylor & Co., both of New York...

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Lists various bidders like Union Securities Corp., Campbell, Phelps & Co., etc.

RENSELAER COUNTY (P. O. Troy), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$389,000 coupon or registered bonds offered Jan. 24—V. 150, p. 468—were awarded to Smith, Barney & Co. and Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc., both of New York...

121,000 land purchase bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1940 to 1948, incl.; \$6,000 in 1949 and \$7,000 from 1950 to 1959, incl.

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Lists various bidders like Campbell, Phelps & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., etc.

TONAWANDA (Town of), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$176,800 coupon or registered bonds offered Jan. 22—V. 150, p. 308—were awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo...

9,000 Drainage District No. 1 bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1943, incl. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1941 to 1945, incl. and \$1,500 from 1946 to 1948, inclusive.

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Lists various bidders like Marine Trust Co., Union Securities Corp., etc.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$1,115,000 coupon or registered bonds offered Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 468—were awarded to the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. and L. F. Rothschild & Co., both of New York...

\$230,000 series A public works bonds. Due \$23,000 on Feb. 1 from 1941 to 1950, inclusive. 45,000 series B public works bonds. Due \$9,000 on Feb. 1 from 1941 to 1945, inclusive.

240,000 public welfare bonds. Due \$24,000 on Feb. 1 from 1941 to 1950, inclusive. 600,000 refunding bonds. Due \$120,000 on Feb. 1 from 1951 to 1955, incl.

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Premium. Lists various bidders like Lehman Bros., Union Securities Corp., etc.

THOUSAND ISLANDS BRIDGE AUTHORITY (P. O. Watertown), N. Y.—BILL AUTHORIZES REFUNDING OF DEBT—Under the provisions of a bill recently referred to the Judiciary Committee in each house of the Legislature...

GOVERNOR APPROVES BILL—Governor Herbert H. Lehman has approved the above-mentioned bill as Chapter 2 of Laws of 1940.

NORTH CAROLINA

BURLINGTON, N. C.—NOTES SOLD—It is reported that \$30,000 revenue notes have been purchased by the Cabarrus Bank & Trust Co. of Concord, at 1%, plus a premium of \$1.00.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—TAX COLLECTIONS REACH PEAK—The above city reports that for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1939, collection of current and delinquent revenues exceeded collections in any comparable period for at least seven years...

Cash collections from July 1 to Dec. 31 amounted to \$308,702, compared with \$248,775 in the same period of 1938. Assessments from prior years totaled \$79,646, against \$72,202 in 1938 and tax penalties amounted to \$16,553, against \$9,926 in the preceding year.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C.—NOTES SOLD—It is reported that \$20,000 revenue notes have been purchased by R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charlotte, at 1 1/2%, plus a premium of \$1.75. Due in six months.

NORWOOD, N. C.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the \$71,000 refunding bonds which were exchanged with the holders of the original bonds, as noted in our issue of Dec. 23, it is now reported that the bonds bear 6% interest, are dated Dec. 1, 1939, and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1940 to 1944; \$3,000, 1945 to 1950; \$4,000, 1951 to 1954; \$5,000, 1955 to 1957, and \$6,000 in 1958 and 1959.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—NOTES SOLD—It is reported that \$7,500 notes have been purchased by the First National Bank of Winston-Salem, at 6%, plus a premium of \$44.78.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 coupon or registered public improvement bonds offered for sale on Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 468—were awarded to a group composed of the William B. Greene Co. of Winston-Salem, the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. of Greenville, and Crouse & Co. of Detroit...

WILKES COUNTY (P. O. Wilkesboro), N. C.—NOTES SOLD—A \$10,000 issue of revenue notes is reported to have been purchased by the Cabarrus Bank & Trust Co. of Concord, at 1 1/2%, plus a premium of \$1.00. Due in six months.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—BOND SALE—The two issues of coupon refunding bonds aggregating \$300,000, offered for sale on Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 468—were awarded to a group composed of the First of Michigan Corp. of the New York, the William B. Greene Co. of Winston-Salem, and the First National Bank of St. Paul...

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Lists various bidders like Alex. Brown & Sons, A. M. Kidder & Co., etc.

The following is an official tabulation of the bids received: \$149,000 General Refunding Bonds, \$151,000 School Refunding Bonds.

Table with columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Lists various bidders like Phelps, Fenn & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., etc.

* Successful bid.

NORTH DAKOTA

JAMESTOWN, N. Dak.—WARRANT OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7.30 p. m. on Feb. 5, by A. R. Thompson, City Auditor, for the purchase of the following not to exceed 7% paving construction warrants aggregating \$28,300: \$25,000 Paving District P-3-39, and \$3,300 Paving District P-4-39 warrants. They will be issued in equal amounts over a period of not exceeding 10 years, payable annually.

OHIO

CANTON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Robert E. Beck, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. on Feb. 9 for the purchase of \$1,887,023 3% sewer bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. One bond for \$387.02, others for \$375. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$387.02 in 1942 and \$375 from 1943 to 1946, incl. Principal and interest (F-A) payable at the City Treasurer's office. A certified copy of the abstract and transcript of proceedings in relation to the issue will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for 5% must accompany each proposal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that the city will receive sealed bids until Feb. 27 for the purchase of \$1,100,000 Cincinnati Southern Railway refunding bonds.

NOTE SALE—VanLahr, Doll & Isphording of Cincinnati were awarded on Jan. 22 an issue of \$600,000 notes at 0.48% interest. Dated Jan. 30, 1940 and due on or before June 1, 1940.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—VOTE ON HIGHER TAX RATE—A special levy of 8.2177 mills will be submitted to voters on March 27 as a result of approval of the proposal by City Council. Requiring only a majority, if passed the levy will bring the city's 1940 tax rate to 31.95 mills, slightly higher than the 30.20 mill rate in 1939, but below the 1936 rate of 32 mills. The proposed increase in the tax rate represents funds necessary to meet maturing obligations from emergency expenditures, cost of financing relief, and some increase in anticipated welfare expenses. Actual operating costs of the city in 1940, it is estimated by municipal officials, will show a \$400,000 reduction from 1939.

HUBBARD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hubbard), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—J. Leo Richards, Clerk of Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until noon on Feb. 10 for the purchase of \$8,000 3% fire truck bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Denom. \$800. Due \$800 on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1945 incl. Interest A-O. A certified check for \$80, payable to order of the Board of Trustees, is required.

LIMA, Ohio—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The \$18,000 poor relief bonds purchased by the municipal sinking fund—V. 150, p. 469—mature \$6,000 on Oct. 1 in 1941, 1942 and 1943, according to Clyde Welty, City Auditor.

MALVERN, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$4,000 waterworks mortgage bonds offered Jan. 15—V. 150, p. 155—were awarded to the First National Bank of Carrollton, the only bidder, as 3 1/4% at par. Dated Feb. 1, 1940, and due \$500 on Feb. 1, from 1942 to 1951, inclusive.

OHIO (State of)—CLOSES 1939 WITH GENERAL FUND SURPLUS—Reduced expenditures, together with increased revenues, enabled the State of Ohio to turn a deficit into a surplus during 1939, according to a survey made by Dr. Arch D. Schultz, Director of Research, Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

A deficit of \$1,293,761 in the general revenue fund on Jan. 1, 1939, was turned into a surplus of \$3,369,268 at the close of the year, or a net improvement of \$4,663,029, the survey showed. General Government expenses of the State, and subsidies for schools and relief are financed out of the general revenue fund. However, expenditures of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Highway, Conservation, and Liquor Control departments, are excluded.

Improvement in the State's financial position was accomplished by reductions in personal service, savings in maintenance costs through competitive bidding and by increases in State revenues, despite increases in cash payments to public schools, payments against the school deficit and major increases in subsidies paid for poor relief and old age pensions.

In commenting upon savings effected during 1939, the report stated that if the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation was excluded, because it is supported almost entirely from Federal funds, there were savings over 1938 to the general fund in personal service of \$684,493 and savings in maintenance of \$1,789,367. Savings in personal service in the Highway Department totaled \$878,868, while savings in maintenance amounted to \$919,715. In the Liquor Department, cost of personal service and maintenance decreased by \$874,517.

Increase in revenue accruing to the State general revenue fund resulted from better business and improved administration in the taxation department.

Revenues of \$116,178,467 accrued in 1938 and \$127,757,904 in 1939, a gain of \$11,579,437. Revenues were further enhanced by the taking over from the State public school fund, a balance of \$6,505,191. Payments to the public schools, however, increased by \$10,200,000.

Major increases in State subsidies included: \$6,908,982 cash payment to public schools for the school foundation program; \$3,306,865 in payments against the school deficit of past years; \$1,046,713 for poor relief; and \$1,607,149 for old age pensions.

OHIO (State of)—ISSUES FIVE-YEAR CHART OF MUNICIPAL PRICES—Wm. J. Mericka & Co., Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, has prepared for distribution a five-year chart of the weekly price index of Ohio municipal bonds, from 1935 through 1939. Three series of weighted averages indicate prices in terms of yield for bonds of the 15 largest Ohio cities, 15 next largest cities, and a composite of both groups. The composite average fluctuated from 3.22% to 3.72% in 1935, 2.72% to 3.21% in 1936, 2.72% to 3.18% in 1937, 2.85% to 3.17% in 1938, and 2.35% to 3.49% in 1939.

PERRY COUNTY (P. O. New Lexington), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—John R. Cooper, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until noon on Feb. 14 for the purchase of \$18,000 4% funding bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on May 1 and Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1943 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest M-N. A certified check for \$200, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal.

RAVENNA, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$28,000 waterworks improvement bonds offered Jan. 22—V. 150, p. 309—were awarded to Merrill, Turben & Co. of Cleveland, as 1 1/4% at par plus \$21 premium, equal to 100.075, a basis of about 1.23%. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 and due \$1,750 on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1948 incl. Other bids: Paine, Webber & Co., 105.092 for 2 1/2%; Prudden & Co., 100.18 for 1 1/2%.

SHALERSVILLE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. F. D. Mantua), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—B. W. Mills, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Feb. 7 for the purchase of \$30,000 4% school bonds. Dated Feb. 15, 1940. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due as follows: \$1,000, May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1941 to 1952 incl.; \$1,500 May 15 and Nov. 15 in 1953 and 1954. Interest M-N. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$300, payable to order of the Board of Education, is required. Successful bidder to pay for legal opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland. (A like issue of bonds was awarded Dec. 27 to the First Savings Bank of Ravenna, as 2 1/2%, at a price of 100.17, a basis of about 2.48%—V. 150, p. 309.)

SOMERSET, Ohio—BONDS SOLD TO RFC—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased as 4s, at par, the \$3,000 water works revenue bonds offered without success last September—V. 149, p. 3441.

TOLEDO, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Rudy Klein, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Feb. 6 for the purchase of \$40,800 3% coupon or registered property portion street improvement bonds. Dated March 1, 1940. One bond for \$890, others \$1,000 each. They will be issued in different denominations, as requested by purchaser, provided maturity schedule is not altered. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$8,800 in 1941 and \$8,000 from 1942 to 1945 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York City. The bonds are issued in anticipation of special assessments for the purpose of paving various streets. All proceedings incident to proper authorization of this issue will be taken under the direction of a bond attorney, whose opinion as to legality of the bonds may be procured by the purchaser at his own expense. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Commissioner of the Treasury, must accompany each proposal.

WAVERLY, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Charles W. Hollberg Jr., Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Feb. 2 for the purchase of \$23,000 4 1/2% sanitary sewer revenue bonds. Dated March 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 2 as follows: \$1,000 from 1943 to 1962 incl., and \$2,000 from 1963 to 1966 incl. A certified check for 1% of the issue, payable to order of the village, is required. Bonds and interest are payable only from revenues of the sewer system after maintenance and operating expenses have been deducted. (Above issue was previously offered Dec. 26, at which time no bids were received.—V. 149, p. 4205.)

WELLSTON, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$6,000 street bonds offered Jan. 19—V. 150, p. 155—were awarded to the First National Bank of Wellston, as 4s, at par plus a premium of \$35, equal to 100.583, a basis of about 3.90%. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 and due \$600 on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. The Milton Banking Co. of Wellston, only other bidder, named a premium of \$25 for 4 1/2%.

WICKLIFFE, Ohio—TENDERS WANTED—H. C. Humiston, Village Clerk, will receive sealed tenders until noon on Feb. 24 of refunding bonds dated Oct. 1, 1936. Series and bond numbers shall be stated and no interest shall accrue after Feb. 24. Purchases will be made at the lowest price offered to the extent of about \$25,000 available for that purpose.

OKLAHOMA

GAGE, Okla.—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$20,000 park purchase and improvement bonds, noted here on Jan. 13—V. 150, p. 309—it is reported that the bonds were sold to the First State Bank of Gage, as 4 1/2% on the first \$5,000 and 5% on the remaining \$15,000.

HOBART, Okla.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Clerk that \$2,000 city hall and library bonds were sold on Jan. 23 to the City Treasurer, as 1 1/2%.

LINDSAY, Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 electric improvement bonds offered for sale on Jan. 17—V. 150, p. 155—were awarded to C. Edgar Honold of Oklahoma City, as 4 1/4% and 5s, according to the Town Clerk. Due serially in from 3 to 20 years after date.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—BOND ELECTION DETAILS—In connection with the report given here on Dec. 30, that an election would be held on Feb. 20 in order to vote on the issuance of \$6,911,000 general obligation water bonds—V. 149, p. 4205—we are now informed by F. G. Baker, City Auditor, that these bonds, if authorized, will be sold to the bidder offering the lowest interest cost on the issue and will mature probably as follows: \$384,000 from the 3d to the 19th year, inclusive, and \$383,000 on the 20th year, giving an average maturity of 11 1/2 years. He also states that, if these bonds are approved, they will probably be sold during the early part of March.

PERRY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Perry) Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Jan. 29, by John H. Mugler, Clerk of the Board of Education, for the purchase of \$22,000 building, repair and equipment bonds. Due \$3,000 in 1944 to 1949, and \$4,000 in 1950. The bonds shall be sold to the bidder bidding the lowest rate of interest the bonds shall bear, and agreeing to pay par and accrued interest for the bonds. The bonds are issued in accordance with Section 5929, Oklahoma Statutes of 1931, and Article 5, Chapter 32, Oklahoma Session Laws of 1935, and were authorized at the election held on Oct. 19, by a vote of 351 to 169. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the amount of bid.

SAND SPRINGS, Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$6,500 fire apparatus bonds offered for sale on Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 309—were awarded to the Sand Springs State Bank, according to the City Clerk. Due in 1944 to 1950 incl.

The above bonds were awarded as 1s, at par.

OREGON

BEAVERTON, Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 coupon refunding water, series of 1940 bonds offered for sale on Jan. 8—V. 150, p. 155—were awarded to the Baker-Fordyce-Tucker Co. of Portland. Dated Feb. 10, 1940. Due on May 10 in 1941 to 1951; optional on and after May 10, 1946.

COOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 54 (P. O. Bandon), Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Jan. 31, by R. T. Moore, Chairman of the Board of School Directors, for the purchase of \$23,500 not to exceed 4% refunding bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: \$2,500 in 1943, and \$3,000 in 1944 to 1950, incl. Principal and interest (F-A) payable at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Schuler & Kelley of Portland, will be furnished. A certified check for 2% must accompany the bid.

MONMOUTH, Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Feb. 6, by Elsie O'Rourke, City Recorder, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of coupon or registered power and light bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Due on Feb. 1, 1960; optional on Feb. 1, 1943. Bidders are to specify the rate of interest. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 62 (P. O. Valsetz), Ore.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until 8 p. m. on Jan. 26, by C. G. Babb, District Clerk, for the purchase of \$15,000 not to exceed 4% semi-ann. school bonds. Dated Feb. 2, 1940. Due \$1,500 on Feb. 2 in 1941 to 1950, incl.

PORTLAND, Ore.—CITY TO VOTE ON UTILITY DISTRICT—The "Wall Street Journal" of Jan. 25 carried the following report from the above city:

"As a result of a decision by the Oregon Hydro-Electric Commission that plans for a Portland public utility district are feasible, it is announced that petitions for a vote at the May primary are to be circulated immediately. This week was the deadline for the Commission finding on the proposal which is necessary under Oregon law before reference to voters.

"In holding the plan feasible the Commission used as a basis estimates computing book values of \$21,444,195 for Portland General Electric Co. property in the projected districts and \$9,690,058 for Northwestern electric property involved. The Commission did not hold that these are the actual values of the properties. On the basis computed, however, the Commission held that Portland could enter the power business and effect rate reductions. The report does not estimate any possible severance damages."

SHERIDAN, Ore.—BONDS SOLD—A \$50,000 issue of 3 1/4% semi-ann. street improvement bonds is said to have been purchased by Tripp & McCleary of Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Erie), Pa.—NOTE OFFERING—Harvey M. Willis, County Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Feb. 16 for the purchase of \$250,000 tax anticipation notes. Dated Feb. 23, 1940. Bidders may designate denoms. of the notes in multiples of \$25,000. Due Aug. 23, 1940. The notes are to be in discount form and will be sold to the bidder naming the lowest rate of discount. They are issued in anticipation of collection of taxes levied and assessed for the year 1940, and are issued subject to the favorable opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. A certified check for \$2,500, payable to order of the County Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

NORTHAMPTON, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Claude C. Fogelman, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Feb. 6 for the purchase of \$65,000 1 1/4%, 2, 2 1/4%, 2 1/2%, 2 3/4%, 3, 3 1/4% or 3 1/2% coupon refunding bonds. Dated Feb. 15, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 15 as follows: \$2,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$3,000, 1943 to 1947 incl.; \$4,000 from 1948 to 1953 incl. and \$11,000 in 1954 and 1955. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable F-A. Bonds may be registered as to principal only and will be issued subject to favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

PATTERSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. 1611 Ross Hill Road, City Route 13, Beaver Falls), Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$25,000 township bonds offered Jan. 18—V. 150, p. 309—was awarded to Edward Lower Stokes & Co. of Philadelphia. Dated Feb. 1, 1940, and due Aug. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1942 to 1948, incl.; \$2,000, 1949; \$3,000, 1950 to 1953, incl., and \$2,000 in 1954 and 1955.

The bonds were awarded as 2s at a price of 100.535, a basis of about 1.94%.

PENNSYLVANIA (State of)—SCHOOL BOARD OFFERS \$7,952,000 LOCAL MUNICIPALS—The State School Employees' Retirement Board received sealed bids at 1 p. m. on Jan. 26 for the purchase of \$7,952,000 bonds of a large number of Pennsylvania taxing units.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—TOTAL REVENUES LOWER IN 1939—Collections of city and school taxes during 1939 were ahead of the previous year, final figures of Receiver of Taxes Frank J. Willard show. City tax receipts amounted to \$38,944,865, and increase of \$64,631 over 1938 while school payments reached \$23,414,302, an increase of \$2,283,706. A 10-cent rise in the school tax levy accounted for large part of this increase. Collections from all sources, however, were \$4,687,681 under 1938, totaling \$84,830,347 against \$89,518,028. Receipts in 1938 were aided by a 2% sales tax in effect most of that year and which yielded the city \$6,793,614.

Mr. Willard announced that Philadelphia collected 90.64% of the city tax levy and 90.58% of the school levy. Personal property payments were smaller, dropping to \$2,239,529 from \$3,467,626. Water rent receipts were substantially ahead totaling \$6,968,817 against \$6,526,998.

Delinquent payments were smaller in all categories, delinquent city payments totaling \$5,817,073 against \$6,413,479; delinquent school receipts \$3,251,322 against \$3,574,837 and delinquent personal property receipts \$134,507 against \$237,266.

HIGH COURT TO RULE ON VALIDITY OF WAGE TAX MEASURE—The constitutionality of Philadelphia's 1 1/2% wage tax was placed before the State Supreme Court on Jan. 24, and the Court, according to a request for a speedy ruling, fixed Feb. 1 as the date for hearing the case. The wage tax issue was brought to the high tribunal on an appeal from the decision of Common Pleas Court No. 7.

The lower court had ruled unanimously in favor of the new levy two weeks ago, but on Jan. 22 Judge Joseph Sloane reversed himself, and handed down a dissenting opinion. He is one of three members of the Court.

The appeal to the Supreme Court was filed on behalf of Mrs. Jennie Dole, \$10-a-week shirt factory employee, by two attorneys who are regular counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, both Congress for Industrial Organizations unions.

Under routine procedure of the Court, the tax case would have been listed for argument on the third Monday in April.

After the appeal had been filed, however, Gilbert A. Kraus and Isadore Katz, the union attorneys, appeared before the Court late yesterday afternoon, and asked that the hearing date be advanced.

"This case is of great public interest, and unless it is speedily heard by the Court, great confusion and prejudice will result," Katz told the Court.

"Since the tax is now in effect, and in many instances is being collected from employees of the City of Philadelphia, and further, since extensive preparations are now being made for the administration of the collection of the tax, great confusion and unnecessary expense would devolve on the City of Philadelphia and on the taxpayer, should the ordinance be declared unconstitutional."

Chief Justice William I. Schaffer granted the petition and fixed the argument for Feb. 1.

Judge Sloane's dissenting opinion, it was declared, would be an important part of the Court record submitted to the high tribunal.

The Common Pleas Court jurist's opinion found that the wage tax ordinance delegated too much power to the Receiver of Taxes; that there was no provision for a review of tax rulings; and that the due process clause of the Federal Constitution is violated.

Sloane's dissent reversed the stand and the jurist took on Jan. 10 when he concurred with Judges L. Stauffer Oliver and James C. Crumlish in finding the ordinance legal and constitutional.

SEEKS RULING ON PROPOSED WATER BONDS—The City Solicitor was authorized by Council to petition the courts for permission to borrow \$22,000,000 to be used to rehabilitate the municipal water supply system. If the permission is granted a referendum on the loan will be submitted to the electorate on April 23. The resolution states that net income from the city's water supply system is more than sufficient to pay interest and sinkings, fund charges on outstanding indebtedness as well as similar charges on the proposed loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—GOVERNMENT RULES ON INCOME TAX LIABILITY—Philadelphia employers holding Government contracts which provide for a minimum wage will not have to absorb the 1 1/2% earned income tax to fulfill their contracts. William R. McComb, Acting Administrator in the Department of Labor, ruled in Washington that the employees of such contractors would simply have to suffer the wage reduction imposed by the tax. The question was put up to the Government by the King Kard Overall Co., 203 Filbert St.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—\$20,050,000 GAS TRUST CERTIFICATES PLACED BY BANKERS—Smith, Barney & Co., and Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., both of New York, have purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and placed privately \$20,050,000 Philadelphia Gas Revenue Trust 3 1/2% trust certificates maturing semi-annually from May 1, 1940, to May 1, 1957. The city is the owner of the gas manufacturing plants and distribution system, known as the Philadelphia Gas Works, and operated by the Philadelphia Gas Works Co. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Co.) under a lease or operating agreement providing, among other things, for the payment to the city out of the net proceeds of operation an annual sum of \$4,200,000. The city, for a consideration of \$41,000,000, has assigned the gas rentals for a period of 18 years from May 1, 1939 to the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. as trustee under a trust agreement dated as of May 1, 1939, creating the Philadelphia Gas Revenue Trust and providing for the issuance of \$41,000,000 principal amount of trust certificates payable out of the assigned gas rentals. In July of last year, the RFC subscribed for one-half of each maturity of these trust certificates or a total of \$20,500,000, and the remaining one-half was subscribed for by various banks and other institutions through Smith, Barney & Co. and Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., acting as their agents. —V. 149, p. 1064. The \$20,050,000 certificates just purchased by these firms represents the total unmaturing portion of the certificates which were placed with the RFC.

CERTIFICATE SALE DETAILS—The certificates were sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a price of 103 and interest, representing a profit to the agency of \$601,500. The certificates mature as follows: Due \$450,000 May and Nov. 1, 1940; \$475,000 May and Nov. 1, 1941; \$475,000 May and \$500,000 Nov. 1, 1942; \$500,000 May and Nov. 1, 1943; \$525,000 May and Nov. 1, 1944; \$525,000 May and \$550,000 Nov. 1, 1945; \$550,000 May and \$575,000 Nov. 1, 1946; \$575,000 May and Nov. 1, 1947 to 1953; \$575,000 May and \$625,000 Nov. 1, 1954; \$675,000 May and \$725,000 Nov. 1, 1955; \$725,000 May and \$775,000 Nov. 1, 1956, and \$825,000 May 1, 1957; callable in whole or in part in inverse order on 30 days' notice, as follows: At 104.00 to and incl. May 1, 1943; 103.00 thereafter to and incl. May 1, 1947; 102.00 thereafter to and incl. May 1, 1951; 101.00 thereafter to and incl. May 1, 1955, and thereafter at par.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Edward R. Frey, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Feb. 6 for the purchase of \$2,398,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon refunding bonds of 1940. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$120,000 from 1941 to 1959, incl., and \$118,000 in 1960. The bonds will bear interest at a rate of not less than 1/2 of 1%, such rate to be the same for the entire issue. The coupon bonds are exchangeable at the option of the holder in any time for a registered bond or bonds of the same maturity and denomination or a multiple thereof not exceeding the aggregate principal amount of the coupon bond or bonds surrendered in exchange therefor. No bid at less than par and accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery will be accepted. The bonds are issued to provide funds to be applied to the redemption of existing electoral bonds heretofore authorized by the electorate and maturing during March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December in the year 1940, and for no other purposes whatsoever. The city reserves the right to deliver to the successful bidder a temporary typewritten or printed bond or bonds for the aggregate principal amount of the bonds which shall be substantially in the same form as the definitive bonds with appropriate omissions, insertions and variations as may be required. Until their exchange for definitive coupon bonds, the temporary bonds shall be in full force and effect, according to their terms. Bids must be made upon blank forms which may be obtained from the City Comptroller. The purchaser will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay of Pittsburgh, that the bonds are direct and general obligations of the city, payable both as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount on all property legally taxable therein.

Enclose a certified check for 2% of the principal amount of bonds bid for payable to the city.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—C. Edgar Book, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. on Feb. 19, for the purchase of \$18,000 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, or 6% coupon street improvement bonds. Dated March 1, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due March 1, 1945; callable on any interest payment date. Interest M-S. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. The bonds shall rest alone for their security and payment upon assessments and liens filed upon properties abutting on the streets pursuant to General Borough Act of 1927, its amendments and supplements. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the borough, must accompany each proposal.

RHODE ISLAND

WARWICK, R. I.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE—City Council adopted resolutions providing for the issuance of \$190,000 bonds for various municipal improvements.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHERAW, S. C.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by Dan L. Tillman, Town Clerk, that of the \$60,000 sidewalk paving bonds offered for sale on Nov. 17, a block of \$35,000 was purchased jointly by G. H. Crawford & Co. of Columbia, and R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charlotte, as 4 1/2s, at par, with an option to purchase the remainder on the same basis.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—CERTIFICATES TO BE ISSUED—We were informed by B. F. Dillard, City Clerk and Treasurer, on Jan. 18, that the city will issue \$60,000 paying certificates, dated Feb. 1, 1940, and maturing serially in 1941 through 1945, but these certificates will not be placed on the market at present.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—BOND SALE—The \$65,000 water works improvement bonds offered for sale on Jan. 22—V. 150, p. 309—were awarded to R. S. Dickson & Co., and the Interstate Securities Corp., both of Charlotte, as 2 1/2s, paying a premium of \$514.50, equal to 100.771, a basis of about 2.67%. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due on Jan. 1 in 1946 to 1956 incl.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg) S. C.—BOND REOFFERING NOT CONTEMPLATED—It is reported by the County Superintendent of Education that no plans have been formulated as yet toward the reoffering of the following school bonds aggregating \$69,000, offered for sale without success on Oct. 5, as noted here:

School District	Amount	Maturities
Motlow No. 5	\$6,000	\$500 each year, Jan. 1, 1941-1952
Cooley Springs No. 11	3,000	500 each year, Jan. 1, 1947-1952
Reidville No. 43	4,000	1,000 each year, Jan. 1, 1945-1948
Arkwright No. 74	20,000	1,000 each year, June 1, 1940-1949
		2,000 each year, June 1, 1950-1954
Cooperative No. 97	30,000	2,000 each year, Jan. 1, 1941-1955
Woods Chapel No. 98	6,000	500 each year, July 1, 1940-1951

SOUTH DAKOTA

FAITH, S. Dak.—BOND ELECTION—It is reported that an election has been called for Jan. 29 in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of \$43,000 in municipal auditorium bonds.

TENNESSEE

BELLS, Tenn.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 issue of 4% semi-annual street improvement bonds offered for sale on Jan. 23—V. 150, p. 309—was awarded to the Bank of Crockett, according to Mayor Spellings. Due in 1955; callable after five years.

HENDERSON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Athens), Tenn.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$100,000 5% semi-annual road bonds is said to have been purchased by the J. R. Phillips Investment Co. of Houston, at par. Due on April 1 in 1949 to 1959.

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Knoxville), Tenn.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported that the \$90,000 refunding bonds sold jointly to Booker & Davidson, and the Fidelity-Bankers Trust Co., both of Knoxville, as noted here—V. 150, p. 310—were purchased as 3 1/2s, at a price of 100.188.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Tiptonville), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 1:30 p. m. on Feb. 5, by C. B. Rhodes, Chairman of the County Court, for the purchase of a \$32,000 issue of 4 1/2% semi-annual coupon refunding bonds. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1962, and \$10,000 in 1963. The proceeds to be used to refund bonds of the county about to mature. A certified check for \$1,000 must accompany the bid.

TEXAS

ALICE, Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by P. S. Anderson, City Treasurer, that the following bonds, aggregating \$40,000, were awarded on Jan. 22 to Newman & Co. of San Antonio: \$30,000 water and \$10,000 sewer bonds.

BEAUMONT, Texas—BONDS VOTED—It is reported that the voters approved recently the issuance of \$150,000 municipal airport bonds.

COLORADO CITY, Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$7,500 bridge building bonds were sold recently to R. K. Dunbar & Co. of Austin, as 3 1/2s, paying a premium of \$110, equal to 101.466.

EDINBURG CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Edinburg), Texas—REPORT ON BOND EXCHANGE PROGRAM—It is stated by Conn Brown, Secretary of the Edinburg School Board Committee, in a letter dated Jan. 3, that the \$3,131,000 refunding bonds, Series 1938, dated Feb. 1, 1938, of the above district, have been validated by decree of the United States Federal District Court of the Southern District of Texas, the legality thereof has been approved by the Attorney General of Texas, and by Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York. The bonds have been deposited in the office of the Comptroller of the State of Texas, for exchange through The American National Bank, Austin, Texas, on the basis of par for par. To date, \$2,140,000 of the \$3,131,000 outstanding bonds had been exchanged. Correspondence regarding these bonds should be addressed to Mr. Brown, 220 Cloverleaf Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by H. C. Jacobs, City Secretary, that the following issues of bonds aggregating \$1,350,000, were scheduled for award on Jan. 25, but were not sold as all the bids were returned unopened:

- \$250,000 resurfacing gravel and shell streets, \$21,000, due Jan. 1, 1941 and 1942; \$16,000 due Jan. 1, in each of the years 1943 to 1935 incl.
- 100,000 sanitary sewer, \$4,000 due Jan. 1, in each of the years 1941 to 1965 incl.
- 100,000 fire station, \$5,000 due Jan. 1, in each of the years 1941 to 1960 incl.
- 150,000 resurfacing paved streets, \$10,000 due Jan. 1, in each of the years 1941 to 1955 incl.
- 250,000 resurfacing gravel and shell streets, \$21,000 due Jan. 1, 1941 and 1942; \$16,000 due Jan. 1, in each of the years 1943 to 1955 incl.
- 150,000 parks, \$10,000 due Jan. 1, in each of the years 1941 to 1955 incl.
- 400,000 incinerator, \$20,000 due Jan. 1, in each of the years 1941 to 1960 incl.

It is reported that the said bonds will be reoffered at competitive bidding on Feb. 1.

The sale was postponed because of a question over delivery of the bonds. The city had set a delayed delivery date of 30 days on the offering, but there was a question whether that would provide sufficient time.

To clarify the situation, and give bidders a chance to base their tenders on definite conditions, the city postponed the offering and returned bids unopened.

KARNES COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Karnes City), Texas—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the County Judge that the \$32,000 3 1/2% semi-annual road bonds sold to Rauscher, Pierce & Co. of San Antonio, as noted here—V. 150, p. 470—were purchased for a premium of \$106, equal to 100.33, a basis of about 3.46%. Due in 20 years; optional in 10 years.

LIBERTY, Texas—BOND SALE—The following bonds aggregating \$26,000, offered for sale on Jan. 24—V. 150, p. 470—were awarded to Paul H. Aves & Co. of Houston, as 3s, paying a premium of \$122.06, equal to 100.469, a basis of about 2.95%.

\$12,000 street improvement bonds. Due \$1,000 in 1941 to 1952 incl.

8,000 library bonds. Due as follows: \$1,000 in 1949, 1951, 1953 and 1954, and \$2,000 in 1955 and 1956.

6,000 water works bonds. Due \$1,000 in 1950, and in 1952 to 1956 incl.

LIBERTY COUNTY (P. O. Liberty) Texas—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Jan. 29, by Murphy Cole, County Auditor, for the purchase of a \$345,000 issue of coupon road bonds. Dated Feb. 12, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due April 12, as follows: \$15,000 in 1941 to 1943, \$42,000 in 1944, and \$43,000 in 1945 to 1950. The bonds are subject to call at par and accrued interest on April 12, 1943. Each bid must be for all of said bonds and state a single rate of interest therefor. Interest payable April and Oct. 12. The bonds are general obligations of the county, payable from unlimited taxes. Interest and principal maturities of the bonds will be eligible to 100% participation in the proceeds of the State one cent gas tax. The purchaser will be required to furnish orders and proceedings to be passed by the Commissioners' Court in the issuance of the bonds; to bear the expense of printing; and the cost of securing opinion of market attorneys. Enclose a certified check for \$6,900, payable to the county.

LINDDALE, Texas—BONDS SOLD TO PWA—It is stated by the City Secretary that \$8,500 4% semi-ann. water works bonds have been purchased at par by the Public Works Administration. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due on Jan 1 as follows: \$200 in 1940 to 1945; \$300, in 1946 to 1954; \$400 in 1955 to 1963, and \$500 in 1964 and 1965.

VERMONT

FAIRFIELD, Vt.—BOND OFFERING—Bids will be received until noon on Feb. 14, for the purchase of \$80,000 refunding bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Payable over a period of 20 years. Bidder to name rate of interest, not exceed 3%.

WASHINGTON

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Montesano), Wash.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the sale of the \$3,350,000 4 1/4% semi-annual electric revenue bonds at par to a syndicate headed by John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, as noted here—V. 150, p. 310—it is now reported that E. H. Rollins & Sons; Ballman & Main of Chicago; Hartley Rogers & Co. of Seattle; F. Brittain Kennedy & Co. of Boston; Ferris & Herdgrove; Grande & Co.; Harold H. Huston & Co.; Badgely, Frederick & Morford, all of Seattle; Jaxthelmer & Co. of Portland, and William P. Harper & Son of Seattle; Richards & Blum, of Spokane; Bramhall & Stein of Seattle; Murphey, Favre & Co. of Spokane, and Foster & Marshall of Seattle, were associated with the above named in the purchase of the bonds.

Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$118,000 in 1942, \$123,000 in 1943, \$128,000 in 1944, \$134,000 in 1945, \$140,000 in 1946, \$145,000 in 1947, \$152,000 in 1948, \$158,000 in 1949, \$165,000 in 1950, \$172,000 in 1951, \$179,000 in 1952, \$187,000 in 1953, \$195,000 in 1954, \$203,000 in 1955, \$212,000 in 1956, \$221,000 in 1957, \$230,000 in 1958, \$240,000 in 1959, and \$248,000 in 1960. Callable (on and after Jan. 1, 1945, on 30 days' published notice) at 105 as a whole at any time or in part on any interest date in inverse order of maturities (and by lot within a maturity). Prin. and int. payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York, or at the office of the District Treasurer. The bonds are registerable as to principal only. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York.

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY (P. O. Montesano), Wash.—ABERDEEN SCHOOL BONDS SOLD—It is now reported by Stephen Trask, County Treasurer, that the \$38,000 Aberdeen School District bonds offered for sale last August, as noted here, were purchased by the National Bank of Commerce, of Seattle, as 4s.

KELSO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kelso), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received by the Treasurer of Cowlitz County, until Feb. 3, for the purchase of a \$65,000 issue of building bonds.

KING COUNTY (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED—We are informed by Ralph S. Stacy, County Treasurer, that the issuance of refunding bonds to take up more than \$1,000,000 of outstanding warrants is contemplated, but the exact amount of the refunding issue has not yet been determined.

MOSES LAKE, Wash.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by the Town Clerk that the \$30,000 water system revenue bonds sold to the Wm. P. Harper & Son Co. of Seattle, as noted here—V. 150, p. 310—were sold as 5s, are dated Jan. 1, 1940, and mature on Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1942 to 1951; \$2,000, 1952 to 1958, and \$3,000 in 1959 and 1960; optional on and after Jan. 1, 1955.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—BONDS SOLD—A syndicate composed of Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., of Toledo, Assel, Goetz & Moerlein of Cincinnati, Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo, Van Laar, Doll & Ispording of Cincinnati, John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, Young, Moore & Co. of Charleston, Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger of Cincinnati, Fox, Einhorn & Co., and Nelson & Browning & Co. also of Cincinnati, has purchased at 100.01, a basis of about 3.498%, \$600,000 3 1/2% semi-annual Western Section flood control revenue bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due Jan. 1, 1960, redeemable by lot on Jan. 1, 1942, or any interest date thereafter, at the option of the city, in whole or in part, after due notice, at 103 and accrued interest. Principal and interest payable at the National City Bank, New York. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The purchasers reoffered the above bonds for public subscription priced at 104.50, to yield 2.70% to the first option date (Jan. 1, 1942), and approximately 3.19% to maturity.

WEST VIRGINIA, State of—BRIDGE BOND SALE—The \$300,000 coupon or registered bridge revenue refunding bonds (for East St. and Fifth St. bridges in the City of Parkersburg project), offered for sale on Jan. 25—V. 150, p. 470—were awarded jointly to Harris, Hall & Co. of Chicago, and the Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee, as is, paying a premium of \$659.10, equal to 100.2197, a basis of about 0.63%. Dated March 1, 1940. Due \$60,000 on March 1, in 1941 to 1945; optional on and after March 1, 1942.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.25% to 1.00%, according to maturity.

WISCONSIN

SCHOFIELD, Wis.—BOND ELECTION—At an election to be held on April 2 the voters will pass on the issuance of the following bonds aggregating \$95,000: \$50,000 water utility; \$25,000 sewer; and \$20,000 general obligation bonds.

TWO RIVERS, Wis.—DEBT RETIREMENT PLAN UNDER WAY—A long-range plan designed to rid the above city of debt so it may operate on a pay-as-you-go basis by 1947 is reported. Two Rivers, of 10,083 population, pioneered among cities of its population class in developing such a finance plan, which covers an 18-year period.

Designed to eliminate bonded indebtedness, the program does not depend upon curtailment of capital improvements or an increase in the tax rate, according to a report of the International City Managers' Association.

Started in 1929, the plan provides for annual payments of around \$65,500 for bonds and interest until 1947. Thereafter the money can be used each year for construction of physical improvements without increasing the tax rate.

In working out the program, city officials first listed the most important major improvements to be made. In no period of the city's history, the Association said, have so many public improvements been made as during the 10 years the plan has been in operation; yet the tax rate was reduced from \$30 to \$26.50. Since 1929 the city has built one bridge, two new schools, a sewage-disposal plant and a fire station, and has rebuilt harbor facilities, 71 blocks of concrete streets and 10 miles of sidewalks.

The burden on the resources of the city resulting from the depression has been offset largely by Federal funds, according to the report. A large part of the sewer, paving, and sidewalk work was done as work relief projects. The Public Works Administration aided financially in the repair of harbor facilities, and in the construction of the sewage-disposal plant and one of the schools.

In connection with the Two Rivers long-term plan, the Association pointed out that several cities are planning six-year programs in cooperation with the National Resources Planning Board in an effort to develop techniques and procedures and to show the practicability of such programs.

Preparation for the six-year program includes making an inventory of desired projects, determining probable future revenues, and the scheduling of desired projects in order of priority for the next six years. The programs are based on estimated revenue, and may be revised annually in the light of future changes in needs, desirability and funds.

Six-year plans of this type have been developed in Winchester, Mass.; Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas, Texas; Sacramento, Calif.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Fargo, N. D., and Spokane, Wash.

WISCONSIN, State of—HIGHER TAXES INDICATED FOR 1940—State and local governments in Wisconsin have been reducing their public debt during the last seven years, the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance reported in its annual review. Special State building corporations created by the State to side-step the constitutional prohibition on borrowings increased their obligations by \$1,167,091 during the 1939 fiscal year, it is stated.

Forbidden by its constitution from borrowing except for purposes of war, usual figures of State debt mention only the \$1,183,700 State debt originating from the Civil War. No reductions have been made in this amount since 1932. Not mentioned in official public announcements of State debt are the activities of various agencies created by the State to borrow for State purposes and the State's obligations for county highway bonds issued for State trunk highway purposes.

Although Wisconsin taxpayers paid slightly lower taxes in 1939 than in 1938, the year 1940 promises higher taxes again, the Alliance asserted. Total State and local taxes in Wisconsin during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, amounted to \$185,791,000 or \$62.72 per capita, according to the Alliance figures. This is a total only slightly less than the all-time high of \$63.44 taxes per person collected in 1938.

In addition to taxes included in this comparative figure for 1939, the State collected \$15,576,667 in unemployment compensation taxes or about \$5.24 per person.

WYOMING

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$75,000 grade crossing elimination bonds awarded on Dec. 18 to Casper and Rawlins banks, as noted here—V. 150, p. 156—were sold as 2 1/8s, paying a premium of \$7.50, equal to 100.01. Denom. \$1,000. Coupon bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1939. Due in 1954. Interest payable J.D.

CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)—FURTHER OFFERINGS OF SECURITIES TO BE MADE—Finance Minister J. L. Ralston stated Jan. 21 that the Government is going to institute a program whereby Canada's small investors, at any time, can put their savings into some sort of war loan security of a suitable small denomination. Suggestions for such a program had been made, the Finance Minister said, and the overwhelming response of small investors to the recent \$200,000,000 war loan which was heavily over-subscribed, showed the need of such a program.

"After the experience of last week I haven't any doubt of the need and the usefulness of such an arrangement and I am announcing to you now that it has been decided to institute such a program," said Colonel Ralston.

"It may be along the lines of war savings certificates used in the last war but the details will take a little time to work out and whatever form the plan takes it will be announced just as early as possible."

"What the plan will aim at is to encourage regular savings by giving the citizens of modest means an opportunity at any time—not just when a war loan campaign is on—to invest those savings in Dominion war savings securities of small denominations."

Referring to the immediate oversubscription of the first war loan—V. 150, p. 470—the Finance Minister recounted how the books were kept open so the smaller investor might have a chance to gain a tangible stake in the war. When applications were totaled it was found cash subscriptions amounted to \$321,276,850 "and besides that a total of conversion subscriptions of \$53,300,000, making a grand total of \$374,576,850."

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced on Jan. 25 that he had dissolved the Canadian Parliament, pending a general election in which his Liberal Government will seek "a direct and unquestioned mandate from the people." The Prime Minister, with the air of a man stung to the quick by a resolution adopted last week by the Ontario Legislature criticizing his government for dilatory prosecution of the war, said a political campaign of such a nature had been begun that the Government could not be expected to go on without assurance of the people's support.

He indicated that he would call the election in March; devise an electoral system for soldier voting by an Order-in-Council, and have the whole affair over with before the expected spring offensive begins on the western front in Europe.

CANADA (Dominion of)—OUTSTANDING DEBT—The total funded debt of the Dominion, provinces and municipalities in Canada as at Jan. 1, 1940, is \$7,715,161,410. This amount is a preliminary estimate taken from the annual compilation of Canadian bonds and debentures outstanding, prepared by A. E. Ames & Co., Limited. It compares with \$7,449,566,213 and \$7,267,290,242 as at Jan. 1, 1939 and 1938, respectively.

For the year 1939 total financing by the Dominion, provinces and municipalities, exclusive of treasury bills, is estimated at \$579,079,189, of which \$303,915,280 was for refunding purposes and \$275,163,909 was for new capital requirements. It is estimated that maturing public bonds in 1940 will amount to \$551,794,496 while the annual interest payable on all Dominion, provincial and municipal bonds will be \$302,702,369.

Since the first of these compilations was made in 1933, there has been an increase in Canadian public debt outstanding of well in excess of one and a quarter billion dollars but due to lower rates of interest the total interest requirements, exclusive of foreign exchange premiums, will be \$302,702,369 in 1940, or less than 5% greater than the \$289,007,116 required for interest in 1933.

CANADA (Dominion of)—TWO UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS BUY BONDS—Unable to purchase Canada's first war loan bonds because of the United States Neutrality Act, which prohibits purchases by United States citizens of bonds issued after a declaration of war, two American institutions have made purchases of other Canadian bonds, issued prior to outbreak of war: it was revealed Jan. 21 by the Department of Finance. Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis has purchased \$250,000 par value of Dominion of Canada 3 1/2% bonds, due Nov. 15, 1951.

Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of New York, a member of the Loyalty Group, has purchased \$210,000 par value Dominion of Canada 4 1/2% bonds of 1949-1959.

NANAIMO, B. C.—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The \$153,000 improvement bonds purchased by Lauder, Mercer & Co. of Vancouver—V. 150, p. 310—were sold as 4s at a price of 91.25, a basis of about 4.92%.

OSHAWA, Ont.—BOND SALE—H. D. Bellinger & Co. of Toronto recently purchased \$160,000 3, 3 1/2 and 4% refunding bonds, due on Dec. 15 from 1940 to 1952, incl.

QUEBEC (Province of)—\$12,000,000 REFUNDING ISSUE SOLD—The Province met its first 1940 maturity by the sale of an issue of \$12,000,000 of 2 1/4% three-year bonds to the chartered banks. The bonds replaced the remainder of a 1935 2 1/4% issue of \$13,730,000 maturing Jan. 2, 1940, the balance having been retired through sinking fund operations. The Province is now free of funded debt maturities until Oct. 1 of this year, when an amount of \$12,000,000 of 1 1/2% bonds issued in 1936 falls due. Another issue of \$10,000,000 of 2% bonds issued in 1937 matures on Dec. 1. All of the 1940 maturities are payable in Canadian funds only, so that no problems of foreign exchange are involved.

TECK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Kirkland Lake), Ont.—BOND SALE—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto purchased an issue of \$93,637 4% water and sewer bonds at a price of 100.26, a basis of about 3.95%. Due from 1941 to 1950, incl. Second high bid of 100.18 was made by Cochran, Murray & Co.; third best offer of par was made by the Imperial Bank of Toronto.