## $\beta$ The Smmerats) Ullironicle

VOL. 150. ${ }^{\text {Issued }}$ Weakly 40 Oentsa


NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1940


## The

New York Trust Company
Capital Funds . \$37,500,000


| William B. Dana Co., Publishars, |
| :--- |
| 25 Spruce |
| St.,. Neww York City, |
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Bonds

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PHILADELPHIA

## H. Hentz \& Co.

New York Stock Exchang New York Curb Exchange New York Cotton Exchange Chicago Board of Trade Winnipeg Grain Exchange New Orleans Cotton Exchange And other Exchanjes
N. Y. Cotton Exchange Bldg. NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO DALLAS DETROIT PITTSBURGH AMSTERDAM GENEVA LONDON PARIS ROTTERDA MONTE CARLO

## De Haven © Townsend

## Established 1874

$$
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\text { NEW YORK } & \text { PHILADELPHIA } \\
\text { so Broad St. } & 1513 \text { Walnut St. }
\end{array}
$$



## A GREAT CANADIAN LIFE COMPANY in THE UNITED STATES

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada founded in 1865 -opened its first United States office in 1895. For forty-five years the Sun Life of Canada has found ever increasing favor with American citizens, and today its service covers forty states in the union. During 1939 the Sun Life of Canada made payments to United States policyholders and beneficiaries amounting to approximately Thirty Million dollars.
In 1939 benefits paid by the Company throughout its organization were $\$ 89,927,722$ and benefits paid since the first policy was issued now total $\$ 1,295,635,071$. New business of the Company for the year amounted to $\$ 194,181,820$ increasing the total assurances in force to $\$ 2,938,478,254$. Assets now stand at $\$ 912,021,015$.
The extent of the Sun Life organization in the United States and the high character and qualifications of its personnel ensure prompt, intelligent and efficient service to policybolders and beneficiaries at all times.
United States policyholders are fully protected by assets held in perpetual trusts within the United States. Policies issued in the United States are payable in United States currency. The total liabilities of the Sun Life of Canada in the United States are $\$ 330,395,547$.
$\Longrightarrow A$ LEADER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

## Offer to Holders of Certain

Hungarian Municipal, Ecclesiastical and Private Long-Term Bonded Debts

[^0]
## Notices

Notice of Intention to Organize J. P. MORGAN \& CO. INCORPORATED Pursuant to Article III of the Banking Law of the State of New York.
We, the undersigned, to wit: John Pierpont Morgan, Thomas w. Lamont, Russell C. Leffingwell, Francis D. Bartow, Arthur M. Anderson, Thomas S. Lamont C. Alexander, I. C. Raymond Atkin and William A. Mitchell, the proposed incorporators, hereby give notice of our intention to organize a trust company pursuant to Article III of the Banking Law of the State of New York, and state as follows:
is to be J. P. Morgan \& Co 2. The principal office of the corporation is to be located at 23 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.
3. The amount of the capital stock of the corporation is to be $\$ 20,000,000$, divided into 200,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 100$ each.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, all of the proposed incorporators of said corporation day of February, 1940.

| J. P. Morgan | (L.S.) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Thomas W. Lamont | (L.S.) |
| Junius S. Morgan | (L.S.) |
| George Whitney | (L.S.) |
| Russell C. Leffingwell | (L.S.) |
| Francis D. Bartow | (L.S.) |
| Arthur M. Anderson | (L.S.) |
| Thomas S. Lamont | (L.S.) |
| H. P. Davison | (L.S.) |
| Charles D. Dickey | (L.S.) |
| Henry C. Alexander | (L.S.) |
| I. C. R. Atkin | (L.S.) |
| W. A. Mitchell | (L.S.) |
|  |  |

Dividends

## AMERICAN GAS <br> ANID ELECTEIC COMIPANY

## Treferred Stoek Dividend

- THE regular quarterly dividend of On C Dollar Eighteen and Three-quarter Cents $(\$ 1.1834)$ per share on the $43 / 4 \%$ cumulative Preferred capital stock of the company issued and outstanding in the of the surplus net earnings of the company of the surplus net earnings of the company
for the quarter ending March 31, 1940, payable April 1, 1940 to holders of such stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business March 8. 1940
Common Stock Dividend
- THE regular quarterly dividend of TForty Cents (40c) per share on the sued and outstanding in the hands of the public has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the quarter ending 1940 t te holdérs of such stock of recor on the books of the company ot the close o business February 19, 1940 .

FRANK B. BALL, Secretery
February 14, 1940.

## Seventy-Third Consecutive

 Quarterly Dividend The Directors of Columbian Carbon Company have declared a regula quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.00$ per share payable March 11, 1940 , to stock holders of record February 23, 194 at 3 P.M.GEORGE L. BUBB
Treasurer

## Newmont Mining Corporation <br> Dividend No. 46

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus, dated February 14,1940 , which does not, however, constitute an offer by any underwriter to sell the securities in any state to any person to whom it is unlawful for such underwriter to make such offer in such state.

# The Marion-Reserve Power Company 

\$7,750,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ Series due 1960<br>Dated February 1, 1940<br>Due February 1, 1960

Price $103 \%$ and accrued interest

7,500 Shares - \$5 Preferred Stock<br>CUMULATIVE . NO PAR VALUE - STATED VALUE $\$ 100$ PER SHARE

Price $\$ 98$ per Share

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from any of the undersigned. All of the undersigned are included among the several underwriters of First Mortgage Bonds listed in the prospectus, but only White, Weld © Co. and A. C. Allyn and Company, Incorporated, are underwriters of $\$ 5$ Preferred Stock.

White, Weld \& Co.
Kidder, Peabody \& Co.
Coffin \& Burr
Incorporated
A. C. Allyn and Company
W. E. Hutton \& Co.

February 15, 1940


This announcement appears as a maller of record only and is under no circumslances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation
of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the circular, dated February 13, 1y0, containing information furnished by Triborough Bridge Authority; the of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offering is made only by the circular, dated February 13, 1940, containing information furnished by Triborough Bridge Authority; the circular does nol constitute an offering by any underwriter to sell these securities in any slate to any person to whom it is unlawful for such underwriter to make such offer in such state.

New Issue
February 14, 1940

## $\$ 98,500,000$ <br> Triborough Bridge Authority $23 / 4 \%, 3 \%$ and $31 / 4 \%$ Revenue Bonds

Dated February 1, 1940
Due as shown below
$\$ 50,000,000$ 3½\% Sinking Fund Revenue Bonds, due February 1, 1980
Price 102 $1 / 4 \%$
plus accrued interest from February 1, 1940, to date of delivery
$\$ 48,500,00023 / 4 \%$ and $3 \%$ Serial Revenue Bonds
Prices as shown below.
plus accrued interest from February 1, 1940, to date of delivery

| Principal amount | Due February 1 | Price to yield to maturity | Principal amount | Due <br> February 1 | Price to yield to maturity | Principal amount | Due February 1 | Price to yield to maturity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$800,000 | 1945 | 1.50\% | \$1,050,000 | 1948 | 2.10\% | \$1,175,000 | 1950 | 2.30\% |
| 875,009 | 1946 | 1.75 | 1,125,000 | 1949 | 2.20 | 1,225,000 | 1951 | 2.40 |
| 975,000 | 1947 | 2.09 |  |  |  | 1,275,000 | 1952 | 2.50 |
| 3\% Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Principal amount | February 1 | Price to yield to maturity | Principal amount | Due February 1 | Price to yield to maturity | Principal amount | Due February 1 | Price |
| \$1,325,000 | 1953 | 2.55\% | \$1,700,000 | 1961 | 2.85\% | \$1,900,000 | 1968 | 100.00\% |
| 1,375,000 | 1954 | 2.60 | 1,725,000 | 1962 | 2.90 | 1,925,000 | 1969 | 100.00 |
| 1,450,000 | 1955 | 2.65 | 1,750,000 | 1963 | 2.90 | 1,925,000 | 1970 | 100.00 |
| 1,500,000 | 1956 | 2.70 | 1,775,000 | 1964 | 2.95 | 1,925,000 | 1971 | 99.50 |
| 1,550,000 | 1957 | 2.75 | 1,825,000 | 1965 | 2.95 | 1,925,000 | 1972 | 99.50 |
| 1,600,000 | 1958 | 2.80 |  |  | Price | 1,925,000 | 1973 | 99.50 |
| 1,650,000 | 1959 | 2.80 | 1,850,000 | 1966 | 100.00\% | 1,925,000 | 1974 | 99.50 |
| 1,675,000 | 1960 | 2.85 | 1,875,000 | 1967 | 100.00 | 1,925,000 | 1975 | 99.50 |

For further information relating to Triborough Bridge Authority and the Authorily's $\$ 98,500,000$ Revenue Bonds, reference is made to the circular dated Ficbruary 13, 194Q, containing information Jurnished by the Authorily, which should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of the circular may be oblained from only such of the underwriters as are qualified to acl as dealers in securities in this Slate. Among the underwriters are:


| Foreign | Foreign |
| :---: | :---: |
| Australia and New Zealand |  |
| BANK OF <br> NEW SOUTH WALES (ESTABLISHED 1817) | Royal Bank of Scotand <br> Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727 |
|  | 200 Years of Commercial Banking |
| $\underline{828,710,000}$ | HEAD OFFICE-Edinburgh |
| Aggrogato Assets 30th Sept., 1939 _ $£ 130,808,611$ SIR Alfred davidson, K.b.E., Genoral Manager | General Manager Willam Whyte Total number of offices. 258 |
| Head Office: Georgo Street, SYDNEY | Chief foreign department <br> 3 Bishopsgate, London, England |
| The Bank of New South Wales is the oldest and largext bank in Austraasia <br>  <br>  LONDON OFFICES: |  |
| 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1 Agency Arrangemente with Banks throughout the U. S. A. | Willams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. |

## NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT

Hoad office . . . . Carro
FULLY PAID CAPITAL . $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon 3 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ RESERVE FUND. . . . \&3,000,00

LONDON AGENCY
6 and 7, King William Street, E. C. 4
Branches in all the principal Towns in
EGYPT and the SUDAN

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Ltd. Establshed 1872
Chief Otfice in New Zealand: Wellington P. R. M. Hanna, General Manager Head Office: 8 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Eng

Subscribed Capital............. $86,000,00$
Reserve Fund...............................000,000
Currency Reserve................. $£ 500,000$ The Bank conducts every description of bankino business connected roth Neto Zealand.

Correspondents throughout the World London Manager, A. O. Norwood

## SERVING THE PERSONAL LOAN NEEDS OF AMERICA'S WAGE EARNERS

THROUGH 279 branch offices, located in 23 states and Canada, Household Finance makes personal loans of $\$ 20$ to $\$ 300$ to salary and wage earners who need cash to meet emergencies. Loans are repaid in monthly installments which take on the average less than $7.5 \%$ of the borrower's monthly income.
Household's rates of charge are lower than the maximum rates permitted by the Small Loan Acts of twenty of the twenty-three states where it operates. It is the policy of the Company to lower its charges to borrowers as economies permit.
Growth of the Company during recent years is reflected in the table below.

|  | NUMBER OF | DOLLAR TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR | LOANS MADE | OF LOANS MADE |
| 1935 | 447,665 | $\$ 74,731,201$ |
| 1936 | 614,737 | $100,855,787$ |
| 1937 | 715,002 | $120,973,721$ |
| 1938 | 662,997 | $111,590,710$ |
| 1939 | 839,322 | $140,494,413$ |

The 279 branch offices of Household Finance Corporation and subsidiaries are located in these 182 cities in the United States and Canada

| California | Indiana (cont'd) | Michigan (cont'd) | New York (cont'd) | Utab |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Glendale | Kokomo | Lansing | Utica | Salt Lake City |
| Huntington | Michigan City | Muskegon | Yonkers |  |
| Park | Muncie | Port Huron | Obio | West Virginia |
| Long Beach | South Bend | Saginaw | Akron | Charleston |
| Los Angeles | Iowa | Minnesota | Canton | Clarksburg |
| Oakland | Cedar Rapids | Duluth | Cincinnati | Huntington |
| Pasadena <br> Sacramento | Council Bluffs | Hibbing | Cleveland | Parkersburg |
| San Diego | Davenport | Mankato | Columbus |  |
| San Francisco | Des Moines | Minneapolis | Dayton | Wisconsin |
| Colorado | Dubuque | Moorhead | East Liverpoo | Appleton |
|  | Iowa City | St. Paul | Elyra | Beloit |
| Denver | Ottumwa | Missouri | Hamilt | Eau Claire |
| Connecticut | Waterloo | Kansas City | Mansfield | Fond du Lac |
| Bridgeport | Kentucky | St. Joseph | Massillon | Green Bay |
| Hartford | Louisville | St. Louis | Middletown | Janesville |
| New Haven | Maryland | Nebraska | Painesville |  |
| Illinois | Baltimore | Omaha | Portsmouth | - Madison |
| Alton | Massachusetts | New Hampshire | Springfield | Manitowoc |
| Aurora | Boston | Manchester | Steubenville | Marinette |
| Bloomington | Brookline | New Jersey | Warren | Milwaukee |
| Champaign | Cambridge | Camden | Young | Oshkosh |
| Chicago | Lowell | Elizabeth | Zanesville | Racine |
| Decatur | Lynn | Hackensack | Oregon | Sheboygan |
| East St. Louis | Quincy | Jersey City | Portland | Superior |
| Freeport | Salem | Orange | Pennsylvania | Wausau |
| Galesburg | Springfield | Passaic | Allentown |  |
| Joliet | Waltham | Paterson | Chester |  |
| Moline | Worcester | Perth Amboy | Erie | Brantford Hamilton |
| Oak Park Peoria | Michigan | Trenton | Lancaster | Kitchener |
| Rockford | Ann Arbor | Union City | McKeesport | London |
| Springfield | Battle Creek | New York | New Castle | Montreal |
| Waukegan | Bay City. | Albany | Norristown | Niagara Falls |
| Indiana | Dearborn | Binghamton | Pittsburgh | Ottawa |
| Anderson |  | Buffalo | Scranton | Peterboro |
| East Chicago | Grand Rapids | Lockport | Upper Darby | St. Catharines |
| Evansville | Highland | New York | Wilkes-Barre | Toronto |
| Gary | Park | Niagara Falls | Rhode Island | Vancouver |
| Hammond | Jackson | Rochester | Pawtucket | Victoria |
| Indianapolis | Kalamazoo | Syracuse | Providence | Windsor |

# HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION 

Established 1878

A copy of the Annual Report for 1939 will be mailed upon request.<br>Address Company, Palmolive Building, Cbicago.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Springfield, Massachusetts

Bertrand J. Perry, President

Since organization in 1851 this Company has paid in benefits to its policyholders and their beneficiaries more than Eight Hundred and Eighty Million Dollars

## Summary of Annual Statement Figures

| Assets | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bonds, Mortgages, and other Assets | \$668,296,835 |
| Interest Due and Accrued | 8,292,331 |
| Premiums Due and Accrued | 12,051,265 |
|  | \$688,640,431 |
| Liabilities |  |
| Policy Reserves | \$522,158,319 |
| Policyholders' Funds | 125,744,859 |
| Policy Claims in Process of Settlement | 2,488,457 |
| Dividends to Policyholders | 7,958,733 |
| Taxes Due | 2,388,154 |
| Miscellaneous Liabilities | 851,115 |
|  | \$661,589,637 |
| Special Reserves | 6,654,000 |
|  | \$668,243,637 |
| Surplus | \$20,396,794 |
| Total Contingency Funds | \$27,050,794 |

On December 31, 1939, the Company had in its Offices and in Banks Cash Balances of over FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

And held more than FIFTY-SEVEN MILLION
DOLLARS in United States Government Bonds
During the year 1939, the Company paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries the sum of FORTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS

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 per year, 810.00 for 6 months in Dominion or Canada, $\$ 19.50$ per year. $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months. South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and



## The Financial Situation

EVENTS, political and industrial, appear to be so ordering themselves as the campaign preliminaries progress that a controversy, resting in large measure upon false premises, but plaguing the people of this country for some years past, is again taking form. It is the imaginary conflict between individual liberty on the one hand and economic well-being and security on the other. Candidates opposing the New Deal are harping upon the degree in which freedom has been abridged or rendered ineffective in recent years, and quite warrantably citing the absence of gain either in economic well-being or in financial security despite the sacrifices which have been made. The Administration, while scoffing at the allegations of regimentation and paying due lip service to liberty, would, as in the past, place alleged gains in the economic status of the rank and file in first position in the minds of the people. Meanwhile, the rate of business activity continues to decline, and doubtless New Deal managers and planners are confident that if the trend. continues the public, or a large section of it, at least, will again feel more interest in their daily bread than in liberty, as they are wont to express it.
Traces of the effect of all this discussion are likewise to be observed in expressions emanating from the business community itself. On Thursday last the Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers told an audience at William and Mary College in Virginia that "American advocates of communism and other systems of full government control. over all industry and private life apparently believe that personal and civil liberties should be sacrificed in the hope of obtaining real recovery. Most Americans do not agree. Most of us believe that any sacrifice is worth while if we can retain our representative democracy, our personal and civil liberties, and the American system of free enterprise. Not only do we so believe, but we believe further that it is possible to obtain a completely sound and substantial, sustained recovery without sacrifice of the vital elements of the American system."

## Liberty and Economic Welfare

On Tuesday last the President of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association told the 21st Mid-Winter Trust Conference, in New York

City, that "the domestic situation in our own country gives us cause to fear that we may fail to preserve our long-cherished right of individual initiative unhampered by undue governmental regulation and administration, and also fail to keep our time-honored form of government by legislation enacted by representatives of the people, thus resulting in a government by executive decree and subject to the whim of bureaucratic administrative officers. Our entire social, economic and financial life has undergone in the past few years an astounding change. Any clear-thinking trust man will acknowledge that many of these

## A Solemn Warning

Again in 1940 we face a fundamental deci-sion-Whether this country shall remain the kind of country which our fathers made and Lincoln preserved, a republic, protecting the inalienable rights, the freedom and liberty of its individual citizens, or a totalitarian executive with unlimited and undivided power over the lives and activities of individuals and local governments alike.
The New Deal has slowed up today because the people in 1938 elected a Congress which, representing its constituents, disapproves of more Government power and spending. In effect, we have a deadlock in Congress today. The New Deal is unable to force its wishes on Congress, but the Republicans and antiAdministration Democrats are not strong Admintration Democrats are not
enough to change any existing policy.
If President Roosevelt should be re-elected in 1940, however, the floodgates would be opened. The Wagner Health Bill is on the calendar, to cost $\$ 800,000,000$ a year and lead us into socialized medicine. The General Education Bill would soon subject all education to Federal control at a cost which will soon reach another billion. The National South Bill proposes to expand NYA Nuntil it subsidizes youth to the tune of $\$ 500,000,000$ a year. Increased subsidies for relief, for the farmer and for the aged will undoubtedly
follow.
If the New Deal were licensed to proceed in the 1940 election, we would see the course of the last six years accelerated-more power, more regulation of every phase of life, more billions borrowed and poured out to retain the spenders in power until the Government is the servant, not of the people, but of its pensioners. We could not stop until financial collapse and a subservient Congress produced a modern, streamlined totalitarian dictatorship.-Senator Robert A. Taft in a Lincoln Day address at Greensboro, North Carolina, on Feb. 12.
The warning is a solemn one, well warranted by the facts.
The American people must see to it not only that President Roosevelt does not get another vote of confidence this year, but that his successor does not wear the same rose called by another name.
nomic vivisection is over, so that enterprise can get up off the floor, dust itself off and go to work, without the ever-present fear of being blackjacked." It is source of great encouragement that leaders in American industry and trade are today, more clearly and more insistently than for a long while past, demanding an end to the senseless, planless, unrealistic experimentation which has characterized the New Deal from its very beginning.

## One a Pre-requisite of the Other

Yet it seems to us evidence is often lacking of a clear perception of the fact that far from there being any conflict between economic welfare or security and the utmost freedom compatible with social order and ordinary justice the latter is an absolute pre-requisite of the former. Nothing is more certain in this world than that not only can the utmost in attainable economic welfare and security be obtained without abridgement of individual liberty, but that such economic welfare and security can be obtained under no other conditions. Freedom is not something that must be bought at the price of economic hardship and insecurity, but an essential to the more abundant and secure life. We must preserve our traditional liberty for the individual in his economic life as well as in his other relationships not merely because, being liberty-loving people, we should find life unendurable under any other system, but also because, as history has abundantly proved, we under its aegis and only under its aegis can we make real progress in procuring for ourselves the largest measure of comfort and economic safety.
This is no new or strange doctrine to American ears-or should not be. Our forefathers, yes, our fathers, inderstood it well enough. It is the AngloSaxon tradition handed down from father to son since the days of Adam Smith and before, even if it was not always fully observed in actual practice. The strange notion that somehow liberty and economic welfare are eternally at war is a contribution of the socialists and the totalitarians of the Continent of Europe. It has its roots in doctrines prevalent in the Middle Ages. Until relatively recent years it was utterly alien to dominant American thought. It seems to owe its standing, such as it is, to the turmoil incident to the World War and to the hardships of the depression beginning in 1929 which in turn was an inevitable aftermath of a period in which government, while paying verbal homage to iugged individualism and to laissez-faire, in its action either persistently flouted such ideas or remained utterly supine in the presence of practices wholly antithetical to the very essence of the doctrines so preached. It had, however, been rather subtly corroding American thought for years prior to the outbreak of war in 1914, and thus laying the groundwork for the developments of the past six or eight years which have so appalled all thoughtful students of American affairs.

## New Doctrines Fail

What we face, therefore, is the task of reversing a trend of public thought that has been in existence in one degree or another and in one form or another for several generations. The doctrines underlying these departures from our accustomed paths have, however, been openly avowed and publicly defended by politicians generally only in relatively recent years. Their very newness to a great many of the
rank and file may have added to their appeal in the early days of the New Deal. Experience, however, has now called them seriously into question. The utopias promised as a result of regulation of this, control of that, the stimulation of the other, and of a general apotheosis of government as such have failed miserably to appear. We have instead a situation in which business lives from hand to mouth, and the taxpayers of the country are called upon to subsidize political favorites, to support those who either do not wish to work or by reason of conditions thus brought into being are unable to find employment. The time would seem to be propitious to call upon those who have been preaching these strange doctrines to demonstrate their truth in a concrete way. Either a priori reasoning or an inspection of the record will quickly show that freedom, not governmental management and restriction, is the essential of economic welfare and security.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that these un-American ideas are so admirably adapted to use in ad hominem arguments designed to appeal to favored groups in the population. Indeed there is good reason to doubt whether the great rank and file are today much moved by the persuasive, if false, phophets promising the earth and the fullness thereof as the reward for the adoption of these essentially socialistic and totalitarian social and economic doctrines-not, at least, when they. are presented in the abstract. It is, however, none too simple to convince the farmer now receiving substantial sums of other people's money for his acceptance of the "advice" of economic managers at Washington that the older and sounder American system of self-dependence and freedom should be applied to him, just as it was never easy to convince tariff protected industries in years past that it should be applied to them. The wage earner who today has sturdy friends at Washington always ready to help him obtain higher wages and shorter hours of work, and to give him aid and comfort in his eternal conflict with his employer, and who furthermore is told that his old age is now protected ly funds "set aside" for him in the national treasury likewise may be willing enough to subscribe to oldfashioned American philosophies, but he is quite apt to find it easy to convince himself that these ideas are not applicable to him in any way that will deprive him of the special favors he has grown to expect from Washington.
Yet it is clear enough, of course, that such doctrines are of value only when they are applied generally. The very fact that some groups in the population are granted exemption from them often makes it extremely difficult in practice to apply them elsewhere. Without much question the long history of excessive tariff rates in this country has had much to do with the success of other groups, particularly the farmer, in demanding what they regard as corresponding benefits from the general public. The need of the day is for a greater willingness on the part of all of us not only to accept American principles but to apply them as relentlessly to ourselves as to others.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

$A^{p}$DDITIONS to the monetary gold stocks of the United States constitute the most noteworthy item of the banking statistics this week, simply because another milestone has been passed in the
rapid accumulation of the metal. The gold stocks increased $\$ 65,000,000$ in the week to Feb. 14, raising the total holdings to $\$ 18,063,000,000$. This figure is $\$ 3,291,000,000$ higher than the level recorded a year ago, and there is no immediate reason to assume that the passage of billion-dollar milestones will be slower in the future. Current receipts of the metal far exceed current production of new gold, which means that the United States rapidly is absorbing metal from the monetary stocks of other countries. We already hold approximately twothirds of all monetary gold stocks of the world, and the readiness of the Treasury to pay $\$ 35$ an ounce indefinitely is attracting to the United States huge amounts from many sources. European belligerents naturally are among the chief sellers of gold to the Washington Treasury, and if the tempo of the war should be accelerated it is quite possible that our metallic accumulations also will rise more steeply. The gold problem thus takes on new aspects, and a peculiar importance for the United States.
The effect of the gold accumulation upon the credit position within the United States remains immediate and direct. Reserve Bank credit does not vary greatly from week to week. Currency in circulation advanced $\$ 8,000,000$ in the week to Feb. 14, to $\$ 7,411,000,000$. The currency trend has been persistently upward for some years, but this item is far overshadowed by the gold receipts. Changes in the various deposits with the Federal Reserve banks may induce considerable changes in the excess reserve total, from time to time, but these tend to even out over the long run. Most of the potential credit reflected by the gold increase finds its way into member bank reserve deposits, and it is significant that such dposits again are advancing. In the week to Feb. 14 the excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements moved up $\$ 60,000,000$ to $\$ 5,580,000,000$ a figure which is only $\$ 10,000,000$ under the high record of three weeks ago. It is quite possible that fresh records soon will be established. Non-governmental demand for accommodation nevertheless remains modest. Business loans, as reported for the week to Feb. 14 by New York City reporting member banks, declined $\$ 4,000,000$ to $\$ 1,650,000,000$. Loans by the same banks to brokers and dealers on security collateral fell $\$ 2,000,000$ to $\$ 465,000,000$.

The Treasury deposited $\$ 554,999,000$ gold certificates with the 12 regional institutions in the statement week, raising their holdings of such instruments to $\$ 15,674,618,000$. Other cash was slightly lower, and total reserves of the 12 banks thus advanced only $\$ 52,166,000$ to $\$ 16,069,527,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation moved up $\$ 9,700,000$ to $\$ 4,846,468,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks increased $\$ 055,177,000$ to $\$ 13, \tilde{0} 26$,$0 \check{ } 0,000$, with the account changes consisting of an increase of member bank reserve deposits by $\$ 53$, 982,000 to $\$ 12,150,709,000$; an increase of the Treasury general account by $\$ 10,573,000$ to $\$ 642,138,000$; an increase of foreign bank deposits by $\$ 4,353,000$ to $\$ 392,526,000$, and a decline of other deposits by $\$ 13,731,000$ to $\$ 340,677,000$. The reserve ratio remained at $87.5 \%$. There were no open market transactions, the holdings of United States Treasury securities remaining at $\$ 2,477,270,000$. Discounts by the 12 banks receded $\$ 161,000$ to $\$ 6,623,000$. Industrial advances dropped $\$ 51,000$ to $\$ 10,434,000$,
while commitments to make such advances increased $\$ 11,000$ to $\$ 8,361,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

EXTREMELY quiet trading was the rule this week on the New York stock market, with the trend of prices slightly downward in most groups of issues. The only discernible reason for liquidation was the modest recession of general business which now appears to be in progress. The pressure was light, however, and buying orders very nearly offset it. Some special groups managed to make a little progress on the upward side, notwithstanding the general apathy, and a scattering of firm individual issues also could be noted. The decline in steel operations unsettled the major industrial issues, some of which fell two to three points for the week. Railroad stocks were little changed and failed to react to the Interstate Commerce Commission order of Thursday for a 2c. a mile basic passenger fare rate on coaches in the East. Utility issues of best investment gradings were well maintained, and the more speculative stocks of the group were dull. Among individual issues, Loft, Inc., stood out with a sharp advance in price. Stocks of the New York City traction companies were active at times, owing to unification developments. The trading was dull throughout, with transactions ranging from the 500,000 to the 750,000 -share levels on the New York Stock Exchange. Monday was a holiday, which tended to make the week even duller than usual.
Foreign developments were inclined to make traders and investors cautious. The Russian offensive against the Finnish Mannerheim line was reported to be somewhat successful, although the Finns claimed that their main defenses remained intact. The fear prevailed that the war developments as a whole might soon reach a more active stage, and new commitments were not desired in this situation. Our own political affairs remained in the highly uncertain stage to which Mr. Roosevelt reduced them by his refusal to commit himself one way or the other on the third-term issue, and this also curtailed activity in business and the markets. But the principal item undoubtedly was the slow but persistent decline of general business operations. From the relatively high level of business attained soon after the outbreak of the European war, recessions have been the rule since mid-December, and the extent to which the drop may be carried now is a leading factor in the stock market. There were a few more good earnings statements of large corporations, covering the final quarter of 1939, but the market effect was small.
In the listed bond market the dulness of previous weeks was continued, and only a few groups were changed to any appreciable extent, pricewise. United States Treasury issues merely held to former levels, while dealers and institutional investors awaited decisions with respect to the March financing. Best rated corporate bonds were similarly neglected. Some important new issues finally reached the market, and they all met a ready reception from investors. Some New York City traction bonds were in steady demand, and best prices of recent years resulted. Speculative railroad and other senior securities held close to previous figures. Defaulted Latin American dollar bonds were in modest demand at times, owing to indications that

Colombia and Brazil intend to make partial pay. ments. The commodity markets provided little occasion for activity, as the leading grains were firm, while base metals remained dull. Foreign exchange trading was quiet at figures closely approximating those previously current.

Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales on Saturday were 319,800 shares; on Tuesday, 582,180 shares; on Wednesday, 650,860 shares; on Thursday, 753,715. shares, and on Friday, 684,120 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 70,480 shares; on Tuesday, 156,510 shares; on Wednesday, 137,470 shares; on Thursday, 172,970 shares, and on Friday, 171,665 shares.

With Lincoln's Birthday (a holiday on the Stock Exchange) in prospect on Monday, traders were reluctant to carry any sizable amount of securities over the protracted week-end, and under the pressure of light profit-taking, prices on Saturday were somewhat shaded from their former levels. Values ruled steady at the opening and were attended by a minimum amount of trading. Before the close of the first hour the unloading process worked against the trend and cut into previous gains, while in the final period some stability came to the aid of prices and they finished the session irregularly lower. Following Monday's suspension of trading, the market on Tuesday took up where it left off on Saturday, and again pursued a quiet and irregular trend. The release during the day of the United States Steel Corp.'s shipment figures for January affected steel issues adversely, and they declined from onehalf to more than one point on the day. Motor shares did well, with Studebaker Corp. breaking through to a new high for the year. A selective market obtained on Wednesday, with brokers seeking out the low-priced issues for their favor. Quiet and irregular trading prevailed early in the day followed by an easier trend up to the noon hour recess. With the resumption of business in the afternoon special stocks mainly commanded interest, while the more prominent market leaders were neglected. Prices were mixed at the close, with modrate improvement in the volume of sales. With the exception of a more active participation in lowpriced shares, the market on Thursday offered little in the way of variety from that of the previous session. Firmness accompanied by moderate activity characterized the morning hours, low-priced shares again being the focal point of interest. In a dull afternoon session United States Steel came in for further selling pressure, shedding $11 / 8$ points, while the general list closed mixed. Yesterday pronounced strength was enjoyed by local traction issues, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limit for deposits two days ago. Interest in lowpriced shares was maintained, but the general market suffered losses of fractions to one point until near the close, when recovery in steel and copper issues brought about an irregular closing. Lower levels were the rule at the close yesterday, when compared with final prices on Friday a week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at $387 / 8$ against $391 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $315 / 8$ against $317 / 8$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $61 / 8$ against $61 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $413 / 8$ against 411/8; International Harvester at $563 / 8$ against $551 / 2$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 84
against 843/4; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 54 against $\overline{5} 43 / 8$; Woolworth at 40 against $411 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1713 / 4$ against $1711 / 8$.

Western Union closed yesterday at $241 / 8$ against 25 on Friday of last week ; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1761 / 2$ against $1797 / 8$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 1843/4 against 1831/2; National Cash Register at 15 $1 / 4$ against 153/4; National Dairy Products at 17 against $163 / 4$; National Biscuit at $241 / 4$ against 24 ; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $351 / 8$ against 35; Continental Can at $461 / 8$ against $451 / 2$; Eastman Kodak at 1551/4 against $1591 / 2$; Standard Brands at $67 / 8$ against $71 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 112 against 113; Canada Dry at $197 / 8$ against $203 / 8$; Schenley Disstillers at $123 / 4$ against $121 / 4$, and National Distillers at $245 / 8$ against $243 / 8$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $243 / 8$ against $231 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $183 / 4$ against $187 / 3$, and United States Rubber at 37 against $373 / 4$.

Recessions marked the course of railroad shares the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $225 / 8$ against $223 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $231 / 2$ against $243 / 8$; New York Central at $167 / 8$ against $171 / 4$; Union Pacific at $933 / 4$ against $933 / 4$; Southern Pacific at $133 / 8$ against $133 / 4$; Southern Railway at $171 / 2$ against $181 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $83 / 8$ against $83 / 4$.

Steel stocks turned lower this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $581 / 8$ against $601 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $371 / 2$ against $383 / 4$; Bethlehem Steel at 77 against $783 / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $411 / 4$ against 42.

In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $15 / 8$ bid against $17 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $531 / 4$ against $543 / 8$; Chrysler at $857 / 8$ ex-div. against $861 / 4$; Packard at $31 / 2$ against $31 / 2$, and Hupp Motors at $7 / 8$ bid against $7 / 8$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $443 / 8$ against $441 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $111 / 4$ against $113 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $223 / 8$ against $225 / 8$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $291 / 4$ against 28 on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 507/8 against 50, and Phelps Dodge at $383 / 8$ against $373 / 8$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at $101 / 2$ against $107 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Airplane at $241 / 4$ against $251 / 8$, and Douglas Aircraft at 83 against 85.

Trade and industrial reports this week reflected a slow decline of general business operations. Steel production for the week ending today was estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $68.8 \%$ of capacity, against $71.7 \%$ last week, $84.8 \%$ a month ago, and $54.8 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week to Feb. 10 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,522,514,000 kwh., against $2,541,358,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the preceding week and $2,268,387,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Feb. 10 totaled 626,903 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was a decrease of 30,101 cars from the preceding week, but an increase of 50,551 cars over the similar week of 1939.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1031 / 2$ c. against $995 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. May corn closed yesterday at
$561 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. against $563 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $407 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $401 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 11.14 c . against 11.12 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday closed at 19.06 c . against 19.2 c c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $111 / 4$ c., unchanged from the close on Friday of last week. In London the price for bar silver closed yesterday at $203 / 4$ pence per ounce against $211 / 4$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $343 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 3.961 / 8$ against $\$ 3.981 / 1$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.241 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. against $2.253 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

TRADING was on a small scale, this week, on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, with all interest centered on the several wars now in progress and their complex possibilities. The economic aspects of the conflicts were sharply prominent throughout the week, owing to intense cold and a shortage of fuel which embraces every country in Europe. Financial costs of the wars also cause much misgiving, for mobilizations and war preparations have reached a scale that promises to bankrupt all belligerent countries, even if peace were restored soon. In these circumstances only occasional flurries are to be noted in the European markets. The London Stock Exchange was active last Monday, with shipping stocks in best demand, on the assumption that favorable Government treatment of the railways may be paralleled by similarly generons treatment of the shipping lines. The buying was not continued in subsequent sessions, and the London market drifted quietly thereafter. Gilt-edged issues were well maintained throughout. The Paris Bourse was firm and soft by turns, and the net variations of quotations were inconsequential, for the week as a whole. Amsterdam reported a series of unusually dull sessions, with levels well maintained, although some issues were soft in the mid-week period. Dealings at Berlin were modest and the price tendency was uncertain.

## American Foreign Policy

ONE important addition is about to be made to the many uncertainties which surround the foreign policy being pursued by President Roosevelt and his associates in Washington. An announcement late last week stated that Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, will visit a number of European countries with the purported intention of gathering information for the President and the State Department. Mr. Welles is sailing today, and another interesting departure from these shores is that of Myron Taylor, who recently was appointed Mr. Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Vatican. Current interest centers on the voyage of Mr . Welles, who has not heretofore been conspicuous as an expert on European affairs. An official announcement from the White House said that the Under-Secretary of State would visit Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain, solely for the purpose
of advising the President and the Secretary of State as to present conditions in Europe. Mr. Welles, it was added, will have no authority to make proposals or commitments in the name of the United States Government. All information gathered will be for the confidential guidance of Mr. Roosevelt and his State Department aides, according to the announcement. The President refused to elaborate on this declaration at a press conference and warned that conjecture might easily produce a false impression. Whether it occurred to Mr. Roosevelt that a lack of full information also might produce a false impression naturally cannot be known.
The decision by Mr. Roosevelt as to the mission of Mr. Welles actually aroused widespread discussion, and it is quite evident that the matter will not be allowed to rest until full information is available. The first reaction in the United States was generally unfavorable, possibly because the voyage seemed to bear a resemblance to the meanderings about Europe of Col. House, during the early years of the first World War. It was immediately pointed out that our Embassies in the four countries doubtless are fully equipped to furnish Mr. Roosevelt with all the information that he could desire. This obvious fact led some observers to conclude that the mission in some way is connected with third-term aspirations attributed in the same quarters to Mr. Roosevelt. The substance of such conjectures remains to be determined, but the effect of the announcement in the respective European capitals was immediate and electric. In all cases, concern was expressed and mild objections were voiced in the public presses. Officially, the usual expressions of satisfaction were made known. The possibility that President Roosevelt is endeavoring, in this manner, to lay foundations for a sensible peace was prominent in all private discussions of the latest adventure by the President in foreign affairs, especially on this side of the Atlantic. Only in a few cases did the commentators bother to point out that such an attempt by Mr. Wilson proved to be a terrible and costly failure.

Two further incidents served to throw a little murky light on the foreign policy of the volatile Mr. Roosevelt. In a statement at Washington before the American Youth Congress, last Saturday, the President, bitterly condemned the Soviet Russian dictatorship and its undeclared war against Finland. He maintained that $98 \%$ of the people of the United States sympathize with Finland and wish to aid that country financially. That such a course might drag this country into the European turmoil, Mr. Roosevelt held to be "about the silliest thing that I have ever heard in my 58 years of life." On the same day Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated in the course of a press conference that the United States aims at an equitable basis for peace in its current consultations with a number of European neutral countries. The emphasis in all such talks, he said, is on conditions that are likely to prevail after the conflict ends. There were insistent rumors this week that President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State did not see eye to eye on foreign policy, but these were denied emphatically by Mr. Hull. When President Roosevelt departed, Wednesday, on a "secret" business and vacation trip which presumably will carry him to the Caribbean, fresh uneasiness was occasioned as to the course of American foreign policy.

The confusion in Washington as to our foreign affairs was illustrated also through rapid passage by the Senate, Tuesday, of a bill empowering the Export-Import Bank to increase its foreign lending by $\$ 100,000,000$, to an aggregate of $\$ 200,000,000$. The intent of the measure was well understood to be to increase the official aid extended by the United States Government to Finland by $\$ 20,000,000$, while another loan of the same amount to China presumably also is to be made. Acceptance of this measure by the House of Representatives was regarded as a foregone conclusion, and it thus appears that the country is embarking ever more deeply on a course of political loans, notwithtsanding the sad experience of European countries with this type of poli-tico-financial diplomacy. Meanwhile, it appears that our relations with the Anglo-French Allies are improving, owing to more rapid clearance of American merchant ships through the British control ports, and possibly to a lessening interference with such ships in general. It was reported on Thursday that mails between the United States and Colombia had been subjected to British censorship at Jamaica, in the West Indies, but such incidents doubtless will lend themselves to ready adjustment. In Berlin circles the suggestion was advanced, Wednesday, that American ships taken by the British into areas proscribed by our own neutrality legislation might result in submarine sinkings of the vessels. This aroused immediate concern in the United States, and Berlin endeavored to reassure shipowners and others, Thursday, by adding that no sinkings would take place without notification. The German Government made known its stand, Wednesday, on the so-called "neutrality zone" proposal of the 21 American Republics, and the reply was along the same lines with the British and French rejoinders. A willingness to discuss the zone proposal was expressed, but only on a basis of "fundamental revision" of the British and French attitudes.

## Beleaguered Finland

CRITICAL days clearly are at hand for the small nation of Finland, which since Nov. 30, 1939, has been beating off the attacks of Russian invaders with heroic persistence. It is now evident that the major attack of the war is in progress, mainly on the Karelian isthmus, but also to some degree north of Lake Ladoga. Intense cold again has settled down over these northern reaches of Europe, and this may aid the defending Finns for a time. But the brutally heavy weight of Russia's vast military machine finally has been brought to bear upon the little country, and it is idle to minimize the danger how confronting the Finns even more pointedly than in previous weeks of conflict. The latest phase of the war opened with the advent of February. Russian forces were thrown against the Mannerheim line of Finnish defense with abandon, beginning on Feb. 1, and the attacks have continued and at times have appeared to increase, throughout the last two weeks. Just how long the Finns can hold out, in the face of prodigious mass attacks, is a problem that military experts view anxiously. The saving possibility still exists, however, that the Russian organization will break down, as it has on previous occasions, before the battle is pushed to a final decision.

Helsinki reports, over the last week-end, stated that the lines of the defenders were still intact on the Karelian isthmus, notwithstanding Russian claims of intrusions on the Mannerheim line. The diisparity between the opposing statements was not necessarily indicative, at the time, for the Russians may well have taken a few outposts that the Finns regarded as unimportant. But the reports from both sides have become steadily more ominous for the defenders during the current week. Moscow declared last Monday that Russian forces had taken 16 "forts" on the Mannerheim line, but American press correspondents said on the same day that the line was intact, save possibly for some front-line machine-gun."pill-boxes." It was admitted in Helsinki that the Russians were pouring vast masses of artillery shells upon the fortifications, and there' were rumors of new flame-throwers, immense tanks and parachute troops. The Finns reported the repulse of all attacks.and the capture of much Russian material, some of which promptly was turned against the invaders. On Tuesday, the Russian war machine sent no less than 300,000 shells over, according to Helsinki dispatches, and the Finns admitted the loss of some forts. Still more troops were sent against the defenses by the Russian commanders in subsequent fighting, and the attackers at times pushed across heaps of their own dead to gain a few yards of hotly contested ground. Hand-to-hand fighting developed in places, it appears, and the continuing battle now begins to rival some of the costly military moves of the first World War.

Although the outlook for the Finns is far from hopeless, there are some grave aspects of the struggle which must be taken into consideration. Finnish supplies cannot be adequate for indefinite fighting on the scale reported in the last two weeks. Even more to the point is the deplorable fact that Finnish manpower cannot long withstand such assaults. The Russian losses are said to be extremely heavy, but the Finnish position cannot be comfortable, in this respect, if matters have reached the stage of bayonet fighting. The seriousness of the defense position was admitted, indeed, in an oral plea to foreign press correspondents at Helsinki, Tuesday, for aid from "other civilized nations." Russian losses can be numbered in the tens of thousands, it was indicated, but they always have more men to pour against the defense lines. The need of the Finns is for "more men, more guns and more airplanes," according to the unnamed spokesmen of the Finnish General Staff. By Thursday the Finns were admitting the loss of first line defenses, but - they claimed that the main lines of the Mannerheim fortifications were intact. Little was said this week about aerial fighting, but Soviet airships cruised at will over Finnish cities, it appears, and doubtless made the defense difficult. The Finns on Wednesday called to the colors men of the age of 42 , and on Thursday a call went out for the class now aged 43 . This indicates a drain upon Finnish manpower* which is highly perturbing to all friends of the small country.
The international aspects of the Russo-Finnish war this week were of less dramatic interest than the struggle, itself, but it may be that they eventually will outrank the epic defense in importance. In Washington the move for lending additional funds to Finland was pushed steadily, notwith-
standing some unfortunate implications of such official lending. President Roosevelt saw fit to blast at the Soviet Union as an outright dictatorship, although that fact has been known for some time, to put it mildly. More important was a British decision, Wednesday, to permit recruiting of volunteers in England for the defense of Finland, and to expedite the shipment of guns, ammunition and fighting airplanes to the small country. This action, taken rather belatedly in view of British claims that the war against Germany is purely against aggression, brings up a number of problems. First among these is the question of transport, for it is obvious that aid to Finland can only reach that country via the Scandinavian peninsula, and this might easily be regarded by the Russians as a warlike act on the part of Norway and Sweden. It is not likely that this aspect of the matter was unexplored by the British Government before making its announcement, Wednesday, and it also is evident that vast concentrations of Allied troops in the Near East point to the expectation of enlarged fields of military operations. These matters would seem to give the course of the Russo-Finnish conflict a peculiar importance for all of Europe.

## Germany and the Allies

BITTERLY cold weather again descended upon Western Europe this week, after a brief respite, and it caused a virtual suspension of what little military activity there was in the interval on the border between France and the Reich. Even more than in previous months, the war apparently was a matter of fortifications in the sub-zero temperatures reported from Amsterdam, but only hinted at in the dispatches from the warring countries which were permitted to pass the over-zealous censors. British and French troops remained in the recesses of the Maginot line, while German forces gained what comfort they could in their Limes redoubts. Occasional scouting expeditions took place, but they were of no importance. Aerial scouting appeared to be much less frequent than usual, doubtless because of the freezing weather. Before the cold became intense German bombing airplanes attempted a few raids on shipping off the east coast of England, and two British patrol vessels of the mosquito fleet admittedly were sunk. German su'bmarines were more active, as their operations cannot be gauged so closely to accord with the weather. Sinkings of Allied and neutral ves sels were reported with great regularity, but it is not believed that the losses are endangering food and other supplies of the British Isles. The British authorities reported the destruction of several German undersea boats.

Much less attention than it deserves is being given the wintry cold now prevailing in Europe and the effect of such weather upon war operations. This is probably due to the over-cantious censors, who demonstrate their ineptitude on any and all occasions. The bitter cold is general throughout Europe, according to Amsterdam reports, which indicate that records going back a century or more have been shattered. Rivers are frozen and communications hampered. The people everywhere appear to be suffering from a dearth of coal and unusual expedients are necessary for warmth. Needless to say, the armies probably are suffering less than the civilian populations, for the morale of the fighting
men must be kept up even at the expense of some grumbling behind the lines. The smaller neutral nations are affected to a desperate degree, and it is not surprising that reports of the real extent of the suffering come chiefly from such sources.

Among the important incidents of the war must be recorded the arrival at Suez, Monday, of a huge contingent of Australian troops. Some estimates suggest that no less than 30,000 "Anzacs" were landed in a single day, and the development revived reports that some fighting is expected in the Near East with the return of spring. Turkey is especially a center of interest in connection with these reports, owing to statements by responsible officials of the country that the Ankara Government is not neutral, but merely aloof from the war. It was surmised in some quarters that the Anglo-French Allies may be preparing for moves through Turkey against the Baku oil fields and the supply lines that are providing Germany with at least some oil. Military experts are not inclined to place too much credence in the rumors, owing to the difficult terrain and the even more troublesome problem of supplies that would face an Allied force engaged in such an expedition. It remains true, however, that Turkish arming is being pushed at top speed, and the Turkish press this week openly discussed the possibility of war against Russia. Late last week the Turkish authorities expelled 80 German technicians engaged at shipyards and in controlled industries. Although the Germans made light of the incident, shivers of apprehension rolled down the spines of informed observers in the Balkans. When the British authorities on Thursday openly permitted uniformed troops on leave to enlist for volunteer services with Finnish forces, the opinion gained ground that by one means or another the European wars will be merged in a larger conflict involving a number of present nentrals.

There were few public utterances this week on either side, in Europe's greater conflict. The German Chancellor's adjutant, General Hermann Goering, addressed the German people on Thursday and attempted to cheersthem for their deprivations by taunting the British about the food rationing now prevalent also in England. The French Parliament secretly debated the course and conduct of the war at the end of last week, but terminated the debate by giving Premier Edouard Daladier a unanimous vote of confidence. M. Daladier visited the troops in the Maginot line last Monday, which revived rumors that some development may impend in this "strangest of wars." Difficulties with communist Deputies still are being experienced, it seems, for a Chamber committee decided on Tuesday to recommend the expulsion of some 60 Deputies who failed to renounce their adherence to that party. German siuthorities resumed their efforts to bring their merchant ships back to the Reich and foreign ports, and a number of ships sailed this week from South American ports. One of these, the Wakama, was scuttled in the Atlantic on being overtaken by a British warship, it was reported. Another indicative step was taken Monday by the German authorities, who deprived. Fritz Thyssen, leąding Rhur industrialist, of his German citizenship. Herr Thyssen, now in exile, previously had been stripped of his fortune, doubtless because he fails to agree completely with Herr Hitler. The mine menace to British shipping resulted, Tuesday, in a call for 10,000 fishermen to
engage in mine-sweeping and other counter activities. This suggests that the mine troubles are more extensive than the British Government has admitted officially. But the power of the British fleet was reflected yesterday, in reports that the cruiser Exeter, which took a leading part in the December battle of Montevideo with the German pocket-battleship. Admiral Graf Spee, had returned to Plymouth, after a voyage of 8,000 miles.

## Japan and China

EVENTS in the Far East continue to reflect the uncertainty occasioned in Japan by the American abrogation of the 1911 commercial treaty, and the possibility that an arms embargo also will be declared in order to make plain the universal American disapprobation of the war of conquest being waged by Japan against China. Even the Japanese militarists seem finally to have been impressed with the dangers inherent in this situation. Having failed to win a peaceful adjustment of their manufactured clash with China, through establishment of a puppet-regime at Nanking, the military spokesmen declared on Thursday that they had won enough territory and were prepared to accept the surrender of General Chiang Kai-shek. The retort of the Chinese Nationalist leader was the issuance of a call for subscriptions to an arms loan. It appeared yesterday that Japanese forces are withdrawing somewhat, both in Inner Mongolia and far to the south in Kwanksi Province. The Japanese claimed that these were strategic retreats, while the Chinese defenders maintained they were in pursuit of the retreating forces. The real significance of these incidents remains to be determined, and in the meanwhile it would be well if Washington were to reexamine realistically the policy being developed with respect to the Far East. One odd circumstance was the denunciation by Japan, Tuesday of the arbitration pact signed in 1933 between Japan and Holland. This may be an empty gesture, but it also may imply some ultimate threat to Dutch possessions in the Far East. The outlines of future Japanese policy are vague, which is a fault that also affects American policy.

## Colombian Debts

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$APPARENT observance of the maxim "better late than never," the Colombian authorities announced in Washington, Monday, that interest on the two $6 \%$ dollar loans of that country will be paid in 1940 at the rate of $3 \%$, or half the contractual rate. The statement was made by the Colombian Ambassador, Dr. Gabriel Turbay, who indicated that after such payments had been provided on the $\$ 51,000,000^{\circ}$ bonds involved, the Colombian Government would provide a further $\$ 400,000$ for purchase and retirement of bonds. Negotiations with the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council resulted in this decision, it was indicated. The adjustment is of the "stop-gap" variety, according to a further statement by Dr. Turbay, Thursday, and a permanent basis for settlement of the long-continued default will be sought in further negotiations. A deposit of $\$ 1,750,000$ will be made by Colombia with a New York bank within a few days, in order to effectuate the debt resumption on the modified basis, it appears. Any payment by Colombia doubtless will be welcomed by hoiders of the bonds, who have been whistling for their moner
since 1933, although the contention has been advanced on many occasions that the complete default never was justified. It seems, however, that the Colombian payment decision may not be altogether a mere matter of recognizing a financial pledge. For an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Thursday, states that prospects now are increased for an Export-Import Bank credit of $\$ 8,000,000$ to $\$ 10,000,000$ to Colombia.

## Costa Rican Election

GENERAL elections were held in the Central American Republic of Costa Rica, last Sunday, and they resulted in the selection of Dr. Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia, 42 -year-old nominee of the National Republican party, as the Chief Executive, to succeed President Leon Cortes. Dr. Calderon's party is democratic and opposed to communism, and in these circumstances it is all the more significant that he gained a huge proportion of the ballots. His two opponents were a communist and an anticommunist with pronounced strength only in a small part of the country. They failed to attract many votes. The economic policy followed by President Cortes also will be observed by the Presidentelect, it is reported in dispatches from San Jose. Dr. Calderon is expected to visit the United States for personal conferences with President Roosevelt on the "Good Neighbor" and other questions of general interest to the Americas. The election last Sunlay was the first in Costa Rican history which called for secret and compulsory balloting, and an unusually heavy vote was noted.

## 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:


## Foreign Money Rates

ININ LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday are 11-32\%, as against 11-32\% on Friday of last week and 11-32@11-16\% for three months' bills, as against 11-32@1 1-16\% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 \%$. At Paris the open market rate is nominal at $21 / 2 \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended Feb. 14 shows a further increase of $£ 531,000$ in note circulation bringing the total outstanding to $£ 531,636,000$ compared with $£ 473,220,558$ a year ago. The current rise in circulation compares with a reduction of $£ 1,929,547$ in the corresponding week of 1939 . There was a small gain of $£ 9,938$ last week in the Bank's nominal gold holdings, and so the reduction in reserve amounted to $£ 520,000$. Public
deposits rose $£ 10,592,000$ while other deposits fell off $£ 6,347,314$. Of the latter amount $£ 3,120,797$ was from bankers accounts and $£ 3,224,517$ from other accounts. The reserve proportion dropped a little further to $26.6 \%$ from $27.5 \%$ a week ago, and $32.3 \%$ three weeks ago. Government securities rose £4,295,000 and other securities $£ 488,992$. The latter consists of discounts and advances which increased $£ 2,245,118$ and securities which fell off $£ 1,756,126$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below we show a comparison of the different figures for five years:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 14, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Feb, 15, 1939 | Feb. 1638. <br> 198 | Feb. 17. 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb, } 19, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{1}$ | $\stackrel{5}{\square}$ | 1 | ${ }^{\text {E }}$ |  |
| Public deposits | 531 | ${ }_{12}$ | 15.771 .619 | ${ }_{24}$ | 396,884,547 |
| Other deposits | 146,054,046 | 146,027,611 | 141,900,836 | 127,208,524 | 143,602,675 |
| Bankers' accounts- | 105,529,637 | 110,529,400 | 106,405,418 | 90,551,191 | 107,629,769 |
| Other accounts | 40,524,409 | 35,498,211 | 35,495,418 | 36,657,333 | 35,972,906 |
| Govt. securities. | 126,136,164 | 82,491,164 | 97,863,165 | 82,128,044 | 78,720,001 |
| Other securit | 27,843,557 | 30,988,903 | 24,962,846 | 25,849,147 | 29,752,523 |
| Disct. \& advances- | 4,737,134 | 18,122,700 | 6,155,202 | 5,467,373 | 11,653,175 |
| Securitles. | 23,106,423 | 21,866,197 | 18,907,644 | 20,381,774 | 18,099,348 |
| Reserve notes \& co | 49,378,000 | 54,202,945 | 53,046,666 | 60,836,706 | 64,427,957 |
| Coin and | 1,013,314 | 127,423,503 | 327,130,027 | 314,173,161 | 201,312,504 |
| Proportion of reserve | 26.6\% | 1\% | 33.6\% | 40.10\% | \% |
| Bank rate. | $2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gold val. per fine oz- | 1888. | 4s. $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 84s: $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 84 s . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ d. | 84s. $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ |

## Bank of France Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended Feb. 8 showed notes in circulation at $154,309,-$ 000,000 francs, a decline of $146,000,000$ francs in the week, compared with the record high, 154,455,000,000 francs a week ago and with $111,252,724,675$ francs a year ago. Temporary advances to State rose $800,000,000$ francs, which raised the total to a new record high of $37,172,990,139$ francs. French commercial bills discounted, credit balances abroad, advances against securities and creditor current accounts recorded increases of $1,573,000,000$ francs, $1,000,000$ francs, $1,000,000$ francs and $164,000,000$ francs respectively. Gold holdings in the Bank rose $1,603,368$ francs in the week to a total of $97,271,-$ 176,955 francs, compared with $87,265,829,349$ francs a year ago. The proportion of gold to sight liabilities remained unchanged at $57.02 \%$; a year ago it was $62.72 \%$. Below we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the first quarter of February showed a decline in note circulation of 162,335,000 marks, which reduced the total outstanding to $11,342,857,000$ marks, compared with the record high, $11,797,934,000$ marks Dec. 30, 1939 and 7,548,618,000 marks a year ago. The Bank's gold holdings now total $77,562,000$ marks, an increase of 129,000 marks in the quarter, compared. with $70,772,000$ marks last year. Bills of exchange and checks,
investments, other assets and other daily maturing obligations revealed decreases of $100,070,000$ marks, $121,516,000$ marks, $12,159,000$ marks and $83,316,000$ marks respectively. The proportion of gold to note circulation is now $0.68 \%$, compared with $1.02 \%$ a year ago. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:
reichsbank's comparative statement


## New York Money Market

THERE was no improvement this week in the stagnant conditions that long have prevailed in the New York money market. Demand for accommodation remains small, despite the tremendous volume of idle money, and rates remain motionless. Bankers' bills and commercial paper dealings were slow. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ 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 $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has shown some improvement this week. The supply of paper has increased and the demand has been good. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 1 \%$ for all maturities.

## 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 <br> Efrect on <br> Feb, 16 | Date Established | Preotious |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 | 11/2 |
| New York | 11 | Aug. 27, 1937 | $11 / 2$ |
| Philadelphis | $11 / 3$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| Richmond. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago.-- | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls. | *1/2 | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24; 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas Clty | *11/2 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas-- | *11/2 | Aug. 31, 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| San Francisco | 11/2 | 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.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been somewhat stronger this week. Prime bills have been in slightly larger supply and the demand has been good. 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.

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange this week moved irregularly lower in the free market. The trend, while soft from the start, failed to show any substantial price change at the close. The slightly lower levels were attributed to selling by South Americans and by European neutrals. On Monday, Lincoln's Birthday, there was no market in New York. In the free market the range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 3.94$ and $\$ 3.98$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.97$ and $\$ 3.991 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 3.941 / 4$ and $\$ 3.981 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.971 / 4$ and $\$ 3.993 / 8$ a week ago.

The official exchange rates fixed by London have shown no change since Jan. 8, when on the tightening of the exchange control the Bank of England altered quotations for the dollar and other major currencies so as to narrow the spread between selling and buying rates: New York cables, 4.02-4.03 $1 / 2$; Paris checks, $1761 / 2-1763 / 4$; Amsterdam, 7.53-7.58; Canada, 4.43-4.47. Berlin is not quoted. Lire are unofficially quoted in London at 78.25.

London official rates are fixed for one-month delivery in the forward exchange market as follows: New York $3 / 4$ cent premium to parity with the spot rate; Paris parity for buyers and sellers; Amsterdam $11 / 2$ Dutch cents premium to parity; Brussels parity to 2 centimes discount; Zurich 3 centimes premium to parity.

Despite Great Britain's absorption in the problem of the importation of raw materials for sustenance and for the active production of armament requirements, it is evident that there is extraordinary concentration upon methods of promoting British export expansion. The present lull in foreign exchange trading and the relatively lower levels of sterling quotations are only a temporary phase of the exchange position.

The financial thought of the world, especially in Great Britain, is centered largely on the increased gold shipments to the United States and on the probability of uncertainty in the ruling rates for the dollar as fixed by London.

At the present time the neutral countries seem to be selling sterling and buying dollars upon every shift in the sterling rate. Although these operations are relatively small in volume, they serve to lift sterling from the low quotations of the day to slightly higher levels.

The current volume of exchange transactions is too trifling to justify the expense and trouble which they cause banks should this restricted volume continue. As Stock Exchange houses could not remain in existence if current levels of operation should persist, many banks also would be forced to suspend operations if better prospects were not to be expected with the return of peace and normal conditions.

On Feb. 9 the gold stock of the United States passed the $\$ 18,000,000,000$ mark, reaching $\$ 18$,$041,217,231$, and were $\$ 18,063,000,000$ on Feb. 14. The mounting gold stocks of the United States Treasury seem not to cause concern in London. The problem is ours, and in the last analysis is no problem at all.

On the return of peace, assuming of course that the war ends favorably for the Allied cause, the reestablishment of a free gold market in London will rapidly draw back the gold now segregated unproductively in Treasury vaults. This will be accomplished as the result of the normal international business demand created by the Bank of England's resumption of gold redemption and will be effected through the restoration of the London bill of exchange to its former preeminence in international trade.

The leading financial interests of London are confidently looking forward to the restoration of this preeminence. They are not at all satisfied with the present official relationship established by London for sterling in terms of the dollar. They are advocating a higher pound. At present their talk is of a pound at the rate of $\$ 4.50$, but they expect that ultimately a much higher value will be established for sterling with respect to the dollar.

A few days ago, on Feb. 9, Conservative Parliamentary spokesmen brought the matter to official notice. One Conservativé member in the House of Commons proposed that the British Government should raise the value of the pound sterling in the months immediately ahead. He said that such action "would do more to keep down prices than any other step we could take. It would enable us to buy more cheaply in the United States. Any adverse effect upon our exports would be in dollar, not in sterling, areas."

He suggested that no doubt Britain could come to an arrangement with the United States whereby to any extent that they might benefit by sterling appreciation, Britain would be allowed to write that off in respect to certain special commodities.

Another Conservative member said: "I ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider if it would not be advisable to raise the pound back to $\$ 4.50$ and then, if necessary, to give a subsidy to exports in sterling, because if you raise the value of the pound in dollars, you would avoid one of the main causes of what so easily is assumed to be a rise in prices."
Mr. Richard S. Hudson, Secretary. of Overseas Trade, intervened in the debate to say: "I would not like it to get out that there is possibility of subsidizing British exports on a large scale." To this the member replied: "By artificial depreciation of sterling you are just as much subsidizing exports. I am sure the Government can rely upon this House to support bold, strong measures in developing a comprehensive economic policy."

In the course of the debate it was clearly indicated that a strong body of opinion in the City looked forward to the time when the pound would be valued at a still higher rate in terms of the dollar.

The entire debate reflected clearly the efforts and determination of the industrial interests of Great Britain to expand its export trade in every market. The policy of London rigorously followed since the outbreak of the war to limit as far as possible the buying of supplies to sterling bloc countries and to the South American countries is an element of its policy of promoting exports of manufactured goods to these areas.
Firmer conditions are ruling in the British commodity markets and the Government is determined to keep the advance from spreading to the retail or consumer's field. Exports have been resumed on a con-
siderable scale in the last month with a resultant lessening of pressure on the home markets.
On Feb. 12 the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announcing the results of the British conversion loan, stated that applications for conversion amounted to $£ 236,000,000$ and those for repayment to $£ 99$,000,000 , leaving a balance of $£ 15,000,000$ full particulars about which were not available at the time.

Money is in supply in Lombard Street, with call money against bills at $3 / 4 \%$. Bill rates are unchanged, with two and three months bills at $11-16 \%$, fourmonths bills at $11 / 8 \%$, and six months bills at $13-16 \%$.

Canadian trade with the United States is at high and active levels. The United States Department of Commerce in its geographical analysis of 1939 foreign trade showed Canada in second place after the United Kingdom, taking : $\$ 493,450,000$ of United States products. Canada took first place as an exporter to the United States, shipping in products totaling $\$ 340,066,000$. The United Kingdom took third place, following Japan as an exporter to the United States. The exchange position of Canada follows the course of the past few months owing to the official alignment of the Canadian dollar to the pound. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $135 / 8 \%$ and a discount of $131 / 8 \%$.

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 Feb. 7, 1940.
GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, FEB. 1, TO FEB. 7, INCLUSIVE

|  | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ore and base bullion. | *\$1,958,883 | \$1,106 |
| Refined bullion and coin | 52,646,688 |  |
| Total | \$54,605,571 | \$1,106 |
| Detail of Refined Bullion |  |  |
| Denmark | \$3,349,085 |  |
| Italy...- | 1,696,092 |  |
| Netherlands | 6,546,190 |  |
| Norway | 2,811,986 |  |
| Sweden. | 8,708,500 |  |
| Switzerland | 139,000 |  |
| United Kingdom | 7,906,656 |  |
| Canada...- | 5,563,385 |  |
| Ecuador | 210,000 |  |
| Surinam | 114,000 |  |
| British India | 4,049,101 |  |
| Hongkong | 796,747 |  |
| Union of South Africa. | 10,755,946 |  |

* Chiefly $\$ 157,048$ Mexico, $\$ 166,970$ Ecuador, $\$ 1,163,004$ Philippine Islands, $\$ 101,861$ British South Africa.

Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was increased during the week ended Feb. 7 by $\$ 2,385,427$.
The latest monthly report of the Department of Commerce showed that $\$ 1,122,970,000$ gold was held under earmark for foreign account as of Jan. 31 .

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange throughout the week displayed an undertone of pressure in limited dealings. On Saturday last bankers' sight was $\$ 3.971 / 4 @ \$ 3.98$; cable transfers $\$ 3.971 / 2 @ \$ 3.981 / 8$. On Monday, Lincoln's Birthday, there was no market in New York. On Tuesday sterling was irregular. The range was $\$ 3.961 / 8 @$, $\$ 3.971 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.963 / 8 @ \$ 3.973 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Wednesday the range was $\$ 3.941 / 8 @ \$ 3.957 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.943 / 8 @$ $\$ 3.961 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday bankers' sight was $\$ 3.94 @ \$ 3.951 / 4$ and cable transfers $\$ 3.941 / 4$ $@ \$ 3.951 / 2$. On Friday the range was $\$ 3.951 / 4 @$, $\$ 3.957 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.951 / 2 @ \$ 3.961 / 8$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 3.957 / 8$ for demand and $\$ 3.961 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 3.941 / 2,60$-day bills at $\$ 3.931 / 2,90$-day bills at $\$ 3.93$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 3.931 / 2$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 3.945 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 3.941 / 2$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French franc presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. As the unit is pegged to the pound, current quotations are easier in the free market and the fluctuation in the rate on Paris does not in any way reflect either the supply or the demand for French exchange.
*The French national instinct for hoarding gold and currency was conspicuously exemplified a few days ago when the Government issued a decree specifying that second-hand dealers, door-to-door canvassers and intermediaries must obtain authority from the Bank of France for trading in gold. These peddlers had been escaping control on the plea that they had been dealing in jewelry. Under this cover they had been covering the provincial sections, offering gold coin and broken gold, thus trading on the hoarding propensity of the peasantry. Although the supply of raw gold for manufacture by legitimate jewelers has been under strict control, there has been a certain amount of circumvention of the law by the manufacture of all sorts of articles offering the opportunity to hoard gold in a small space.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Feb. 1 partly reflected the French hoarding, though press statements in recent weeks have frequently asserted that the hoarding tendency had subsided. The first statement of February showed circulation outstanding of $154,455,000,000$ francs, a new high record. Since then circulation has dropped by 146,000,000 francs. In 1914 note circulation reached the equivalent of $6,000,000$ gold francs, but there was an even larger amount of gold and silver coin in use. The bank check is not used in France except for very large transactions. No doubt the current high circulation is due in large part to higher rates of wages and employment activity and to the fact that the British armies on French soil are paid in francs. The psychology induced by war conditions causes families to hold larger amounts of cash at their disposal, thus likewise contributing to the record circulation.

Belgian currency continues exceptionally steady, so far as the spot rate is concerned, although the discount on future belgas still implies a lack of confidence in the unit. Thirty-day belgas are at a discount of 15 points and 90 -day belgas at a discount of 45 points under the spot rate. Belgium and the neutral countries, especially Switzerland and Holland, are reported as being heavy importers of United States currency. These currency shipments eventually become part of the supply to satisfy the hoarding demand in refugee centers. This is especially true of American currency going to Switzerland, because of its proximity to the former States of Poland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia.

The Italian commercial lira continued fixed by Rome at 5.05 cents. Subscriptions to the new $5 \%$ 9 -year unlimited Italian Treasury bond issue were opened on Feb. 15 and the overwhelming success of the issue was indicated by the immediate response, as apparently more than $1,000,000,000$ lire were subscribed in Rome within a few hours. It is believed that the loan will fully absorb the entire 1940-1941 budget deficit of $5,982,000,000$ lire . and probably exceed that figure.

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 $2.241 / 4$ and cable transfers at $2.241 / 2$, against $2.253 / 4$ and $2.253 / 4$. Antwerp belgas closed at $16.821 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.821 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 16.83 and 16.83 . Italian lire closed at 5.05 for bankers' sight bills and at 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 $0.731 / 2$ (nominal), against $0.731 / 2$ (nominal). Exchange on Finland closed at 1.80 (nominal), against 1.80 (nominal). Greek exchange closed at 0.73 (nominal), against $0.731 / 2$ (nominal).

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-1918 presents no new features of importance from recent weeks. All these currencies tend to move in strict relationship to sterling, to which they are affixed by the Bank of England quotations. The Holland guilder is exceptionally steady in the free market with respect to the spot rate and any variation in quotations is merely a reflection of the trend of sterling. However, future guilder quotations continue to indicate a high degree of uncertainty as the unit is at a wider discount than any other major European currency, with 90 -day guilders at 65 points under the basic cable rate.

The Netherlands Government has introduced a bill authorizing the issue at par of a $4 \% 40$-year "semi-forced" loan of $300,000,000$ guilders. If the offering is a failure on a voluntary basis a $3 \%$ forced loan will be issued, for which individuals will be obliged to subscribe at a progressive rate according to their property tax.

The Swiss franc is steady though in this unit also war hysteria has forced the future rate to an exceptional discount in view of the large gold holdings and strong banking position of Switzerland, with 90day Swiss francs at a discount of 12 points under spot.

The Swedish Government has placed before Parliament a bill seeking approval of the expenditure of $95,000,000$ kronor, on two new groups of fighting planes which will doubtless be built in the United States.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at $53,101 / 2$, against $53.191 / 2$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $53.101 / 2$, against $53.191 / 2$, and commercial sight bills at 52.95 , against 53.00 . 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 23.82 for checks and at 23.82 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. These units are held steady by the various national exchange controls. This week a large part of the weakness in sterling was reported to be the result of South American offerings of sterling in the New York market. Generally speaking foreign exchange trading is on an extremely limited scale.

Argentine paper pesos, official rate, closed at 29.78, against 29.78 on Friday of last week. The
unofficial or free market rate closed at $23.27 @ 23.40$, against 23.45. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.10, against 5.10. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.17 (nominal), against 5.17 . Peru is nominally quoted at $181 / 2$, against $181 / 2$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is largely influenced by the variations in sterling exchange. Hongkong and Shanghai are displaying a softer undertone, while Bombay and Calcutta move strictly with sterling. The Japanese yen is steady, having been pegged to the United States dollar last October.
Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closing at 24.58 , against 24.75 ; Shanghai at 6.90 , against 7.40; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at 47.75 , against 47.75 ; Bombay at 30.24 , against 30.23; and Calcutta at 30.24 , against 30.23 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84 s . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent sfatements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:


During a very brief period beginning shortly before the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, and terminating in developing apprehension of the improvident severities of the Versailles Treaty, Woodrow Wilson was the central figure and the matchless hero of Western civilization. Multitudes of the superficial believed that in him they recognized a savior of mankind, endowed with the disinterested philanthropy of purpose and the unparalleled breadth of intelligence necessary to rescue the world, not merely from the horrors of warfare but from all the smaller injustices which mar human relations. Everywhere he went in Europe, while treaty-making was in progress, he was received with the worshipping adulation of the masses which, at the time, he and most of his followers appeared to regard as just tribute to an unequaled humanitarian about to confer boundless benefits of permanent peace and prosperity.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy not so exacting as to require his presence at the seat of administration in Wash. ington, was in Europe throughout the negotiations resulting in the treaty. He was an admiring witness of the mass enthusiasm so gratifying to his chief and to all his satelites. Later, in $1920, \mathrm{Mr}$. Roosevelt became the candidate of Mr. Wilson's party for the vice-presidency and was disastrously defeated in a struggle in which he most vigorously and vociferously campaigned in support of the League of Nations and for reversal of the Senate's action in rejecting the Treaty in which was embodied permanent entanglement in the affairs of international European politics. Although 12 years later, when a candidate for the 1932 nomination, Mr. Roosevelt yielded to the demands and threats of William Randolph IIearst, from whose agent, William Gibbs McAdoo, he was to receive the votes which led to victory in the convention, and categorically repudiated the League of Nations, it has become evident that the impressions which he received while in Paris during the peace negotiations and the predilection towards internationalism and broad participation in the affairs of the countries of Europe and of Asia have remained as prominent and controlling elements in his thought. The condition is readily comprehensible. He who has attained the first place in the United States and for seven years exercised powers far beyond the normal and constitutional prerogatives of that high station, quite instinctively looks to yet broader fields and in such proportion as his visions of achievement exceed the restraints of his cantion, if he is at all cautious, his aspirations take shape in determinations to utilize the prestige and potential strength of the Untied States for the lenefit of peoples beyond the oceans. To him the satisfactions, of the realization of the splendid vision might seem far to outweigh all drawbacks, including even the transgression of a tradition prohibiting a third term in the presidency and the threat of involvement in warfare beyond the seas with its inevitable sacrifices and cruelties falling so heavily upon our own citizens.
President Roosevelt is naturally an internationalist, and long before the beginning of the present war his aspirations towards personal participation in the politics of Europe and Asia were much more than apparent. His so-called "quarantine" speech, delivered at Chicago early in his second term, was a rather unfortunate beginning, and was so badly received by the country that it led to a suspension of the display of interest in foreign affairs, but there was never any evidence that preoccupation in such affairs was abandoned. Indeed, there was only too much support for the belief, a little later becoming current, that a project for a round-table conference of the American President and European potentates, dictators, kings and prime ministers was revolving in the executive mind. Be that, however, as it may, the event has arrived. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are now plainly traveling along courses of involvement in the conflicts of Europe and, although at every step they profess irrevocable determination to resist and prevent armed participation, there is much less reluctance than in 1916 to exhibit predilections favorable to one group of belligerents. Moreover, in other respects it is amazing to note the similarities between the present steps and those which 23 years ago led
from a partisan neutrality to direct and armed association in support of the Allies, with the sending of a vast expeditionary force to Europe and ultimate loss of many American lives on foreign battlefields.

President Wilson sent strongly-worded notes to Great Britain and Germany, and others among the nations at war, protesting against invasions of American neutral rights, of which all the principal belligerents were palpably guilty. President Roosevelt has done precisely the same. Mr. Bryan, as Secretary of State, is believed to have told the Austrian Ambassador not to regard these protests too seriously, and Ambassador Page, representing the United States in England, certainly made similar representatives to Viscount Gray of Falloden, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The late Colonel Edward M. House, personal and confidential representative of President Wilson, presumably made identical suggestions to many leaders of the Allies. There has scarcely been time for the full development of evidence of the same sort regarding the current conditions, but when diplomacy ceases to be conducted by formal communications transmitted between the responsible ministers of the respective governments and conversations between personal agents supervene, it is always to be apprehended that explanations, qualifications and assurances are being interchanged which it is thought better to conceal from the general public. Certainly the American public has been offered nothing comprehensible in explanation of the policies intended to be supported by sending Special Ambassador Myron C. Taylor to the Vatican and UnderSecretary Sumner Welles upon a roving commission apparently intended to comprise conversations with those in charge of the policies of all the warring nations of Europe. It is scarcely to be conceived that these ambassadors, sent directly from the White House, are merely to express the general aspiration for peace which no normal human being in any country, involved in the war or not involved, fails to share. Before the Youth Congress, President Roosevelt has just described essential policies of the Government at Washington which, as he explained, must be formulated "by those who have given deep study to every phase of the problem," which hence ought not to be the subject of discussion less fully illuminated by knowledge which is inaccessible to great masses of the citizenship and which, he added, "ought not to be influenced by any othering . . . local or national" not as thoroughly informed as the leadership itself.

This is a conception of esoteric government commonly entertained by hereditary rulers and unquestionably prevailing at this date in Berlin and Moscow, but it is one scarcely likely, when fully understood, to be cordially welcomed by a citizenship devoted to the ideals of self-government. Yet against participation in the controversies of Europe there is a public sentiment in this country that is substantially unanimous; surely it is so everywhere except in the White House and among its relatively small circle of internationalist advisers, and if there are any facts, or could be any, supporting any different course, the public is wholly ignorant of them. Equally, the American public is without information concerning the purposes, policies, or conditions implicit in the apparently inspired suggestion, emanating from Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle Jr., that the stored gold of the United

States might be placed at the disposal of European nations for reconstruction and development after the achievement of a peace satisfactory to this country; that is to say, presumably, satisfactory to the Administration. If this brilliant foreshadowing from the former prodigy of the Brain Trust is in any way related to the representations intended to be made in European chancelleries by Mr. Welles, the public ought to be advised as fully as possible. After complete and detailed disclosures of the plans under contemplation and the circumstances by which they are conditioned, and by which they must be justified, if they can be justified at all, the voters of America should be able to form opinions that would support the test of understanding suggested in the address to the Youths' Congress. At any rate it is desirable that a public resolutely determined not to become involved in the present European war should know how to struggle against the pitfalls of entanglements in the affairs of the bellig. erents, and they can best be so instructed by realiz. ing that here are the same pitfalls, of sympathy fed by propaganda, of association subtlely welcomed in any guise, and of secret communications designedly accepted regardless of their substance, but on account of their essential intimacies and implications, that beset the neutrality of 1916 and resulted in the declaration of war on April 6, 1917.

## Drastic Wagner Act Changes Needed

Despite all the current hearings on the Wagner Act-the Smith investigation being conducted by a special House committee, the hearings being carried on by the Labor Committee of the House, and the scheduled hearings of the Senate Labor Committee -there seems no prospect that any attention will be devoted to a most interesting, and probably the most vital, question that has been raised by the labor relations law. This question is: Just how can the employer who is determined to comply with the statute in every particular make certain that he is doing so? This particular problem is a vexatious one for businessmen who must deal with the commissions and agencies created under the New Deal, lut it is especially troublesome in the case of the Wagner Act, because of the admitted bias of the law and of the Board charged with its administration.

The Smith committee seems unlikely to take up this question, even though several of its members wonld doubtless like to do so, because it is preoccupied with its demonstration of the general incompetence and partiality of the Labor Relations Hoard. The other two committees are dominated by Congressmen favorable to the Administration and will do all in their power to present testimony answering the Smith committee revelations, rather than address themselves to the formulation of a solution to the problems of businessmen.

Yet, although none of these probes will touch upon the subject, the current decisions of the Board, and of the Supreme Court as well, indicate that this question is both important and timely. It is worth noting at this point, moreover, that the type of remedy that could be expected to come out of the current Smith committee revelations would provide little genuine assistance to the businessman in solving this knotty problem.

The problem of employers who desire to comply with the Wagner Act arises from the old truism that ignorance of the law is no defense-meaning, in this
case, that employers must be assumed to have kept up with the Labor Board's decisions interpreting the Wagner Act, interpretations which become part of the law. Thus, the employer who attempts to comply must be familiar with the general trend of several hundred lengthy rulings handed down by the Board, rulings which have established principles requiring several hundreds of pages to describe in the Board's annual reports.

Knowledge of these principles is essential to the employer, because they regulate in detail the ordinary routine of conducting a business.' For example, they set up specific requirements which must be observed by employers conducting negotiations with their employees. These regulations, moreover, go far beyond the mere requirement that an employer recognize a union. Under certain circumstances, for example, an employer may not increase wages (two different Board rulings have held wage increases illegal) and under other circumstances, a wage cut is illegal.

For some time now, Board decisions have indicated that an employer could not in bargaining with his employees merely refuse their requests or demands. However unreasonable the demands may appear, it was thought that the employer must respond with a counterproposal of some sort. But it now seems that this understanding was an oversimplification, for the Board in one recent decision has held that under certain circumstances an employer need not make a counterproposal when he refuses the demands of a union. Yet, in a case decided about the same time, the agency ruled that under different circumstances an employer's failure to tender a counterproposal to the union constituted an unfair refusal to bargain.

Now, students of labor law can doubtless easily reconcile these seemingly contradictory Board decisions, but the real question they raise is: Can average employers, particularly those smaller-sized concerns which cannot afford a staff of personnel men or industrial relations consultants comprehend the underlying principle? That is, provided there is an underlying principle to be comprehended.

Because the law apparently requires it to regulate the minutest detail of industrial relations, the Board has established numerous other principles, all of which have the effect of law, and all of which may at any time be subject to qualifying interpretarions. Just how is the small manufacturer to keep up?

Yet, one type of amendment to the Wagner Act most frequently discussed as a result of the Smith Committee investigations may well make the situation somewhat worse. Because the Smith committee lias shown the Board to be incompetent and biased, it is frequently suggested that the remedy lies in changing the Board, by increasing the number of members from three to five, or by simply removing the present staff and appointing an entirely new one. How would such a change, unaccompanied by any material revision of the statute itself, affect the employer's dilemma?
A good example of what may happen is afforded by the trend of the Board's rulings since Dr. William Leiserson became a member last Spring. Since Dr. Leiserson has participated in the rulings, the Board has generally split on certain controversial matters, with the result that it is almost impossible now to forecast how the Board will rule on any question
involving the A. F. of L.C. I. O. fight, and questions of representation generally. In recent Board rulings involving these questions, there has been a three-way split, with each member delivering his own interpretation. If the inclusion of only one new member generated so much confusion concerning what the statute requires, would not the appointment of two, or five, or more new members merely compound the confusion?

Moreover, as the Supreme Court reminded us on Lincoln's Birthday, the decisions of this or any new Board would to a great extent be immune under the present statute from review or revision by the Courts. Recent decisions by the U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals at Cincinnati, Boston and New York have encouraged employers to hope that the Courts would provide an effective brake to the unfair and unwise rulings being issued by the Board. The decisions concerning the Wagner Act handed down by the Supreme Court as constituted in the past halfyear suggest instead that some of these Circuit Courts are in for a rebuke similar to that given the New Orleans Circuit Court by Justice Black in last Monday's Waterman Steamship case.
Thus, the businessman who wishes to comply with the Wagner Act can anticipate little help from the Courts in clarifying Board rulings and the amendments now most discussed might well aggravate, rather than ameliorate, the situation. The whole issue would not be worth raising, of course, if the enforcement of the law had brought such impressive benefits to the working man, and to society, that
the tremendous costs to the employer of compliance could be overlooked, but popular opinion polls indicate that the public generally doubts that the statute as administered has created any very substantial benefits.
While Congress twiddles its thumbs, hoping for some non-controversial amendment to assuage the demand for Wagner Act reform, the States of Pennsylvania, Oregon, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have taken action. Pennsylvania and Wisconsin all but abandoned the "baby Wagner Acts" they once possessed and, like the other two States, passed legislation which, while designed to guarantee labor's rights, provided due, consideration for the employer's rights and problems. It is already known that the revision of the Pennsylvania law has played an important role in the impressive revival of business confidence in that Stafe and the Minnesota statute also has achieved a notable improvement in industrial relations.

Before Congress concludes its study of Wagner Act revision should it not review the experience in these States which have adopted legislation substantially different from the Federal law? In light of known developments in Pennsylvania and Minnesota, it might discover the truth of what has been contended in these pages right along-that a thor-ough-going revision of the Wagner Act, one admittedly designed to ease the burdens of employers and create a fair and impartial law, would be one of the most important recovery stimulants that Congress could adopt.

## Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of December

In the closing month of 1939 gross and net earnings of United States railroads continued, as in the three preceding months, to reflect the general business upswing which took on emphasis when the European war began. Leading indices suggest that trade and industry were at their best levels of 1939 in December of that year, and it is quite evident that the early weeks of 1940 failed to continue the movement. This uncertainty as to the future, and especially as to the ultimate effects of the war upon American economic activities, must be taken into consideration in any survey of the railroads. It is already evident that the real problems of the carriers again are likely to attract attention. The European war produced somewhat unreasonable expectations in the United States of immediate benefits from orders for materials from the belligerent countries in a position to obtain our supplies. Now that such aspects of affairs once again are taking on a more nearly normal shape, railroad rates, labor costs, taxes and similar problems plainly ought to receive fresh study. Financial reorganizations of the many carriers which were unable in recent years to meet all fixed charges already are being accelerated to a degree, and this is a commendable course. External developments may, indeed, affect the United States intimately, but adjustments of problems such as the railroads present need not to be delayed pending clarification of the world outlook.
Much of the traffic of the railroads having been diverted in recent years to motor highways and other competing modes of transportation, financial statisties of the principal carriers reflect only partly the changes in general business conditions. These statistics remain highly indicative, however, especially for the many thousands of holders of railroad securities and the financial institutions through whose investments virtually every one has a direct stake in the railroads. Gross earnings of the railroads for last December were $\$ 344,530,498$, against $\$ 317,740,628$ in December, 1938,
a gain of $\$ 26,789,870$, or $8.43 \%$. Most of this gain again was paid out by the carriers for the increased charges inevitable in any period of general business improvement. Net earnings thus rose only to $\$ 96,209,582$ in December, 1939, from $\$ 85,631,949$ in the same month of 1938 , an increase of $\$ 10,577,633$, or $12.35 \%$. A ll sections of the country contributed to this advance, whien is set forth statistically in the following tabular presentation:


We turn now to the particular business trends which contributed to the improvement. In order to show in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on the revenues of the railroads during the month under consideration, we have brought together in the table below the figures indicative of activity in the more important industries, together with those pertaining to grain, cotton and livestock receipts and revenue freight car loadings for the month of December, 1939, as compared with the corresponding month in 1938, 1937, 1932 and 1929. On examination it will be readily seen that with the exception of the building industry and of anthracite coal, the output of all the industries mentioned in the table are on a greatly increased scale as compared with December, 1938. Receipts of cotton at the Southern outports; livestock receipts at the leading cattle markets (taking them as a whole), and receipts of the various farm products at the Western primary markets (with the exception of wheat, the movement of which was on a reduced scale compared with December a year ago) likewise, all were much larger than in the month last year. And it follows, too, as a matter of course, that the number of cars of revenue freight moved was on a greatly increased scale.

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In view of the foregoing, it is no surprise to find that when the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divsions, according to their location, that all the three great districtsthe Eastern, the Southern and the Western-as well as all the various regions comprising these districts, without a single exception, show increases in both gross and net earnings alike. It will be noted, too, that the percentage of gains shown by several of the regions in the case of the net earnings (especially in the Eastern District) is quite high, that of the Central Eastern region reaching $24.15 \%$ and that of the New England region, $29.21 \%$. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS-MONTH OF DECEMBER
Gross Earnings

| District and Region | 1939 | 1938 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,555,282 \\ & 67,559,45 \\ & 75,076,953 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,547,843 \\ 61,208,590 \\ 62,992,963 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} +1,007,43 \\ +6,350 \\ +12,082,990 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \% \\ +7.43 \\ +10.37 \\ +19.18 \end{array}\right.$ |
| New England reglon (10 roads) |  |  |  |  |
| Central Eastern region (18 roads) |  |  |  |  |
| Total (5) rosd | 157,191,687 | 137,749,396 | +19,442,291 | +14.1 |
|  | $45,261,836$ <br> $20,662,577$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,800,565 \\ & 19,302,852 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $+2,461,271$ <br> $+1,359,725$ | +5.75+7.04+8.15 |
| Southern region ( 28 r Pocahontas region (4 |  |  |  |  |
| Total (32 roads) | 65,924,41 | 62,103,417 | +3,820,98 | +6.1 |
| thwestern | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 33,875,103 \\ 61,842,00 \\ 25,697,245 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,949,370 \\ & 60,41,080 \\ & 24,517,365 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +925,733 \\ +1,420,970 \\ +1,179,880 \end{array}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & +2.80 \\ & +2.85 \\ & +4.80\end{aligned}$ |
| nital Western region |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| tal | 121,414,398 | 117,887,815 | +3,526,583 |  |
| Total all districts (133 remer | 344,530,49 | 317,740,628 | 26,789,87 |  |


| Districe \& Reoion | Mileage |  | 1938 | 193 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern District New Engl. region Great Lakes region Cent.East. region | 1939 1938 <br> 6,718  <br> 26,201  <br> 24,529 26.796 <br> 24,524  <br> 24,611  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,637,103 \\ 17,600,563 \\ 21,411,047 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3,588,660 \\ 15,39,319 \\ 17,269,196 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \% \\ +29.21 \\ +14.29 \\ +24.15 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57,448 | 57,648 | 43,678,686 | 36,257,175 | +7,421,511 | +20 |
| Southern Dist.Bouthern region. Pocahontas re | $\begin{gathered} 38,323 \\ 6,065 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,483 \\ 6,057 \end{array}$ | $12,283,305$ $9,000,794$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,094,620 \\ 8,639,820 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +188,685 \\ +360,974 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.56 \\ & +4.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 44,388 | 44,540 | 21,284,09 | 20,734,440 | +549,659 | +2.65 |
| Western DLest.- | 45,692 |  | , 7,341,824 | -6,691,444 |  |  |
| Cent. West. region | 56,373 | 56,463 | 17,686,427 | 16,320,792 | +1,365,635 | +10 |
| Southwest'n region | 29,268 | 29,359 | 6,218,546 | 5,628,098 | 590, | + |
| Total | 131,333 | 131,655 | 31,246,797 | 28,640,334 | +2,606,463 | 9.10 |
| Tot. all districts | 233,169 | 233,843 | 96,209,582 | 85,63 | 0,577,63 | +12. |

NOTE-Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the following indicates ther
groups and regions:
EASTERN DISTRICT
New Enoland Reoton-Comprises the New England States.
Great Lakes Region-Comprises the section on the Canadlan boundary between New England and the westerly shore or Lake Mine
a inne from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.
Central Eastern Region-Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region east of a line from Chicago througn Peoria to St. Louts and the Mississippl River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohlo RIver to Parkersburg. W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Mary
River to tits mouth.
southern DISTRICT
Southern Region-Comprises the section east of the Misalsippl River and south Southern Repon-Compolint near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the
of the Ohlo River to a
eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic. Pocahontas Repion-Comprises the sectlon north of the southern boundary of Virgina, east of Kentucky and the Ohlo River north to Parkersburg, W. Va.. and south of a line from Parkersburg to the s
thence by the Potomac River to itg mouth.

WESTERN DISTRICT
Northwestern Reotion-Comprises the section adjoining Canads lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chi and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.
Central Western Region-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region west of a line from Chicago to Peorla and thence to St. Louls, and north of a llne from St. Louls
Southwestern Reoton-Comprises the section lying between the Mississlppi River south of St. Louls and a line from St. Louls to K
and by the Rio Grande to the Guif of Mexico.

As to the grain traffic over Western roads (taking them collectively) this was considerably larger than in December, 1938. And all the different items, with the single exception of wheat, the movement of which was smaller than last year, contributed to the increase. Altogether the receipts of the five cereals, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, at the Western primary markets in the five weeks ended Dec. 30,1939 , totaled $58,435,000$ bushels, as against $54,791,000$ in the same five weeks of 1938 , but comparing with $64,743,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1937. Carrying the comparison back to earlier years, we find the grain movement in the similar five weeks of 1932 was only $37,376,000$ bushels, but in the same period of 1929 it reached $76,931,000$. In the subjoined table we give the details of the Western grain traffic in our usual form:

| (000 Omittect) | Ye | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flour } \\ & (B b l s .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Wheat } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{array}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text { Corn } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Otus } \\ (\text { Bush. }) \end{array}\right)$ | Rye (Bush.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & (\text { Bush. }) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ch | 1939 | ${ }^{1,022}$ | 841 940 | 7,974 | 1,383 | ${ }_{544}$ | 1,132 1,330 |
| Minneapolis | (1938 |  | 6,359 | - 2.979 | 1,880 | 1,376 | ¢ |
| D | ${ }_{1939}^{1938}$ |  | 近 2,534 | 1,837 | ${ }_{969}^{968}$ | ${ }_{374}^{602}$ | -269 |
|  | 1938 |  | 2,082 | 2,253 | 465 | 276 | 379 |
| Mll | ${ }_{1938}^{1939}$ | 80 | 1 | 454 | ${ }_{35}$ | 39 | 1,480 |
| Toledo | 1939 |  | 601 | 1,197 | 721 | 13 | 13 |
| Indianapolis and O | 1939 |  | 699 | 3,487 | 442 | 80 |  |
| St. Louls.....-. | ${ }_{1939}^{1938}$ | 608 | 1,472 | 3,918 <br> 2,150 | 1,082 | 69 <br> 15 | 16 |
|  | 1938 | 563 | 900 | 2,287 | 564 | 31 | ${ }^{330}$ |
| Peori | ${ }_{1988}^{1939}$ | ${ }_{215}^{205}$ | 179 | - | [330 | 45 <br> 62 | ${ }_{243}^{344}$ |
| Kansas Clty | 1939 | 120 | 2.389 | 1,912 | 198 | 73 |  |
| st. Joseph. | $\left.\right\|_{193} ^{1938}$ | ${ }_{38}^{84}$ | ${ }^{\text {5, }} 182$ | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{1} 292$ | 724 |  |  |
| Wicht | ${ }_{1938}^{1938}$ |  | - 1506 | ${ }^{619}$ | 277 |  |  |
| sloux C | 1938 |  | 1,309 | 11 | - |  |  |
|  | 1938 |  | 53 | 401 | 39 | 16 | 80 |
| T | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 19399 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,037 \\ & { }_{1}^{2,908} \end{aligned}$ | 15.665 16.800 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,999 \\ & 22,892 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,512 \\ & \mathbf{6}, 243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,470 \\ & 1,648 \end{aligned}$ | 8,879 7,208 |

Likewise, the cotton traffic over Southern roads was much larger than a year ago both as regards the overland shipments of the staple and receipts of cotton at the Southern outports. Gross shipments overland in December, 1939, aggregated 211,050 bales as against only 171,207 bales in December, 1938, but comparing with 212,121 bales in December, 1937. Shipments of cotton in December, 1932, were only 65,166 bales and back in 1929, 150,261. Details of the port movement of the staple for the past six years are given in the table which follows:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN DECEMBER FOR

| Ports | Month of December |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Galveston | 246,955 | 85,679 | 196,169 | 184,741 | 234,358 | 119,635 |
| Houston, \&c | 229,189 | 88,851 | 197,599 | 150,309 | 256,738 | 85,245 |
| Corpus Christi |  | 4,560 | 2,284 | 4,978 | 5,441 | 7.991 |
| New Orleans | 11,259 420,485 | 110 80,285 | 231,050 | 2,145 214,073 | 178,519 | 151,740 |
| Mobile. | 29,881 | 4,033 | 19,611 | 26,345 | 53,831 | 16,493 |
| Pensacola |  | 1,959 |  | 2,193 | 5,704 | 6,174 |
| Savannah. | 16.578 | 2,844 | 6,069 | 5,230 | 10,997 | 8,775 |
| Brownsville |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charieston | 6,143 | 477 | 9,426 | 11,952 | 19,293 | 20,259 3 |
| Lake Charl | 903 |  | 4,213 | ${ }_{3,826}^{1,548}$ | 1,485 3,041 | 3,732 378 |
| Nortolk... | 1,268 | 1,159 | 3,182 10,181 | 1,826 <br> 2,562 | 3,293 4,293 | 7,140 |
| Jacksonville | 63 | 48 | - 38 | , 84 | 34 | '258 |
| Total | 966,181 | 271,407 | 680,631 | 609,986 | 773,734 | 432,371 |

Finally, we add a summary of the December comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country for each year back to and including 1909:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { December } \end{gathered}$ | Gross Earnings |  |  |  | Mileage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Given } \end{aligned}$ | Year Precedin | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Given } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preced'g } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| 1909 | 821 |  |  | $+6.83$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{233}^{229} 6$ | ${ }_{232,275,177}^{214,21,201}$ | + ${ }_{+1,067,962}^{+1,735}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 263,7 |  | + 29.681, | +12.68 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {234,218, }}^{238}$ | ${ }^{2666,224,678}$ | ${ }_{-25,686,901}^{12,007}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{295,202,018}^{232,598}$ | ${ }_{232,783,070}^{258,28,270}$ | - $+62,438,948$ |  | ${ }_{248}^{248}$ |  |
|  | 262,171,169 | 242,064,235 | +20,106,934 |  |  |  |
|  | 343,75,052 | ${ }^{317} 8383,386$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{438,365,327}$ | ${ }^{335,607,571}$ | 102,757, | +30.62 |  |  |
|  | 539,197,615 | ${ }_{443,124,176}^{440,481,121}$ | + $+96,073,439$ | +2.61 | ${ }_{229,422}^{233,899}$ | ${ }_{228,134}^{233,814}$ |
| 19 | 406,864,055 |  |  |  | ${ }_{225}^{22519}$ |  |
|  | 512,433,733 | ${ }^{424,698,143}$ | +87,735,590 | +20.66 | 235,920 |  |
|  | 493,899,550 | ${ }^{512,312,354}$ | -19,212,804 | ${ }_{+}^{+2.75}$ | 235,196 | ${ }_{235,875}^{235,555}$ |
|  | ( ${ }_{525,411,572}$ | 50, 450,580 <br> 522,487 | +18,591,184 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {466,568,003 }} 5$ | 525,820,708 | ${ }_{-59,297}^{+2,943}$ | - +1.58 |  | ${ }_{237}^{237,711}$ |
| 19 | $495,574,485$ $488,182,822$ | $468,395,541$ $495,950,821$ | ${ }^{+27,7817}$ | + <br> +5.80 <br> -8.80 | ${ }_{241}^{240}$ | 239,286 240.73 |
|  | 377,473,702 |  |  | -19.46 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{245}^{288,2391,790}$ | 377,499,123 |  |  | ${ }_{241}^{242}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{248,057,612}^{24512}$ | 245,760,336 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { +2,297,276 }\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{240}^{241,8}$ | ${ }_{240,950}^{24,950}$ |
|  | 257, 199,427 | 245,092,327 | +12,107,100 | 4.94 | ${ }^{238,570}$ | ${ }_{23983}^{23983}$ |
|  | ${ }^{2955,880,873} 8$ | ${ }^{257,201,455}$ |  |  |  | 238,436 |
|  | ${ }_{299,827,815}^{371,673,127}$ | 371,494,494 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 317,795,866 |  |  |  | 233, | 235,051 |
| 1939 | 344,530,498 | 317,740,628 | +26,789,870 | +8.43 | 233,169 | ${ }_{233,843}$ |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { oefember } \end{gathered}$ | Net Earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Given } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | Increase ( + ) or <br> Decrease $(\rightarrow)$ | ${ }_{\text {Cer }}$ |
| 1909 | 867,014,765 | \$68,317,388 | - \$1,302,623 | $-1.91$ |
| 191 | $688,276,448$ $\mathbf{6 1 2 2 5}, 377$ | -66,101,371 | + ${ }_{+}^{+2,175,077}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+3.29 \\ +7.83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 1912 | 81,701,974 | ${ }_{72,932,360}$ | +$+8.488,407$ <br> $+8.769,614$ | +12.82 |
| ${ }_{1914}^{1913}$ | $68,800.026$ $61,134,750$ | ${ }_{68,274,222}$ | - ${ }^{13,822,245}$ | -10.73 |
| 1915 | 105,878,758 | 61,186,558 | +44.692.200 | +73.04 |
| 1916 | - ${ }^{85,715,727}$ | $\begin{array}{r}88,20,208 \\ \text { 103,520,028 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text {-17,804,301 }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{-17.20}^{3.55}$ |
| ${ }_{1918}^{1917}$ | $\begin{array}{r}85,715,727 \\ \hline 44.738,149\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}103,520,028 \\ 857019\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{-417,028,870}$ | - -17.84 |
| 19 | 388,536,432 | 43,919,752 | ${ }^{-6.383,320}$ | -14.21 |
|  | 51,322,679 | 37,517,854 | +13,804,825 | +36.79 |
| 192 | - 677849,188 |  | + |  |
| 19 | ${ }_{\text {106, } 248,158}$ | 108,687,310 | + | 84 |
| 1924 | 124,480,894 | 106,482,164 | +17,998,730 | +16.90 |
| 192 | 134,445,634 | 124,090,958 | +10,354,676 | +8.34 |
| 1926 | 119,237,349 | 134,504,698 | $\bigcirc{ }_{-15,267,349}$ | $-11.35$ |
| 1927 | 90,351,447 | 118,520,165 | -28,169,018 | ${ }^{-23.76}$ |
| 1928 | - $138,293,445$ | -89,849,024 | + $48,444,421$ | +53.91 |
| 1929 | 106,315167 | - $138,501,238$ | $\square^{-32,567,028}$ | ${ }_{-24.12}$ |
| 1930 | -80,49,419 | 105,987,347 | -32,841,593 | -21.20 |
| 193 | ${ }^{4} 57.141,248$ | *53,482,600 | +4,372,095 | +81.06 |
| 193 | ${ }_{59} 57,1254,693$ | - $57,861,144$ | ${ }^{+4,428}$ | +2.19 |
| 193 | ${ }_{62}{ }^{59} 187,963$ | - $58,350,192$ |  |  |
| 1935 | 70,445,503 | 62,786,896 | +7,658,607 | +12.20 |
| 1936 | 114,829,753 | \% 70,2936810 | + ${ }^{+44,536,143}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+63.36}$ |
| 1937 | - $57,116.581$ | 114,883,828 | -57,767,247 | -50.28 |
| 1939 | ${ }_{96,209,582}$ | ${ }_{85,631,949}$ | $+28,486,815$ $+10,577633$ | +4.898 +12.35 |

* The Chicago \& Alton in its return for 1931 included in expenses $86,453.714$ for dismantled equipment. In its return for 1932, in giving eomparative tigures for
1931, this item has been omitted from the expenses of the latter year. This will
explain the wide difference in the 1931 totals in the respective comparisons.


## The Business Men's Bookshelf

## Balances of Payments, 1938

Published by League of Nations. 148 pp. Paper Cover. Price $\$ 1.25$. Agent in United States, Columbia University Press, N. Y.
The issue of "Balances of Payments" published last December by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations contains information concerning the international accounts of various countries during the last year of peace. The date of publication was advanced on account of the war, and the information supplied is thus more up-to-date than has been customary in the past. Thus, the volume contains statements which, like that of the balance of payments of the United States, did not become available until fairly recently. On the other hand, information for certain countries is no longer forthcoming. No official statement has been published of the balance of payments in 1938 of Japan or Czechoslovakia, and in the case of Germany even information on the shipping income and port expenditure has been suppressed. A summary is given, however, of recent data concerning the German foreign indebtedness.
A table calling for special attention shows the movement of German clearing balances from the end of 1938 up to October, 1939, as published by a number of the partners in Germany's clearing agreements.
Among other statements of interest are an official estimate of the foreign indebtedness of Austria a few months before the "Anschluss" and an estimate of the balance of payments and the outstanding foreign assets and debts of Poland, prepared recently by the Polish Business Cycle Institute. In all, 27 countries are dealt with, among which are the majority of the world's chief trading countries.

## Guide to Defaulted Railroad Bonds

## By Patrick B. McGinnis. Published by Pflugfelder, Bampton \& Rust, New York, Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

 100 Pages. $\$ 1.25$.This is a practical handbook on railroad reorganizations containing essential factual data with reference to bonds of American roads now in bankruptoy or receivership. It can be used as a ready reference where specific information is required on the status of any individual bond in this group.

In the foreword the author surveys the entire field, which is a wide one; it is estimated that there are approximately $\$ 4,000,000,000$ of defaulted bonds outstanding. Also discussed briefly are the bankruptey laws applying to railroads, including Section 77 and Capter XV (Chandler Act) as well as the proposed Senate Bill 1689 (Wheeler) and the proposed bill known as Chapter XVI (Chandler)-all exclusively railroad legislation.

From provisions of these laws, the author draws conclusions Set forth in chart form, as to the probable treatment of defaulted bonds, where reorganization plans have not yet evolved, predicting the limits of capitalization and the amount of allowable charges for each road.

Where tentative plans have already been drawn, he presents them in a series of charts, showing their relation to old capital structures; and in the case of each railroad whose plan now bears the authority or approval of the Federal Court, the Interstate Commerce Commission or its Examiner, he presents a comprehensive four-page analysis. This includes chronological history of the case; two pages, also in chart form, devoted to exact analyses of the present outstanding securities and their treatment, both by bond and by issue, with a simple comparison between old capitalization and new, old charges and new; and a further page of footnote explanation.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Almost all bond group averages have advanced fractionally this week. The three top rating groups, Aaa, Aa and A, are now at their highest levels since the series' beginning in January, 1919. The Treasury Department has called for redemption on June 15 some $\$ 353,000,000$ of $33 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ due 1910-43. Also about $\$ 738,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ notes will mature at that time, so that refunding operations in the amount of over $\$ 1,000,000,000$ are expected soon.
High-grade railroad bonds have not been particularly active, and price changes have been mixed. Medium-grade and speculative railroad issues did not display a very definite trend. Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950, declined 5/8 to 681/8; Southern Pacific-San Francisco Terminal 4s, 1950, dropped to a new low of $773 / 4$, off $1 / 4$ from last week. The Interstate Commerce Commission decided to discontinue the $21 / 2$ c. coach rate in the East. Opinion has been divided as to its effect on the Eastern roads' passenger revenues.

The utility bond market has been quiet this week, and price changes have been relatively limited. High grades maintained a firm tone, and lower grades showed little tendency to move in any direction. Local traction issues continued to attract considerable attention, with bonds of the Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Co. advancing substantially. New offerings comprising $\$ 16,000,000$ Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1970$, and $\$ 7,750,000$ Marion-Reserve Power $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$, were well received.

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Averape Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { Defry } \\ \text { Deerapes } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Uost } \\ \text { Bonds }}}{ }$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { An } 120 \\ \text { Domes } \\ \text { tor } \\ \text { corp.* } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domesisc Corporate by GToups* |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aab | ${ }^{\text {Aa }}$ | A | Baa | RR. | P. U. | Ind. |
| 16-- | 115. | 107 |  | ${ }_{118.81}^{118.81}$ | $1{ }^{105.98}$ |  | ${ }_{94.01}^{94.01}$ | 112.86 11286 |  |
| 15-- | 115. | 107.49 | ${ }_{122.86}^{1233}$ | 118.81 | 105. | ${ }_{86.92}^{87}$ | ${ }_{93.85}^{94.01}$ | ${ }_{12}^{112.86}$ | ${ }_{117.29}^{17.50}$ |
| ${ }^{13}$ | 115.53 | 107.30 | 123.10 | 118.81 | 105.98 | 86.92 | ${ }_{94.01}$ | 112.66 | 117.50 |
| 12-: | Stock | ${ }_{107}^{\text {Exenan }}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { ge Clos }} 1$ | ${ }_{118.81}^{\text {ed }}$ | 105.98 |  |  |  |  |
| 10. | ${ }^{115.44}$ | 107.30 | ${ }_{122}^{12.86}$ | 118.81 | 105.98 | ${ }_{86.92}$ | ${ }_{94.01}$ | 112.66 | 117.29 <br> 117.29 |
|  | 115.40 | 107.30 | 122.86 | 118.81 | 105.79 | 86.92 | 93.85 | 112.66 | 177.29 |
|  | 115.40 | 107.11 | 122.63 | 118.81 | 105.60 | 87.07 | ${ }_{93.85}$ | ${ }^{112.66}$ | 117.07 |
| 6. | 115.46 | 106.92 | 122.63 | 118.60 | 105.60 | 86.64 | ${ }_{9}^{93} 69$ | 112.45 | 117.07 |
|  | 115.44 | 107.11 | 122.63 | ${ }^{118.60}$ | 105.60 | ${ }^{86.78}$ | ${ }_{9}^{93.85}$ | ${ }^{112.45}$ | 116.86 |
| 3 | 115.46 | 107.11 |  | 118.38 | 105.60 | ${ }_{86}^{86.78}$ | ${ }_{9369}^{93.69}$ | 112.45 | ${ }^{16.86}$ |
|  | 115.43 | ${ }_{108}^{106.92}$ | ${ }^{122.63}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118.60}$ | ${ }_{10541}^{105.41}$ | 86.78 86.64 88 | ${ }_{93.53}^{93.69}$ | ${ }_{112.25}^{12.45}$ | ${ }^{116.868}$ |
| eekly- | 15. | 106.92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n. $27-$ | 115.54 | 106.92 | 12.63 | 118.38 | ${ }_{105}^{105.41}$ | ${ }_{86}^{86.64}$ | ${ }_{93}^{93} 98$ | ${ }_{112}^{1125}$ | 116.86 |
| ${ }_{13}^{20}$ | ${ }_{1}^{115.65}$ | ${ }_{106}^{106.54}$ | ${ }_{122.40}^{122.40}$ | ${ }_{118.16}^{117.94}$ | ${ }_{105}^{105.60}$ | 86.21 86.50 81 | ${ }_{93.53}^{93.21}$ | ${ }_{112.25}^{12.25}$ | ${ }_{116.64}^{116.43}$ |
|  | 116.03 | 106.92 | ${ }_{122} 12.86$ | 117.72 | 105.60 | 87.07 | ${ }_{93}{ }^{\text {a }}$ 85 | 112.45 | 116.64 |
| 1940 | 1 | 107.49 | 123.33 | 118.81 | 105.98 | 87.07 | 94.01 | 112.86 | 117.50 |
|  | 115.25 | 106.54 | 121.94 | 117.72 | 105.22 | 86 |  |  | 16.21 |
| High 1939 | 7.72 |  |  | 118.60 |  |  |  |  | 16.64 |
| Low 1939 | 108.77 |  | 112.45 | 108.27 | 98. |  | 87.93 |  | . 54 |
| ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ \% 16.39 | 113.35 | 103.38 | 119.69 | 114.30 | 101.23 | 83.87 | 89.84 | 109.05 | 113.48 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 96.11 | 73.09 | 84.41 | 98.80 | 107.88 |

Moderate strength has been the rule among industrials this week, particularly in the speculative classification. The Studebaker conv. 6s, 1945, again broke through their previous 1939-40 high, then receded moderately to 112 for a gain of 3 points on the week. The International Mercantile Marine $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1941$, picked up $11 / 2$ points at $711 / 2$. Retail selling company issues gained moderately, including the Childs Co. 5 s , 1943, the United Cigar-Whelan 5 s , 1952, and the United Drug 5s, 1953. The R. K. O. 6s, 1941, have been strong, and in the high-grade classification the Liggett \& Myers 5s, 1951, developed strength. Steels have been mixed, with changes confined primarily to fractions, although the Vanadium conv. 5s, 1941, lost $31 / 4$ points at $1011 / 2$. Oils have been little changed.

Interest in foreign bonds has been centered on South American issues following the announcement of the Colombian Government that it would make part payment on its 1940 coupon maturities. Colombia 6 s adyanced about 2 points, while among other defaulted issues Brazilians attracted attention at better prices in respionse to advices of renewed debt conversations. Other strong spots have been the issues of Uruguay and the Province of Buenos Aires. There has been some late unsettlement in Norwegian issues, and Finland 6 s , after reaching 50, turned weak again upon receint of adverse war news. Australian konds have been irregular, while Japanese continued steady. Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:
 vel or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illistrate in a more comprehensive way tid

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Feb. 16, 1940. Business activity continues to show a falling off. How much further the decline will go depends in no small measure on the volume and size of war orders from Europe, as no further stimulus is expected from Government priming, and indications would seem to justify the belief that domestic business will have to be "on its own" for a while. However, in spite of the unfavorable picture the present situation draws, with all its uncertainty as concerns the domestic politicsl situation and avar developments abroad, there continues a strong undercurrent of ontimism concerning the immediate future.
The "Journal of Commerce" weekly business index shows that business is approaching the pre-war level, with the figures 97.6 for the week ended Feb. 10, and compared with a revised figure of 100.0 for the previous week and 94.4 for the week of Sept. 2, 1939. With the exception of petroleum uns-to-stills, which gained moderately, all components were lower.

Gradual expansion in demand for steel from abroad is one of the most encouraging factors in the present situation, and greater activity is expected in the spring, especially if the threatened "total war" should develop, "Iron Age" says in its current summary of the industry. Canadian shipyards, which have received orders for antisubmarine boats, have placed orders in the United States for several thousand tons of plates, the magazine reports. An increasing volume of steel orders from the Dominion is expected because of the expanding war activities there. Export prices, although lower than some months ago, have resisted efforts for further concessions, according to the
survey. Some products are being quoted as much as $\$ 3$ a ton above domestic price levels.
"Automobile assemblies are declining as manufacturers await the spring demand," the review continues. "Inventories of completed cars are estimated at about 400,000 . Additional purchases of steel will be necessary soon for spring manufacturing schedules. Shipbuilding is one of the activities that will not be permitted to lag. The Maritime Commission has announced that six tankers with provision for use in national defense will be built for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. These will require 31,000 tons of steel." The survey says that the downward trend in steel production has not been halted, nor has new business deprodoped in sufficient volume to prevent an additional deelope. Incot output at midweek is placed at $68.5 \%$ of cline. Ingot output at midweek is
capacity, off 3 points from last week.
Production by the electric light and power industry of the United States showed another seasonal decline for the week ended Feb. 10, when a total of $2,522,514,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. was reported, according to the Edison Electric Institute. Outjut for the latest reporting week was $18,844,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. below the preceding week's total of $2,541,358,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., but was $254,127,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, or $11.7 \%$, over the $2,268,387,000 \mathrm{kwli}$. reported for the week ended Feb. 11, 1939.
Engineering construction awards for the short week due to Lincoln's Birthday holiday total $\$ 39,389,000$, a decrease of $9 \%$ from the volume for the corresponding week last year, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." The cumulative construction total for the seven weeks of 1940 $\$ 350,831,000$, is $23 \%$ lower than for the seven-week period last year, which was unseasonably high due to the closing date set for Public Works Administration contracts. Pri-
vate construction, however, tops the period last year by $35 \%$. Private awards for the week exceeded the 1939 week by $5 \%$, but public construction falls $16 \%$ below a year ago. The Association of American Railroads reported today 626,903 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday. This was a decrease of $4.6 \%$ compared with the preceding week; an increase of $8.8 \%$ compared with the preceding week; an increase of pared with a year ago, and an increase of $15.5 \%$ compared pared with

## with 1938.

As a result of the less-than-seasonal decline in automovile production last month, Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., have revised its previous output estimate for February upward to 360,000 units, a gain of 20,000 units from the service's carlier expectations. Ward's estimated production for this week at 95,050 units, a decrease of 935 units from the previous week, but an increase of 15,190 units over the same period of the previous year.
Bank clearings for the 22 leading cities of the country totaled $\$ 4,212,048,000$ for the five days ended yesterday, a drop of $5.3 \%$ from the corresponding 1939 period, accord ing to figures released today by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. This decline marked the third successive week that the aggregate was smaller than in the 1939 period. Holiday influences were said to have reduced the volume in the last week. Clearings for this latest period dropped $\$ 1,177$,250,000 under the total for the preceding week and contrasted with a decline of $\$ 1,006,078,000$ between two similar weeks of 1939. New York clearings totaled $\$ 2,371,648,000$, or $13.1 \%$ less than $\$ 2,728,992,000$ in the 1939 period, and or marked the sixth consecutive drop. The turnover for the marked the sixth consecutive drop. The turnover for the
21 outside cities totaled $\$ 1,840,900,000$ against $\$ 1,718,573,000$ 21 outside cities totaled $\$ 1,840,900$
The Association of American Railroads reported today that 87 Class I railroads indicated they had operating revenues of approximately $\$ 283,972,927$ in January, compared with $\$ 252,650,398$ in January, 1939, and $\$ 364,086,511$ in January, 1930. The Association said the 87 reporting carriers represent $82.26 \%$ of total operating revenues of all railroads. The January operating revenues were $12.4 \%$ greater than for January, 1939, but $22 \%$ less than for January, 1930.

An increase of more than $50 \%$ in net profit of Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. is shown in the annual report for 1939 , issued yesterday by P. W. Litchfield, President. Net earnings, on a consolidated basis, totaled $\$ 9,838,797$ for 1939 after depreciation, interest, subsidiary dividends and a deduction of $\$ 1,701,602$ to reduce the value of net current assets in foreign countries to the basis of exchange rates prevailing as of Dec. 31, 1939.

While industrial production continued to lose ground this week, retail trade, bucking fitful weather in many sections of the country, recorded a moderate gain, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., said today. Monday, for the country at large, set a new high for retail volume this year. "Temperatures," said the credit agency's review, "were still too low in most sections to encourage heavy purchasing of spring apparel. Accessories were strongly advertised, howevier, and attracted considerable interest, particularly in costume jewelry, shoes and millinery. Retail sales volume for the whole country was estimated at $6 \%$ to $10 \%$ above the same week a year ago, with all regions except the Pacific Coast showing increases. Wholesale turnover was modestly larger than a year ago. Retail sales for both New England and the Middle West showed gains ranging between $6 \%$ to $12 \%$. The East was ahead by $6 \%$ to $9 \%$, the Northwest by $5 \%$ to $7 \%$, and the Southwest by $3 \%$ to $7 \%$. Pacific Coast buying showed a drop of $1 \%$ to $4 \%$."
Colonel Leonard I. Ayres declared today "unless far more numerous and larger war orders" are placed in the United States, "our economy is back in about the situation that it occupied before the war began." In his monthly business survey for Cleveland Trust Co., of which he is a VicePresident, Colonel Ayres said:" "A new business relapse is under way. It is not as yet very serious, and its causes are not all shrouded in mystery. It has come because the preparations that business men made last autumn were appropriate for the last war, and apparently not appropriate for this one. The present declines in the durable goods may be viewed as being somewhat favorable in the sense that they lessen the danger of accumulating unduly large inventories, but it would be more encouraging if the balance could have been preserved by increasing effective current consumption rather than by decreasing production. One obstacle in the way of genuine business recovery," he contended, "is the fact that industrial corporations operating at high levels of production now make much smaller profits than they used to. Important increases in the current consumption of durable goods are still dependent on large adyances in the volumes of new capital issues of corporations, and so far there are no convincing symptoms that such advances are in near-term prospect.'
One of the worst storms along the Eastern seaboard took piace this week, and left in its wake a blanket of snow ranging up to 20 inches in denth, a death toll of more than 40, and damage running into millions of dollars. Thousands of workers labored under clear skies to dig out the vast swath from North Carolina to New England and repair the havoc wrought by wind as strong as 80 miles an hour. The forecast of colder weather relieved fears in some sections of damaging floods fed by a rapid thaw. The gale
pounded to pieces scores of small boats along the coast, damaged some larger vessels at sea, blocked or impeded traffic throughout the area, and marooned thousands of persons. The Rhode Island coast was pounded by a heavy sea from Watch Hill to Narragansett, where combers rolled far inland. All schools in the State were closed, as were many in the more seriously affected regions in the path of the storm. In western Pennsylvania the snowfall ranged from 15 to 20 inches. Syracuse, N. Y., reported a 15 -year record fall of 16.7 inches. Eight inches fell in New York City, and more in the suburban areas. The wind threw $\mathrm{up}_{\mathrm{p}}$ drifts 10 feet deep in nearby Westchester County. While freezing temperatures again penetrated well into the deep Sonth, temperatures in many parts of the country averaged above normal. In the New York City area the heavy snowstorm was the outstanding feature, following which the weather turned clear and very cold.
Fair and moderately cold weather ruled today, with thermometer readings ranging from 20 to 35 degrees. No material change is looked for tonight or Saturday, with the exception of a diminution of northwest winds tomorrow. Low temperatures tonight will hover around 20 degrees in the city and about 15 degrees in the suburbs.
Overnight at Boston it was 20 to 35 degrees; Baltimore, 25 to 40 ; Pittsburgh, 13 to 28; Portland, Me., 20 to 38; Chicago, 32 to 39 ; Cincinnati, 11 to 38 ; Cleveland, 5 to 37 ; Detroit, 17 to 34; Milwaukee, 31 to 33 ; Charleston, 40 to 52 ; Savannah, 38 to 52; Dallas, 48 to 57 ; Kansas City, Mo., 45 to 55 ; Springfield, Ill., 31 to 44 ; Oklahoma City, 44 to 56 ; Salt Lake City, 19 to 36, and Seattle, 38 to 55.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Feb. 10 Total 626,903 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 10 totaled 626,903 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Feb. 16. This was an increase of 50,551 cars or $8.8 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 83,912 cars or $15.4 \%$ above the same week in 1938. Loading of revenue ireight for the week of Feb. 10 was a decrease of 30,101 cars or $4.6 \%$ from the preceding week. The Association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 244,034 cars, a decrease of 10,929 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 25,385 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 147,442 cars, an increase of 654 cars above the preceding week, a decrease of 964 cars from the corresponding week in 1939.
Coal loading amounted to 145,661 cars, a decrease of 12,974 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 14,056 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
2,906 cars from the proceding week, totaled 29,174 cars, a decrease of 2,906 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 365 cars above
the corresponding week in 1939 . the corresponding week in 1939 .
the prececing week, and an increase of 840 cars above the corresponding
week in 1939 . week in 1939 .
Fromest products loading totaled 29,263 cars, a decrease of 2,111 cars from the preceding we
ponding week in 1939 .
Ore
Ore loading amounted to 9,812 cars, a decrease of 275 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 1,383 cars above the corresponding week Coke loading amounted to 10,937 cars, a decrease of 1,186 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,762 cars above the corresponding week 1939.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Feb. 10, 1940 loaded a total of 298,871 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 310,311 cars in the preceding week and 271,039 cars in the seven days ended Feb.11, 1939. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from connectons


In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Feb. 3, 1940. During this period 94 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

## Moody's Commodity Index Slightly Higher

Moody's Daily Commodity Index closed at 160.3 , as compared with 159.8 a week ago. The most important individual changes were the advance in wheat and the decline in silk.
The movement of the index is as follows:

| i., | Feb. 9----------- 159.8 | Two weeks ago, Feb. 2------159.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon., | Feb. 10-.-.-----------160.0 | Month ago, Jan ${ }^{\text {Y }}$ |
| Tues., | Feb. 13-.-.-.-.-----158.5 | $1939 \mathrm{High}-\mathrm{Sep}$ |
| Wed., |  |  |
| Fri. | Feb. 16--.---.-...---160.3 | 1940w-Jan. 31---------158.9 |

## New Business Relapse Under Way According to Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co.-Declares Economic Welfare Still Depends on Attitude of

 Government Toward BusinessWhile "it is not as yet very serious" a "new business relapse is under way" according to Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, who in the company's "Business Bulletin" issued Feb. 15 states that "its causes are not at all shrouded in mystery," and he adds:
It has come because the preparations that business men made last autumn were appropriate for the last war, and apparently not appropriate for this one. Our exports have increased, but unless far more numerous and larger is back in about the situation that it occupied before the war began. Our problems are still those of huge taxation, idie men, idle dollars, and multiple barriers impeding the expansion of business enterprise
Industrial production decreased by more than $6 \%$ from December to January, and perhaps by about $4 \%$ more from January to February, and there may well be another decline from February to March, for new orders in important lines are still running well below current production. The solutions of our short-term business problems still depend on the unpre
dictable developments of war and politics.
For the longer term our future economic welfare still depends on the atti-
tude of the national government toward business enterprise. . .

Profits
One of the fundamentally important obstacles standing in the way of genuine business recovery is the fact that industrial corporations operating at high levels of production now make much smaller profts than thital to to. This new condition operates to discourage no to hold down our check the expansion of enterprise, and in the long run to hold down our national standard of living. It seems apparent that under our newuction scales and our rates of corporte as definitely as they did formerly, but that result in small esp the profits that they high rates of manufacturing ous used to.

## "Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices

Gained 0.2 of Point in Week Ended Feb. 10
The "Annalist" announced on Feb. 13 that commodity prices rallied during the week ended Feb. 10, aided by a better tone in the stock market and somewhat more "war like" news from Europe. The "Annalist" index closed at 81.7 on Feb. 10, a gain of two-tenths of a point as compared with the previous week and three points above a year ago. It was further announced:

Wheat prices rose as much as 3 c . a bushel with "dollar wheat" returning to the Chicago Board of Trade. Oats rose to the highest price since the summer of 1937 on better export demand. Corn and rye also improved. Cotton prices advanced about $\$ 2$ a bale, but other textiles were easy. Copper and lead declined again, although tin advanced. new high for the year on reports of large tire sales.
'ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES 'ANNALIST"' WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOL
$(1926=100)$

|  | Feb. 10, 1940 | Feb. 3, 1940 | Feb. 11, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 79.2 | 77.4 | 75.5 |
| Food products... | 71.8 73.8 | 71.0 74.5 | 69.5 59.5 |
| Fuels .-. | 87.0 | 87,1 | 84.4 |
| Metals. | 97.6 | 97.8 | 97.4 |
| Building material | 72.4 | 72.4 | 89.6 |
| Chemicals--- | 86.9 81.1 | 86.7 81.4 | 86.7 69.5 |
| All commoditie | 81.7 | 81.5 | 78.7 |

Decrease of $0.4 \%$ in Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Feb. 10
Declining prices for farm products and foods largely accounted for a decrease of $0.4 \%$ in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended Feb. 10, Commissioner Lubin announced Feb. 15. "The all-commodity index has tended downward since early in January," Mr. Lubin said, "and the cumulative decrease in the past five weeks has been slightly more than $1 \%$." The Commissioner further stated:
In addition to the farm products and foods groups, minor declines were recorded for fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and
chemicals and drugs. Hides and leather products advanced fractionally and textile products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and misecllaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.
Largely as a result of weakcning prices for agricultural commodities, together with lower prices for copra, cocoa beans, hemp, California crude petroleum, serap steel, tankage, and crude rubber, the raw materials group index dronped $0.7 \%$. The semi-manufactured articles and finished prodvets groups indexes declines less sharply. Wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities fell to the lowest level reached since mid-September according to the index for "all commodities other than farm products." Industrial commodity prices also averaged lower as measured by the index
for "all commodities other than farm products and foods."
The Department of Labor also had the following to say: The largest group decline, $1.1 \%$, was registered in the foods group. It was largely the result of pronounced decreases in prices for dairy products, fruits and vegetables, meats, and cercal products. Quotations were lower
fer butter, cheese, powdered milk, flour, citrus fruits, potatoes, cured freeh pork, veal, raw sugar, and corn oil. Higher prices were reported for cornmeal, dressed poultry, egys, canned salmon, lard, and cottonseed oil. Wholesale prices of farm products dcelined $1.0 \%$, principally because of weakening prices for corn, oats, rye, livestock, poultry, peanuts, flaxseed, and wool. Quotations' were higher for barley, wheat, cotton, and alfalfa hay.
Lower prices for Caliornia crude petroleum caused the fuel and lighting materials group mdex to declne fractionally. Bituminous coal advanced s)ightly. The decline in the metals and metal products group index was the result of lewer prices' for scrap steel, pig tin, and copper and brass manufactures.
The minor advance in the hides and leather products group index was caused by ligher prices for cow and steer hides and calfgkins. Kip skin rices were lower.
In the textile products group lower prices for cotton goods, silk hosiery, ndervear, buriap, and hemp were counterbalanced byrthigher prices for raw silk and silk yarns with the result that the group index' remained un-
buid ing materin average
The building materials group index remained steady during the weck. higher prices were reported for pine lumber and turpentine. Gum lumber Wholesale prices of cattle feed declined during the week. Crude rub prices also averaged lower.
F'alling prices for copper sulphate, fats, oils, and tankage accounted for the decrease in the chemicals and drugs group index.
The following tables show (1) index numbers of wholesale prices for the main groups of commodities for the past 3 weeks, for Jan. 13, 1940 , and Feb. 11, 1939, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago: (2) important changes in subgroup indexes from
Feb. 3 to Feb, 10, 1940 .

| (1926=100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity Groups | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { 10. } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 3.940 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 27 . \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ \text { 13. } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | Percentase Chanoes from- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 3, \\ 1940 \\ t e 0_{1} \\ \text { Feb.10, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & a n .13, \\ & 1940 \\ & e b o .10, \\ & 1940 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 11, \\ 1939 \\ t o \\ \text { Feb. } 10, \\ 1940, \end{gathered}$ |
| All commodities | 78.5 | 78.8 | 79.1 | 79.5 | 76.6 |  |  | +2.5 |
| Farm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Hides and le }}{ }$ |  | 71.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile | 75.3 | ${ }^{75.3}$ | ${ }^{76}$. |  |  |  | . 6 |  |
| Fuel and lighting materials. | ${ }_{95.5}^{73.0}$ | ${ }^{735.6}$ | ${ }_{95.7}^{73.4}$ |  |  | - | . 5 |  |
| Building materials | ${ }^{93} 1$ | ${ }_{7}^{93} 1$ | ${ }_{97}^{93} 7$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | $\rightarrow .1$ |  |
| Chemealig and drugs | 89.5 | ${ }_{89.5}^{77.5}$ | 77.6 90.2 |  |  |  | ${ }^{-0.6}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 77.1 | 77.1 | 77.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw materials-a....lile | 72.7 | 73.2 | ${ }_{813}^{73.3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semi-manuractured articles | 81.4 | 81.7 | 81.2 |  |  |  | $\square_{-0.9}^{2.2}$ |  |
| All commodities other than farm products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities other t |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| important percentage changes in subgroup indexes from feb. 3 To feb. 10, 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lumber }}$ |  | 0.7 | Other textitie products.-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other foods |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drugs and pharm |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cereal products--------------0.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Crude rubber--------------------- 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock and |  | 3.2 | Other building materials.---------- 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products Frutits and vege |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| troleum products.- |  | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Wholesale Commodity Prices Dropped Slightly During Week Ended Feb. 10, Reaching Lowest Level Since Last Week in November, According to National Fertilizer Association
A slight decline last week in the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association took it to the lowest point reached since the last week of November. The index in the week ended Feb. 10 was 77.4 compared with 77.5 in the preceding week, 78.2 two weeks ago, and 72.7 a year ago, based on the 1926-1928 average as 100. In the first week of January the index was 78.5,
which was the highest point reached in the last two years. The Association's announcement, dated Feb. 12, went on to say:
The farm product average was somewhat higher last week, the food price index remained unchanged, and the average for all commodities except farm products and foods declined. Higher prices for cotton, grains and egge were responsible for the upturn in the farm product index. Price changes in the food group were about evenly divided, with seven iems piace declines and textine index; last week's changes in errous metals moving downward, the metal price index sagged to a five-month low. Declines were also registered by the indexes representing the prices of fertilizer materials and miscellaneous commodities.
Thirty-four price serics included in the index declined during the week nd 18 advanced; in the preceding week there were 48 declines and eight advances; in the second preceding week there were 39 declines and 18 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. ( $1926-1928=100$ )

| Percent Each Group Bears to the Total Inde | Group | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Feb. } 10, \\ 1940, \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ano } \\ J a n, ~ \\ \text { and } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Feb. } 11, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | ${ }_{53}^{72 .}$ | ${ }_{73}^{72}$ | 73.2 | ${ }_{49.7}^{69.7}$ |
|  | Fats and oill Cottonseed | 53.5 66.8 | 53.0 <br> 64.5 | 53.2 <br> 65.4 |  |
| 23.0 | Farm products | ${ }^{64.7}$ | ${ }_{64.2}$ | 65.6 | 64.1 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Cotan }}$ | 5 | ${ }_{5}^{57.8}$ | ${ }_{71.8}^{59.8}$ | 47.2 53.0 |
|  | Grains- | 61.8 | 69.0 61.8 | ${ }_{62} 7.8$ |  |
| 17.3 |  | 84.8 | ${ }_{84.8}$ | 82.0 |  |
| 10.8 | Miscelianeous commoditles | 88.4 | 89.3 | 90.4 | 76.7 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 75.4 | 75.8 | 79.7 | 60.0 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 91.2 | 91.8 | 93.5 | 90.5 |
| 6.1 | Building materials. | 87.7 | 87.7 | 88.0 | 84.0 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drug | 94.3 | ${ }_{73}^{94.3}$ | ${ }_{73.3}^{94.3}$ | ${ }^{92.4}$ |
| ${ }_{0.3}^{0.3}$ | Fertilizer materials | 73.3 78.3 | 77.6 <br> 78.3 | 73.6 <br> 78.2 | ${ }_{71.4}$ |
| 0.3 | Farm machinery-..... | ${ }_{94.9}$ | ${ }_{94.9}$ | ${ }_{94.9}$ | ${ }_{95.1}$ |
| 100.0 | All groups combined.... | .77.4 | 77.5 | 78.3 | 72.7 |

## Chains Continue Sales Gains During January

Total chain store volume in January continued at a rate substantially ahead of the corresponding month of last year, reports the current review by "Chain Store Age."

Combined average daily sales for 20 leading chain organizations regularly included in the "Chain Store" Age" index were $5.5 \%$ ahead of last year. The index for the month was 113.5 of the 1929-31 average taken as 100, as compared was 113.5 of the 1929-31 aver 107.5 in January, 1939 .
Seasonally, however, sales showed greater than normal decline from December levels, when the index was 120.

The sales indexes by groups for January, compare as follows:

|  | Grocery | Variety | Drug | Shoe | Apparel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January, 1940 | 106 | 116 | 139 | 141 | 120 |
| December, 1939 | 106.3 | 130 | 142 | ${ }_{137}^{141}$ | 142 |

## Bank Debits 5\% Higher Than Last Year

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Feb. 7, aggregated $\$ 8,208$,000,000 , or $1 \%$ above the total reported for the preceding week and $5 \%$ 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 $\$ 7,520,000,000$, compared with $\$ 7,530,000,000$ the preceding week and $\$ 7,198,000,000$ the week ended Feb. 8 of last year
These figures are as reported on Feb. 12, 1940, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

| Federal Reserve District | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. or } \\ \text { Cenerst. } \\ \text { Inncl. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week Ended |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Feb. 7, 1940 | Jan. 31, 1940 | Feb. 8, 1939 |
| 1-Boston | 17 | 3458,667,000 | \$455,671,000 | 8439,965,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{\text {2 }}$ - New Yoriladel ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 3,534,774,000 | ${ }^{3,503,092,000}$ | 3,665,113,000 |
| 4-Cleveland. | 25 | 535,738,000 | 539,552,000 | ${ }^{3715,592,000}$ |
| -Richmond | ${ }^{24}$ | 290,320,000 | ${ }_{292}$ | ${ }_{263,216,000}$ |
| Atlanta- | ${ }_{41}^{26}$ | $267,040,000$ 1,146877000 | 247,820,000 | 231,444,000 |
| ${ }_{8}^{7-\text { Chicago }}$ |  | ${ }^{1,229,222,000}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,246,611,000 \\ 238822,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }_{9}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mineaspoils | 17 | 157,697,000 | $231,822,000$ 150 | 137,309,000 |
| 10-Kansas City | ${ }^{28}$ | 240,377,000 | 229,782,000 | 231,877,000 |
| ${ }_{12}^{11}$-Dallas | ${ }^{18}$ | 202,013,000 | 193,650,000 | 183,731,000 |
| 12-San Francisoo. | 29 | 689,277,000 | 629,051,000 | 593,174,000 |
| Total... | 274 | 88,207,872,000 | 88,160,975,000 | 37,807,416.000 |

Total Value of Exports and Imports of Merchandise
by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries for
Twelve Months Ended December, 1939 and 1938
The Department of Commerce on Feb. 13, 1940, issued its report showing the merchandise imports and exports by grand divisions and principal countries for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1938 and 1939. The following are the tables ended Dec
The report of United States exports by geographic divisions in 1939 , issued Feb. 3 by the department of Commerce shows that in the war months-September through December $\Rightarrow$ larger relative gains in shipments to Canada and Latin America were recorded than to Europe and Asia.
Exports from the United States during the final four months of 1939 increased by $23 \%$ as compared with the
corresponding months of 1938. The value of exports to Canada, at $\$ 209,000,000$, was higher by $44 \%$ than in the same period of 1938, while shipments to Latin American countries increased $42 \%$ in value to $\$ 266,000,000$. Shipments to Asia were valued at $\$ 222,000,000$, a $26 \%$ gain, and to Europe at $\$ 513,000,000$, by $11 \%$. Exports to Oceania and Africa valued at $\$ 29,000,000$ and $\$ 40,000,000$ respectively; were slightly smaller in September-December 1939 than in the corresponding period of 1938.
General import trade showed a comparatively large increase of $27 \%$ for the last four months of 1939 in comparison with the last four months of 1938. Imports from Asia, Canada, and Latin America rose by $44 \%, 42 \%$, and $32 \%$, respectively, whereas those from Europe were smaller by $3 \%$, Receipts from Africa and Oceania were larger in value by $61 \%$ and $46 \%$ in September-December 1939 than in the corresponding period of 1938. Following are the complete correspondin

| Grand Diviston and Country | EXPORTS |  | imports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12 Mos. Ended Dec. |  | 12 Mos. Ended Dec |  |
|  | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |
|  | $-3,094,440 \mid$ | $3,177,344$ | $\|1,960,428\|_{2}^{\mathbf{\delta}}$ | 2,318,258 |
| North America | 739,994 | 806,552 | 490,226 | 580,87 |
| rrthern | 475,572 | 502,517 | 267,504 | 349,367 |
| Canad | 467,767 | , 11 | 260,172 | 340,066 |
| Mlquelon and St. Pierre |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 733 \\ 6,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 564 \\ \quad 94 \\ 8,643 \end{array}$ |
| Newtoundland and Lab |  |  |  |  |
| Southern | 264,423 | 304,035 | 222,722 | 231,507 |
| Mexico Central | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 62,016 \\ 50 ; 397 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,177 \\ & 66,277 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,030 \\ & 33,737 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56,319 \\ & 36,621 \end{aligned}$ |
| 兂 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Britigh Hond }}^{\text {Costa }}$ | 1057 | 1,021 | . 2,343 | $\overline{{ }_{3}^{1,716}, 230}$ |
| Costa Rica a | 5,449 | 9,786 <br> 8 <br> 8.574 | 9,529 <br> 5,692 |  |
| Honduras a | 6,292 | 5,812 4.297 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,230 \\ 10,725 \end{gathered}$ |
| Panama, Repu | $\begin{array}{r}2,807 \\ 10,165 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | - ${ }_{3,478}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Panama }}$ Canal Zone | ${ }_{14,242}$ |  |  | 2,982 3,589 479 |
| West St Indes and Bermud | - ${ }^{3,52,009}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19882 x \\ 44,17821 \\ 154,581 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,672 \\ 139,955 \\ \hline, \end{array}$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}6,957 \\ 138,567\end{array}$ |
| British-Bermu | 3,951 | 3,563 | 316360 | (287 <br> 266 <br> 1.549 |
| Barbados |  |  |  |  |
| Jamaica | 5,746 <br> 7,443 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,636}$ |  |
| Trimidad |  |  |  | 1.549 <br> 1,313 <br> 1,38 |
| Other B |  | 3,407 <br> 81,644 | 105,691 | $\begin{array}{r}104,930 \\ 5,824 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Dominican Repu |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands West In | $\begin{gathered} 3,696 \\ 42,767 \mid \\ 2, ., 099 \\ 3.642 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,780 \\ 38,38 \\ 1,442 \\ 5,140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0,67 \\ 20,67 \\ 193 \\ \hline 9.97 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5,824 \\ 19,725 \\ { }_{159} 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Frenoh West In |  |  |  |  |
| South Americ | 299,714 | 329,386 | 262,613 | 317,285 |
| orth Coas | 95,051 | 115,529 | 73,33 | 76,696 |
| Colombia a | $\begin{array}{r} 40,862 \\ 1,025 \\ 177 \\ 192,19 \\ 52,278 \end{array}$ | -51,295 | 49,398 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Guiana- }}{\text { Surinam }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1.277 \\ \hline 915 \\ \hline 105\end{array}$ | 3,05536 | 44613.60436 |
| Freneh a |  |  |  |  |
| Venezuela |  |  | 20,032144,744 |  |
| East Coast | $\begin{array}{r} 52,2,88 \\ 154,462 \end{array}$ | $157,409$ |  | $180,352$ |
| Argentina | $\begin{array}{r} 86,793 \\ 61,957 \\ 648 \\ 644 \\ 5,060 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,114 \\ 80,441 \\ 6 \\ 675 \\ 5,177 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,709 \\ 97,933 \\ 1,336 \\ 4,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,920 \\ 107,243 \\ 1,80 \\ 1,803 \\ 9,375 \end{array}$ |
| Brazil a |  |  |  |  |
| Paraguay |  |  |  |  |
| Uruguay |  |  |  |  |
| West Coast | 50,201 | 56,448 | 44,530 | 60,218 |
| Bo | 5,39524,6033,31116,892$1,325,943$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28,265 \\ & 2,2684 \\ & 12,513 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,029 \\ 40,726 \\ 3,514 \\ 13,948 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Cunade }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe |  |  | 567,22 | 617,3 |
| Northoestern | $1,115,152$ | 1,083,545 | 430,246 | 466,336 |
| Austria | 746 |  |  | $\overline{63,296}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Belyium a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,942 \\ & 26,526 \end{aligned}$ | 64,567 | ${ }^{11,694}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cenmark }}$ |  |  |  | - ${ }^{4,794}$ |
| France ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,882 \\ 181,825 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,32 \\ 54,009 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,794 \\ 68.735 \\ 52,447 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Germany |  |  | 64,550 3 3 |  |
| Hungary | $\begin{array}{r} 107,130 \\ 2,731 \\ 131 \\ 07050 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{1,206}$ |  |
| Ireland. | ${ }_{96,732}^{27,259}$ | 9,593 |  | 1,672 |
| Netherlan |  | -32,103 <br> 96,161 <br> 18,609 | lis, | 21,$\begin{aligned} & 1887 \\ & 42819 \\ & 30,617\end{aligned}$. |
| Norway-: |  |  |  |  |
| Switzerland a-- |  |  | 118,240 |  |
| United Kingdoin | 520,878 | 505,227 |  | 149,669 |
| ortheaster | 109,993 | 89,403 | 58,248 | 59,981 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,513 \\ 13,42 \\ 1,420 \\ 1838 \\ 168001 \\ 56,638 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,244 \\ 18,074 \\ 558 \\ 992 \\ 13,417 \\ 24,034 \end{array}$ |  |
| Finland |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lithuania }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Poland and Danzig e |  |  |  |  |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Rep |  |  |  |  |
| South | 82,162 | 96,355 | 54,841 | 57,175 |
| Azores and Madeira Islan | $\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ { }^{243} \\ 58.23 \\ 10,929 \\ 12,2660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 564 \\ 5828 \\ 58,864 \\ 10,003 \\ \hline 8.70 \end{array}$ | 459 | $\begin{array}{r}579 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Itary |  |  | 41,241 | 39,92 |
| Portugal |  |  | - | 5.461 10,21 |
| Southeastern | 18,635 | 16,691 | 23,891 | 33,83 |
| Albania | $\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ \hline 760 \\ \hline 8,051 \\ \hline 6,315 \\ 6,315 \\ 2,472 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Bulgar |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greece |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rumania |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yugoslavia |  |  |  |  |  |

 a Countries with which reciprocal trade agreements are in eftect. b Reciprocal trade augreement became effective Ardill 16 . 1938 . $\mathbf{c}$ Reclprocal trade agreement
became eftective Jan. 1, 1939. Reciprocal trade agreement replaced Jan. 1, 1939
 With the sudeten area, as far as ascertainabie, beginning Nov. 1r, 1938 , are included
with Germany, while trade with the other'Czecho- slovak provinces oceupied by Germany, Hungrary 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 or 19, 1939, Trade with the Lithuanian territory of Memel has been included with $f$ Except Unfederated Malay States. \& Includes Tripolitania and Cirenalea (Libya), Ertirea on the Red Sea, and Italian Somalland. H Northern Rhodesi
and Somalland. i Reciprocal trade agreement became eftective May 5,1939 .

January Department Store Sales Declined More than Seasonally from December, Says Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
Department store sales in January declined by more than the usual seasonal amount from the relatively high level of December, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on Feb. 9. The Board's adjusted index is estimated at 92 as compared with 96 in December and an average of 93 in the last quarter of 1939. The index is shown below for the last three months and for January, 1939. index of department store sales ( $1923-1925$ average $=100$ )

Adyusted for seasonal variation.-

Sales in the five weeks ended Feb. 3 were $5 \%$ larger than in the corresponding period last year, the Board said, presenting the following compilation:

| Federal Reserve Dtstricts | Change from Corresponding Period a Year Ago (Per Cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | One Week Ended |  |  |  | Fout Weeks Ended |  |  |  |
|  | Feb 3 | Jan. 27 | Jan. 20 | Jan. 13 | Feh. 3 | Dec. 30 | Dte. 2 | Oct. 28 |
| Boston. | +14 | +2 | $-1$ | $-1$ | $+3$ | + | +2 | 7 |
| New York- | +8 +7 | +11 +7 | +8 +5 | $\underline{+11}$ | +10 +4 | +6 +9 | +2 +7 | +7 +11 |
| Cleveland. | +7 | +10 | +5 | +6 | +7 | +12 | +9 | +17 |
| Richmond | +8 | -2 | $+10$ | +10 | +6 | +8 | +3 | +8 |
| Atlanta | +10 | -17 | +5 | +5 | +1 | +11 | +9 | +11 |
| Chicago | $+20$ | +9 | 0 | +5 | +8 | +10 |  | +12 |
| St. Louls | +16 | ${ }^{*} 2$ | ${ }^{3}$ | * 0 | +3 | +8 | +2 | $+8$ |
| Minneapoli |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square_{-2}$ | +5 +1 |
| Kansas <br> Dallas | +1 +6 | -5 | -2 | +8 | -2 | +5 +6 | -4 | +1 |
| dan Franc | 4 | -7 | +8 | ${ }_{-6}$ | -2 | +3 | 5 | +8 |
| Total... | +9 | +4 | + 4 | +4 | +5 | +8 | +2 | +9 |

[^1]Note-Pubication of the preliminary monthly total sales rebort was discon-
two years have proved to be satigfactory for estimating monthly movements. The
Board's index for the most recent month will hereafter be derived on the basis of Board's index for the
the weekly figures.

## Electric Output for Week Ended Feb. 10, 1940, $11.7 \%$ 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 Feb. 10, 1940, was $2,522,514,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $11.7 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1939 , when production totaled $2,268,387,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The outyut for the week ended Feb. 3, 1940, was estimated to be $2,541,358,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, an increase of $11.1 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Reotons | Week Ended Feb. 10, 1940 | Week Ended <br> Feb, 3, 1940 | Week Ended <br> Jan. 27, 1940 | Week Ended <br> Jan. 20, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 10.2 |
| Middle Atlantic | 8.3 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 10.1 |
| Central Industrial.. | 15.3 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 18.2 |
| West Central. | 12.4 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 10.6 |
| Southern States. | 13.1 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 |
| Rooky Mountaln | 16.5 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 16.5 |
| Pacific Coast... | 4.7 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 7.8 |
| Total United States_ | 11.7 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.3 |

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Week Ended | 1940 | 1939 | Percent Change 1940 from 1939 1939 | 1937 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 2,473,397 | 2,169,470 | +14.0 | 2,244,030 | 1,619,265 | 1,542,000 |
| Jan, 13-......-- | ${ }_{2}^{2,592,767}$ | $2,269,846$ 2,289659 | +14.2 | $2,264,125$ <br> 2,256 | 1,602,482 | $1,733,810$ 1,736729 |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 27$. | 2,572,117 | 2,292,594 | +12.3 | ${ }_{2,214,656}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,588,987}$ | 1,717,315 |
| Feb. 3 | 2,541,358 | 2,287,248 | +11.1 | 2,201,057 | 1,588,853 | 1,728,203 |
| Feb. 10 | 2,522,514 | 2,288,387 | +11.7 | 2,199,860 | 1,578,817 | 1,726,161 |
| Feb. 17 |  | 2,248,767 |  | 2,211,818 | 1,545,459 | 1,718,304 |
| Feb. 24 |  | 2,225,690 |  | 2,207,285 | 1,512,158 | 1,699,250 |
| Mar. 2 |  | 2,244,014 |  | 2.199,976 | 1,519,679 | 1,706,719 |
| Mar. 9.-.----- |  | 2,237,935 |  | 2,212,897 | 1,538,452 | 1,702,570 |

## Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended Feb. 3, 1940

Lumber production during the week ended Feb. 3, 1940, was $2 \%$ greater than in the previous week; shipments were $10 \%$ greater; new business, $3 \%$ less, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $15 \%$ above production; new orders, $12 \%$ above production. above production; new orders, $12 \%$ above production.
Compared with the corresponding week of 1939, production Compared with the corresponding week of 1939, production
was $8 \%$ greater; shipments, $0.3 \%$ less, and new business, was $8 \%$ greater; shipments, $0.3 \%$ less, and new business,
$1 \%$ less. The industry stood at $71 \%$ of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 production and $75 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. The Association reports further showed:

## $\boldsymbol{Y e a r - t o - D a t e ~ C o m p a r i s o n s ~}$

Reported production for the five weeks of 1940 to date was $6 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1939 ; shipments were $1 \%$ below the shipments, and new orders were $6 \%$ above the orders of the 1939 period. For the five weeks of 1940 to date, new business was $13 \%$ above production, and
shipments were $6 \%$ above production.

> Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $21 \%$ on Feb. 3, 1940, cempared with $17 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $18 \%$ heavier than a year ago; gross stocks were $4 \%$ less.

## Softwoods and Hardwoods

In the weck ended Feb. 3, 1940, 503 mills produced 181,578,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 208,504,000 feet; booked rders of $203,948,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were Mrlls, 530 ; production,
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Feb. 3, 1940, by 418 softwood mills totaled $192,962,000$ feet, or $12 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $197,877,000$ feet, or $15 \%$ above production. Production was $172,036,000$ feet. Reports from 99 hardwood mills give new business as $10,986,000$ feet, or $15 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $10,627,000$ feet, or $11 \%$ above production. Production was $9,542,000$ feet.

> Identical Mill Comparisons

Production during the week ended Feb. 3, 1940, of 411 identical softwood mills was $171,148,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $157,364,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $196,665,000$ feet and $197,963,000$ feet, and orders received, $191,882,000$ feet and $196,596,000$ feet. In the cose of hardwoods, 83 identicai mills reported production this year and a year ago $8,114,000$ feet and $8,358,000$ feet; shipments, $8,742,000$ feet and $7,985,000$ feet, and orders, $9,330,000$ feet and 7,437,000 feet.

## Lumber Production and Shipments During Five Weeks Ended Feb. 3, 1940

We give herewith data on identical mills for five weeks ended Feb. 3, 1940, as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association on Feb. 12:

An average of 486 mills reported as follows to the National Lumber Trade "Barometer" for the five weeks ended Feb. 3, 1940:

| (In 1,000 Feet) | Production |  | Shipments . |  | Orders |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Softwwods_-.-.-.-------- | 864,650 43,229 | 811,370 | 912,855 41,953 | 917,469 | 995,8 | 943,368 |
| $\frac{\text { Total lumber-.-.-. }}{\text { Production during }}$ | 907,879 855,431 |  | 954,808 | 959,867 $\overbrace{1,040,487}$ |  | 983,152 |
|  | , | , | d F | 3, 18 | as | rted |
| these mills, was $6 \%$ | above | hat of | respondi | ng weel | of 193 | . Soft- |
| od production in | 1940 | 7\% | , | of |  |  |

1939 and $42 \%$ above the record of comparable mills during the same period of 1938. Hardwood output was $2 \%$ below production of the 1939 period.
Shipments during the five weeks ended Feb. 3, 1940, were $1 \%$ below those of corresponding weeks of 1939 , softwoods showing a loss of $1 \%$ and hardwoods, loss of $1 \%$.
Orders received during the five weeks ended Feb. 3, 1940, were 6\% above those of corresponding weeks of 1939. Softwood orders in 1940 were \% above those of similar period of 1939 and $15 \%$ above the same weeks of Hardwood orders
sponding weeks of 1939 .
On Feb. 3, 1940, gross stocks as reported by 425 softwood mills were $3,625,199 \mathrm{M}$ feet, the equivalent of 103 days average production (threeyear average, 1937-38-39), as compared with $3,781,912$ is feet on Feb. 4, 1939, the equivalent of 107 days' average production.
On Feh. 3, 1940, unfilled orders as reported by 422 softwood mills, $771,353 \mathrm{M}$ feet, the equivalent of 22 days' average production, compared with $642,965 \mathrm{M}$ feet on Feb. 4, 1939, the equivalent of 18 days' average production.

## Automobile Financing in December

The dollar volume of retail financing for December, 1939, for the 456 organizations amounted to $\$ 119,636,900$, an increase of $5.0 \%$ when compared with November, 1939; an increase of $20.3 \%$ as compared with December, 1938; an increase of $31.9 \%$ as compared with December, 1987. The volume of wholesale financing for December, 1939, amounted to $\$ 179,930,051$, an increase of $33.4 \%$ when compared with November, $1939 ;$ an increase of $10.0 \%$ compared with December, 1938, and an increase of $29.5 \%$ as compared with December, 1937.

The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of December, 1939 , as reported by the 224 organizations, amounted to $\$ 875,078,033$. These 224 organizations accounted for $94.5 \%$ of the total volume of retail financing, $\$ 119,636,900$, reported for that month by the 456 organizations.

Figures of automobile financing for the month of November were published in the Jan. 20 issue of the "Chronicle,", page 346.
The following tabulations show the volume of financing for the 12 months of 1939 and 1938, and the amount of automobile receivables outstanding at the close of each month, January, 1938, to December, 1939, inclusive. The figures are as reported to the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce:

AUTOMOBILE FINANCING

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Month } \end{gathered}$ | WholesaleFYnanc-ingVolumeinThousandDollars | Retall Financing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total |  | New Cars |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Used and } \\ \text { Unclassified Cars } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Thou- } \\ & \text { sand } \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cats } \end{gathered}$ | $\|$Volume <br> in <br> Thou <br> sand <br> Dollars | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cats } \end{gathered}$ | Volume in Thov- sand Dollars |
| 1939- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 128,377 | 209,512 | $\begin{aligned} & 81,751 \\ & 81.914 \end{aligned}$ | 66, |  | 138,927 | 39,179 39 |
| March | 158,512 | 299,439 | 120,906 | 105,894 | 67,200 | 193,545 | 53,707 |
| April | 155,736 | 300,365 | 121,918 | 109,664 | 69,086 | 190,701 | 52,832 |
|  | 145,457 | 351,217 | 141,789 | 123,587 | 78,587 | 227,630 | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \hline & 63,203 \\ 2 & 62,323 \end{array}$ |
| June | 122,685 | 340,245 | ${ }^{138,571}$ | 116,993 | 76,249 | $\xrightarrow{223,252} 1$ |  |
| July | 100,489 | 300,115 | $\begin{aligned} & 121,737 \\ & 116,747 \end{aligned}$ | 103,845 | 67,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62,323 \\ & 54,737 \end{aligned}$ |
| August | 47,058 | 291,898 |  | 94,819 | 62,073 | 197,079 |  |
| Septembe | 65,309 | 237,754 | 94,316 | 70,468 | 46,586 | 168,286177,816 |  |
| October | 130,331 | 267,702 | $\begin{aligned} & 109,792 \\ & 113.940 \end{aligned}$ | 89,886 | 59,524 |  | 47,730 <br> 50,268 |
| Novembe | 134,922 | 272,735 |  | 98,933 | 63,999 | 173,802172,005 |  |
| Decem | 179,930 | b278,424 | 119,636 | 106,419 | 69,704 |  | [ 49,941 |
| Total year..- | 1,507,707 | 3,355,645 | 1,363,025 | 1,154,184 | 744,742 | 2,201,461 | 618,283 |
| 1938- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 73,135 | 180,953 | 69,592 | 53,716 | 34,224 | 127,237 | 35,36949383 |
| March | 91,230 | 256,579 | 96,381 | 75,712 | 46,999 | 180,867 |  |
| April | 95,868 | 240,457 | - 93,8820 | 78,379 | 49,372 | 162,078 | $\begin{aligned} & 44,449 \\ & 46,323 \end{aligned}$ |
| May | 85,744 | 246,499 |  | 77,630 | 48,594 | 168,869 |  |
| June | 74,212 | 244,142 | -94,917 | 72,969 | 46,202 | 171,173 | $\begin{aligned} & 46,323 \\ & 46,616 \end{aligned}$ |
| July | 61,279 | 218,947 | 82,633 | 64,500 | 40,880 | 154,447 | 41,753 |
| August | 41,845 | 229,692 | 86,552$\mathbf{6 7 , 2 4 0}$ | 66,039 | 42,101 | 163,653 | 44,451 |
| Septemb | 28,500 | 183,542 |  | 47,894 | 30,534 | 135,648130,786 | $\begin{aligned} & 36,706 \\ & 35,403 \\ & 38,135 \end{aligned}$ |
| October | 63,869 | 181,118 | 67,2 67 | 50,332 | 31,849 |  |  |
| Novemb | 130,677 | 221,527 | ${ }^{91,564}$ | 86,448 | 53,429 | $\begin{array}{r} 135,079 \\ 146.244 \end{array}$ |  |
| Dece | 163,508 | 237,606 |  | 91,362 | 57,245 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38,175 \\ & 42,173 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total year. | 990,942 | 2,616,354 | 1,010,864 | 818,797 | 515,574 | 1,797,557 | 495,289 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1937- } \\ & \text { Jan. to Nov. } \\ & \text { December } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|} 3,983,803 \\ 215,953 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,629,986 \\ \mathbf{9 0 , 6 7 8} \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,660,277 \\ 80,556 \end{array}\right\|$ | 980,542 | 2,323,526 | 649,44 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 138,979 |  |  |  | 51,297 | 135,397 | 39,382 |
| Total | 1,886,677 | $\overline{4,199,756} \overline{1,720,664}^{1,7}$ |  | 1,740,833 | 1031839 | 2,458,923 6888,826 |  |
| a Of these organizations 37 have discontinued automobile financing. b of this number $38.2 \%$ were new cars, $61.3 \%$ were used cars, and $0.5 \%$ unclassified. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH AS REPORTED BY 224 IDENTICAL ORGANIZATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1939 | $1938$ |  |  | ${ }^{1939}$ \$. |  | ${ }^{193}$ |
| Januar | 696,959,547 | 1,064,815 | 488 July _-...... |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 840,491,007 \\ 854.629 .839 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 806,713,720 |
| February... | 691,191,242 | 1,012,305 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 09,667,390 | 967,096 | 723 September.- |  | 848,528,973 7 |  | 65,892,109 |
| April | 39,798,724 | 932,52b | 760 $\begin{aligned} & \text { October---: } \\ & \text { November - }\end{aligned}$ |  | $849,831,661$ 7 <br> $859,989,858$  |  |  |
| May-- | 79,381,455 | 904,154 |  |  | 21,982,338 |  |  |
| June. | 817,788,623 | 867,737 | ,238 Dece | mber.- |  | 875,078, | 033 706 |

## Car-Makers Group Estimates January Sales at 453,120 Units

A decrease of $3.4 \%$ in motor vehicle shipments was indicated for the month of January as compared with December in the preliminary estimate of the industry's operations, according to the figures contained in the February, 1940, issue of "Automobile Facts," a publication of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. The Association estimated the industry's January volume at 453,120 units. On the basis

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of this estimate the industry's operations in January were $26.9 \%$ higher than the corresponding month of last year. The Association's report is summarized as follows: Janu ary, 1940, 453,120 units; Decetmber, 1939, 469,002 units; January, 1939, 356,950 units.

## January Flour Production Dips Sharply Under

December Figure, but Bests January, 1939
Flour production during the first month of 1940, according to reports received by "The Northwestern Miller" from mills representing about $64 \%$ of the total flour production of the United States totaled $5,534,582$ barrels, compared with 6227960 barrels in December, 1939, and 5,445,717 barrels in January last year.
January production in 1938 totaled $5,116,460$ barrels and $5,424,882$ barrels in 1937. The greatest share of the decrease in output from the December figure was attributable to production in the Northwest, which declined about 921,640 barrels. Southwestern production increased about 102,800 barrels during the month, while Buffalo mills declined by about 112,750 barrels. Mills of the Pacific Coast gained about 58,340 barrels over their December output
total monthly flour production
Output reported to "The Northwestern Miller," in barrels, by mills representing

|  | Jan. 1940 | Dec. 1939 | Jan. 1939 | Jan. 1938 | Jan. 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northwe | 1,174,290 | 2,095,933 | 1,172,377 | 1,180,477 | 1,234,769 |
| Southw | 2,057,669 | 1,954,873 | 1,987,695 | 1,875,644 | 2,144,494 |
| Butfalo | 796,650 | 683,904 | 816,150 | 759,127 | 885,911 303 |
| Central West-Easte | 509,031 271,826 | 543,740 281,014 | 481,287 311,009 | 272,723 298 | - 2888,189 |
| Western division Southeast | 271,826 <br> 130,690 | 132,457 | 311,009 <br> 152,401 | 322,699 | 348,401 |
| Pacific Coast | 594,426 | 536,039 | 544,798 | 410,751 | 219,681 |
| Totals | 5,534,582 | 6,227,960 | 5,445,717 | 5,116,460 | 5,424,882 |

## 1939 Sugar Entries from Offshore Areas Totaled

 Approximately $5,069,801$ TonsThe Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture announced Feb. 9 that the quantity of sugar entered from offshore areas for consumption during the calendar year 1939 amounted to approximately $5,069,801$ short tons, raw value. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all importations are available. Preliminary data show that approximately 595,455 short tons of sugar, raw value, were marketed by the mainland cane areas and $1,802,697$ tons by the continental beet area during the year. These figures also are subject to revision when final data are obtained.

ENTRIES FROM OFF-SHORE AREAS
(Short Tons-96 Degree Equivalent)


Direct-Consumption Sugars
Direct-consumption sugar is included in the above quantities. The following tabulation shows the quantities entered for direct consumption during the calendar year 1939, showing separately sugar polarizing 99.8 degrees and above and sugar polarizing less than 99.8 degrees. The outturn weight and polarization for each cargo of direct-consumption outturn weig

| Area | 1939 Ouotas in Effect Prior to Sept. 11 | Quantity Entered During 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sugar Polarizing 99.8 Degs. and Above | Sugar Polarizing Less than 99.8 Degrees | Total Quantity Entered |
| Cuba | 375,000 | 339,232 | ${ }^{21,950}$ | 361,182 |
| Puerto Ric | 126,033 29,616 | 134,674 13,509 | 14,237 1,008 | 148,911 |
| Phillppines | 20,214 | 59,860 | 15,792 | 75,652 |
| Total | 610,863 | 547,275 | 52,985 | 600,260 |


| Area | 1939 Quotas <br> in Efect Prior <br> io Sept. | Qriantity <br> Entered During |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1939 a |  |

a Excluding 20,000 pounds entered from each area under the provisions of Sec .212
of the Sugar Act of 1937. b Argentina, 50,436 ; Australla, 705 ; Belgium, $1,018,350$; Brazll, 4, 441 ; British



1,003,444. There have been entered under the provisions of Hec. 212 of the Act, pounds from New Zealand, 1,887 pounds from Sweden, 174 pounds from Venezuela pounds from New Zealand, 1,887
and 400 pounds from Barbados.

## Petroleum and Its Products-February Rules Hold for Texas; Rescission Abandoned-Daily Average Crude Output Spurts-Crude Oil Inventories Climb-Robert S. Maestri Hit in FBI Report

Another reversal in the "now you see-now you don't" February proration setup in Texas was disclosed in orders from the Texas Railroad Commission to producers in the State to hold to the original 7-day production week set at the outset of the month. On Feb. 1, the wells in the State wen on a full week's production basis for the first time in several months.

Less than a week after the Feb. 1 orders became effective, and Texas wells started flowing seven days a week, Lon A. Smith, Chairman, announced that the orders would be rescinded as soon as Commissioners E. O. Thompson and Jerry Sadler returned from Washington where they were testifying at the hearings of the House Interstate Commerce testifying at the hearings of the House Interstate Commerce
sub-committee on the proposed Cole measure which would sub-committee on the proposed cole measure which
The delay in signing the order restoring the January allowable for the Lone Star State was explained by Chairman Smith as due to the fact that the new orders could not be egally signed by Commissioners Thompson and Sadler while they were out of the State. Mr. Thompson obtained a postponement in his scheduled testimony before the sub-com mittee until Feb. 19 to hurry back to Texas with Mr. Sadler

Meeting in Austin on Wednesday, the Commission announced that the original orders would stand and production for the balance of February would be on a 7-day output basis. However, Jerry Sadler had been in opposition to the restoration of the week-end shutdowns and apparently won his point at the mid-week meetings. This, incidentally, is not the first time that the Texas Railroad Commission has changed its mind a half-dozen times since Mr. Smith has been chairman.
Feature of the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute covering crude production for the Nation was the disclosure that Illinois output had mounted to a new high at 384,550 barrels daily, up 11,600 barrels. With Texas leading the way, all major oil-producing States showed broad gains in production. The net gain for the Nation during the week ended Feb. 10 was 189,300 barrels, with daily average production rising to $3,688,100$ barrels. This compared with estimated February market demand of $3,529,000$ barrels daily set by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Sharpest expansion was shown in Texas, reflecting the full production week ruling there during February. A gain of 114,250 barrels lifted daily average output for the Lone Star 114,250 barrels lifted daily average output for the Lone Star State to $1,356,550$ barrels. California production was ap
21,200 barrels to a daily figure of 621,400 barrels while 21,200 barrels to a daily figure of 621,400 barrels while
Oklahoma's gain of 18,050 barrels established the daily average of 423,700 barrels. Louisiana was up 7,700 barrels to 279,300 barrels. Kansas, the only major State to show a decline, was off 6,950 barrels to 174,650 barrels.
A gain of better than 2,000,000 barrels was shown in inventories of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States in the week ended Feb. 3. The United States Bureau of Mines reported on Feb. 14 that stocks had jumped 2,041,000 barrels to $239,380,000$ barrels. Holdings of domestic 000 barrels to $239,380,000$ barrels. Holdings of domestic
crude oil were up $2,149,000$ barrels, this being partially offset crude oil were up $2,149,000$ barrels, this being partially offset
by a decline of 108,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the "refinable" crude stocks, totaled $13,198,000$ barrels, up 21,000 barrels from the previous week.
An Associated Press dispatch from New Orleans, dated Feb. 14, reported that:
"A Department of Interior report made public here tonight states that Mayor Robert S. Maestri of New Orleans, while states that Mayor Robert S . Maestri of New Orleans, while
State Commissioner of Conservation, derived 'large profits' by permitting an oil company in which he owned a halfinterest to produce unwarranted excesses of petroleum. Assistant Attorney General John Rogge and Federal District Attorney R. A. Viosca said in an accompanying statement that Mayor Maestri could not be prosecuted under the Connally (Hot Oil) Act because it is not related to the State conservation law regulating oil production. They added that the Departments of Justice and Interior were added that the Departments of Justice
"Mr. Maestri is the leader of the State political machine and ally of Governor Earl K. Long, whom he is backing against Sam H. Jones, 'reform candidate' in a Democratic Governorship run-off primary to be held next Tuesday. Mr. Maestri's office said that the Mayor had no comment to make on the report, made public by Messrs. Rogge and Viosca. Mr. Maestri was commissioner of conservation from the time Louisiana's conservation law was adopted July 8, 1935, until Aug. 18, 1936, when he became Mayor. His successor, William G. Rankin, now is serving a Federal sentence in Atlanta following his plea of guilt to using the mails to defraud.'

Nothing new developed in the Mexican expropriation situation, all concerned apparently taking a "breathing spell" after the hectic proceedings of the past several weeks. As the situation appears now, Standard Oil Co. of Nex Jersey is making a vigorous effort to arouse public sentiment in support of their plea to the Department of State for more
vigorous action in the case which involves some half-billion dollars' worth of American and British properties seized by the Cardenas Administration in early 1938.

There were no crude oil price changes.
Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I degrees are not snown)
Bradford, Pa Corning, P $\qquad$
 ${ }^{1.02}$ Rusk, Texas, 40 and over over-:-...... $\$ 1.03$
1.10
1.03
-1.03 Western Kentucky Mid-Cont't, Okla., 40 and above Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above......
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over $0 \begin{aligned} & \text { Mlehigan crude }\end{aligned}$ Kuntlngton, Calif., 30

REFINED PRODUCTS-WEST COAST FUEL OIL PRICES STRENGTHEN-EAST COAST FUEL, HEATING OIL PRICES STRONG-BLIZZARD, COLD WEATHER BOLSTER DEMAND HAMPER DELIVERIES-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW SHARPEST GAIN IN YEARS-REFINERY OPERATIONS HIGHER
A sustained forward move in West Coast fuel oil prices nitiated by the Shell Oil Co. on Feb. 10 with an advance of 15 cents a barrel, brought with it tise hope that the higher price schedule for fuel oil might tend to correct the conditions which brought about the recent price slash in crude oil by the Standard Oil Co. of California.
The 90 -cent price level established by the advances was that ruling before the general price reductions which became effective early in 1940. It was after fuel oil prices had sunk to 75 cents a barrel that Standard of California cut prices of crudes used in the refining of this type of refined product. General Petroleum Corp. followed in the advance on Feb. 14, and other companies had fallen into line by the week-end
Prices of fuel and heating oils on the East Coast continued to show strength although tightness in some grades of fuel oil was relieved when stocks broadened somewhat. The severe snowstorm and cold weather suffered throughout much of the country on St. Valentine's Day held up de liveries, at the same time stimulating demand from home consumers. The bad condition of the roads following the combination sleet-and-snow storm is expected to hamper truck deliveries for some time
Inclement weather, which curtailed demand, and expanding refinery operations, which broadened the supply base, combined during the Feb. 10 week to bring about the sharpest climb in stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline in recent years. The American Petroleum Institute report disclosed that stocks were up 2,312,000 barrels to $91,649,000$ barrels, highest in nearly two years, and more than $10,000,000$ barrels above the top-heavy supplies held at this time a year ago.
With fuel oil stocks at subnormal levels at many Eas Coast points, oil companies have been forced to operate their refiners at contra-seasonally high levels in order to build up their inventories of fuel oil. Thus, they have unavoidably boosted stocks of gasoline to the point where the possibility of a storage figure of $100,000,000$ barrels by March 31 appears more like to be a probability. Refinery operations during the Feb. 10 week were up 1.7 points to $80.7 \%$ of capacity; daily average runs of crude to stills up 65,000 barrels to $3,460,000$ barrels.

Gasoline prices, which have shown consistent weakness during the past month in the mid-continent area, continued to give ground under the pressure of the top-heavy supply picture. However, declines in most cases were confined to local adjustments necessary to meet confined competitive conditions, and there was no general weakness in the major gasoline markets.
Representative price changes follow:
Feb. 10-The Shell Oil Co. advanced fuel oil prices 15 cents a barrel to 90 cents, San Diego base, on the West Coast.
Feb. 14 The General Petroleum Co. met the 15 -cent advance in fuel oil prices on the West Coast initiated by Shell Petroleum.


New York-

 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

New York ......... 8.17 , Service Station, Tax Included
 Not including $2 \%$ city sales tax.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Feb. 10, 1940, Up 189,300 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production for the week ended Feb. 10 1940, was $3,688,100$ barrels. This was a rise of 189,300 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figures were above the $3,529,000$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during February. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Feb. 10, 1940, is estimated at $3,609,000$
barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Feb. 11, 1939, totaled $3,283,700$ 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 Feb. 10, totaled $1,406,000$ barrels, a daily average of 200,857 barrels, compared with a daily average of 150,429 barrels for the week ended Feb. 3 and 166,571 barrels daily for Receipts of California.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week of which 74,000 barrels was fuel oil received at Baltimore of 20,143 barrels of fuel oil received at New York.
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 companie he0 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that al pipe lines as of the end of thefineries, bulk terminals, in transic and in unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $11,162,000$ barrels during the week.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK
(Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| Distict | Dally Refining Capacily |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Gasoline Production at Refinerie Inc. Natura Blended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Potential } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Percent Reporting | Daily Average | Percent Operated |  |
| East Coast | 615 | 100.0 | 545 | 88.6 | 1,404 |
| Appalachlan | 166 | 87.3 | 123 | 84.8 | 1,444 |
| Indiana, Illinots, Kentucky- | 645 | 90.7 | 501 | 85.6 | 1,981 |
| Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri | 419 | 81.6 | 251 | 73.4 | 2834 |
| Inland Texas.. | 316 | 50.3 | 130 | 81.8 | 514 |
| Texas Gulf | 1,055 | 90.0 | 849 | 89.4 | 2,460 |
| Louislana Gulf | 179 | 97.8 | 125 | 71.4 | ,269 |
| North Louislana \& Arkansas | 100 | 55.0 | 41 | 74.5 | 122 |
| Rocky Mountain.. | 118 | 54.2 | 52 | 81.3 | 222 |
| California.-.--- | 828 | 90.0 | 478 | 64.2 | 1,405 |
| Reported <br> Estimated unreported......-- |  | 86.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,095 \\ 365 \end{array}$ | 80.7 | $9,655$ $\begin{aligned} & 9,655 \\ & 1,507 \end{aligned}$ |
| *Estimated total U. S.: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 10, 1940 | 4,441 |  | 3,460 |  |  |
| Feb. 3, 1940 | 4,441 |  | 3,395 |  | 11,032 |
| *U.S.B. of M. Feb. 10, 1939 |  |  | x 3,027 |  | y10,312 |

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. $x$ February, 1939, daily average, $y$ This is a week's production based on the U.S. Bureau of Mines February, 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 FEB. 10, 1940

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

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

February. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new pro-
duction, contemplated withdrawals from crude oll inventories must be deducted duction, contemplated withdrawals from crude oll inventories must be deducted
from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.
b Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, Indiana figures are for week ended
7 a. m., Feb. 7 . 7 a. m., Feb. 7 .
c This is the original net basic allowable for the month and is presumed to have taken into consideration allowances for new wells completed but to exclude any Texas after deductions for 12 shutdown days, namely, all of the Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays of the month. For all other areas shutdowns have been disconments subsequent to the issuance of the original order, however, indicate that increases have been granted and that the original order is subject to recision at the next state-wide hearing on Feb 16 .
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 produce

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current report of the Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior reported that production of bituminous coal in the week ended Feb. 3 showed little change. The total output is estimated at $10,200,000$ net tons as against $10,320,000$ tons in the preceding week, indicating a decrease of 120,000 tons or $1.2 \%$. Production in the corresponding week of 1939 amounted to $8,138,000$ tons.
The United States Bureau of Mines reported that the total production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Feb. 3, amounting to $1,048,000$ tons, decreased 337,000 tons from the total of $1,385,000$ tons reported for the week of Jan. 27, and was 160,000 tons less than the corresponding week of 1939 .
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM (In Thousands of Net Tons)


Bituminous Coal a-
Butaminous Coal a-
Total, including mine fuel........
Daily average Crude Petroleum b
 a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the
production of lignite. $b$ Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal assuming 6,000,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil and $13,100 \mathrm{~B}$.t.u. per pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly
competitlve with coal. (Minerals Yearbook 1938, page 702). c Sum of 44 full weeks ended Feo. 3, 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 3 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Jan} .27 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 4 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | 1940 | 1939 c | 1929 c |
| Penna AnthraciteTotal, incl. colliery fuel. | 1,048,000 | 1,385,000 | 1,208,000 | 6,045,000 | 5,698,000 | 7,807,000 |
|  | 174,700 996,000 | 1,316,000 | 1,148,000 | 5,743,000 | 5,413,000 | 7,245,000 |
| Beehive Coke- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States total | 47,500 | 54,200 | 17,700 | 262,100 | 89,100 | 571,600 |
| Daily average...-. | 7,917 | 9,033 | 2,950 | 8,737 | 2,970 | 19,053 |

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 operations. b Excludes colliery fuel
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 shipand State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | Jan. <br> Avge. <br> 1923e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Jan.} .27 \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } 20 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } 28 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $3\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Jan} .29 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Jan} .26 \\ 1929 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Alask | 2 | 2 |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Alabama | 283 | 309 | 284 | 231 | 372 | 434 |
| Arkansas | 129 | 117 | 48 | 74 |  | 93 |
| Colorado | 234 | 187 | 137 | 143 | 275 | 226 |
| Georgia and North |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | 1,442 | 1,323 | 1,208 | 1,155 | 1,596 | 2,111 |
| Indiana | 464 | 439 | 400 | 353 | 425 | 659 |
| Iowa | 90 | 93 | 83 | 93 | 101 | 140 |
| Kansas and | 209 | 207 | 139 | 180 | 196 | 190 |
| Kentucky-Ez | 896 | 867 | 756 | ${ }^{656}$ | 985 | 607 |
| Western | 324 | 282 | 194 | 218 | 396 | 240 |
| Maryland | 35 | 36 | 34 | 27 | 65 |  |
| Michigan | 10 | 7 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 32 |
| Montana | 75 | 75 | 66 | 65 | 76 | 82 |
| New Mexi | 31 | 32 | 30 | 28 | 63 | 73 |
| North and S | 67 | 70 | 52 | 60 | $f 58$ | $f 50$ |
| Ohio. | 483 | 444 | 467 | 398 | 452 | 814 |
| Pennsylvani | 2,137 | 2,220 | 1,865 | 1,710 | 2,984 | 3,402 |
| Tennessee | 136 | 127 | 127 | 97 | 110 | 133 |
| Texas | 18 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 25 | 26 |
| Utah | 98 | 83 | 67 | 48 | 157 | 109 |
| Virginia | 339 | 321 | 288 | 221 | 287 | 211 |
| Washingt | 40 | 44 | 36 | 31 |  |  |
| West Virginia | 1,940 | 1,838 | 1,648 | 1,413 | 2,158 | 1,134 |
| Northern | 674 | 637 | 560 | 442 | 791 | 762 |
| Tyoming | 163 | 141 | 105 | 111 | 173 | 186 |
| Ot |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| Total bituminous coal | 10,320 | 9,920 | 8,631 | 7,791 | 11,988 | 11,850 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite | 1,385 | 1,142 | 1,311 | 1,279 | 1,606 | 1,968 |
| Total, all coal | 11,705 | 11,062 | 9,942 | 9,070 | 13,594 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## January, 1940, Anthracite Shipments Total 4,762,423

 Net TonsShipments of anthracite for the month of January, 1940, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to 4,762,423 net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding. month of December, of $1,327,525$ net tons, or $38.65 \%$, and when compared with January, 1939, shows an increase of 715,602 net tons, or $17.68 \%$.
Shipments by originating carriers (in net tons) are:

|  | Jan., 1940 | Dec., 1939 | Jan., 1939 | Dec., 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading | 954,275 | 706,399 | 780,475 | 767,306 |
| Lehigh Valley RR | 919,062 | 655,464 | 825,221 | 839,631 |
| Central Rr. of New Jersey | 480,112 | 332,853 | 276,951 | 244,972 |
| Delaware Lackwanna \& Western RR_ | 651,776 | 471,459 | 584,920 | 509,718 |
| Delaware \& Hudson RR. Cord | 461,201 | 317,436 | 376,485 | 360,938 |
| Pennsylvania RR | 480,573 | 395,143 | 510,259 | 405,088 |
| Erie RR | 423,655 | 309,692 | 330,100 | 319,421 |
| New York Ontario \& Wester | 99,635 | 75,904 | 193,997 | 199,861 |
| Lehigh \& New England RR | 292,134 | 170,548 | 168,413 | 201,731 |
| Tota | 4,762,423 | 3,434,898 | 4,046,821 | 3,848,666 |

Stocks of Coal in Consumers Hands on Jan. 1, 1940
The Bituminous Coal Division of the U. S. Department of the Interior reported that stocks of bituminous coal in the hands of industrial consumers and retail dealers increased $20.2 \%$ during the fourth quarter of 1939. On Jan. 1, 1940, these stocks amounted to $44,402,000$ net tons, an increase of $3,682,000$ tons, or $9 \%$ above the total for Jan. 1, 1939.
The advance in bituminous coal reserves in the final quarter of 1939, however, was more than matched by the concurrent rise in industrial consumption and retail deliveries. As a consequence, the computed days supply of coal on hand was $1.7 \%$ less for Jan. 1, 1940, than it was for Oct. 1, 1939.
Unbilled loads increased sharply during the fourth quarter of the year. Stocks on the upper lake docks began their seasonal decrease during December
SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL sTOCKS OF bituminous COAL, inCLUDING STOCKS IN RETAIL YARDS

a Coal in bins of householders is not included. Figures for retailers from sample a Coal in Coal in cars unbilled at mines or in classification yards as reported to
Association of American Railroads. corers all commercial American docks on Association of American Railroads. covers Coll commercial American docks on Lake Superior and on left bank of Lake Michigan as far sputh as Racine and Kenosha,
Wis., but not including Chicago and Waukegan, II. d Subject to revision. . Industrial Anthracite
During the last quarter of 1939, stocks of anthracite held by industrial consumers declined at electric power utilities, class I railroads, and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. At the same time, there was an increase in the consumption of anthracite by these three classes of consumers. ANTHRACITE AT ELECTRIC POWER UTILITIES, RAILROADS, AND

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec., } \\ & 1939 \mathrm{~d} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non., } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sent., } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec., } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | Percent of Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Quarter } \end{gathered}$ | From <br> Year <br> Ago |
| Elec. Power Utiltites a Stocks, end of month | 1,113,839 | 1,169,209 | 1,185,397 | 1,210,768 | -6.0 | -8.0 |
| Consumed dur'g month | 212,633 | -203,133 | 189,582 | 1,198,955 | +12.2 | +6.9 |
| Days supply, end of mo. Railroads (Class I) b. | 162 days | 173 days | 188 days | 189 days | -13.8 | -14.3 |
| Stocks, end of month-- | 110,329 | 129,000 | 129,162 | 114,078 | -14.6 | -3.3 |
| Consumed dur'g month | 143,561 | 136,320 | 106,950 | 142,507 | +34.2 | +0.7 |
| Days supply, end of mo. Other Ind. Consumers | 24 days | 28 days | 36 days | 25 days | $-15.6$ | -4.0 |
| (Selected representative plants c)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, end of month | 165,842 | 174,865 | 237,639 | 212,790 | -30.2 |  |
| Consumed during mo. | 91,214 | 92,462 | 87,755 | 86,776 | $+3.9$ | +5.1 |
| Days supply, end of month. | 56 days | 60 days | 81 days | 76 days | -30.9 | -26 | a Collected by Federal Power Commission. b Collected by Association of Amerlcan Rallroads. c 78 firms reported for November and December, 1939,85 firme for

September, 1939, and 88 firms for December, 1938. d Subject to revision.

Domestic Anthracite and Coke
Seasonal advances in the consumption of anthracite and coke for domestic and commercial heating caused a substantial reduction in the stocks of these fuels held by 252 representative retail dealers during the three months ended Jan. 1. 1940.
SUMMARY OF STOCKS OF DOMESTIC ANTHRACITE AND COKE

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. 1, } \\ & 1940 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 1, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Oct. 1,$1939$ | $\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{Jan.1}, \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | Percent of Chanje |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | From Previous Quarter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Ago } \end{aligned}$ |
| Retail Stocks, 252 Selected Dealers- | 374,201 <br> 37 days 37,326 26 days | 456,448 <br> 58 days <br> 46,108 <br> 48 days | 463,523 <br> 47 days 48,066 59 days <br> 1,172,298 | 369,69237 days34,12727 days$1,457,533$ | - 19.3 | +1.2 |
| Anthracite, net tons ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite, days sup-ply-a- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coke, net tons |  |  |  |  | $-22.3$ | +9.4 |
| Coke, days supply a a---, |  |  |  |  | -55.9 | -3.7 |
| Anthracite in producers' storage yards_b |  |  |  |  | -15.2 | -31.8 | Anthracite Institute. c Subject to revision.

Industrial Stocks and Consumption
Industrial stocks of bituminous coal decreased $1.2 \%$ during December, 1939. The Jan. 1, 1940, total for these stocks was $36,952,000$ net tons, a $9.7 \%$ advance above the level for the same date in 1939.
Industrial consumption for December was $2.2 \%$ greater than for the preceding month. All classes of consumers shared in the incre
cement mills, beehive coke ovens, and steel and roling mils.
In terms of days supply, the Jan. 1 stocks of industrial coal continued at In terms of days supply, the
INDUSTRIAL GTOCKS AND CONBUMPTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL IN
(Determined Jointly by F. G. Tryon, Market Service Reports Units, Bituminous
Coal Division, and Thomas W. Harris Jr., Chairman, Coal Committee, National Coal Division, and Thomas W. Ha
Association of Purchasing Agents.)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec., } 1939 \\ \text { (PTeliminary) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov., } 1939 \\ \text { (Revised) } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks, End of Month, at- | Net Tons | Net Tons |  |
| Electric power utilities | 8,959,000 | 8,858,000 | +1.1 |
| Byproduct coke ovens_b | 7,993,000 | 8,115,000 | -1.5 |
| Steel and rolling mills_c | 692,000 | 865,000 | +4.1 |
| Coal-gas retorts.c. | 267,000 | 271,000 | $-1.5$ |
| Cement mills, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | ${ }_{13} 444,000$ | 472,000 | -5.9 |
| Other industrials_ Rallroads (class I) | 13,080,000 | $13,680,000$ $5,341,000$ | -4.4 +3.3 |
| Total industrial stocks | 36,952,000 | 37,402,000 | -1.2 |
| Industrial Consumption by- |  |  |  |
| Electric power utilities a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,598,000 | 4,406,000 | +4.4 +3.3 |
| Byproduct coke ovens Beehlve coke ovens b | $6,668,000$ 489,000 | $6,4570,000$ 540 | ${ }_{-9.4}$ |
| Steel and rolling mills. | 1,030,000 | 1,055,000 | -2.4 |
| Coal-gas retorts_c | 145,000 | 140,000 | $+3.6$ |
| Cement mills.b. | 425,000 | 493,000 | -13.8 |
| Other industrials_d | 10,130,000 | 9,830,000 | $+3.1$ |
| Raliroads (class I). | 7,424,000 | 7,322,000 | +1.4 |
| Total industrial consumption | 30,909,000 | 30,243,000 | +2.2 |
| Additional Known ConsumptionCoal mine tuel | 255,000 | 293,000 | -13.0 |
| Bunker fuel, foreign tr | 110,000 | 199,000 | $-44.7$ |
|  | Days Supply | Days Supply |  |
| Days Supply, End of Month, at- | 60 days | 60 days | . 0 |
| Electric power utilites. | ${ }^{67}$ days | ${ }_{38} 60$ days | -2.6 |
| Steel and rolling mills. | 21 days | 19 days | +10.5 |
| Coal-gas retorts. | 57 days | 58 days | -1.7 |
| Cement mills. | 32 days | 29 days | +10.3 |
| Other industrials | 40 days | 42 days | -4.8 |
| Railroads (class I) | 23 days | 22 days | +4.5 |
| Total Industrial. | 37 days | 37 days | 0.0 |

a Collected by Federal Power Commission. b Collected by U. S. Bureau of
Mines. c Collected by Bituminous Coal Dlvision. d Estimates based on raports Mines. c Collected by Bituminous Coal Division. d Estimates based on reports
collected jointly by National Assoclation of Purchasing Agents and Bituminous Coal Division from a selected list of 2,000 representative manufacturing plants. The concerns reporting are chlefly large consumers and afford a satisfactory basis for estimate. e Collected by Assoclation of American Rallioads. Includes power-

## Nonferrous Metals-Sales Volume Improves as Copper

 Price Steadies-Foreign Demand Quite ActiveThe Feb. 15 issue of "Metal and Mineral Markets" stated that several days of firmer security markets, together with some excellent buying of copper for export, brought in a larger volume of domestic business in nonferrous metals during the last week. Though the undertone improved, quotations for copper, lead, and zine were unchanged. Tin averaged a little higher on reduced of êerings in Singapore and talk of curtailing productions for the April-June period The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has deferred action on a bill to stop purchases of foreign silver. The action on a bill to stop pur

Copper
The domestic copper statistics of Copper Institute for December and January, in tons, follow:

|  | Dec | Jan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production-Crude | (a) | 89,86 |
| Refined. | (a) | 84,42 |
| Delliveries refined- | (a) | 91,428 |
| Export-- | ${ }_{159,485}^{(a)}$ | 17,037 135,441 |


(a) Not available.

The price of domestic copper was firmly established at $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., Valley, during the last week and the undertone improved on news of the sale of 25,000 tons of foreign copper to the French Government on Feb. 10, at $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ c., f.a.s. New York, for nearby delivery. Negotiations leading up to the conclusion of this sale had been under way for some time and the foreign producers participating in the transaction are reported to have anticipated the volume booked and the specifications involved.
Copper in the domestic market showed general improvement during the week, inspired in part by better export business. Consumers entered the market to cover requirements for orders already on the books. Fabricators are reported receiving more inquiries, but new business in volume has not yet appeared. Sales of copper in the domestic market totaled 14,899 tons during the last week, against 7,078 tons in the previous week. The total for the month to date is 20,450 tons. The sales total for January has been revised to 24,987 tons.
Export copper prices showed a wide spread between spot and forward metal. Some metal was sold for forward delivery as low as 11.05 c ., f.a.s
New York, but up to 11.50 c . was paid for prompt.

## Lead

Demand for lead was active during the last week, and the undertone steadied in all directions. Sales for the week totaled 12,632 tons, which compares with 1,600 tons in the preceding seven-day period. Most pro ducers felt that the large tonnage sold included a substantial volume of deferred buying, and there was some doubt whether the demand would continue. Because of this uncertainty, the price remained unchanged on the basis of 5 c. ., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.85c., St. Louis.

## Zinc

Producers are counting on some good buying in the common grades to come into the market shortly, with the result that the price continued steady on the basis of $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis, for Prime Western. Sales of the
common grades for the week ended Feb. 10 totaled 1,855 tons, all of which was purchased for shipment this month, indicating to traders that conmers are not well covered. Moreover, the unfilled orders are now down grades only tons. Deliveries for the last week totaled

Tin
Reduced offerings in the East, due partly to the Chinese holidays, and teadiness in London on rumors that production is to be curtailed, caused prices for tin to strengthen here. A fair volume of business was booked during the week. The Tin Committee is expected feriod. ference to fixing quotas for the second-quarter period
Tin-plate operations in the United States are now down to about $62 \%$ of capacity.
Straits tin for forward delivery was offered on Feb. 14 as follows: February, March and April, 45.50c.; May and June, 45.375 c .
Total tin stocks-visible supply, smelters' stocks of tin, and tin in oremounted to 49,370 long tons at the end of January, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council. This compares with 50.407 tons a month previous and 51.976 tons a year ago.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Feb. 8, 43c.; Feb. 9, 43.25c.; Feb. 10, 43.375 c .; Feb. 12, holiday; Feb. 13, 43,875; Feb. 14, 43.625c.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. \& M. J." QUOTATIONS)

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Feb. 8.-... | 11.025 | 11.325 | 45.000 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.50 |
| Feb. 9....- | 11.025 | 11.350 | 4 4.2:0 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.50 5.50 |
| Feb. 10 | Holiday | 11.350 11.200 | H5.375 | ${ }_{\text {Holiday }}^{\text {5.00 }}$ | Holiday | Holiday |
| Feb. 13 | 11.025 | 11.325 | 45.875 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.50 |
| Feb. 14 | 11.025 | 11.300 | 45.625 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.50 |
| Average..- | 11.025 | 11.308 | 45.425 | 5.00 | 4.85 | 5.50 |

Average prices for calendar week ended Feb. 10 are: Domestic copper f.o.b.
refinery, 11.071 c. export copper, f.o.b. refinery, 11.367 c .; Straits tin, 45.188 c .; New York lead, 5.083 c .; St . Louis lead, 4.933 c . St. Louis $z \mathrm{inc}$, 5.500 c , and silver, 34.750 c .

The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to 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, deivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the igures 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. board. On forelgn business, owing to the European war, most sellers are restricting
offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect fferings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect this change in method or doing business. A total or (ighterage, \&c.) to arrive at the f.o.b. refinery quotation.
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: Feb. 8, spot, £2381/4; three months, £238; Feb. 9, spot, $£ 2381 / 2$; three months, £2381/2; Feb. 12, spot, £241 1/4, three months, £241; Feb. 13, spot, £2421/4, three months, £242; and Feb. 14, spot, £243, three months, $£ 2423 / 4$.

## World Tin Stocks Decreased 1,037 Tons During January

World stocks of tin decreased 1,037 tons during January, according to a cablegram received on Feb. 13 by the American Iron and Steel Institute from the Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, The Hague, Holland. The statistical position of the tin stocks at the end of January, as compared with previous periods, is shown in the following table:

|  | World's Visible <br> Supply of Tin a <br> Long Tons | Smelters <br> Stock of Tin <br> Lono Tons | Total <br> Sonocks |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Long Tons |  |  |  | a Including carryover Straits and Europe (British Tin Smelting Co. excluded)

ib Tin in ore and in intermediate products (including carryover British Tin b Tin in ore
Smelting Co.

Exports in January totaled 5,581 long tons of tin from Malaya, and 2,728 long tons from Netherlands East Indies. Revised figures were also received covering December, 1939, export tonnages from Malaya, Bolivia and The Congo. According to the revised reports, December exports of tin from Malaya totaled 8,474 long tons; from Bolivia, 3,579 tons, and from The Congo, 4,309 tons. The preliminary figures for December were given in our issue of Feb. 10 , page 910 .

United States Steel Corp. Shipments Decrease in January-Revision of Figures for Long Period
Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of United States Steel Corp. for the month of January, 1940 , totaled $1,145,592$ net tons.. The January shipments compare with $1,443,969$ net tons in the preceding month (December, 1939), a decrease of 208,377 net tons, and with 870,866 net tons in the corresponding month in 1939 (January), an increase of 274,726 net tons. Prior to the current report shipments have been released in gross and net tons; the January report converts all prior published series to net tons. This change has been made to bring published statistics, formerly released in gross and net tons in accordance with trade usages, into conformity with management operating statistics as they are now reguwith management operating statist

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In the table below we list the figures by months since January, 1929:

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | 1,145,592 | 870,866 | 570.264 | 1,268,403 | 795,214 | 587,348 |
| February |  | 747,427 | 522,395 | 1,252,845 | 747,375 | 642,685 |
| March |  | 845,108 | 627,047 | 1,563,113 | 863,946 | 733,471 |
| April |  | 771,752 | 550,551 | 1,485,231 | 1,080,667 | 650,394 |
| May |  | 795,689 | 509,811 | 1,443,477 | 1,087,395 | 659,172 |
| June |  | 607,562 | 524,994 | 1,405,078 | 978,030 | 635,742 |
| July |  | 745,364 | 484,611 | 1,315,353 | 1,050,085 | 603,041 |
| August |  | 885,636 | 615,521 | 1,225,907 | 1,019,882 | 686,999 |
| Septemb |  | 1,086,683 | 635,645 | 1,161,113 | 1,060,708 | 676,284 |
| October |  | 1,345,855 | 730,312 | 875,972 | 1,108,973 | 755,533 |
| Novem |  | 1,406,205 | 749,328 | 648,727 | 974,292 | 751,892 |
| Decem |  | 1,443,969 | 765,888 | 539,553 | 1,178,598 | 729,792 |
| Tot. by mosYearly adjust <br> Total....... |  | 11,752,116 | 7,286,347 | 14,184,772 | 11,945,165 | 8,112,353 |
|  |  |  | 29,159 | *87,106 |  |  |
|  |  | 11,707,251 | 7,315,506 | 14,097,666 | 1,905,00 | 8,085,873 |
|  | 193 | 1933 | 1932 | 193 | 1930 | 1929 |
| Jan | 365 | 312,9 | 46 | 878 | 1,218,010 | 1,364,801 |
| February | 425,666 | 302,087 | 449,418 | 835,158 | 1,261,605 | 1,388,407 |
| March | 649,663 | 279,242 | 422,117 | 992,760 | 1,366,684 | 1,605,510 |
| April | 709,559 | 365,841 | 429,965 | 957,289 | 1,309,725 | 1,617,302 |
| May | 822,731 | 498,306 | 369,882 | 837,410 | 1,325,998 | 1,701,874 |
| June | 1,085,926 | 663,308 | 355,575 | 717,059 | 1,083,475 | 1,529,241 |
| July | 407,291 | 771,930 | 294,764 | 651,650 | 1,041,286 | 1,480,008 |
| August | 414,480 | 734,925 | 316,417 | 626,337 | 1,044,097 | 1,500,281 |
| Septembe | 405,351 | 633,788 | 340,610 | 531,569 | 953,66 | 1,262,874 |
| Octob | 375,453 | 632,537 | 336,726 | 520.146 | 861,494 | 1,333,385 |
| Novem | 401,352 | 473,067 | 299,076 | 474,490 | 739,895 | 1,110,050 |
| De | 459,940 | 656,129 | 250,008 | 382,709 | 636,109 | 931,744 |
| Yearly adjust- | $\begin{array}{r} 6,523,178 \\ { }_{* 22,595} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,324,117 \\ 29,555 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,329,082 \\ * 5,237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,405,519 \\ { }_{* 6, \mathbf{1 4 6}} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,842,047 \\ { }_{2} 44,341 \end{array}$ | $16,825,477$ |
| Tota | 6,500,583 | 6,353,672 | 4,323,845 | 8,399,373 | 12,797,70 | 16,812,650 |

## Steel Production Continues to Decline as New Business Lags

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Feb. 15 reported that the downward trend of steel production has not been halted nor has new business developed in sufficient volume to prevent a further decline. This week's rate of ingot output is estimated at $681 / 2 \%$, down three points from a week ago. The current rate is supported to a moderate extent by the replenishment of inventories at some mills. Lower ingot production is accompanied by the banking or blowing out of several steel company blast furnaces, particularly in the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Youngstown districts. The "Iron Age" further reported:
At approximately what point production may be brought into balance with consumption is not yet clearly indicated, since many consumers continue to draw upon their own stocks of steel. While it believed that steel consumption has not dropped as sharply as steel production, the question will not be fully answered until consumers' inventories are worked down to lower level.
A survey of consumers' stocks made by a large steel company showed that a fairly healthy condition prevailed in mid-January, with stocks not so inflated as they were in the last half of 1937
In addition to the inventory situation, the pailure of new buying to revive in advance of the period of spring activity is generally ascribed to prolonged cold weather and heavy snows throughout the country, the ability of mills opmake prompt deliveries of many products, and to ucertainty regardip the price sull published quotations may serve to buyers in the stability of the current price level. Other users of sheets have been unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain lower prices on sheets other than the $\$ 2$ a ton concession granted by hand mills on hot rolled pickled sheets in rauges 19 to 22 inclusive, to meet the identical price quoted on mill run cold rolled sheets.
Pig iron prices also withstood a test on an inquiry for 1,000 tons of basic on which an eastern buyer failed to obtain a quotation below the market.
Export prices, although lower than they were some months ago, have also resisted efforts for further concessions. Some products are being rice been advanced becoming more difficult to obtain will tend to support American export prices.
Demand for steel from abroad has been gradually expanding. This is one of the most encouraging factors in the present situation. Greater activity is expected in the spring, especially if the threatened total war should develop. Canadian shipyards, which have received orders for anti-submarine boats, have placed orders in the United States for several thousand tons of plates. An increasing volume of steel orders from the Dominion is expected because of expanding war activities there.
Automobile assemblies are declining as manufacturers a wait the spring demand. Inventories of completed cars are estimated at about 400,000 . Additional purchases of steel will be necessary soon for spring manufacturing
Shipbuilding is one of the activities that will not be permitted to lag. The Maritime Commission has announced that six tankers, with provisions These will require 31,000 tons of steel. About 24,000 tons will be needed These will require 31,000 tons of steel. About 24,000 tons will be needed for trans
May 7.
Fabricated structural steel business is light in general, but the week's wards of about 21,700 tons include 16,600 tons for the Pit River bridge in California, awarded to the American Bridge Co. Reinforcing bar awards are in fairly good volume at 11,225 tons.
Scrap prices continue to drift downward, revisions this week reducing the "Iron Age" scrap composite price 8c. to \$17. Hearings on a bill to license iron and steel scrap exports in the manner in which tin plate scrap exports are controlled were begun in Washington on Feb. 13.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
Feb. 13, 1940, 2.261c. a Lb. (Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates,



## Pig Iron

Feb. 13, 1940, $\mathbf{5 2 2 . 6 1 \text { a Gross Ton }}$ (Based on average for basic iron at Valley
 One year ago...

Southern
High
 Sept.13
July
Feb. 16
Aug. 11
May. 14
Jan. 27
Jan.
Dec. 6 $\begin{array}{ll}82.61 & \text { Sept. } 19 \\ 3.25 & \text { June } 21 \\ \text { 33.25 } & \text { Mar. } 9 \\ \text { 9.73 } & \text { Nov. } 24 \\ \text { 8.84 } & \text { Nov. } 5 \\ 7.90 & \text { May } \\ 16.90 & \text { Dec. } \\ \text { 4.81 } & \text { Jan. } 5\end{array}$
avy
melting stee One week ago -................... 817.08 . $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on No. } 1 \text { heavy meiting stee } \\ \text { quotatlons ai Pittsburgh, Philadelphla }\end{array}\right.$
 quotations at
and Chicago.


The American Iron and Steel Institute on Feb. 13 an nounced 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 $68.8 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Feb. 12, compared with $71.7 \%$ one week ago, $84.8 \%$ one month ago, and $54.8 \%$ one year week ago, $84.8 \%$ one month ago, and $54.8 \%$ one year
ago. This represents a decrease of 2.9 points, or $4.0 \%$ ago. This represents a decrease of 2.9 points, or $4.0 \%$
from the estimate for the week ended Feb. 5,1940 . Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Feb. 6, 1939, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Feb. 12, stated:
In the absence of improved buying, steel producers continue to reduce ingot production. Output last week was lowered $51 / 2$ points to $71 \%$, and there is little evidence that bottom has been reached
Sharpness of recent retrenchment in operations suggests a more gradual descent within a few weeks, if not a level trend. New business represents somewhat less than $50 \%$ of capacity, but finished steel deliveries are supplemented by tonnage moving aga, previous contacts as well as by material taken from users ind consequently, is estimated well above $50 \%$ of producing capacity

Whether or not consumption will be sustained until mill backlogs and excess inventories are absorbed is difficult to determine. Buyers have done a and in some cases being intent on reducing stocks. Favorable markt developments include an ins.
nd concrete reinforcing bar inquiries and more active structural shape steel buying. Base prices have withstood the test of a purchase of 25,000 tons of steel, mostly sheets, by Ford Motor Co. The business was divided among several producers. Additional automobile companies are expected in the market this month for substantial tonnages covering spring requirements.
Prices are steady on finished steel products, except for irregularities frequently present in secondary markets on certain items. However, the absence of strengthening factors in the market partly is reflected in buyers' disposition to refrain from forward coverage.
Declining operations of the automotive industry are affecting steel needs of motor plants and parts suppliers. Last week's assemblies of 95,985 units showed another drop of about 5,000 units, with Ford largely responsible for the reduction. Output the past three weeks has shrunk more rapidly than a year ago, but the descent started from a considerably higher level and production continues the heaviest for this period in three years.
Steel producers are giving increased attention to export markets. Foreign demand is fairly brik and in in plase, of shipping facilities still is hempering trade in pig iron and scrapdequa's shipuilding program is bringing orders ior moderan tonas. plates to this country
Fabricated structural shape awards last week were up sharply from the average for the year to date, both in number of orders and total tonnage, but still are below the pace a year ago. Among the largest of recent bookings are 3,800 tons for a Chicago viaduct, 1,800 tons for a government wind tunnel testing building, Dayton, O., and 1,500 tons for a New York apart ment building.
Railroad equipment building is helping to support releases for various steel products but is furnishing little new business. January freight car awards totaled only 360, and few inquiries are active. Quiet in rall buying reflects heavy coverage late in 1939, a large portion of which tonnage remains to be rolled.
Tin plate production holds at $65 \%$. Domestic buying is light, with little appreciable change looked for until March. Recent crop damage from the cold wave is expected to curtail early container needs, but this may be offset by increases in later crops.
Pig iron shipments continue to moderate, principally as a result of reduced consumption by nonintegrated steel works. Foundry operations are holding well, except for a seasonal slackening in some directors. Slow buying results from previous contracting, but prices are steady.
Scrap has weakened further in a dull market. Prices are lower in leading centers, reducing the composite 30 cents to $\$ 17.08$. This is the lowest since
the second week of last September.

Sharpest curtailments in steelmaking last week were 11 points to $74 \frac{1}{2} \%$ at Chicago and 10 points to 68 in eastern Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh was off 4 points to 69, with Youngstown down 7 points to 44 . Other reductions were 5 points to 70 at Cleveland, $31 / 2$ points to 61 at Cincinnati and 3 points to 63 in New 10 , Detroit at 93 and st. Louis at 70 .
Steel ingot production for the week ended Feb. 12, is placed at $72 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Feb. 15. This compares with $761 / 2 \%$ in the previous week and $82 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $691 / 2 \%$, against $76 \%$ in the week before and $781 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $741 / 2 \%$, compared with $77 \%$ in the preceding week and $831 / 2 \%$ 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.


## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended Feb. 14, 1940, member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 54,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from increases of $\$ 65,000,000$ in gold stock, $\$ 12,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit and $\$ 4,000,000$ in Treasury currency, and a decrease of $\$ 10,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by increases of $\$ 20,000,000$ in Treasury cash, $\$ 8,000$,000 in money in circulation and $\$ 10,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Excess reserves of deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Excess reserves of member banks on Feb. 14 were estimated to be approxi-
mately $\$ 5,580,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 60,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended Feb. 14 will be founded on pages 1092 and 1093.
Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and the year ended Feb. 14, 1940, were as follows:

|  | Feb. $\underset{8}{\mathbf{8}}, 1940$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase }(+)_{S} \\ \text { Feb. } 7,{ }_{\mathbf{S}} 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills dise |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| guaranteed | 2,477,000,000 |  | -87,000,000 |
| Industrial advances ( (ot including |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Other }}^{88,000,000}$ commit'tereme | 10,000,000 |  | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gold stock |  |  |  |
| Treasury currency | 2,977,000,000 | +4,000,000 | +158,000,000 |
| Member bank reser | ,151,000,000 |  |  |
| ulat |  |  |  |
|  |  | +10,000,000 | $-_{608000}^{380}$ |
| ember deposits an |  |  |  |
| eral Reserve accounts...-----. | 982,000,000 | -10,000,000 | +228,000,000 |

## Returns 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 CITING


## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs 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 Feb. 7:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Feb. 7: $A_{n}$ increase of $\$ 19,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, a decrease of $\$ 91,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, and an increase of $\$ 90,000,000$ in deposits credited to domestic banks.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 6,000,000$ in the San Francisco district. Smaller changes were reported in the other districts.
Holdings of United States Treasury bills declined $\$ 48,000,000$ in New York City, and increased $\$ 30,000,000$ in the Minneapolis district, $\$ 28$,000,000 in the Chicago district, and $\$ 11,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of Treasury notes increased $\$ 8,000,000$. Holdings of $14,000,000$ at renmer $\$ 10,000,000$ in the 14,000,000 ditrict Holdings of banks, and declined $10,00,000$ in the ichmond district. Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 19,000,000$ in New York City and declined 19,000,000 in the Chicago district, all report "o member banks showing a net reduc
$\$ 13,000,000$.
Demand deposits-adjusted declined in nearly all districts, the principal decreases being $\$ 28,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 15,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 12,000,000$ each in the Philadelphia and Cleveland districts. The total decrease was $\$ 91,000,000$.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased in most of the districts, the principal increases being $\$ 12,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 14,000,000$ in the Atlanta district, and $\$ 10,000,000$ each in the Richmond and Chicago districts. The total increase 'was $\$ 90,000,000$.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Feb. 7, 1940, follows:

|  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | Feb. 7, 1940 | $\text { Jan. 31, } 1940$ | $\text { Feb. 8, } 1939$ |
| Loans and investments-total 23, 199,000,000 | 23,199,000,000 | +25,000,000 | 000 |
| Loans-total .-..-...........-- | 8,507,000,000 | +8,000,000 | +339,000,000 |
| Commerclal, industrial and agri- |  |  |  |
|  | 4,314,000,000 | +19,000,000 | +569,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purchasing |  |  |  |
| carrying securitle | 483,000,000 | -2,000,000 | -51,000,000 |
| Real estate loans | ,183,000,000 |  | +46,000,000 |
| Loans to banks | 54,000,000 |  | 52,000,000 |
| Other loans | 1,544,000,000 | -3,000,000 | +8,000,000 |
| Treasury bills. | 659,000,000 | +11,000,000 | +206,000,000 |
| Treasury not | 1,755,000,000 | +8,000,000 | -778,000,000 |
| United States | 6,496,000,000 | +14,000,000 | +1,318,000,000 |
| Obligations guaranteed by United |  |  |  |
| States Government | 2,411,000,000 | $-3,000,000$ | +603,000,000 |
| Other securitles | 3,371,000,000 | $-13,000,000$ | +71,000,000 |
| Reserve with F | 0,181,000,000 | -77,000,000 | +2,729,000,000 |
| Cash in vault. | 466,000,000 | +8,000,000 |  |
| Balances with domestic banks | 3,075,000,000 | +8,000,000 | +560,000,000 |
| Llabilitles- |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted......-1 | 9,108,000,000 | -91,000,000 | $+3,032,000$ |
| Time deposits. | 5,256,000,000 | $-1,000,000$ | +82,000 |
| United States Govern |  | +2,000,000 |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks_ | 8,119,000,000 | +90,000,000 | +1,848,000,000 |
| Foreign banks | 741,000,000 | +3,000,000 | +169,000,000 |
| owing | 1,000,000 |  |  |

Great Britain and Turkey Sign New Trade Treaty
According to an Associated Press London dispatch Feb. 12, Great Britain announced on Feb. 12 that a new trade accord with Turkey would go into effect Feb. 19 in an effort to increase commerce between the two nations. The advices added:
Under the new pact, which is to run a year and subsequent one year periods unless a signatory terminates it with at least a three-month notice, Britain will send airplanes, machinery, cotton and other war materials and in return will get raw materials, including tobacco and dried fruit, The pact provides that the value of Turkey's imports from Britain will not exceed $80 \%$ of the value of the products sent to Britain, leaving Turkey a favorable trade balance.
The agreement, whose terms were disclosed today, was signed in London on Feb. 3 by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and the Turkish Ambassador, Tewfik Rushdu Aras.

The signing of a mutual assistance treaty between Great Britain, France and Turkey was reported in our issue of Oct. 21, 1939, page 2436.

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New Trade Treaty Signed Between Germany and Russia
An official communique announced in Berlin on Feb. 12, that a German-Russian trade pact was signed in Moscow on Feb. 11 following negotiations conducted there and in Berlin, providing for trade expansion beyond the highest Berin, providing for trade expansion beyond the highest point ever previously reached. This is learned from a
United Press Berlin dispatch Feb. 12, which further said: The communique pointed out that Germany in 1913 took one-third of
Russia's exports and provided about half of Russia's imports '"showing Russia's exports and provided about half of Russia's imports, "showing the natural
each other." "While Russia has the disposal of inexhaustible raw materials, whose exploitation has been tremendously increased in recent years and is increasing from year to year under the present Five-Year Plan, Germany has an industrial capacity of such great dimensions that despite the war and military requirements it is able to entirely cover Russia's requirements in industrial finished goods of all kinds," the communique said. "The plans drawn after the negotiations which have been concluded provide for a
very large exchange of Russian raw materials for German industrial very large
products."
The treaty, it was believed, envisages reciprocal delivery of goods totaling $1,000,000,000$ reichsmarks ( $\$ 400,000,000$ ) in value. German deliveries, $1,000,000,000$ reichsmarks $(\$ 400,000,000)$ in value. German deliveries,
it was understood, will consist of machinery and industrial products, while in return Russia will deliver chiefly oill, ores and fodder.
It was understood that Germany has provided an entire plant for the manufacture of artifical rubber, and has provided also for a large quantity of the most modern equipment for oil refineries. The rubber and refinery works will be set up in Russia under German engineers and specialists who, while installing the plants, will train Russians to operate them. Industrial quarters indicated that the treaty might be expanded soon.
A German mission in Moscow and a Russian mission in Berlin negotiated the treaty. Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg, German Ambassador at Moscow, came to Berlin last week to report on the outcome of the treaty negotiations in the Russian capital to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Foreign Office officials.
The signing of a German-Russian non-aggression pact was mentioned in our issue of Aug. 26, 1939, page, 1250.

Germany Rejects American Republics' Protest Against Violation of Security Zone-Refuse to Recognize Proposal Unless Allies Guarantee Not to Use Bases in Western Hemisphere
The German Government on Feb. 14 rejected the protest made last December by the American governments against violations of the 300 -miles neutrality zone around the American Nations, incident to the battle of the German warship Graf Spee and British cruisers off Uruguay. In a formal note, made public in Berlin simultaneously with its delivery by the German charge d'Affaires in Panama, Germany expressed the view that estiblishment of the security zone could be "successful only if the standpoint of the British and French Governments, as recently made public, is fundamentally revised." Great Britain's rejection of the proposal was noted in these volumes Jan. 20, page 352
The Text of the German note, according to a Berlin dispatch Feb. 14, follows in part:
Acting on behalf of the American Republics, the late President of the Republic of Panama informed the Reich Chancellor in a telegram dated Oct. 4, 1939, of the text of a so-called Panama Declaration, the aim of which is to protect neutral American Republics from infringement of their vital rights in consequence of the effects of the present state of war.

I have the honor of informing Your Excellency of the following facts and of requesting that you communicate them to the other American governments:
First, the German Government welcome the intention of the American Republics, as expressed in the Panama Declaration, to preserve strict neutrality during the present conflict, and have every understanding for their wish to preserve their countries and peoples as far as possible from the effects of the present war.
Secondary, the German Government consider that they are in agreement With the American governments in believing that the regulations envisaged
by the Panama Declaration will mean a change in existing international by the Panama Declaration will mean a change in existing international
law, and they assume from the telegram of the American governments law, and they assume from the telegram of the American governments
dated Oct. 4,1939 , that they wish to settle this question conjointly with the dated Oct. 4, 1939, that they wish to settle this question conjointly with the
belligerent states. The German Government do not hold the view that belligerent states. The German Government do not hold the view that
rules and regulations of international law as recognized until now need be regarded as fixed and unalterable. They are rather of the opinion that these rules can and should be adapted to progressive developments and fresh conditions as and when they arise. In this spirit they readily and willingly examined the proposal made by the neutral American governments. But they must draw attention to the fact that naturally for German warships only the existing legal regulations could, until now, have been applicable, even in the intended zone of security. German warships have most strictly observed these legal regulations in all actions undertaken by them.
Therefore, the protest lodged by the American governments, as far as it
may be directed against action undertaken by German warships, can only may be directed against action undertaken by German warships, can only be regarded by the German Government as unfounded.
They have already expressed to the Government of Uruguay their divergent legal interpretation of the special case referred to in the telegram dated Dec. 24 from the Deputy President of the Republic of Panama. Nor, further, can the German Government recognize the competency of American Republics unilaterally, in a manner differing from existing law. to decide upon measures such as, according to the telegram of Dec. 24 1939, were about to be considerea by the American governments against those ships of the belligerent States which have
in waters of the contemplated zone of security.
Thirdly, in examining questions connected with the proposed establishment of a zone of security, an important point emerges at the outset which, in this connection, would seem to discrimins
Whereas Germany has never pursued territorial aims on the American continent. Great Britain and France in the course of past centuries have acquired important possessions and bases on this continent and adjoining islands, the practical importance of which need not be more closely defined even for the questions under consideration.
By making an exception from the Monroe Doctrine in favor of Great Britain and France, the neutral American governments have at the outset fundamentally and seriously endangered the success of the zone of security proposed by them. The discrimination thus made between the position
of Germany and her opponents might perhaps be removed to a certain extent if Great Britain and France would pledge themselves under guarantee given by the American States not-to employ the above-mentioned posses sions and islands as primary or supporting bases for acts of war. Even if they should do so, the fact remains not only that the territory of the belligerent State, Canada, adjoins the above-mentioned zone in the west and east, but also that parts of the Canadian territory are actually encircled by the zone.
Fourthly, in spire of the circumstances described above, the German Government for their part would be perfectly willing to enter upon further discussions with the governments of the American republics regarding the putting into force of the Panama Declaration.
From the answer given by the British and French Governments, as recently made known in the press and by wireless, the German Government must, nevertheless, assume that these two governments are not prepared to lend serious consideration to the subject of a zone of securlty. The fact alone that it is being demanded that German warships shall not be ously retain full right of entry, shows a lack of consideration for the most elementary principles of international law and presumes such a flagrant elementary principles of international law and presumes such a flagrant that the German Government see in this only the intention of the British and French Governments to destroy at the outset the idea underlying the zone of security.
Fifthly, although the German Government are fully prepared to consider the suggestions and proposals made by the American States in this matter the German Government feel certain that establishment of the proposed zone of security will be successful only if the standpoint of the British and French Governments, as recently made public, is fundamentally revised.

## Statement of Condition of Bank for International Settlements as of Jan. 31

The monthly statement of condition of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle, Switzerland, as of Jan. 31 compared as follows with the previous month and a year ago according to Basle advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of Feb. 10 (figures in nearest millions of Swiss franes):


The Dec. 30 report of the Bank was referred to in these columns Jan. 20, page 353 .

Sweden Restricts Payment of Bank Cashier's Checks
The United States Department of Commerce made public on Feb. 16 the following advices from the office of the American Commercial Attache, Stockholm:
As a further step to prevent the flight of capital from Sweden, the Government has induced Swedish commercial banks to make their cashier's checks payable only within the country. In this way it will be possible to preven foreign ing of such checks in Swedish crown

## Czech National Bank Issues Money

The following, from Prague Feb. 9 is from the New York "Times" of Feb. 10: The Czech National Bank today issued paper money in amounts of one and five crowns. The notes were printed in May, 1938, during the first Czech mobilization, but never issued. Their issuance now has necessitated that the words "Czecho-Slovak Republic" be stamped out that the words "Czecho-slovak Republic" be stampe

Republic of Colombia to Resume Payments on Defaulted Dollar Bonds-SEC Orders Hearing on Registration of Certificates of Deposit
The Colombian Embassy announced on Feb. 12 that it had reached a temporary settlement with the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council on defaulted Colombian bonds held in the United States. According to United Press advices from Washington, the settlement includes provisions for payment of interest and amortization on $\$ 45,000,000$ of cutstanding bonds. The account indicated went on to exrlain:
The United States Government did not participate in the negotiations, the 'Bondholders' Council being a private organization.
Under the agreement Colombia will pay $3 \%$ interest on the bonds which were floated in 1927-28 and which called for $6 \%$ interest.. In addition $\$ 400,000$ is allotted for retirement by purchase of securities which are described as external sinking furd gold bonds of the Republic of Colombia. It was estimated that Colombia must produce $\hat{\mathbf{p} 1, \tilde{\imath} \overline{0}, \hat{0} 00}$ to meet intercst requirements and $\$ 400,000$ for amortization purposes.

On the same day ( $\mathbf{F c b}$. 12) the Securities and Exchange Commission issued an order setting Feb. 26 for hearing to determine whether the registration of certificates of deposit issued by the Bondholders Committee for the Republic of Colombia Dollar Bonds should be suspended or withdrawn. The commission stated in its order that it has reason to believe that the Bondholders' Committee failed to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in that it has failed to file its annual renort for the year ended May 25, 1939. On Feb. 15 the Ministry of Finance issued a decree in Bogota directing that half the interest due in 1940 on the 1927 and $19286 \%$ issues be paid.

## Hungary to Redeem Feb. ${ }^{15}$ Coupons of City Savings Bank Co. $7 \%$ Gold Bonds

The Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, announced on Feb. 15 throuyh its central paying agents in New York, Schroder Trust Co., that it will redeem coupons due Feb. 15, 1940 on City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., Budapest, $7 \% 25$-year sinking fund secured gold bonds "Series A of 1928 " dollar issue, at the rate of $\$ 8.75$ per coupon detached from a $\$ 1,000$ bond. Coupons presented in acceptance of this offer, which expires Aug. 14, 1940, and which is made only to persons resident outside of Hungary, must be transmitted to Schroder Trust Co., 46 William Street, New York City.
Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Jan. 27
The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (Feb. 16) 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. 27, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.
Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members during the week ended Jan. 27 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 702,690 shares, which amount was $20.45 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,376,540 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Jan. 20 of 688,085 shares, or $19.13 \%$ of total trading of $3,662,140$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Jan. 27 amounted to 124,895 shares, or $18.67 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange of 657,945 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 109,010 shares was $18.24 \%$ of total trading of 609,745 shares.
In making available the data for the week ended Jan. 27, the Commission said:
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

| Newo York <br> Stock | New York <br> Curb <br> Exchange | 810 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total number of reports recelved.......-ing |  |  |

Note-On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handied solely
by speclallsts in the stocks in which the are by specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transactions specialists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions o
speclalists in stocks in whlch they are registered are not directly comparable on the specleists
two exchanges.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EX-
CHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT

OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Jan. 27, 1940
A. Total round-lot sales

Total for
Week
Short sales...
ther sales b
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except for

1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered-Total purchases.
Short sales-

2. Total transactionsinitiated on the floor-Total purchases Short sales-

Total sales
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor-Total purchases Short sales-

Total sales.
4. Total-Total purchases

Short sales.
Total sales

128,820
$3,376,540$


333,590 48,360
273,290 321,650 256,670 21,140
215,490 215,490
236,590
$\qquad$ 13,940
130,510 144,450 678,792
83,400 83,400
619,290 702,690

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND ST

Week Ended Jan. 27, 1940
Total for
Week
$\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$
A. Total round-lot sales: 6,710
651,235
Other sales.b 651,235
657,945
Tota' sales.
$\qquad$
B. Round-lot transactions for the account of members:
 Short sales_...............................................................

Total sales
her transactions initiated on the floor -Total purchase Short sales-

Total sales.
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor Total purchases Short sales-
Other sales. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Total sales
4. Total-Total purchases.
$\qquad$

## Short sales-

$\qquad$

Total sales.
C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of specialists

$\qquad$
Total sales.
$\qquad$
${ }_{56,117}$
*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 tota
of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales while the volume includes only sales.
b Round lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission rules are included with "other sales."
c Sales marked "short exempt" are incuded with "other sales."

## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended Feb. 10

On Feb. 16 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended Feb. 10 of complete figures showing the volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialsits 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 Feb. 3 were mission. Figures for the previous week ended Feb. 3 were
reported in our issue of Feb. 10 , page 914 . The figures reported in our issue of Feb. 10, page 914 . The figures
are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the are based upon reports filed w
odd-lot dealers and specialists.
BTOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT
DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON NEW YORE STOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended Feb. 10, 1940
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases): } \\ \text { Number of orders }\end{array} & 19,657\end{array}$
Total
sor Week

Number of shares..................................................................-534,487
Dollar value....................................................................-- $21,251,047$
Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):


## Number of shares:

Customers' short sales --
Customers' total sales. 538,635 Dollar value.............................................................................. 18,264,739
Round-lot sales by dealers:
Number of shares:
Short sales.
Other sales.
Total sales 128,830

Round-lot purchases by dealers:
Number of shares..-
128,520
a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales".
b Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders and sales to liquidate a long position

Market Value of Sales on National Securities Exchanges in 1939 Decreased $4.2 \%$ Below 1938-Total of $\$ 13,346 ; 623,902$ Was Smallest Since Figures Were Issued
On Feb. 16 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public figures showing the market value of transactions on all national securities exchanges during the year 1939. The market value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in 1939 amounted to $\$ 13,346,623,902$, a decrease of $4.2 \%$ from 1939 amounted to $\$ 13,346,623,902$, a decrease of $4.2 \%$ from
the total for 1938 , and the smallest total for any calendar the total for 1938 , and the smallest total for any calendar
year since this series started in October, 1934 . Stock sales, year since this series started in October, 1934. Stock sales,
excluding rights and warrants, had a market value of $\$ 11,420,996,521$, a decrease of $7.4 \%$ from 1938 . Bond sales were valued at $\$ 1,921,079,479$, an increase of $20.9 \%$ over 1938. Sales of pass-books, rights and warrants in 1939 totaled $\$ 4,547,902$.

The volume of sales in stocks, excluding rights and warrants, in 1939 was $462,002,559$ shares, a decrease of $13.0 \%$ from the 1938 total. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 2,589,742,687$, an increase of $12.1 \%$ over 1938.
The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $94.7 \%$ of the value of all sales, $93.8 \%$ of stock sales and $99.7 \%$ of bond sales on all registered exchanges.
The market value of sales on exempt exchanges in 1939 amounted to $\$ 8,675,720$, an increase of $12.9 \%$ over 1938.

## Short Interest on New York Stock Exchange Increased During January

The short interest existing on the New York Stock Exchange as of the close of business on the Jan. 31 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the Exchange from its members and member firms, was 454,922 shares, compared with 381,689 shares on Dec. 29,1939 , both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot dealers. As of the Jan. 31 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 68,153 shares, compared with 61,469 shares on Dec. 29 , 1939. The Exchange further said:

Of the 1,236 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on Jan. 31, there were 23 issues in which a short interest of more than 5,000 shares
existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month.

The number of issues in which a short interest was reported as of
an. 31,1940 , exclusive of odd-lot dealers' short position, was $425 \mathrm{com}-$ pared with 410 on Dec. 29, 1939.

In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the close of the last business day for each month since Dec. 31, 1937:

| 1937- |  | 1938- |  | 1939- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 31. | 1,051,870 | Sept. 30 | 588,345 | June 30 | 651,906 |
| 1938 |  | Oct. 28 | 669,530 | July 31 | 481,599 |
| Jan. 31 | -1,222,005 | Nov. 29 | 587,314 | Aug. 31 | 435,273 |
| Feb. 28 | -1,141,482 | Dec. 30 | 500,961 | Sept. 29 | 570,516 |
| Mar. 31 | -1,097,858 | ${ }^{1939}$ |  | Oet 31 |  |
| Apr. 29 | -1,384,113 | Jan. 31 | 447,543 536.377 | Nov. 30 | 479,344 381,689 |
| June 30 | -1,050,164 | Mar. 31 | 529.559 | 1940 |  |
| July 29 | 833,663 | Apr. 28 | *662,313 | Jan. 31 | 454,922 |
| Aug. 31 | 729,480 | May 31 | 667,8 |  |  |

## Changes in Amount of Their Own Stock Reacquired by

 Companies Listed on New York Stock ExchangeThe New York Stock Exchange yesterday (Feb. 16) issued its monthly compilation of companies listed on the Exchange reporting changes in the reacquired holdings of their own stock. A previous list appeared in our issue of Jan. 13, page 198. The following is the list made available by the Exchange Feb. 16:

| Comfany and Class of Stock | Shates <br> Previously Reported | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shares } \\ & \text { rer Latest } \\ & \text { Report } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allegheny Ludium Steel Corp., commo | 5,248 | 2,273 |
| Allied Mills, lne., common. | 159,057 | 292,837 |
| Armour and Co. (Delaware), $7 \%$ | 11,615 | c5,536 |
| Atlas Corp., common..........- | 379,219 | 436,565 |
| 6\% preferred. | 7,327 | ${ }^{915}$ |
| American Coal Co. (The) of Allegany County | + $\begin{aligned} & 14,075 \\ & 3582\end{aligned}$ | 14,145 $\mathbf{3 6}, 132$ |
| Bristol-Myers Co., common. | 18,399 | 18,307 |
| Brown shoe Co., common | 5,300 | 5.500 |
| Case (J. I.) Co., comm | 2,520 | 2.510 |
| Celotex Corp. (The), comm | 11,100 | 14,900 |
| Collins \& Aikman Corp., $5 \%$ cum. conv. | 1,990 | bNone |
| Commerclal Investment T rust Corp., commo | 53,198 | 49,883 |
| Consolidated Laundries Cord., common. | 7,832 177286 |  |
| Curtis Publishing Co. (The), preferre | 177,286 950 | 177,586 1,850 |
| Davega Stores Cory., common-.- |  |  |
| Detroit Edison Co. (The), common. Edison Brothers Stores, Inc., commo | 1,650 $\mathbf{3}, 898$ | 1,597 |
| Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., capital | 53,638 | 53,699 |
| Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co. (The) | 312,713 | 312,743 |
| Florsheim shoe Co. (The), class A | 149 | 100 |
| General American Investors Co., In | 200 | 2.000 |
| General Realty \& Utilities Corp., \$6 preterr | 24,700 | 28,200 |
| General shoe Corp., common. | 2,198 |  |
| Gulden Co . (The), common | 10,170 | 10,470 |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. (The), 85 cum. conv. pref.- |  |  |
| Hecker Products Corp., common | 17,800 503 | 18,900 |
| Household Finance Corp , comm | 4,485 | 5.100 |
| International silver Co., 7\% <br> Jewel Tea Co.. Inc., common | 3,135 | 2,925 |
| Kaufmann Dept. stores, comm | 33,863 | 33.864 |
| $5 \%$ cumulative preferred | 4,455 | 4,456 |
| Lone Star Cement Corp., common | 11,972 | 11,890 |
| R. H. Macy \& Co., common cap | $\begin{array}{r}1,515 \\ 83,540 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 84,301 |
| Nash-Kelvinator Corp., capital | 80,665 3 | -34,226 |
|  | 2,608 | 1,259 |
| Outboard, Marine \& Mrg. Co., com | 11,367 | 11,567 |
| Republic Steel Corp., common | 164,661 | 163,654 |
| Revere Copper and Brass Inc., | 15,363 | 15,336 |
| Class A. | 6,986 | 6,974 |
| Safeway Stores, Inc., commo | 13,425 | 14.698 |
| 5\% cumulative preferred | 1,307 | 1,647 |
| Shattuck Co. (Frank G.), capital | 32,500 |  |
| Shaeffer (W. A.) Pen Co., commo <br> Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), capit | None |  |
| ana), capi | 79,369 | 79,251 |
| Thompson (John R.) Co., comm | 1,953 | 6,227 |
| Tide Water Associated Oil Co., common | 11,272 | 11,274 |
| U. S. Gypsum Co., common | 57.665 | 56,861 |
| U. S. Leather Co. (The), 7\% | None | 1,000 |
| Vick Chemical Co., capit | 3,300 |  |
| Warner Bros. Pietures, Inc., 33.85 cum. pr | 1,130 4,865 | 1,810 4.970 |
| White (8. S.) Dental Mig. Co. (The), capita | 4,865 | 4.970 | a After giving effect to cancellation of 7,327 shares and acquisin. c Afte

b After giving effect to retirement of 1,990 shares on Feb. 2, 1940 .
effect to retirement of 6,487 shares and release from escrow of 408 shares.

## Governors of New York Stock Exchange Amend Schedule of Service Charges

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange at a meeting on Feb. 14, adopted several amendments to Rule 490 of the Board, which contains the schedule of service
charges which will become effective March 1, 1940. The revisions were made on the recommendation of the Committee on Member Firms, based on further studies of the rule and of communications received from members and member firms on the subject. The changes in the revised rule (other than clarifications of language) from the earlier rule, as given in our issue of Jan. 13, page 199, are:
(1) Custodian Charge-This has been amended to permit the application of the charge either monthly or quarterly and to permit the waiver of the charge if during either the monthly or quarterly period a purchase or sale of a security has taken place in an account.
(2) Cuh amended to show that on bonds of less than $\$ 1,000$ principal amount the charge may be computed on th basis (3) The cents per been changed to $\$ 10$ and similar permissive maxima have been included with reference to dividend claims and transfers.
(4) Language has been added to define transfers which are exempt from charge as having been made in connection with a "current commission transaction.'
(5) All charges in an omnibus account for a member correspondent have been placed on a mutually agreed upon basis.
(6) A general provision (c) has been included to the effect that a member firm may adopt a different basis of service charges in relation to an account and need not apply as individual charges the specific charges called for in the Rule, provided that the total amount charged an account for service (other than for investment advisory or statistical services) during any accounting period has amounted to as much or more than would have been required had the specific charges been made during the same period. In the previous Rule this provision applied only to the custodian charge.

## New York Clearing House Association Votes to Close

 on Saturdays During July and AugustThe New York Clearing House Association, which comprises 19 of the largest banks in New York City, voted on Feb. 13 in favor of legislation to permit the closing of banks in New York State on Saturdays during the summer months.

Similar action was taken by the Association for the first time last summer. The Clearing House did not take any action on the movement to have banks close on Saturdays throughout the year. The resolution adopted is as follows:
Resolved, that the New York Clearing House Association favors legislation to permit the closing of banks on saturdays from June 30 to Labor Day.

## Roper Survey of Customers of New York Stock Exchange

 Firms Reveals More Realism and Fewer Misconceptions About the Exchange and Brokerage Business Than Found in Poll of General PublicBrokers' business standards, in the judgment of $56.7 \%$ of the customers of member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, are on a par with those of the average business man; $42.7 \%$ rate brokers' standards higher than those of business men generally, and $7.3 \%$ graded them lower, according to the results of the second section of the Roper survey, published Feb. 14 in "The Exchange-A Magazine of the Financial Community." The earlier Roper survey presented in an article in the January publication issued by the Exchange, was referred to in these columns Jan. 20, page 364
The second section of the Roper survey was confined to interviews with 1,000 customers of member firms- 900 men and 100 women - a cross section of America's stock and bond buyers, and reveals more realism, less perplexity, less emotional bias and fewer misconceptions about the Exchange and the brokerage business than were brought to light in the first general poll of 5,000 people, published last month. The following is quoted from the magazine of the Exchange:
Only one out of five had specific suggestions to offer for improving brokerage service. Summarized, the report revealed a broad working knowledge of the Stock Exchange and of the mechanism of brokerage firms as well. The scope of misinformation, hearsay impressions, and prejudice was small, as a comprehensive study of the repses indicats, than in the case of the unlimited poll of 5,000 people, covering the public in general.

Customer Attitude Toward the Stock Exchange

\% want greater marketability;
their transactions;
$30.3 \%$
assert it
$30.3 \%$ assert it' has lessened their participation;
$55.6 \%$ would keep present law in respect to company officers buying 55.6\% would keep presents it more stringent;
$58.3 \%$ favor present methods for handling odd-lots;
$64.5 \%$ think brokerage commissions should cover all charges and are pposed to separate service charges;
$30.7 \%$ are in favor of charges for special services.

Customer vs. General Public Views on Stock Exchange
The following percentage results and comparisons were obtained from interviews with 900 male brokerage house customers and sightly more than 2,500 members of the body politic, which included people interestell

| Stock Exchange-Questions | Customers | General |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government regulation now enoug | $41.0 \%$ | $32.0 \%$ |
| More regulation needed | $6.0 \%$ $34.2 \%$ | 18.8\% |
| Less regulation desired--- | $15.2 \%$ | 9.3\% |
| Government should control. | $0.6 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ |
| Has been useful, well run, should be | 40.7\% | 16.4\% |
| Needed, despite past errors | $52.3 \%$ | 15.5\% |
| Drastic changes reauire | 0.3\% | 6.5\% |
| Care nothing about it | $0.2 \%$ | $15.1 \%$ |
| Know nothing about it | 0.9\% | 13.5\% |

Feb, 17, 1940

## Evidence of Increased Economic Literacy Among General Public Shown Says Publication of New

 York Stock Exchange-"Government Money" and Where It Comes FromIn the February issue of "The Exchange," monthly publication of the New York Stock Exchange, an editorial entitled "Where Does the Government Get Its Money" states that people who know little about formal economics and financial processes of government are being rudely awakened to the practical facts. The magazine says:
Encouragement can be found, however, in the fact that for the dozen persons who today are sketchily informed about the realities of government income and outgo, 10 years ago the number, uninformed or inadequately creased economic literacy. Gradually the realization that government has no money at all, except that which it extracts from those it governs or which it borrows from them, has spread. Gradually the fact has sunk in that the higher government debt goes, the more money will be taken from the governed to pay interest and principal. Common sense tells anyone that such a process has to stop somewhere or disaster will result, and not only to government, but to the governed as well.
It is not common sense alone, however, that is arousing the people of this Country to the necessity of meeting the danger of headlong debt increase. Something more provoking is abroad than a passive annoyance over the
fact that we are alarmingly debt-ridden. Something more realistic than dry figures and percentages has struck home. That is the impact of rising taxe figures and percent
upon pocketbooks.
Legislatures everywhere have heard the echo of this collision. In States like New York, where the citizens are rushing to the defense of their shrunken income and depreciated property, legislators have been amazed by the And while many people have been weighing theirrases.
And while many people have been weighing their incomes and bank to run amuck, they have discovered powerful if tax collectors continue aggressively trumpeting for a united front against more their shoulders more spending and against a shriveled sense of frugality in legislative circles.

## State Stock Transfer Taxes Must Be Modified If Business Is to Prosper, Says President Martin of New York Stock Exchange

William McC. Martin Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, renewed his appeal for modification of the New York State stock transfer tax in an address on Feb. 15 at the annual meeting of the Troy (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce. If business is to prosper and unemployment to decrease, Mr. Martin said, relief must come, adding that the support of the entire State is needed for the problem's early solution. Mr. Martin's remarks follow, in part:
For many years the New York Stock Exchange community has felt very much like an orphan in being deprived of the friendly interest and support of the State of New York, in which we have been domiciled for almost 150
years. Lately, we have witnessed what to years. Lately, we have witnessed what, to us at least, seemed like a sented through their civic . and have seen the people of the State, as reprerenly to our support in such a trade organizations and their newspapers, we are very much a part of this State.
I do not think that I am exaggerating when I say that today, as a result of a simple and unemotional disclosure of the bare facts of our plight, the people of this state have become conscious, probably as never before, of the vital importance of the New York Stock Exchange, of the contribution which it is capable of making to the economic welfare of the State and of the essential character of its services to the general community. We have discovered, much to our surprise, I admit, a genuinely sympathetic concern for our institution.
This a wakening, on the part of the State, to the economic usefulness of the New York Stock Exchange and to the danger which confronts it, is one of the gratifying consequences of the effort which we have been making, and which a great many groups of people and business and civic organizations at the same time have been making, to break down a business barrier
which has been established in the form of an unscientific and Which has been established in the form of an unscientific and badly contrived system of taxes. And so I say that, while for a long time we may that, so far as New York State is concerned, we are appreciated testimony that, so far as Now York State is concerned, we are appreciated as a neces-
sary element in our business economy. $I t$ is comforting, I assure you to sary element in our business economy. It is comforting, I assure you, to
have this assurance, particularly at this time when we are facing a number of serious problems.

## New Form Adopted by SEC to Be Used by Registered <br> Holding Companies with Respect to Certain

 TransactionsThe Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 12 announced the adoption of a new form to be used by registered holding companies and their subsidiaries in filing applications and declarations under the Holding Company Act in connection with certain transactions. It is designed to simplify the procedure with regard to transactions which are subject to a number of different provisions of the Act or rules. The Commission has the following to say regarding the new form: The new form is designated Form U-1. It is to be used in connection with applications and declarations concerning the following matters: the
issue of sale of securities: acquisition of issue of sale of securities; acquisition of securities; acquisition of utility
assets; sale of utility securities; and site assets; sale of utility securities; and sale of utility assets. It also is to be
used in connection with extension of credit: used in connection with extension of credit; acquisition of securities by the
issuer-retirements and redemptions; dividend declarations and payments; issuer-retirements and redemptions; dividend declarations and payments;
and payments on account of obligations. and payments on account of obligations.
In cases where a registration statemen
is filed as part of the transaction, the information filed under Act of 1933 is filed as part of the transaction, the information filed under Form U-1 is
substantially reduced and the applicant may omit answering any item consubstantially reduced and the applicant may omit answering any item con-
cerning the financial conditions as to which corresponding, though not cerning the financial conditions as to which corresponding, though not
necessarily identical, information is given in the registration statement. necessarily identical, information is given in the registration statement.
The new form will take the place of Forms $\mathrm{U}-6 \mathrm{~B} 7-1, \mathrm{U}-10-1, \mathrm{U}-10-2$. U-12D-1, and U-12D-2. The rule adopting the new form becomes effective immediately, but until Feb. 20, 1940, applications or declarations may be filed either on Form U-1 or pursuant to the requirements heretofore in effect.

SEC Reports 442 New Issues in 1939 Valued at $\$ 1,761,-$ 416,000 Effectively Registered Under Securities Act of 1933-Total Compares with 437 Issues Valued at $\$ 2,422,590,000$ in 1938-Data on Effective Registrations in December
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Feb. 9 that a total of 442 security issues having a value of $\$ 1,761,416,000$ were effectively registered during 1939 under the Securities Act of 1933 according to an analysis prepared by the Research and Statistics Section of the Trading and Exchange Division. The 442 issues were covered in 294 registration statements filed with the Commission. In December of 1939 effective registrations totaled $\$ 158,470,000$, according to the SEC, which also says:
The 1939 total was somewhat smaller than the $\$ 2,422,590,000$ gross amount of securities registered in the previous year. The 1938 total represented 437 issues which were covered by 282 registration statements. Of by issuers aggregated $\$ 1,499,974,000$ in 1939 as compared with $\$ 1,1949$, 506,000 in 1938. All these data are exclusive of reorganization and exchange securities, which were registered in the amount of $\$ 53,627,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 118,153,000$ in 1938.
The more outstanding statistical results shown for security registrations during the year 1939 are summarized as follows by the Commission:

1. Security financing during 1939, as reflected in registration statistics, consisted largely of fixed interest-bearing securities of utility and manufacturing companies issued for refunding purposes and offered through
underwriters. Moreover, virtually all of the underwriters. Moreover, virtually all of the securities were registered by
established companies, the registrations by new ventures accounting for established companies, the registrations by new ventures accounting for only $2 \%$ of the total.
2. Utility company issues, consisting largely of securties of operating companies, showed an increase in the proportion of the total amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers from $47 \%$ in 1938 to $52 \%$ in 1939 and manufacturing company issues from $23 \%$ to $29 \%$, while the share of financial and investment company issues declined from $21 \%$ to $10 \%$.
3. Fixed interest-bearing securities again predominated in 1939 accountThis compared with $74 \%$ for fixed interest-bearing securities combined. This compared with $74 \%$ for fixed interest-bearing securities and $26 \%$ for all equity issues in 1938.
issue and size of issuer, presented for the of securities according to size of issue and size of issuer, presented for the first time in this release, indicates that in 1939 both small issues and the issues of small companies were chiefly principally fixed interest-bearing securities. Approximately $82 \%$ of the amount of issues under $\$ 5,000,000$ in size and $92 \%$ of the ampunt of the of companies with assets of less than 8500000 were city issues issues interest-bearing securities accounted for $83 \%$ of the amount of issues of $\$ 10,000,000$ or more and for $82 \%$ of the amount of issues of companies with assets of $\$ 50,000,000$ or more.
4. The proportion of total net proceeds to be applied by issuers to the repayment of debt and the retirement of stock rose sharply from $52 \%$ in 1938 to $74 \%$ in 1939 . On the other hand, the proposed use of net proceeds for new money purposes, such as expenditures for plant and equipment and working capital, fell from $26 \%$ in 1938 to $14 \%$ in 1939, or in dollar amount from $\$ 494,581,000$ to $\$ 200,211,000$ A decline similarly was shown in the allocation of expected net proceeds to the purchase of securities from $20 \%$ in 1938 to $9 \%$ in 1939.
5. Securities to be offered through underwriters increased from $73 \%$ of the total amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers in 1938 to $82 \%$ in 1939, whereas securities to be offered through agents declined from $23 \%$ in 1938 to $15 \%$ in 1939, and securities to be offered directly by issuers declined from $4 \%$ to $3 \%$.
6. Registrations by quarterly periods showed rather wide fluctuations in 1939, as contrasted with a steady upward trend in 1938. Registrations during 1939 were concentrated largely in the second and third quarters. Despite the decline in registrations for the fourth quarter of 1939, the total for that quarter was still somewhat higher than for the first quarter.

| Pertod | Gross Amount ofSecurtites |  | Gross Amount of Securtites Proposed for Sale by Issuets |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |
| First quarter--- | \$355,800.000 | \$250,700,000 | \$274,300,000 | \$214.6c0.000 |
| Third quarter-- | 743,500,000 | 640,200,000 $566,500,000$ | $359,000,000$ 609000 | $519,800.000$ 4004000 |
| Fourth quarter. | 859,800,000 | 304,000,000 | 707,100,000 | 475,200,000 |
| Total. | 2,422,600,000 | \$1,761,400,000 | 81,949,500,000 | 81,500,000,000 |

The Commission's announcement went on to state:
In an interpretation of the data presented in this release, consideration should be given to the fact that these statistics are based solely on registra-
tion statements filed with the SEC. All data are based on the registrant's intentions and estimates as they appear in the registration statement effective date and accordingly represent statistics of intentions to sell securities rather than statistics of actual sales of securities.

## Types of Registrants and Issues

Securities of electric, gas and water utility companies predominated in the total amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers in 1939. An aggregate of $\$ 784,281,000$ was registered by utility companies, representing $52.3 \%$ ( 47.01 *) of the total. Within the utility group $42.2 \%$ ( $26.6^{*}$ ) of the total represented securities of operating companies, as compared
with $10.1 \%\left(20.4^{*}\right)$ for holding or operating and holding with $10.1 \%$ ( $20.4^{*}$ ) for holding or operating and holding companies. Manufacturing companies ranked second in importance with $\$ 431,056,000$, or
$28.7 \%$ ( $23.1^{*}$ ). The third major group consisted of financial and invest$28.7 \%$ ( $23.1^{*}$ ). The third major group consisted of financial and investment companies with $\$ 155,857,000$, or $10.4 \%$ (21.6*).

| The aggregate of fixed interest-bearing securities proposed for sale by |
| :--- |
| issuers was $\$ 1,183,669,000$, or $78.9 \%$ | issuers was $\$ 1,183,669,000$, or $78.9 \%$ ( 74.0 *) of the total. Long term se

cured bonds accuunted for cured bonds accounted for $45.9 \%$ (37.7*) of the total and long-term un-
secured bonds $32.9 \% ~\left(36.3^{*}\right)$ of the total. and unsecured amounted to or the total. Short term bonds both secured and unsecured amounted to only about one-tenth of $1 \%$ of the total. Common
$(10.3 *)$ stock ranked second in amount with $\$ 163,931,000$, or $10.9 \%$ $\left(10.3^{*}\right)$. Next in importance was preferred stock with $\$ 89,674,000$, or
$6.0 \%$ (4.6*), followed by certificates of participation with $\$ 627000$, $6.0 \%$ (4.6*).
$4.2 \% ~(10.5 *)$.
A breakdown of the various types of registered issues, classified according to size of issue and size of issuer, is presented for the first time covering a full year period in this release. Data are shown for both the gross

* Percentage tigures in parentheses denotes comparable percentages for 1938.
amount registered and the amount proposed for sale by issuers, classified in each case by the size of the gross amount registered.
In general, the analysis demonstrates that small scale financing consisted mainly of equity issues. For issues of under $\$ 5,000,000$ in size, common stock and certificates of participation combined accounted for $62.4 \%$ of the gross amount registered, as compared with $18.4 \%$ for preferred stock and $18.1 \%$ for bonds. Warrants accounted for the remaining $1.1 \%$. In the intermediate size group of from $\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 10,000,000$, the re spective proportions were $25.2 \%$ for common stock and 66.6 for bonds. participation combined, $8.2 \%$ for preferred stock and $68.6 \%$ for bons. For the larger issues, that is issues or $\$ 10,00,000$ ore $8.3 \%$ and preand certificates of participation combined represented
erred stock $9.0 \%$, whereas bonds represented $82.7 \%$. Small issues, while important in number, con. For example, the number small proportion or the of issues under $\$ 5,000,000$ was 333 or $75.3 \%$ or $\$ 3,659,000$, or only $19.8 \%$ gross amount 40 issues registered in the gross of amount of $\$ 41,000$ ing shares affording representations of size classification and were classified as "size indeterminate,
The securities registered by comparatively small companies consisted principally of common stock issues is indicated by the analysis of security principally of common stock issues is the issuing company. Of securities registered by companies with total assets of less than $\$ 5,000,000$, or $83.8 \%$ represented common stock and certificates of participation combined, as compared with only $8.1 \%$ for preferred stock, $7.8 \%$ for bonds and $0.3 \%$ for warrants. The relative importance of common stock generally declined as the size of the issuing company increased. For companies with assets of $\$ 50,000,000$ or more, for example, common stock accounted for only $7.1 \%$ of the total gross amount and preferred stock for $10.6 \%$ (warrants accounted for $0.1 \%$ ), whereas bonds accounted for $82.2 \%$.

Securities registered by small issuing companies, while constituting a majority of the number of registered issues, constituted only a small proportion of the gross amount of registered issues. This may be illustrated by noting that issues of companies with assets of less than $\$ 5,000,000$ represented $62.7 \%$ of the total number of issues registered, but only $12.6 \%$ of the total gross amount registered. Five issues in the gross amount of $\$ 41,800,000$ could not be classified according to the size of issuing company. The analysis of registration statistics for the full year 1939 indicates that a total of 294 statements covering 442 issues became efeciv of 40 re gross amount of $\$ 1,761,416,000$. This is exclusive of $\$ 53,627,000$ of 40 reorganization exper down of the gross amount rebister, (of which $\$ 49,311,000$ was proposed change issues, shows that $\$ 62,661,000$ (of of others, leaving $\$ 1,698,755,000$ of securities registered for the account of issuers. Of this amount, however, $\$ 198,781,000$ was registered for purposes other than sale by issuers, as indicated in the following items: $\$ 98,347,000$ of securities to be issued in exchange for other securities, $\$ 79,801,000$ of securities reserved for conin exsion, $\$ 12,548,000$ of securities reserved for other subsequent issuance, $\$ 7,232,000$ of securities reserved for options, $\$ 775,000$ of securities to be issued for assets and $\$ 78,000$ of securities to be issued against claims.
Giving effect to these various deduction items, the amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers was $\$ 1,499,974,000$, of which only $\$ 30,836,000$ represented securities registered by new ventures. Compensation to be paid underwriters and agents amounted to $\$ 43,296,000$, or $2.9 \% ~\left(3.2^{*}\right)$ of the total. Other issuing and distributing expenses were $\$ 9,263,000$, or $0.6 \%\left(0.6^{*}\right)$. The indicated overall cost, therefore, of issuing and distributing registered securities was $3.5 \%$ (3.8*) of the total amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers.

## Reorganization and Exchange Securities

Excluded from the analysis of registration statistics presented in the preceding sections were 40 reorganization and exchange issues registered in 30 statements and having an estimated value of $\$ 53,627,000$. These issues consisted mainly of securities issued in connection with plans of reorganization or capitalization, as well as certificates of deposit. Hhich in oristed in connection with the guarissues were lour issues whalue being assigned in these cases
The total of reorganization and exchange issues was comprised mainly of The total of reorganization and exch a value of $\$ 39,197,000$ and 12 issues 13 issues of f voting trust certicather for a majority of the total amount of reorganization and exchange issues.
The following regarding effective registrations during December, 1939 is also from the Commission's announcement:
Effective registrations in December, 1939 amounted to $\$ 158,470,000$. Of this total $\$ 149,542,000$ was proposed for sale by issuers, as compared with $\$ 112,153,000$ in November, 1939 and $\$ 130,492,000$ in December, 1938.
Approximately four-fifths of the December total of securities proposed for sale by issuers was accounted for by the electric and gas utility group, the amount being $\$ 119,176,000$, or $79.7 \%$ of the total. Most of the remainder represented securities registered by manufacturing companies for an aggregate of $\$ 21,520,000$, or $14.4 \%$ of the total.
Fixed interest-bearing securities amounted to $\$ 136,581,000$, or $91.3 \%$ of the total, with long-term secured bonds representing $84.0 \%$ of the total and long-term unsecured bonds $7.3 \%$ of the total. The amount of preferred stock registered was $\$ 8,282,000$, or $5.6 \%$, and of common stock $\$ 4,679,000$, or $3.1 \%$.
During December 32 issues were effectively registered in 23 statements in the gross amount of $\$ 158,470,000$. This was exclusive of three reorganization and exchange issues registered in two statements with an estimated value of $\$ 8,100,000$. Securities registered for the account of others equaled $\$ 3,640,000$, of which $\$ 3,624,000$ was proposed for sale. This left $\$ 154$, 830,000 of securities registered for the account of issuers. However, a total of $\$ 5,288,000$ was not proposed for sale by issuers, consisting in the main of $\$ 5,103,000$ of securities reserved for conversion. After such deductions, securities proposed for sale by issuers amounted to $\$ 149,542,0$, , Comwhich represented securitiss rebistors totaled $\$ 3,414,000$, or $2.3 \%$ of the pensation to total, a
$0.8 \%$.
After deducting these issuing and distributing expenses, which were equivalent to $3.1 \%$ of the total, there remained net proceeds accruing wa issuers of $\$ 144,938,000$. Of this amount $\$ 136,060,00$, ferred stock. Included in this amount was $87.1 \%$ for repayment of bonds and notes, $4.5 \%$ for repayment of other debt and $2.3 \%$ for repayment of preferred stock. New money purposes, such as expenditures for plan and equipment and working capital, accounted for $\$ 8,480,000$, or $5.9 \%$ of
otal net proceeds. All other purposes combined accounted for the remaining $0.2 \%$ of net proceeds.
The great bulk of securities proposed for sale by issuers was to be of ered through underwriters, namely $\$ 144,647,000$, or $96.7 \%$ of the December total. Securities to be offered through agents aggregated $\$ 2,611,000$, or $1.7 \%$, while securities to be offered directly by issuers amounted to $\$ 2,284,000$, or $1.6 \%$. A total of $\$ 12,247,000$, or $8.2 \%$ of the total, was to be offered to security holders, a majority of which was underwritten.
These statistics of effective registrations for December are exclusive of three reorganization and exchange issues registered in two statements and having an estimated value of $\$ 8,100,000$. All of these securities were voting trust certificates to be issued for securities of companies in the service industry.
TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN 23 REGISTRATION STATEMENTS
THAT BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DURING DECEMBER, 1939

| Type of Security |  |  | Gross Amount of Securtites |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No. of No. of Units Issues or Face Amt. |  | Amount |  |
|  |  |  | 8 | 124,310,000 |  |  |
| Short-term secured bonds-a Long-term unsecured bonds |  |  | 2 | 10,750,000 | 10,900,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face amount instalment certificates <br> Preferred stock. |  |  | 713 | $\begin{array}{r} 237,379 \\ 1,719,359 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12,968,768 |  |  |  |
| Common stock <br> Certifs. of participation, beneficial interest, \&o- |  |  |  | $\overline{2}$ | 1,201,967 | ----------- |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | \$158,470,144 |  |
| Gross Amt. of Securities, Less Securities Reserved for Conversion |  |  |  | Gross Amt. of Securities Proposed for Sale by Issuers |  |  |
| Type of Security | Gross Amount | Percent |  | GrossAmount | Percent |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (1)Dec.,  <br> 1939 $\begin{array}{l}\text { Dec., } \\ 1938\end{array}$ <br> 8.0  |  |
| Long-term secured bonds. -Short-term secured bonds_a Long-term unsecured bonds Short-term unsec. bonds_a_ Face amt. instal. ctfs Preferred stock. Common stock Ctfs. of partic., ben. Int., \&c Warrants or rights $\qquad$ <br> Total. | 25 | 81.9 |  | \$125,681,000 |  |  |
|  | 10,900,000 | 7.1. | 11.4 | 10,900,000 | 7. 7 |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & -7,710,152 \\ & 8,076,325 \end{aligned}$ | --7 <br> 5. | 9.0 13.2 | -----.- |  |  |
|  | $8,076,325$ | 5.3 | 16.4 | 4,679,340 | 3.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | - ----------- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$153,367,477 |  | 0 100.0 | \%   <br> $149,542,364$ 100.0 100.0 |  |  |
| a Securities having maturity of three years or less are classifled as "short-term" securities. <br> TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN 294 REGISTRATION STATEMENTS THAT BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC 31, 1939. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Gross | $s$ Amoun | curtie |  |
| $p$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \hline \text { o. of } & \mathrm{NO} \\ \text { ssues } & \mathrm{Fa} \end{array}$ | O. of Units or: Face Amount | Amo |  |
|  |  |  | 59 | 687,662,000 | 3703, | 935,153 |
| Short-term secured bonds_- |  |  |  | $1,000,000$ $488,358,300$ |  | 154,761 |
| Long-term unsecured bonds |  |  |  | 58,300,000 |  | 505,100 |
| Short-term unsecured bonds | -1ilicat |  |  |  |  |  |
| Face amount |  |  | 70 | 3,798,453 | 1837 | 81,383 |
| Common stock- |  |  | 207 | 53,487,107 |  | ,068,860 |
| Ctts. of participa |  |  | 47 26 | 5,067,649 $14,928,892$ |  | 357,098 |
|  |  |  | 442 |  | 81,761 | 416,666 |
|  | Gross Amount Less Securit for Cone | $t$ of Sec ties Res nversion | ecurtites, eserved on | Gross Amount Proposed by 18 | nt of Se d for S Issuers | $\begin{gathered} \text { curtites } \\ \text { ale } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | G7oss Amount | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|c} \text { Jan.-. } \\ \hdashline \ddot{0} & \text { Dec.. } \\ 39 & 1938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \because 8 & \text { Gross } \\ \text { Amount } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { Dec., } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
|  | 703,935,153 | 41.9 | 933.7 | 7 688,945,953 | 45.9 | . 7 |
| Short-term secured bondsa | $1,000,000$ | 0.1 | 1 - | - 1,000,000 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & 32.9\end{aligned}$ | 36.3 |
| Long-term unsec. bonds-- | 494,154,761 | 29.4 0.0 | 4 35.2 <br> 0 0.0 | 2 ${ }^{493,218,261} 505$ | 32.9 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Short-term unsec. bonds a | 505,100 | 0.0 | 0.0  <br>  0.6 |  |  | 0.6 |
| Frace amt. instalm't ctis-- | 182,216,047 | 10.8 | $8 \quad 4.4$ | 4 - $89,673,741$ | 8.0 | 4.6 |
| Preferred stock | 228,132,851 | 13.6 | 614.7 | 7 163,921,632 | 210.9 | 10.3 |
| Certificates of participa- |  |  |  | 9 62,699,664 | 4.2 | 0. |
| tion, beneficial, int., \&c Warrants or rights | $\begin{array}{r} 68,314,511 \\ 3,357,098 \end{array}$ | 4.2 | 10.9 <br> 0.5 | 5 - |  |  |
|  | ,681,615,521 | 100.0 | . 0 | $0{ }_{1,499,974,351}$ | 1100 | 100 | a Securit

securities.

The comparable SEC report for 1938 was given in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 11, 1939, page 806.
J. P. Morgan \& Co. to Incorporate Business Under State Law-Private Banking Firm Under Name of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., Will Function as Heretofore with Such Changes as Is Permitted Under Laws Pertaining to Trust Companies-Drexel \& Co. to Be Separate Firm
J. P. Morgan \& Co., private bankers, announced on Feb. 15 that it plans to incorporate its business under the name of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., and that as of April 1 the incorporated institution will carry on its business as heretofore,-only such changes being made as may be heretsore, necessary to comptrust companies." All of the New York appertaining partners of the presentin will have a paid-in capital of $\$ 20$, of the institution, which will have a paid-in capital of $\$ 20$, 000,000 and a paid-in surplus of $\$ 20,000,000$.

The firm of Drexel \& Co., of Philadelphia which has been a constituent part of J. P. Morgan \& Co. since 1871, will exist after April 1 as a separate firm. It is expected that J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., will continue the interests held by the present firm in Morgan Grenfell \& Co., Ltd. of London and Morgan \& Cie. of Paris.

The announcement issued by J. P. Morgan \& Co. follows: We have today given notice to the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of our intention, subject to the approval of the Superintendent and of the State Banking Board, to incorporate our business under the name of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc. The change would take place April 1, at whichÿtimelitlis planned that the incorporated institution shall take over and from thatIdate carry on in the same manner as heretofore the business of thefpresent firm, with only such changes as may be necessary
to comply withlthe lawslof the State of New York appertaining to trust to comply

## companies.

The business will continue to be conducted at 23 Wall St., New York, N. Y. All of the New York members of the preseht firm will become directors and officers of the institution, which will have a paid-in capital of $\$ 20,000,000$ andpaypaid-in surplus of $\$ 20,000,000$, a total of $\$ 40,000,000$ by the firm in Morgancrenell \& Co Ltd of of the fis in such maner as may of Paris, in such manner as may be later determined.
established 80 years ago by the estabilshed 80 years ago by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, father of the present head of the house. Throughout the intervening period the firm
has continued, on a gradually expanding scale, to conduct a general banking business. The adoption now of the corporate form has been determined upon by the firm, afterliong deliberation, in order to perpetuate the business and to broaden its usefulness.
Drexel \& Co., which have been a constitutent part of our firm since 1871, are announcing in Philadelphia today that on and after April 1, Edward Hopkinson Jr., Arthur E. Newbold Jr., H. Gates Lloyd, Edward Starr Jr., andl|Thomas S. Gates Jr., as a separate firm under the name of Drexel $\&$ Co. will carry on the business heretofore conducted under that name, otherlthan deposit banking, and will engage in a general securities and underwriting business. Banking deposits with Drexel \& Co. on April 1 min its offices at 23 Wall st., New York, N. Y.
The following is the announcement made by Drexel \& Co.: J. P. Morgan \& Co. have today given notice to the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York of their intention, subject to the approval of the Superintendent and of the State Banking Board, to incorporate heir business, as of April 1, 1940, under the name of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc.
On and after April 1, Edward Hopkinson Jr., Arthur E. Newbold Jr., Hirm Gates Lloyd, Edward Starr Jr., and Thomas S. Gates Jr., as a separate
firm under the name of Drexel \& Co, will carry on the business here conducted under that name, other Co., will carry on the business heretofore in a general securitites and underwriting businesss with offices and will engage address. Banking deposits with Drexel \& Co. on April 1 will be assumed by J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., and thereafter handled from its offices at 23 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
The partners in Drexel \& Co., as so reconstituted, will thus reenter the business of underwriting and distributing securities and, except for the deposit banking business, will continue to carry on all the other activities of Drexel \& Co., including the purchase and sale of securities, the giving of investment advice, the custody of securites, and serving as depository, registrar, and transfer agent. Drexel \& Co. will be members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges and of the New York Curb Exchange, and will have an office in New York City.
The business of Drexel \& Co. was founded in Philadelphia more than 100 years ago by Francis Martin Drexel, and has been conducted in Philadelphia under that name continuously since that time.

## Bankers' Acceptances Outstanding Decreased \$3,414,000 <br> During January - Total Jan. 31 Reported at $\$ 229,230,000-\$ 26,172,000$ Below Year Ago

During January the volume of bankers' acceptances decreased $\$ 3,414,000$ to $\$ 229,230,000$ Jan. 31 from $\$ 232,644,000$ Dec. 30, according to the monthly report of the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York issued Feb. 13. As compared with a year ago, the Jan. 31 total is $\$ 26,172,000$ below that of Jan. 31, 1939, when the acceptances outstanding amounted to $\$ 255,402,000$

The decrease in the volume of acceptances outstanding on Jan. 31 from Dec. 30 was due to losses in all credits except dollar exchange and those based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries, while in the year-to-year comparison credits drawn for imports, domestic warehouse credits and dollar exchange were above Jan. 31, 1939.
The following is the reports for Jan. 31, as issued by the New York Reserve Bank:
BANKERS' DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING-UNITED STATES

| Federal Reserve District | Jan. 31, 1940 | Dec. 30, 1939 | Jan. 31, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Boston. | \$19,933,000 | \$21,169,000 | \$29,904,000 |
| 3 Phlladelphis | $161,200,000$ 10 10.045 1 | 163,427,000 | 184,371,000 |
| ${ }_{4}$ Cleveland | 10,544,000 | 10,062,000 | 10,029,000 |
| Richmond | ${ }_{926,000}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,096,000}$ | 2,257,000 |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ Atlanta- | 1,364,000 | 1,778,000 | 1,768,000 |
| ${ }_{8}^{7}$ \% Sut. Louso. | 5,581,000 | 5,612,000 | 5,141,000 |
| ${ }_{10}^{9}$ Minineaso | 1,424,000 | 1,453,000 | 1,272,000 |
| 11 Dallas Cl |  |  |  |
| 12 San Fran | 25,100,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 297,038,000 \\ \hline 297 \end{array}$ | $1,$ |
| Grand total. | \$229,230,000 | 3232,644,000 | 55,402 |


| Decrease for month, $\$ 3,414,000$. Decrease for year, $\mathbf{8 2 6 , 1 7 2 , 0 0 0}$. |
| :--- | :--- |

according to nature of credit

|  | Jan. 31, 1940 | Dec. 30, 1939 | Jan. 31, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Import | 00,821,000 | \$102,563.000 | 888,604,000 |
|  | 38,251,000 | 38,753,000 | 57,091,000 |
| Domestio warehouse cred | 43,023,000 | $9,617,000$ $44,114.000$ | 10,518,000 |
| Dollar exxhange | 16,356,000 | 15,616,000 | 2,297,000 |
| between forelgn oountries...... | 22,948,000 | 21,981,0 | 55,191,000 |

Own bulls bills held by accepting banks

CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES

| Days- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dealers' } \\ \text { Buyino Rales } \end{gathered}$ | Dealers' Selling Rates | Days- | Deaters' Bujing Rates | Dealers' Selling Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{30} 60$ |  | $7-16$ $7-16$ | 120 | 9-16 | -$3 / 1$ <br> 9.18 <br> 18 |

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Aug. 31, 1937:


Federal Intermediate Credit Banks May Retire Part or All of of $\$ 40,000,000$ Capital Stock and Surplus After July 1, Governor Black of FCA Announces A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced on Feb. 13 that, under the proposal in the President's budget message to Congress to the effect that Government corporations might find it possible to reduce their capital funds through releasing some $\$ 700,000,000$, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks might be able to retire part or all of $\$ 40,000,000-\$ 10,000,000$ of Government capital stock and $\$ 30,000,000$ of paid-in surplus-after July 1 of this year. He said that the stock subscription, in addition to the banks' paid-in surplus, was made in 1933 from a revolving fund established in the Treasury for that purpose. The FCA announcement further said:
Governor Black pointed out to investors in Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debentures-the sale of which provides these banks with loanable funds-that the banks can return $\$ 40,000,000$ to the United States Treasury and still have $\$ 1$ in capital and surplus to each $\$ 2.50$ of debentures outstanding. "The bank would have $\$ 60,000,000$ of capital stock and approximately $\$ 20,000,000$ of earned surplus and reserves, no part of which came from a revolving fund and none of which, under existing law, is returnable to the Treasury."
The capital stock of the Credit Banks is wholly owned by the Government but their debentures are not guaranteed either as to principal or interes by the Government. In the usual course of business, debentures will be issued with maturities within the period in which a part of the capital
funds may be returned to the revolving fund. nuds may be returned to the revolving fund
Funds returned to the rreasury Department under the President's pro-7 posal would go into a revolving fund and would be available for new subcriptions when, as, if needed
It was stated by the President in his budget message to Congress that: On the basis of preliminary studies, I estimate that it will prove feasible
to redue the capital funds of some of these corporations by an aggregate tigure of $8700,000.000$, without in any way impeding their operations.
fige In the case of certain lending agencies, any funds received from the re--
tirement of stock will be credited to revolving funds in the Treasury and tirement of stock will be credited to revolving funds in the Tre
will be available for new subscriptions when, as, and if needed.

## Lending Institutions Should Dispose of Real Estate

 Accounts, Since Mortgage Business Lies in Financing New Homes, Says A. R. Gardner, of Chicago Home Loan Bank-Bank's EarningsThe home mortgage market is becoming more and more highly competitive, A. R. Gardner, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, told the annual stockholders' meeting of the Bank at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Feb. 10. He said that lending institutions must now look more and more to the financing of new homes for their mortgage business since "the huge backlog of mortgages to be refinanced has been steadily whittled away." Speak ing to the representatives of some 400 savings, building and loan associations in Illinois and Wisconsin which are members of the Chicago Bank, Mr. Gardner said that he could bers of the Chicago Bank, Mr. Gardner said that he could
not too strongly urge that managements of institutions not to strongly urge that managements of institutions forth renewed efforts to dispose of these holdings without further delay. "Indications are that there will be a larger volume of new home construction in 1940 than there has been in 1939, which will render it increasingly difficult to market old homes in competition with new ones," he said. Reporting the earnings of the Bank, he said:

For the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1939, this Bank had gross income of $\$ 977,496$ and net income of $\$ 520,378$. Dividends paid to the stockholders during the year amounted to $\$ 281,382$, of which $\$ 212,608$ was
paid to the Treasurer of the United paid to the Treasurer of the United States and $\$ 68,773$ to members.
This brings the total dividends paid to date to $\$ 1,974,677$, divided This orings the total dividends paid to date to $\$ 1,974,677$, divided
$\$ 1,509,818$ to the United States Government and $\$ 383,859$ to member $\$ 1,509,818$ to
The President said that advances by the Chicago Bank to member institutions, which constitute its entire lending activities, were $\$ 7,696,820$ in 1939 , about the same as the sum for 1938. Repayments were much higher than in 1938, however, being $\$ 13,618,264$ as compared with repayments the year before just about equal to new advances. Mr. Gardner continued:
At Dec. 31, 1939, total outstanding advances amounted to $\$ 25,882,259$ compared to $\$ 31,803,704$ at the close of 1938. "Short-term unsecured
advances showed an increase for the year from $\$ 1,501,550$ to $\$ 2603,200$ advances showed an increase for the year from $\$ 1,501,550$ to $\$ 2,603,200$.
The experience of the Chicaso Bank has been The experience of the Chicago Bank has been general throughout the
System. Not only have member institutions been reducing their indebtedness to the banks, but have retired in substantial amounts Treasury and Home Owners' Loan Corporation investments.

This decreased loan volume represents a normal and healthy transition from a period of mortgage money shortage to one of plentiful supply. At the close of the year 118 member associations were depositing surplus funds with the Bank. Deposits increased from $\$ 4,675,607$ at Dec. 31, 1938, to $\$ 5,827,962$ at Dec. 31, 1939.
Since the last report to the stockholders three institutions were ad-
mitted to Bank membership, two in Illinois and one in Wisconsin. mitted to Bank membership, two in Illinois and one in Wisconsin.

Tenders of $\$ 223,822,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury. Bills- $\$ 100,444,000$ 000,000 of 91-Day Treasury. Bills
Accepted at Average Rate of $0.005 \%$
A total of $\$ 223,822,000$ was tendered to the offering last week of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills dated Feb. 14 and maturing May 15, 1940, Secretary Morgenthau announced Feb. 9. Of this amount, $\$ 100,444,-$ 000 was accepted at an average rate of $0.005 \%$.

The tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve Banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p.m. (EST), Feb. 9. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Feb. 10, page 916. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from the Secretary's announcement: Total applied for $\$ 223,822,000$

Total accepted $\$ 100,444,000$ Range of accepted bids

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High -100
Low -99.998. Equivalent rate approximately 0.008%
Average price - 99.999. Equivalent rate approximately 0.005%,
( \(43 \%\) of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)
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New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of 91 Day Treasury Bills-To Be Dated Feb. 21, 1940
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced Feb. 16 that tenders are invited to a new offering of 91-day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m. (EST), Feb. 19, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated Feb. 21, 1940 and will mature on May 22, 1940, and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a similar issue of Treasury bills on Feb. 21, in maturity of a similar issue of Treasury bills on Feb. 21, in
amount of $\$ 100,161,000$. In his announcement of the offering, Secretary Morgenthau also said:
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
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Feb. 19, 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 Feb. 21, 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 al 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 it possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of thei issue.

Treasury to Redeem $33 / 8 \%$ Bonds of $1940-43$ on June 15
-Secretary Morgenthau Says Holders May Be Offered an Exchange Issue
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Feb. 13 that all outstanding $33 / 8 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1940-43 are called for redemption on June 15,1940 . Approximately $\$ 353,000,000$ of these bonds are now outstanding. The $\$ 333,000,000$ of these bonds are now outstanding. The Secretary indicated that it is probable that prior to the
redemption date, holders of these bonds may be offered the privilege of exchanging them for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

The text of the formal notice of call is as follows:
Notice of Call for Eedemption of $33 / 8 \%$ Treasury Bonds of 1940-43 To Holders of $33 / 8 \%$ Treasury Bonds of 1940-43, and Others Concerned.

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding $33 / 8 \%$ Treasury 1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding $33 / 8 \%$ Treasury
bonds of $1940-43$, dated July 16,1928 , are hereby called for redemption on bonds of 1940-43, dated July 16, 1928, are hereby called for
June 15,
2. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for redemption under this call will be given in a Treasury Department circular to be issued later.
3. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, b offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.,

[^2]Washington, Feb. 14, 1940
$\$ 9,475,000$ of Government Securities Sold by Treasury During January
Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in January, 1940, resulted in net sales of $\$ 9,475,000$, Secretary Morgenthau announced Feb. 15. of $\$ 9,475,000$, Secretary Morgenthau announced Feb. 15. $\$ 3,157,000$.
The following tabulation, shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities, by months, since January, 1938:


## President Roosevelt on Vacation Cruise-Declines to

 State DestinationPresident Roosevelt left Washington on Feb. 14 for a 10-day vacation cruise. He traveled on a special train to Pensacola, Fla., where on Feb. 15 he boarded the Navy cruiser Tuscaloosa. The President held a press conference cruiser Tuscaloosa. The President held a press cond the train Feb. 14 but refused to reveal the plans on board the train Feb. 14 but refused to reveal the plans
incident to his cruise. The United Press reported last night incident to his cruise. The United Press reported last night
(Feb. 16) in a Washington dispatch that the President was (Feb. 16) in a Washington dispatch that the President was
cruising in the Caribbean Sea and that the trip may include an inspection of the new Panama Canal defenses. The cruiser is being convoyed by two destroyers, the Lang and Jouett.

President Roosevelt Before American Youth Congress Declares American Sympathies are with FinlandAdmonishes Youth on Passing Resolutions Con cerning Things of Which They Know NothingCharacterizes Russian Soviet Union as "Dictator-ship'"-Again Defends Nation's Financial Con dition
President Rooserelt, in addressing on Feb. 10 the delerates of the National Citizenship Institute of the American Youth Congress, gathered on the White House Lawn, char acterized Soviet Russia as "a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world," and criticized Russia for its invasion of Finland. The President declared "that American sympathy is $98 \%$ with the Finns in their effort to stave off invasion of their own soil," and he went on to say "that American sympathy by now is axiomatic; that America wants to help them by lending or giving money to them to save their own lives is also anxiomatic today." "That the Soviet Union would, because of this," continued the President, "declare war on the United States is about the silliest thought that I ever heard advanced in the 58 years of my life, and that we are going to war ourselves with the Soviet Union is an equally silly thought." Oppo sition to American loans to Finland, voiced in a resolution adopted by one of the affiliated Councils of the organiza tion, brought from President Roosevelt the declaration that "while I have not the slightest objection in the world to the passing of resolutions by conventions, I do think there is room for immrovement in common-sense thinking and defi rite room for improvement in the art of not passing resolutions concerning things one doesn't know anything about." The President, toward the end of his address, also observed that "it has been said that some of you are Communists," as to which he continued:
That is a very unpopular term today. As Americans you have a right, a legal and constitutional right, to call yourselves Communists, those of you who do. You have a right, peacefully and openly to advocate certain ideals of theoretical communism, but as Americans you have not only a right but a sacred duty to confine your advocacy of changes in law to the methods prescribed by the Constitution of the United States-and you
have no American right, by act or deed of any kind, to subvert the Governhave no American right, by act or deed of
ment and the Constitution of this Nation.

The President in his address again took occasion to defend the Nation's financial condition, which had been the subject of his press conference at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Feb. 5, and to which reference was made in our issue of a week ago, page 918 . Criticism of the President's figures was made on Feb. 6 by. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, and at a later press conference (in Washington, on Feb. 9) President Roosevelt asserted that the total debt in this country, including Federal, State, local and private, had gone down between $\$ 3,000,000,000$ and $\$ 4,000,000,000$ since 1932 , while the population had increased $6 \%$ or $7 \%$. Associated Press accounts from Washington on Feb. 9, reporting this, also stated:
Mr. Roosevelt said today he bad checked up on his Hyde Park figures, furnished by Lauchlin Currie, a White House assistant, and that the record showed he linked private debt in his summary because he thought this should be included.

Asked about the Agricultural Adjustment Administration report, which Thomas E. Dewey used, Mr. Roosevelt said that report contained many duplications.
In his address at the American Youth Congress he repeated "certain comparisons that I gave the other day at a press conference, comparisons between 1932 and 1939."
"These facts," he said, "were misstated and twisted by many newspapers and by some politicians seeking office. Because of this and because I am on a national hook-up, I repeat the figures."

We are giving herewith in full the President's address at the Congress, in which, among his other comments, he cautioned the delegates against expecting a "Utopia overnight"
Ladies and gentlemen, you who are attending this institute, whose primary aim is to obtain further knowledge of the democratic processes of American government, are very welcome at the White House today. The same welcome is open to all citizens, or prospective citizens, or junior
citizens who believe in the form of government under which the United citizens who believe in the form of government under which the United
States has been living with reasonable suceess for more than a century States has
and a half.
In saying this I am not denying to you in any way the rights of free assemblage, of free petition, and of free speech; nor am I precluding the right of any Americans, old people or young people, to advocate improvements and change in the operations of the Government of the united
States on one very simple condition: That all of you conform to the states on one Constitutional pert

It is a good thing that you young people are interested enough in government to come to Washington for a Youth Citizenship Institute, becaple to the details and the facts of the functioning of their own Gov people to
ernment.

I have said on many occasions that the greatest achievement of the past seven years in the United States has been, not the saving of the Nation from economic chaos, not the great series of laws to avert destituof many millions our social standards, but that it has been the awakening the processes of their own governments-local, State, and Federal. It is a fact that in every community, large and small, people are taking a greater interest in decent government, in forward-looking government, than ever before, and that the words of LincoIn in regard to fooling people are infinitely more true today than they were in the sixties.
The past 10 years have proved certain obvious facts-some negative, some positive.
We know that the prosperity of the twenties can properly be compared to the prosperity of the Mississippi Bubble days before the bubble burstwhen everybody was money-mad, when the money changers owned the temple, when the Nation as a whole forgot the restraint of decent ethics and simple morals, and when the Government in Washington gave completely free reign to what they called individual liberty and the virtual ownership of government itself by the so-called best minds, which wholly controlled our finances and our economics. During those 10 years you
cannot find a single statute enacted for the restraint of excesses nor for cannot find a single statute enacted for the restraint of excesses nor for
the betterment of the permanent security of the individual. That is a straight-from-the-shoulder fact which the American public fortunately has not forgotten.
It is also a simple straight fact that 1930, 1931 and 1932 saw the collapse and disintegration of the philosophy of the twenties, followed in on the part of those who had been the leaders that they could no longer carry on.

Last Monday, at a press conference, $I$ repeated certain comparisons between 1932 and 1939. These facts were misstated and twisted by many
newspapers and by some politicians seeking office. Because of this, and newspapers and by some politicians seeking office. Because of this, and because I am on a national hook-up, I repeat the figures.
The national income has increased from $\$ 40,000,000,000$ in 1932 to $\$ 68,500,000,000$ in 1939 -plus $71 \%$.
Wages and salaries have increased from $\$ 2,400,000,000$ in December,
1932 , to $\$ 3,888,000,000$ in December 1939 1932, to $\$ 3,888,000,000$ in December, 1939-plus $62 \%$.
Weekly payrolls increased from $\$ 80,000,000$ in December, 1932, to $\$ 197$,-
000,000 in 1939 - plus $145 \%$, 000,000 in 1939-plus $145 \%$.

Cash farm income increased from $\$ 4,700,000,000$ in the year 1932 to $\$ 7,700,000,000$ in the year 1939 ; and with the addition of farm-benefit payments of over $\$ 800,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 8,500,000,000$-plus $82 \%$.
from $\$ 2,750,000,000$ to $\$ 4,250,000,000$-plus $55 \%$.
It is true that our population has gone up $6 \%$ or $7 \%$ since 1932; but where $27,000,000$ people were employed in non-agricultural pursuits in where ${ }^{\text {December, } 1932,35,000,000 \text { people were similarly employed in 1939-a }}$ gain of $28 \%$.
You have heard of certain local or special opposition to our foreigntrade policy. Listen to this: Our exports for the calendar year 1932 were worth $\$ 1,600,000,000$. In 1939 they were worth nearly $\$ 3,200$,000,000 -an increase of $97 \%$.
I am repeating these figures on the air because not one citizen in a hundred read them in the papers last Tuesday morning.
Furthermore, I remarked last Monday that interest received by individuals in 1939 was $9 \%$ less than it had been in 1932 . I am proud of that, because it means that the exorbitant interest rates on mortgages and on loans of all kinds in 1932 have, because of Federal action, been reduced to a lower and more humane rate to people who had to borrow money for themselves individually or for themselves as participants in many varieties of business.
Finally, I said last Monday-and this was the part that was most seriously mangled and garbled by certain types of papers and certain types of politicians-that the total debt of all of the people of the United States, private debt, State and local government debts, and the debt of the Federal fact-somewhere around $\$ 2,000,000,000$ less-in a Nation which has six
or seven million people more in it than eight years ago.
which are subtly instinled in your minds by a propaganda of which, fears which are subtly instilled in your minds by a propaganda of which you are
well aware. The other day I saw an old friend, born, if you like, with a silwer spoon in his mouth; moving, if you like, in so-called social circles; a decent citizen who, while he has never held public office, has tried to understand the tendencies of the times. He said to me, "I have come to the conclusion that there is no use in my trying to argue with certain types of the older generation, because all they do is to hope that some miracle will restore the period of 30 years ago when they did not have to think about social problems; when taxes on the rich were comparatively low; when nobody was worrying about social security. or organized labor, or wages and hours, or the supervision of security offerings, or the regulation of the management of banks." He said, "I am past 50 , but I recognize full well that those days, thank God, will never come again; and, furthermore, that a great majority of the people today who want to see a liberal administration of government turned out and replaced by a conservative admin-
istration of government are really wishing istration of government are really wishing down in their hearts for a
return of the social and economic philosophy of 1910 ."

And now a word of warning to you who are voters and you who will scon be voters-several words of warning
Don't seek or expect Utopia overnight. Don't seek or expect a panacea, a grand new law that will give you a handout, a guaranty of permanent remnnerative occupation of your own choosing. I told one of your members a couple of weeks ago, somewhat to his surprise, that even since I
became Governor of New York in 1929 I have been receiving in every mail became Governor of New York in 1929 I have been receiving in every mail a sincere, honest proposal of some panacea, one of them, two of them,
three of them every day. These plans have not been put in the wastethree of them every day. These plans have not been put in the wastebasket; they have been subjected to the closest scrutiny by honest liberals who have hoped that concebody wourd. It is clear that no such plan exists. Take, for example, the question of the employment of old people and Take, for example, the question of the employment of old people and the employment of young people. is just as difficult as yours-that when the problem of the older workers is just as difficult as yours-that when people slow up, when they have reached the age when one can reasonably
expect no great improvement or imagination in their work, they find it expect no great improvement or imagination in their work, they find it
very difficult to get a job. We have not solved the problem of older very difficult to get a job. We have not solved the problem of older
people and the solution of that problem is evolutionary. We have made beginnings with the Old-Age Pension Act, but we know that it is only a beginning and that through the next 10 or 20 years the system must be extended and improved. Ham and eggs, and other plans will not do it because they are all open to the simple objection that they either print so much paper money that the money would soon be worthless or that the whole burden would be placed on the shoulders of the younger workers. In the case of jobs for you young people, let me make it very clear in the beginning that it is not at all certain that your opportunities for employment are any worse today than they were for young people 10 years or 20 years or 30 years ago. The problem of jobs for young people is vastly more difficult than it was 100 years ago, because in 1840 the great open spaces of the West were crying aloud for willing hands-but today the physical frontiers are gone.

Yes, you and I have a very distinct problem. You and I know that inclustrial production calls for fewer hands per unit because of the improvement of machinery. I have given you the figure showing that weekly payrolls are $145 \%$ igger than oblo mean that $145 \%$ more people are employed. Obviousiy not. Fer people that disturbs me greatly is that in the present pick-up of industry, it is that disturbs me greatly is that in the present pick-up of industry, it is double pay, than it is to put on an extra shift.

This means, in effect, that we have not yet found the method of spreading employment to more people when good times come.
It means, too, that we have not yet eliminated the terrific peaks and valleys of production and consumption. We have made definite gains. We hope and believe that we have found the way to prevent a recurrence of the collapse from the high point of 1929 to the low point of February, 1933. We have not stopped the swing of the pendulum but we believe we have greatly circumscribed the width of that swing from one extreme to the other.
Therefore I suggest again that on social and economic matters you and I are substantially in agreement as to the objective but that there are some of you who think that objective can be gained overnight. I don't. I do believe, however, that all of us can make definite strides toward that. objective if we retain a government which believes in the objectives wholeheartedly and which is bent on working toward it as fast as the people of this country as a whole will let us. That, in the long run, is a reaffirmation of our faith in democracy.
One final word of warning: Do not as a group pass resolutions on subjects which you have not thought through and on which you cannot possibly bave complete knowledge. This business of passing resolutions at conventions of patriotic societies, of chambers of commerce, of manufacturers associations, of peace societies, of youth congresses, is a per-
fectly legitimate American habit, just as it is a fact that there are many fectly legitimate American habit, of organizations for almost every conceivable objective which are kept going, unwittingly, in order that executive secretaries, legislative are kept going, unwittingly, in order that executive secretaries, legislative
agents, and other officers may find so-called useful employment. Hence the flood of lobbyists in Washington, of special counsel, of hired writers, which literally infests the halls of the Congress and the anterooms of all the agencies of the executive branch of the Government today. And I am not forgetting some of the visitors who come to see the President himself. I have in mind the type of organization which passes resolutions on some matter of the utmost complexity-in the field, for example, of national defense or international economics-some situation on which there may be not two opinions but a dozen, some situation on which the policy of the moment must be formed by those who have given deep study to every phase of the problem. Such a decision ought not to be influenced by any gathering of old or young, local or national, which gets a smattering of the subject from two or three speakers who themselves have but a smattering of the necessary knowledge.

One of the big local American Youth Congress Councils, I am told, took a decisive stand against the granting of American loans to Finland-not on the ground that we ought to spend the money here among our own needy unemployed, but on the ground that such accion was an attempt to force America into the imperialistic war. That reasoning was unadulterated twaddle, based perhaps on sincerity,
ignorance of what they were talking about.
ignorance of what they were talking about.
the inherent wisdom and truth of what I amany of you will recognize the inherent wisdom and truth of what I am saying. Here is a small
republic in northern Europe which, without any question whatsoever, wishes solely to maintain its own territorial and governmental integrity. Nobody with any pretense at common sense believes that Finland had any ulterior designs on the integrity of the Soviet Union.
That American sympathy is $98 \%$ with the Finns in their effort to stave off invasion of their own soil is by now axiomatic. That America wants to help them by lending or giving money to them to save their own lives is also axiomatic by now. That the Soviet Union would, because of this, declare war on the United States is about the most absurd thought that I have ever heard advanced in the 58 years of my life. That we are going to war with the Soviet Union is an equally sillythought; and, therefore, while I have not the slightest objection in the world to the passing of futile resolutions by conventions, I do thing that there is room for im-
provement in common-sense thinking, and definite room for improvement provement in common-sense thinking, and definite room for improvement
in the art of not passing resolutions concerning things one knows very in the art of
little about.

And so I suggest that all of you smile and don't do it again.
More than 20 years ago, while most of you were very young children, I had the utmost sympathy for the Russian people. In the early days of communism I I Con gnized and better leat tion and better health and better kept in ignorance and serfomi under the imperial regime. I disliked the of thousands of innocent victims. I heartily de incer the banishment of religion, though I knew that before long Russia would return to religion
for the simple reason that four or five thousand years of recorded history have proved that mankind has always believed in God, in spite of dozens of abortive attempts to exile God.
I hoped that Russia would work out its own problems and that their government would eventually become a peace-loving, popular government which would not interfere with the integrity of its neighbors.
That hope is today either shattered or put away in storage against a better day. The Soviet Union, as a matter of practical fact, known to you and known to all the world, is a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world. It has allied itself with another dictatorship and it has invaded a neighbor so infinitesimally small that it could do racy; and a liberal, forward-looking democracy at that.

It has been said that some of you are Communists. That is an unpopular term these days. As Americans you have a ripht to call your popular term these days. As Americans you have a right to to advocate
seives Communists. You have a right peacefully and openly to certain ideals of theoretical communism; but as Americans you have not only a right but a sacred duty to confine your advocacy of changes in law to the methods prescribed by the Constitution of the United Statesand you have no American right, by act or deed of any kind, to subvert the Government and the Constitution of this Nation.

That, I am confident, receives the overwhelming support of the great majority of your organization and of every other large organization of American youth. The things you and I represent are essentially the some and it will be your task, when I am gone from the scene, to carry on the fight for a continuance of liberal government, an improvement of its methods, the effectiveness of its work. Above all, we must help those who have proved that they will try everlastingly to make things a little better with each succeeding year. Keep your ideals high, keep both feet on the ground, and keep everlastingly at it.

## President Roosevelt Orders Aid to Albany, Ga. Which Was Struck by Tornado-Disaster Loan Corp Sets Up Office

President Roosevelt directed Federal agencies on Feb. 10 to cooperate with authorities in Albany, Ga. in aiding sufferers of the tornado which swept through that city on Feb. 10 causing about 20 deaths and injuring several hundred. In a telegram to Governor E. D. Rivers, Mr. Roosevelt said that he was "deeply concerned for the welfare of the sufferers," and had "directed the Federal Government's agencies to cooperate with State and local authorities to the fullest possible extent in the relief measures."

The damage is estimated at between $\$ 5,000,000$ and $\$ 10,-$ 000,000. On Feb. 13, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator issued a statement saying:

The Disaster Loan Corporation has established an office in the Postoffice Building at Albany, Ga., under the supervision of H. B. Jenkins of the Washington staff. Beginning Feb. 14, Ioan applications will be accepted at this office from
The following citizens of Albany have consented to serve as members of
W. B. Haley, Chairman, Chairman of the Board, City National Bank.

Carl Neuman, Cashier, Albany Trust and Banking Co.
Car. Neuman, Cashier, Albany
M. W. Tift, Wholesale Grocer.
Irving. Calloway, Merchant.
B. B. Ivey, Merchant.
B. B. Ivey, Merchant.

President Roosevelt Says John L. Lewis of C. I. O. Bars Labor Talks with A. F. of L.-Latter Proposes Two Groups Meet in Washington March 15 to Vote on Uniting
President Roosevelt said at his press conference Feb. 9 that John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had told him during a White House visit shortly before Christmas that no useful purpose would be served by resuming peace conferences with the American Federation of Labor at that time. As was indicated in these columns Feb. 10, page 928, the A. F. of L. had requested the President to make public replies of both labor chiefs to his proposal that peace negotiations be resumed so that responsibility should be placed where it belongs.

Following Mr. Roosevelt's disclosure, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said in Miami, Fla., Feb. 9 that he interpreted the President's statement as advice to the nation that Mr. Lewis had refused to resume peace negotiations. He reiterated that the Federation was willing to resume negotiations and made an appeal to the members of the C.I. O. to force its leader to resume peace conferences.

On the following day (Feb. 10) Mr. Lewis proposed that the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. meet in Washington on March 15 and take a vote on the question of uniting. When informed of this proposal, Mr. Green said the only way this or any other proposal could be considered would be for the C.I. O. to submit it to the regularly constituted negotiating committees of the two organizations.
Regarding Mr. Lewis's suggestion Washington Associated Press advices of Feb. 10 said:
The C. I. O. chieftain, advancing his suggestion in his address to the American Youth Congress, declared that if this were done he would not be a candidate for any office in the united organization
Describing it as a "practical plan in all simplicity," Lewis said, "one roll call on that day will eliminate the division in the house of labor."
Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and other Administration ofricials have expressed belier time and again that the rank and file of the two warring organizations were desirous of union,
between the rival leaderships were keeping them apart.
Mr. Lewis indicated that he had in mind a meeting of representatives Mr. Lewis indicated that he had in mind a meeting of representatives Prom each union in the two organizations. He suggested that it be held in Constitution Hall, largest auditorium in Washington, a
He said details of the merger could be worked out after the vote, but ad-
Fcated that C. I. O. unions be taken into a new Federation and given charters.

## President Roosevelt Pays Honor to Memory of Abraham

 Lincoln at Exercises in WashingtonPresident Roosevelt on Feb. 12 paid tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln on the 131st anniversary of his birth of participating in exercises at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. In reporting the ceremony Washington advices of Feb. 12 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
The President stood uncovered for five minutes in the spring-like air at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial while his naval aide, Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, ascended the steps with the President's wreath.
With soldiers, sailors and marines guarding the steps, and color bearers standing at attention, Captain Callaghan placed the wreath, backed off a few feet, saluted and returned to the waiting presidential party. The party, which had uncovered at the first strains of the national anthem, remained uncovered during the ceremony.
Accole Mrs. Roosevelt, her aunt, Mrs. David Gray, and General Edwin M. Watson, the President's Secretary and military aide.
Afterward the representatives of more than 45 civic and patriotic organizations filed up the steps to offer their floral tributes.

## President Roosevelt Says It Is Duty of All People to

 Aid in Census-Proclamation Asserts No One Can Be Harmed by Furnishing Information Which Will Be Kept ConfidentialPresident Roosevelt declared in a proclamation issued Feb. 10 that it is the duty of every person over 18 years of age to answer all questions in the forthcoming decennial census and that any person refusing to do so is subject to a penalty. The President asserted that the only purpose of the census was to secure general statistical information regarding the population, business activities and resources of the country, and gave assurance that the information of the country, and gave assurance that the information
people supplied will be kept confidential. The text of the proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America
a proclamation
Whereas, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved June 18, 1929, 46 Stat. 21, the sixtenth decennial census on the United States will be taken beginning April 1, 1940; and
Whereas this census, which will mark the 150th anniversary of the first United States census, is required by the Constitution of the United States to determine the apportionment among the several States of seats in the House of Representatives; and
Whereas the information obtained from the census inquiries this year must present a complete and current factual picture of the Nation's people, homes, farms, factories and other resources to measure the effects of the
difficult decade now closing and to guide us intelligently in the future: difficuit decade now closing and to guide us inceligent in the
Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of Americu, do hereby declare and make known that, under the aforesaid of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the aforesaid
Act of Congress, it is the duty of every person over 18 years of age to Act of Congress, it is the duty of every person over 18 years of age to
answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and the
family to which he belongs, and to the farm or home occupied by him or his family, and all other census schedules as required by law, and that any person refusing to do so is subject to penalty.
The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population, business activities and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only to enable the compilation of such general statistics. No person can be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with military or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration, or with the enforcement of any national, State or local law or ordinance. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information, every employee of the Census Bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.
Life and liberty in a free democracy entail a variety of cooperative actions for the common good. The prompt, complete and accurate answering of all official inquiries addressed to each person by census officials.
should be regarded by him as one of the requirements of good citizenship. should we resparded oy him as one of the requirements of good citizenship. the United States of America to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of February in the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Humdred and Forty, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.
franklin d. ROOSEVELT.
By the President:
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

## President Roosevelt Congratulates Japanese Emperor on Anniversary

On Feb. 11 President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation to Japanese Emperor Hirohito in connection with the celebration of the 2,600 th anniversary of the found ing of the empire, the State Department disclosed on Feb. 12.

The message said:
Upon the occasion of this memorable anniversary I am happy to extend my sincere good wishes for the welfare of your majesty and your family.

## President Roosevelt Signs $\$ 252,340,776$ Emergency Defense Measure

President Roosevelt on Feb. 12 signed a bill appropriating $\$ 252,340,776$ for emergency National defense and neutrality expenditures. This measure, which makes "supplemental appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishment, Coast Guard, and Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the fiscal year ending June 30,1940 ," is $\$ 19,658,747$ below Budget estimates. As the bill passed the Senate Jan. 25 (noted get estimates. As the bil passed the Senate Jan. 25 (noted in our Jan. 27 issue, page 621 , it carried a total of $\$ 12,788,664$ below the measure passed by the 588, a cut of $\$ 12,788,664$ below the measure passte agreed to an increase of $\$ 518,188$ in the Senate measure and the
report was adopted by the Senate on Feb. 6 and by the House on Feb. 8.

## President Roosevelt Changes Name of Submarine Squalus to Sailfish

President Roosevelt on Feb. 10 ordered that the name of the submarine Squalus, which sank last May off Portsmouth, N. H., and was raised several months later, be changed to Sailfish. The vessel is now being reconditioned and is expected to be put back in service in June. The last previous reference to the incident appeared in our issue of Sept. 23, page 1840.

## Urgent Deficiency Bill of $\$ 57,541,300$ Signed by President Roosevelt

President Roosevelt signed on Feb. 12 the $\$ 57,541,300$ urgent deficiency bill. The Senate had cut the bill $\$ 961,300$ below the measure passed by the House on Jan. 25 and the Senate amendments were agreed to by the House on Feb. 6. Outstanding items in this bill included an appropriation of $\$ 29,000,000$ for naval armor, armament and ammunition and $\$ 29,300,000$ for the Internal Revenue Bureau.
Senate passage of the bill was reported in these columns of Feb. 10, page 771; the House action Jan. 25 was noted io our Feb. 10, page 27, the Hous

Senate Passes Treasury-Postoffice Supply Bill of $\$ 1,032,784,115$-Increased $\$ 629,503$ Above House Measure
The Senate on Feb. 15 passed and sent back to the House a bill appropriating $\$ 1,032,784,115$ for the Treasury and Postoffice Departments for the 1941 fiscal year. The Senate measure adds $\$ 629,503$ to the bill passed by the House on Jan. 25. House passage of the bill was reported in our issue of Jan. 27, page 621. Senate action on the bill was described as follows in Washington advices Feb. 15 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":
As approved by the senate, with the increased appropriations recommended by the Committee, the bill carries total funds for the fiscal year 1941 of $\$ 1,032,784,115$, a decrease of $\$ 11,262,397$ below estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and $\$ 739,793,412$ under appropriations of the urrent fiscal year.
Of the total funds allowed in the bill, the Treasury Department is scheduled to receive $\$ 218,652,033$, a reduction of $\$ 39,497$ under the amount which had been approved by the House, while the Postoffice Department is provided with $\$ 814,132,082$, an increase of $\$ 669,000$ over the House approved fund. The Treasury received $\$ 978,557,563$ during the current fiscal year and the Postoffice $\$ 794,019,964$.

Finnish Relief Fund Has Collected $\$ 1,600,000$ in Its Campaign to Aid Civilians
The Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., which is headed by former President Herbert Hoover, announced Feb. 10 that it has received $\$ 500,000$ in contributions since Jan 22, bringing the total collected for the relief of Finnish civilians to $\$ 1,600,000$.

The industrial division of the Fund announced Feb. 11 that more than $\$ 300,000$ of its goal of $\$ 1,000,000$ had already been collected and it expects to exceed the pledged amount.
In a statement issued in Helsinki Feb. 10, A. J. Cajander, President of the Fund, expressed thanks for the help Finland has received from the world. The statement revealed that almost $90 \%$ oi the funds collected had come from the United States.
On Feb. 15 Mr . Hoover cabled another $\$ 100,000$, bringing to $\$ 1,200,000$ the total sent to that country.

Senate Passes Bill Increasing Capital of Export-Import Bank by $\$ 100,000,000$-Designed to Permit Additional Loans of $\$ 20,000,000$ to Finland and China for Non-Military Purposes
The Senate on Feb. 13 passed by a vote of 49 to 27 a bill increasing the revolving fund of the Export-Import Bank from $\$ 100,000,000$ to $\$ 200,000,000$, thus making it possible for Finland and China to obtain further credits of $\$ 20,000,000$ each for non-military purposes. The bill now goes to the House. Passage of the measure was described in Washington advices of Feb. 13 to the New York "Herald Tribune":
The vote on the bill was preceded by the defeat of two amendments which sought to limit it in amount and in scope. Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, offered an amendment to reduce the increase in the Export-Import Bank fund to $\$ 50,000,000$. This was defeated on roll-call vote by 50 to 27 .
Senator John A. Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, offered an amendment providing that no loan should be made to foreign governments or to
their agents. His amendment was defeated by voice vote.
The bill as passed by the Senate contains no mention of either Finland or China, but provides:
"That the aggregate amount of loans to any one foreign country and the agencies and nationals thereof which are hereafter authorized to be made and are outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $\$ 20,000,000$, and such amount shall be in addition to the amount of loans heretofore authorized or made to such foreign country and the agencies and nationals thereof: Provided further, That the Export-Import Bank of Washington shall not make any loans in violation of international law as interpreted by the Department of State or for the purchase of any articles listed as arms, ammunition, or implements of war by the President of the United States in accordance with the Neutrality Act of 1939 ."
Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones was reported in a Washington account Feb. 5 to the "Wall Street Journal"
as stating that credits for foreign governments which would completely exhaust the proposed $\$ 100,000,000$ new capital of the Export-Import Bank are under consideration. The account further said:
Included in the applications are those for an additional $\$ 20,000,000$ for China, an additional $\$ 10,000,000$ for Finland, $\$ 25,000,000$ for Sweden,. $\$ 20,000,000$ for Norway and smaller sums for several Latin American countries.
A credit of $\$ 10,000,000$ already has been established for Norway. Mr. Jones explained another $\$ 10,000,000$ was under consideration.
China is seeking credit for purchasing a variety of commodities in this country, he said, and has offered to repay the loan in tin.
Finland already has purchased approximately $\$ 3,000,000$ worth of American goods and has made commitments for an additional $\$ 4,500,000$ ut of the $\$ 10,000,000$ credit already established. This fund will be fully committed in another 10 days or two weeks, Mr. Jones said.

## House Passes Bill Extending Civil Service to 300,000 Government Workers-To Assure Each State Its

 QuotaThe House on Feb. 9, by a vote of 214 to 110, passed the Ramspeck bill extending the classified executive civil service of the United States to an estimated number of 300,000 employees of Government agencies. The measure, as agreed upon, includes an amendment which it is believed, said the "Washington Post" of Feb. 10 will deny all of its benefits to Federal employees in Washington whose original residences were in the Distict, Maryland and Virginia. Of the 300,000 Government workers to whom the Civil Service System would be extended under the proposed legislation, about 35,000 are in Washington, according to the "Washabout ington Post" which said:
Of the 35,000 however, only those who came to Washington from States now under-apportioned will obtain any benefits as the law now stands. Although the rest would not necessarily lose their jobs, it would appear that they would be worse off than before.
The confusing clause was introduced by Representative Keller (Dem.), of Illinois, and re-amended by Representative Nichols (Dem.), of Oklahoma. It provides that no incumbents of jobs covered by the act into civil service can themselves acquire classified status if they happen to come from the States whose quotas are quotas are more han intaind hen an the slates whose quotas are less than mined have obtained their allotted share of Government jobs here, may employees from States now "over-quota-ed" gain the desired permanent status.
As originally introduced by Keller, and accepted by Ramspeck, the amendment's effect would have applied only to future appointments to the Federal service. Employees now in exempt positions could have received the benefits anticipated by the bill.
Nichols' four-word amendment to t
restriction apply to present employes amendment, however, made the The anportiy
majority of Federal jobs in the District in the amendment applies to the specifies that residents of each State shall hot to those in the field. It specines that residents of each state shall hold a certain number of jobs, Ramspeck opposed the amendment, but was snowed under when his Democratic supporters deserted him on Nichols' inviting suggestions that some 35 under-apportioned states would stand to gain more Federal jobs if the a mendment was passed.
Until then, Ramspeck had successfully turned back a series of attempts from the Repubican side of the House to amend the bill and require that passing competitive, rather than noncompetitive, examinations be the prerequisite for blanketing exempt workers into classified status.
Ramspeck declined to say what action he would take, if any, to obtain removal of the amendment. He said he would wait to see what developed when the measure is considered in the Senate.

Gives President Power
The Keller-Nichols amendment, introduced late in the afternoon, carried by a teller vote of 114 to 77. Before introducing his "four little words," Nichols had taken the floor frequently in bitter opposition to the bill. As the bill now reads, and on passage by the Senate, the President
would be authorized, by executive order, to include into civil service all agencies now exempt except the Works Project Administration.

## House Committee Votes $\mathbf{\$ 6 6 5 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ Naval Expansion Program

The House Committee on Naval Affairs approved by a unanimous vote Feb. 14 a $\$ 654,902,270$ two-year Naval expansion program. The bill, which is expected to be called up for action early in March, would provide for new combatant ships to cost $\$ 372,750,000$, auxiliaries to cost $\$ 183,-$ 000,000 , and new aircraft construction at a cost of $\$ 99,-$ 152,270 .
A previous reference to this measure was contained in these columns of Feb. 3, page 771.

## House Passes Naval Appropriation Bill of $\$ 965,772,878$ <br> Measure Is \$112,699,699 Below Budget Estimate

Yesterday (Feb. 16) the House passed a record peace-time Navy Supply Bill calling for appropriations for 1941 of $\$ 965,772,878$. This total is $\$ 112,699,699$ below President Roosevelt's budget recommendation but is approximately $\$ 50,412,000$ above the appropriations for the current fiscal year. A $\$ 1,000,000$ item for development of the harbor at the island of Guam in the Pacific Ocean was eliminated from the bill. The bill was sent to the floor of the House by its Appropriations Committee on Feb. 13. United Press Washington advices of Feb. 13 reported the chief provisions of the bill at that time as follows:

1. Funds to start the 19 warships, including two super dreadnoughts. The fund for the 45,000 -ton ships was cut to $\$ 1,500,000$ from a Presidential recommendation of $87,800,000$ on the ground that only a little preliminary work could be done during the year
2. Funds for 352 airplanes, including 305 replacements. The Navy has asked for 576, planes. The Navy now has 2,428 planes in service or on
order.
3. Authority for the Navy to enter into $\$ 22,553,250$ of contracts for aircraft, ordnance and other purposes, items to be paid for out of future appropriations. This was a $\$ 16,316,250$ cut in the budget recommendation. 4. A $\$ 1,000,000$ cash item to construct controversial harbor improvements at Guam, Pacific Island, 1,500 miles from Japan. 5. Fun
"The committee is of the opinion that definite advantage will be secured by making the new capital ships and the additional cruisers not equal to, but superior to, any pending foreign construction," the report said.
In cutting the navy's plane request, the committee noted that there will be on hand July 1 next an estimated 2,863 serviceable naval planes. An item proposed because of the emergency created by the European war was eliminated entirely. This was $\$ 21,971,140$ for nets to protect harbors and fleet anchorages against submarines.

## United States Supreme Court Decides in Favor of <br> NLRB. In Sustaining Order Directing Waterman

## S.S. Corp. to Re-Employ Seamen

An opinion in favor of the National Labor Relations Board was handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on Feb. 12 when it reversed a decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, contending that it based a union discrimination order against the Waterman Steamship Corp oi Mobils, Ala. order against the Waterman Steamship Corp oi Mobile, Ala, on "mere suspicion" instead of "substantial evidence." read by Justice Black directed the company to offer reemployment, with back pay to a group of seamen, who the Board contended, were discharged after changing their membership from an American Federation of Labor to a Congress of Industrial Organization Union. Washington advices Feb. 12 to the New York "Times" had the following to say regarding the findings of the Supreme Court.
The opinion brought the Board's record before the High Court to complete affirmation of Board orders in 19 of its 23 cases, part affirmation in two more and reversal in two. The Board has been functioning little more than four years.
Justice Black, who delivered the unanimous opinion, said the Court did not ordinarily review judgments based solely on questions of fact, but did so in this case on the Board's complaint that the lower court "had un warrantedly interfered with the exclusive jurisdiction granted the Board by Congress" and because the decision in question "was but one of a series in
which the Court below had failed 'to give effect to the provisions of the act which the Court below had failed to give effect to the provisions of the Board, if supported by evidence, shall be conthat the fi
The Board, Justice Black added, earnestly contended that the record before the lower court presented overwhelming proof that the company had been guilty of a most flagrant mass discrimination against its employes in violation of the law.
Mr. Black said the evidence did show discrimination in the discharge of a large number of employes of two of the company's vessels because they had joined the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union.

He rejected the two defenses made by the company, one that the crews had completed their voyages and thus their employment with the shipper and two, that the shipper's contract with an American Federation of Labor union forbade it from filling vacancies with non-federation men.

United States Supreme Court in 6-3 Decision Rules Against Leaving to Congress Right to Judge Question of Trade Barriers-Among States-Decision Affected Arkansas Tax on Gasoline Carried in Interstate Buses
The United States Supreme Court on Feb. 12 in a 6-3 decision refused to allow Congress to judge the question of "the constantly increasing barriers to trade among the States." Associated Press Washington advices of Feb. 12 added:

Justices Black, Frankfurter and Douglas dissented from a majority decision enjoining Arkansas from imposing a tax on gasoline (in excess of 20 gallons) carried in the fuel tanks of interstate buses if the gasoline were for use in other States.
Saying that Congress, as sole constitutional legislative repository of power over that commerce, had enacted no regulation prohibiting Arkansas from levying a tax, the dissenting Justices added:
"Judicial control of national commerce-unlike legislative regulationsmust from inherent limitations of the judicial process treat the subject by the hit-and-miss method of deciding single local controversies upon evidence and information limited by the narrow rules of litigation.
"Spasmodic and unrelated instances of litigation cannot afford an adequate basis for the creation of integrated national rules which alone can afford that full protection for interstate commerce intended by the Constitution.
"We would, therefore, leave the questions raised by the Arkansas tax for consideration of Congress in a nation-wide survey of the constantly increasing barriers to trade among the States.
"Unconfined by 'the narrow scope of judicial proceedings, Congress alone can, in the exercise of its plenary constitutional control over interstate commerce, not only consider whether such a tax as now under scrutiny is the basis of full exploration of the many aspect economy, but can also on devise a national policy fair alike to the States and our Union.
"Diverse and interacting State laws may well have created avoidable hardships. But the remedy, if any is called for, we think is within the ample reach of Congress.
These Justices were among the five nominated to the tribunal by President Roosevelt. Justice Reed, a fourth Roosevelt nominee, agreed with the majority opinion. The litigation was argued before Justice Murphy, the President's fifth appointee, took his seat.

## United States Supreme Court Rules Private Mail User

 Cannot Sue for Damages on Bond of Postmaster Without Government's Consent-Other Court Action on Feb. 5The U. S. Supreme Court handed down an opinion on Feb. 5 ruling that a private mail user cannot sue for damages on the bond of a postmaster without the consent of the

Government. Washington Associated Press advices of Feb. 5, in reporting the decision said;
Justice Reed delivered the opinion which upheld the Government's argument that the sole purpose of the bond was "to furnish security to the United States against loss of funds and property for which postmasters are responsible."
The case involved a damage suit brought by the Midland Loan Finance Co., of Minneapolis, against Patrick J. Malone, acting postmaster at Montgomery, Minn. The High Court affirmed dismissal of the suit by the Eighth Circuit Court.
Justice Reed said: "Congress intended that claims on the bonds would be handled through the Government rather than through various suits by individuals."

The Court on Feb. 5 also agreed to reconsider a decision of Jan. 15 which left in eifect a ruling by the New York Court of Appeals holding unconstitutional New York City's $2 \%$ sales tax as applied to fuel oil sold by the Gulf Oil Corp. for use on outgoing European liners.

The Jan. 15 decision was reported in our issue of Jan. 27, page 621. Regarding other actions of Court on Feb. 5 the Associated Press said:
Another case, involving fuel oil imported from Venezuela for use on outgoing European liners by the French Line, is a waiting decision.
Among other actions today, the Court:
Refused to review litigation involving the "prudent investment" theory of valumg public utilities for rate-making purposes and an order by the Company to reduce its rates $8 \%$. The Wisconsin Supreme Court bad set aside the rate-reduction order
Agreed to review a decision
Agreed to review a decision which set aside a determination by the Labor Department of the minimum wages seven steel companies must pay their
employees in order to sell their product to the United States. employees in order to sell their product to the United States. The law in
volved is the Walsh-Healey Act which requires persons who contract to sel the Federal Government more than $\$ 10,000$ worth of supplies to pay the prevailing wage for their locality as determined by the Labor Department Agreed to review a decision by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals which declared illegal a 1934 Presidential proclamation increasing the import duty on canned clams to equalize the difference in cost of production in the United States and in Japan. The Department of Justice, in appealing, contended that if allowed to stand the decisions would "in large measure destroy the usefulness of the flexible tariff provisions of the 1930 tariff Act."

Unanimous Ruling by United States Supreme Court Attacks "Secret, Inquisitorial" Police Tyranny in Cases of Florida Negroes Condemned to Death Cases of Florida Negroes Condemned to Death
Justice Black Reads Decision Ordering New Trial
The United States Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision handed down on Feb. 12 by Justice Black, denounced "secret, inquisitorial" police methods in reversing the conviction of four Florida Negroes who were sentenced to death for the robbery and murder of a white man. The death for the robbery and murder of a white man.
Court held that the confessions obtained after five days of Court held that the confessions obtained after five days of
continuous questioning violated the constitutional right of the prisoners to "due process of law," and said that the circumstances were such as to fill the prisoners with terror, and "the haunting fear of mob violence was around them." In outlining the decision, Associated Press Washington advices of Feb. 12 said in part:

Justice Black slowly and solemnly declared:
"Todsy, as in ages past, we are not without tragic proof that the exalted power of
some governments to punish manufactured crime dictatorially is the handmald of yrangy.
"Under our constitutional system courts stand against any winds that blow as
havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpleas havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless,
weak, outnumbered, or because they are non-conforming victlms of prejudice and weak, outnumber
public excitement.
in
"Due process of law, preserved for all by our Constitution, commands that no No higher duty, no more solemn responsibility, rests upon this court than that of translating into living law and maintaining this constitutional shield deliberately planned and inscribed for the benefit of every human being subject to our ConstiThe Negroes were Isiah (Izell) Chat
The Negroes were Isiah (Izell) Chambers, Jack Williamson, Charlie Davis and Walter Woodward (Woodard). They were rounded up with more than a score of other Negroes immediately after the kiling of elderly Robert Darcy at Pompano, Fla., in 1933, and no
after confessions were obtained the following week.
"Here the record develops a sharp conflict upon the issue of physical violence and mistreatment," the Supreme Court found, "but shows, without conflict, the drag-net methods of arrest on suspicion without warrant, and the protracted questicning and cross-questioning of these ignorant young the protracted questicning and cross-questioning of these ignoran young floor jail room, where as prisoners they were without friends, advisers or counsellors, and under circumstan
nerves and the stoutest resistance.
"For five days petitioners were subjected to interrogations culminating in Saturday's all-night examination. Over a period of five days they steadily refused to confess and disclaimed any guilt. The very circumstances surrounding their confinement and their questioning without any formal charges having been brought were such as to fill petitioners with terror and frightful misgivings."
Pointing to constitutional guarantees, the opinion said:
"The determination to preserve an accused's right to procedural due process sprang in large part from knowledge of the historical truth that the rights and libertics of people accused of crime could not be safely entrusted to secret inquisitorial processes."

Federal Judge Refuses Government's Plea for 'Injunction Against Chicago Dairy-Company Alleged to Have Failed to Comply with Federal Milk Marketing Order
Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward on Jan. 31 refused the ${ }^{*}$ Government's request for a temporary injunction to force a Chicago dairy to comply with a Federal milk marketing order or go out of business, it was reported in the Chicago "Daily Tribune" of Feb. 1. The ruling, it is noted, was the first setback for Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his current efforts to regulate milk handlers and producers in the Chicago area. Further details with respect
to the ruling of Judge Woodward were reported in the Chicago "Tribune" of Feb. 1 as follows:
The dairy is the Wrightwood Dairy, 2942 North Ashland Avenue. It was cited several weeks ago for failure to file with N. J. Cladakis, Milk Administrator in the Chicago market, detailed monthly reports on its purchases and sales of various classes of milk.
These reports are vitally important in the Secretary's price-fixing program, officials explained. They are required under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, which took effect here last Sept. 1.
The petition for an injunction submitted to Judge Woodward was based on affidavits and complaints filed by Administrator Cladakis. Government lawyers contend that
mandatory under the Act
Scretary Wallace
Sccretary Wallace was successful in the only other similar suit tried in this district. Judge Philip L. Sullivan issued an injunction against the Lemont Dairy Co., 840 West 81st Street, after a brief hearing on Nov, 2 But on Nov. 13, eleven days later, the United States Court of Appeals the second Cracuit, sitting in New York City, reversed a similar action by a Federal District Court in that jurisdiction. The New York as attempt by the Government to enforce one of the Secre tary's milk marketing orders. The Circuit Court decision attacked the This ruling was cited by Judge Woodward yesterday. In effect, he held that the Wrightwood Dairy was entitled to a full hearing of its side of the case before the Government presses for an injunction.

A ruling of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Federal Government in the action against Chicago milk distributors was referred to in our issue of Dec. 9 , page 3643.

## New York Appellate Division Denies Immunity to

 Lawyers in Court Investigations-Will Be Disbarred if They Refuse to Testify on Ground of Self-IncriminationThe New York Appellate Division in Brooklyn, in what has been termed an unprecedented decision, ruled or Feb. 8 that an attorney who in the future invokes his constitutional privilege against self-incrimination and refuses to testify in investigations conducted by the courts shall be disbarred. The ruling which was 1endered by a majority of three to two, asserted that this was a question of vital importance to the bar and the public alike, and one that "some day should be answered with finality." The new policy will only apply to investigations by the Appellate Division "to uncover unlawful and unethical practices impairing the due adminis tration of justice." The New York "Times" of Feb. 9 indicated as follows the findings of the Appellate Division:
The prevailing opinion declared there is no constitutional or statutory barrier that prevents the Court from vindicating its honor and added that it could not subscribe to the minority view that the Constitution and the statutes and, by virtue of them, the Courts, have placed the seal of approval upon the assertion of privilege.

Slate Policy Is Cited
The Court declared that it believed it was adopting a policy in keeping with the present policy of this State and in support it cited the recent mendment to Section 6, Article 1, of the State Constitution, which declares that a public officer who is called before a grand jury to testify con-
cerning the conduct of his office or the performance of his official duties cerning the conduct of his office or the performance of his official duties and refuses to sign a waiver of immunity shall be reat
The Court said it recognized the fact that it had required a constitutional amendment to accomplish the removal of a public officer when he asserted is constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, but pointed out that that was "because he had a right to or in the office to which he had been appolited or elected. It added that no one who does not possess the requisite character, evien though ."
"Could any one doubt the power of this Court to deal summarily with its clerk if he were guilty of like conduct, under like circumstances?" the Court wrote, "Should the Court's officer be treated differently than the Court's clerk? To ask the question is to answer it."
The prevailing opinion declared that the Appellate Division has power and control over the membership of the bar within its territorial jurisdiction and that it was solely up to that Court to fix the standard of duty for such awyers and "to say what constitutes professional misconduct."

## Two Attorneys Disbarred

The ruling of the Court, which will govern future disciplinary action in he Second Judicial department, embracing ten counties including BrookIVn, Queens and Long Island, was made in connection with the disbarment of two Staten Island lawyers and the suspension of two others for periods
of six months each.

## Post Office Department Issues Further Rulings on Foreign Mail Shipments

Supplementing instructions issued on Jan. 23 to postmasters throughout the country relative to the acceptance of articles and materials deposited in the United States mails for shipment to belligerent and neutral countries, Postmaster General James A. Farley under date of Feb. 9 made public additional instructions which are being sent to all postmasters governing the acceptance and definition of "Articles or materials which are not of material value" which come under the terms of the Neutrality Act of 1939 as it relates to the movement of mail from this country to Europe and other points abroad. These instructions which, it is believed, will tend to clarify certain questions that have arisen as a result of the application of the Neutrality Act to the United States mails, are as follows:

1. The term "articles or materials which are not of material value"' may be taken as including articles or materials the loss of which would not result in some financial loss.
itle accept for mailing to all destinations in declaration of transfer of title accept for mailing to all destinations in the regular mails, checks, drarts, securities, documents, and other evidences of indebtedness or in-
terest. which at the time of mailing require an endorsement or
ignature of a definite person for transfer or are collectible only by a definite person or his agent. This may be identified as "Dept. Ruling No. 2". For the purpose of administration mailing postmasters shall require senders of such mail articles to certify on the address side of the cover "Dept Ruling No. 2 Complied With', in order that the articles may not be held or inquiry by the dispatching exchange office.
a.. Revenue strip stamps sent abroad by importers to facilitate importain the regular mails without requiring the declaration to all destinations certified on the address side of the cover "Revenue Strip Stamps" to avoid delays.
2. Whether commercial photos, print plates of all kinds, films not copyrighted, copies of documents, commercial papers, blue prints, samples, and other articles of this nature, may be sent in the regular mails, without the declaration, under the instructions in the Postal Bulletin of Jan. 23, 1940, depends upon whether they are of material value.
3. Where regular mail articles for destinations that may require the declaration appear from their form or otherwise to contain articles or materials of material value, they shall be made the subject of prompt inquiry of the sender by the mailing office. If it is ascertained that they do not contain articles or materials of material value, they should be marked, by the mailer or at his request "No Material Value", in order that the dispatching exchange office may not hold such articles. .If the article does not bear the address of the sender or he can not be reached for other reason, such article appropriately marked should be sent promptly to the Dead Letter Office.
4. The sender of articles or materials, all right, title, and interest in which have been transferred to foreign ownership, may register or insure such articles or materials, but any payment of indemnity may be made in accord will we paid for loss coused sy force majeure including acts of war such will be paid for loss caused by force majeure,
seizure of mails, loss by sinking of vessels, etc.
7 When a sender mails at one time two or more articles that require th declaration, for routing through the same exchange office, one declaration under article should be marked "Affidavit Filed"
5. The shipper must take oath of declaration before a person duly author ized to administer such an oath, the seal to be impressed on the certificate Postmasters, postal employees, and commissioners of deeds, as such, are not competent to administer the oath
6. Matter acceptable under paragraphs 2 and 3 above may be sent by the trans-Atlantic air service to the countries of List E in the Jan. 23 instruc tions which follows
France, Germany, Poland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Algeria Belgium, Cameroons, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, French Equatorial Africa, French Sudan, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast Guinea (Fr.), Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco (Fr.), Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria Norway, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Togoland, Tunisia, and U. S. S. R.
In our issue of Feb. 3, page 760, we reported a ruling relating to air mail for belligerent countries.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. Applies for Federal Crop Insurance on Part of Spring Wheat Crop The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on Feb. 9 applied for Federal Crop Insurance on a part of the spring wheat crop on farms owned by the Corporation in the spring wheat area, according to a statement by A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. The announcement explained:
Most of the spring wheat farms owned by the Corporation are leased to enants: and the Corporation is applying for crop insurance only on its share of the crop on a substantial portion of these farms, Governor Black said. The application for insurance applies particularly to Minesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Washington and Montana
The type of Federal Crop Insurance applied for is that insuring $75 \%$ of normal yield-in this instance, $75 \%$ of the Corporation's share of the crop. Governor Black said Federal Crop Insurance is also being extensively utilized on wheat farms owned by the 12 Federal land banks.

## Interstate Commerce Commission Orders Eastern <br> Railroads to Return to Two Cents a Mile Fare

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb. 15 directed that the basic passenger fare on Eastern railroads be reduced to 2 cents a mile effective March 24, by denying a petition or major Eastern lines for permission to continue to experiment until Oct. 31 with the maximum basic fare of $21 / 2$ cents a mile now in effect. In its decision the Commission said:
"We find," the Commission said, "that the future revenue results of the Eastern railroads will probably be more favorable under a 2 -cent than under a $21 / 2$-cent basic coach fare in Eastern territory.
"Because a greater number of passengers will undoubtedly be carried, and a greater number of passenger miles of service rendered under the lower fare than would be true under the higher fare, and because of the probably better net revenue results to the railroad, we further find that the interests of both the public and the railroads will be better served if the petition
before us is denied and the 2-cent maximum basic coach fare is restored."

## SEC Sends New Section of Study of Investment Trusts

 and Investment Companies to Congress-Relates to Accounting Practices of United Founders Corporation Group of Companies and Their Activities On Feb. 12 the Securities and Exchange Commission transmitted to Congress Sections II and III of Chapter VI of Part Three of the Commission's over-all report in connection with its study of investment trusts and investment companies which it has conducted pursuant to Section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 . The Commission says in part:Part Three deals primarily with the abuses and deficiencies in the organization and operation of management investment trusts and investment
companies. Chapter VI of that part is concerned with accounting practices companies. Chapter VI of that part is concerned with accounting practices
and reports to stockholders of investment companies. The sections of and reports to stockholders of investment companies. The sections of Chapter VI transmitted to Congress Feb. 12 treat of the accounting practices in addition contain in addition contain a study of the activities of these companies.

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The Development and Activities of the United Founders Corporation Group The United Founders Corporation Group of investment companies, which was consolidated on Nov. 23, 1935 into American General Corporation, was started in 1922 with an initial capital contribution of $\$ 500$. By the end of Nov. 1929, the group consisted of 13 investment companies with paid-in capital contributed by the public in excess of a half billion dollars. and was the largest system of investment companies in this country. The principal companies of the group were: United Founders Corp., American Founders Corp., International Securities Corp. of America, Second International Securities Corp., United States \& British International Co., Ltd., American and General Securities Corp., American and Continental Corp., Invesil Invest Cormerly The Public Utility Holding Corp Ge America) United States. Electric Power Corp and United States and of America), Unit
By 1935, the
By 1935, the resources of the group were only $\$ 50,000,000$. If allowance pe made for repurchases by the group of its own securities, dividends the estimated net loss to the public in the group of companies was in excess of $\$ 370,000,000$, or approximately $35 \%$ of the total net loss to investors in all management investment companies proper during the period 1927 1935.

The report indicates that control of this group of investment companies, resources of more than two billion dollars, was during the major portion of its existence vested in not more than 4 individuals.

The report points out that the management was very largely engaged in the distribution of the securities of the investment companies in the group which were formed in rapid succession in such a manner as to dilute the public's investment in such securities by more than $\$ 80,000,000$.
Explaning the plan of distribution of the common stocks of the group, the report stated:
The plan contemplated the continuous distribution of the common
stock or of units including common stock at constantly, if gradually stock or of units including common stock at constantly, if gradually, increasing prices based largely on the rate of increase in asset value re
sulting from appreciation in the value of investments and from additional
contributions to capital. In other words, the price at which the stock was contributions to capital. In other words, the price at which the stock was
offered to the investors capitalized among other things the rate of increase of the stock at prices in excess of its then current book value. This in turn of the stock at prices in excess of its then current book value
permitted subsequent sales at prices in excess of book value.

This constant pyramiding of offering prices of common stocks of the group, supported by the market activities of the group and numerous trans actions created the misleading impression the companies were being profit ably operated.
Accounting Practices of the United Founders Corporation Group of Investment Companies
Section III of Chapter VI which deals with the accounting practices and reports to the stockholders of the United Founders Corporation group of companies, examines the frequently advertised claims of the management of the United Founders Corporation Group of companies that the profits of the Group were realized as the result of the Group's international investment technique." This "technique" was based on the premise that neither depressions nor inflations occur simultaneously in all councries, and that large profits can be gained by making securities investments in different parts of the world, selling where markets are "buoyant" and buying where they are "depressed.
However, the report discloses that the large "profits" reported by the United Founders Corporation Group of companies were derived not from skillful investing on the world's securities markets; but from "extraordinary nd varied transactions in the securities issued by the companies of the group and their affiliates." For the three-year period 1928-1930 the companies of the Founders Group recorded total net investment profits of approximately $\$ 43,300,000$, but, that for the same period, profits derived by the group solely from intercompany transactions in the securities of one another
equaled $\$ 46,600,000$ or $108 \%$ of the investment profits of every description.

## Companies Violating Labor Act Barred from RFC Loans, NLRB Chairman Madden Tells House Investigating Committee-Statement by Jesse H. Jones

J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, disclosed on Feb. 14 to the House Investigating Committee that the NLRB had an arrangement with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation whereby it recommended that loan disbursements be withheld from companies involved in Labor Act violations. In reporting this, Washington Associated Press advices Feb. 14 said:
The chairman told a House investigating committee that the arrangement had been worked out last fall after RFC officials had broached the question. He presented a letter from Nathan Witt, Labor Board secretary, to George R. Cooksey, Secretary of the RFC, confirming an understanding which Mr. Witt said had been reached last Aug. 2 at a conference between RFC and Labor Board officials.
According to Mr. Witt's letter, the understanding was that the RFC should supply the Labor Board weekly with a list of loans authorized o business enterprises, banks, railroads and other borrowers.
The Board agreed in turn to check this list and inform the lending corporation whether proceedings were pending before the Board involving the question whether any of the borrowing companies had engaged in unfair labor practices.
"In the event that the Board has issued a complaint or will do so," Mr. Witt wrote, "we will request you to withhold disbursements under the inform you as to the Board's final decision in the case.'
"If the Board finds that the employer has not engaged in unfair labor practices, we will suggest that you resume disbursements under the loan, If the Board finds that the employer has been guilty of violations of the National Labor Relations Act, we will recommend that you continue to withhold disbursements under the loan.
"We will, of course, also keep you informed of any action of the courts which affect the Board's rulings in such cases.
Another letter to Mr. Witt from the Secretary of the RFC said its directors had authorized him to advise that Mr. Witt had set forth the understanding correctly.

Mr. Madden volunteered the letters to the committee while defending his action in recommending to the procurement division of the Treasury that Government contracts be withheld from firms against which Wagner Act complaints were pending.
He said he had made this recommendation prior to an opinion by the Comptroller General that there was no legal authority to withhold contracts in this manner.

With reference to Mr. Madden's testimony, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, issued a statement on Feb. 15 declaring that the RFC endeavors to cooperate in all proper ways with Federal agencies that have responsibilities in connection with businesses to which loans are made. He went on to say:

These departments of the government include the Treasury, Comptroller of the Currency, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of Agriculture, Department of Interior, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Department of Interior, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Labor Relations Board, and the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor.

The exchange of letters between representatives of the RFO and the two agencies referred to by Chairman Madden in his testimony before a Congressional Committee was to effect a procedure for the RFC to follow where loan applicants might be violating Federal statutes.
Authorizations for loans are not delayed by this procedure, and there has been only a short delay in the disbursement of a very few loans.

RFC Authorized 7,257 Loans Aggregating \$1,493,964,002 from Feb. 19, 1938 to Feb. 14, 1940-6,160 of These Loans Amounting to $\$ 319,331,484$ Were to Business Since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation resumed lending during February 1938, it has authorized 7,257 loans aggregating $\$ 1,493,964,001.54$, it was announced by the KFC Feb. 15 . $\quad 6,160$ of these loans aggregating $\$ 319,331$, 484.23 were to business including $\$ 23,674,143.14$ later taken up by banks. Banks participated in these business loans to the extent of $\$ 71,635,324.60$, making a total of $\$ 367,292,-$ 665.69 loans to business

The Federal National Mortgage Association has bought 39,792 Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages aggregating $\$ 160,738,680.05$ and has commitments to buy 1,553 additional mortgages aggregating $\$ 6,770,363.80$. It has authorized 13 Large Scale Housing Loans aggregating $\$ 5,525,500.00$.
AUTHORIZATIONS FROM FEB. 19, 1938 TO FEB. 14, 1940, INCLUSIVE

|  | No. of Loans | Amount Authorized |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans to Open Banks | 8 | \$531,782,50 |
| Loans to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of closed banks | 115 | 23,114,443.31 |
| Loans to Building and Loan associations | 63 | 9,899,205.25 |
| Loans to Insurance companies | 2 | 1,432,891.91 |
| Loans to Joint Stock Land ban | 9 | 3,921,788.45 |
| Loans to Federal National Mortgage A | 3 | 100,000,000.00 |
| Loans to railroads | 59 | 251,351,312.30 |
| Loans to business | 6,160 | 319,331,484.23 |
| Loans to mortgage loan companies | 21 | 14,208,155.61 |
| Loans for mining, milling or smelting of ores | 27 | 3,612,600.00 |
| Loan to self-liquidating project, under section 201-a, Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 ...... |  | 0.00 |
| Loans to public bodies under Section 5-d, as amended. | 135 | 197,376,702.81 |
| Commitments to Commodity Credit Corporation | - 5 | 212,250,000.00 |
| Other loans for financing of agricultural commodities or livestock |  | 47,284,290.46 |
| Loans to the RFC Mortgage Company |  | 49,647,473.21 |
| Loans to drainage, levee and irrigation distri | 220 | 5,411,308.16 |
| Loans to public school districts. |  | 371,500.00 |
| Loan to Rural Electrification Adminis | 1 | 100,000,000.00 |
| Loan on preferred stock of an insurance compan | 1 | 100,000.00 |
| Loans on and subscriptions for preferred stock of banks - | 97 | 138,138,200.00 |
| Purchases of debentures of banks | 14 | 1,648,900.00 |
| Purchases of securities from PWA | 300 | 14,206,965.34 |
|  | 7,257 | \$1,493,964,001.5 |

Eight United States Counties Produced $25 \%$ of Country's Manufactures and Spent $25 \%$ of Total Expenditures for Materials, Fuel and Power in 1937, According to Secretary Hopkins
Secretary of Commerce Hopkins on Feb. 13 made public two reports showing that $25 \%$ of the total value of United two reports showing that $25 \%$ of the total value of States manufactures, amounting to $\$ 15,350,767,000$, was States manufactures, amounting to $\$ 1,350,70$ counties in 1937, and that $25 \%$ of the total amount spent by manufacturers for the purchase of materials, fuel and power, amounting to approximately $\$ 9,000,000,000$ in 1937, Was also concentrated within eight counties. In summarizing these two reports, an announcement by the Department of Commerce said in part:
The eight counties producing one fourth of the nation's manufactures, in the order of their national ranking, were Cook County, III., (Chicago); Wayne County, Mich., (Detroit); New York County, N. Y.; Philadelphia County, Pa.; Los Angeles County, Calif.; Allegheny County, Pa., (Pittsburgh); Cu
(Buffalo).
A second group of 34 counties produced manufactures valued at another $\$ 15,000,000,000$, accounting for a second quarter of the national total, while a third $25 \%$ of the total value of manufactures was accounted for by scattered throughout the nation. A rotal of came from 26 counties in the country had no manufacturing establishments in 1937.
The eight counties spending one-fourth of all money expended for materials, fuel and power, in order of their national ranking, were Wayne County, Mich., Cook County, Ill., New York County, N. Y., Philadelphia County, Pa., Los Angeles County, Calif., Allegheny County, Pa., Cuayhoga County, Ohio, and Lake County, Ind. (Gary)
A second group of 34 counties also spent approximately the same amount, accounting for a second $25 \%$, and a third group of 130 counties made up another $25 \%$. The remainder was scattered through 2,772 counties. One hundred twenty-six counties had no manufacturing activity during the year Based on an analysis by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the biennial census of manuractures, the reporsing point of the de figures for 1929, the peak prosperity year, 1933, turning point of the de pression, and 1937, the latest year for which census or manufactures cores
are available and whose tabulation was recently completed. The census of manufactures covering the calendar year 1939 started on Jan. 2.
of manufactures covering the calendar year 1939'started on Jan. .
The report regarding total value of the nation's manufactures shows that all 7 counties which in 1929 accounted for one-fourth of the manufactures remained in the first 8 which accounted for $25 \%$ of the total value in 1937 .

While 7 of the 8 counties in the leading group in 1937 were still below their 1929 levels in value of products-the exception being Wayne County, Mich.-all of the 8 counties show impressive progress when compared with from 1933 to 1937 , and Wayne County showed the extraordinary increase of $170.5 \%$.
The other report shows that the amounts spent for raw materials, fuel and power by the manufacturing industries of the 8 counties included in Group One decreased in every case by more than $50 \%$ between 1929 and 1933, the smallest reduction in purchasing being in Wayne County which reduced its buying $50.1 \%$.

## Competition Throughout Building Industry Needed

 for Successful Action Against Restraints of Trade, Says C. D. Edwards, Special Assistant to Attorney General-Would Reduce Building CostsSuccessful action against restraints of trade in the building industry must seek to create conditions of vigorous competition throughout the industry at all important points where they have disappeared, and thus reduce the cost of building, according to Corwin D. Edwards, special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, addressing the North Central Conference of the United States Savings and Loan League in Chicago on Feb. 9. He said that cases have come to the attention of the Department of Justice in which they are convinced collusive restraints have increased the cost of particular building operations by as much as $50 \%$. Mr . Edwards added:

The amount of that reduction will neeessarily vary from place to place according to the extent and effectiveness of the restraints which are present there and according to the success of our prosecution program, Grand juries have charged that restraints in Pittsburgh raised bids on electrical work by $45 \%$ and that restraints in New York raised the prices of fand and gravel there by from $20 \%$ to $35 \%$. If this is true, presumably it is fair to assume th
corresponding reduction.

He said that the indictments so far may be summarized as an attempt to preserve the opportunity to compete, freedom to set one's own prices, and freedom to experiment with distributive methods and with methods of construction. Mr . Edwards went on to say:
Price-fixing obviously raises costs and hampers building. Less abviously, but with equal severity, costs are raised by efforts to keep all business in the hands of established concerns, to prevent new ways of doing things, to exciude out-of-town competitors, to exclude improved materials or equipment, to compel the hiring of useless and unnecessary labor, to enforce systems of graft and extortion, or to paralyze industry with jurisdictional strikes. No one has mere to gain than progressive groups in the building industry itself by the removal of such obstacles to efficiency and progress.

Prices and costs in the construction field enhance the whole problem of maintaining prosperity because they remain too high during depression and raise too fast and too far during recovery. Although the prices of materials can be traced more definitely than other costs of construction, these other costs seem to move in the same way as the cost of materials. But though building costs readily go up with increased construction, even to the extent of choking off the revival, they do not readily go down when the demand for houses falls. Partly because of the high level already tion by the Department of Justice, the last year, up to the declaration tion by the Department of Justice, the last year, up to the declaraticn of
war in Europe, saw only scattered increases of cost and even a slight decline in the national average. Within the last three months, however the prices of building materials throughout the Nation appear to have increased between $3 \%$ and $4 \%$. Though some of these increases are natural consequences of the war, some of the most important ones cannot be readily explained by underlying costs and shortages. They apparently reflect an anxiety to kill the goose, similar to the over-eagerness which cut off the supply of golden eggs to the housing industries in 1937.

## At Budget Hearing in Albany Reduction of State Stock Transfer Tax Urged by William McC. Martin, President of New York Stock Exchange

At the public hearing held in Albany, Feb. 12, on the budget, William McC. Martin Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, presented a statement urging a reduction in the State stock transfer taxes and reiterated the point emphasized at a hearing last year that neither the Exchange nor its members object to bearing their full share of the tax burden of the State. "The taxes to which we renew our objection," Mr. Martin said, "are borne by the owners of the securities of American enterprise that are traded in New York State. These taxes place the securities exchanges of New York State at a great disadvantage in comparison with exchanges in other States, which either do not impose any tax at all upon stock transfers or which collect taxes that are moderate in comparison with those applied by the State of New York." The statement continues, in part:
It has been demonstrated repeatedly that a growing portion of our business is being lost to other States. In other words, our competitive
position is so unfavorabie that not only is our position is so unfavorabie that not only is our securities business being
diverted to other States, but that the State of New York is being deprived diverted to other States, but that the State of New York is being deprived
of revenue which it otherwise should receive were of revenue which it otherwise should receive were the stock transfer tax modified realistically.
That an important section of the business of the State is suffering seriously as a result of an unfair tax situation is evident. The damage to our general business economy cannot be calculated definitely, but organizations which have studied the problem expertly are convinced that ment, in the loss of building rentals, and in reflected in reduced employment, in the loss of building rentals, and in the many other consequences called "New York's greatest industry." Whether mew York City has been call New York's greatest industry." Whether measured in terms of
the actual volume of financial business done or in terms of the effect of the existence of the Nation's financial or in terms of the general this statement has not been challenged.

The concentration in New York City of business in securities having a national distribution is, in a large measure, responsible for the fact that New York is the financial center of the country. A huge portion of the tax revenue of the city, State and Federal governments is derived from this financial activity. This concentration of the securities business in New York is now serious
exchanges in other States
For some time a number of out-of-State exchanges have been conducting active campaigns to induce purchasers and sellers of securities to have their stock transactions executed locally rather than in New York. The inducement for these "trade at home" campaigns was furnished by the fact that in New York State the stock transfer tax is heavier than in any other state in which an organized Stock Exchange operates.
The fact that perhaps $75 \%$ or more of the public's orders executed on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange originate in other States render the Exchange peculiarly vulnerable to competitive tax appeals based on slogans such as "keep business at home" and "taxes at home are lower." These appeals have been made by the local exchanges to citizens of their States.
Out-of-New York exchanges have, in their campaigns to attract business from New York, continually stressed the large tax differential which exists in their favor. They have emphasized its importance to the public in aggressive publicity, in some instances with the active cooperation of
State governmental agencies. For example, the tax authorities of State governmental agencies. For example, the tax authorities of Massa-
chusetts enclosed with the 1937,1938 and 1939 income tax blanks sent to the public a leaflet entitled "Stock Transfer Taxes Are Low in Massa chusetts."
These well-planned and persistent campaigns of out-of-New York ex changes to draw business from New York, largely because of the effective ness of the "savings in State taxes" argument, have met with a considerable umount of success.
It is probable that if the diversion of business which began a few years ago continues as anticipated the present position of the New York Stock Exchange, which is already threatened, will in time be still further reduced. It is appropriate to point out again that active competing stock ex-
changes now exist in at least six of the large State, other than New York changes now exist in at least six of the large State, other than New York. At the present time approximately $88 \%$ of the shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange may also be traded on one or more of these out-ofState exchanges. In Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and California no taxes are levied upon stock sales or transfers. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania State taxes on stock transfers are uniformly lower than in New York.

While the loss of revenue from any source is, under present conditions, a matter of immediate concern to the State, any net loss of revenue from a he permanent, stock transfer tax is likely to prove less important than the permanent, and possibly irrevocable, damage which the State and City of New York must suffer, in terms of loss of productive business, of em ployment and of spending nower, if the present ad
tinancial business of the State is permitted to continue
The New York Stock Exchange is a national institution
provide facilities for the conduct of a broad national and Its members business. As long as the New York Stock Exchange retains its pre eminence as the Nation's primary securities market, it is an economic asset to the State of great value. Not only is it possible for the State through the presence within its borders of the New York Stock Exchange, to collect transfer taxes amounting to many millions of dollars annually from people outside of the State, but the fact that the primary securities market of the United States is located in New York has long been an important factor in enabling the State to collect large amounts of income inheritance, property and miscellaneous taxes which it would not otherwise obtain.
The presence of the Nation's principal securities market in New York City would normally attract not only a large securities business, but many other kinds of business as well. It goes without saying that the prosperity or our business is of great importance to the people of our State, quite aside from the taxes we pay.
States to frame their clearly recognized the present tendency of other States to frame their tax policies so as to create advantages for their
markets in competition with markets in competition with ours, when he said that "we cannot plan our State taxation with complete disregard for the taxation policies of
other States." The attention of other States." The attention of our Legislature is again drawn to the consequences of the failure to observe this principle.
does not insure increased revenue. that the maintenance of high tax rates when our tax system is so designed as to discoura of revenue often result elementary tax principle. For example, although tax rates on ston transfers have more than doubled in New York since 1932, the state's revenue from this source was lower last year by $\$ 4,670,000$ than in the acute depression year of 1932.
We do not contend that the present stock transfer tax, which places us at a competitive dicadvantage with other States, is the sole reason for the decline in business on our Exchange and the consequent loss of revenue to the State. We do contend, however, that this tax situation is serious enough to warrant immediate correction. We urge this upon you in a sincere effort to improve business and employment in our State.

## Four Groups Back Merchants' Association Plan for Cutting State Budget

John Lowry, President of The Merchants' Association of New York, announced Feb. 11 that the plan devised by the association for balancing the State budget without any additional taxes except the pari-mutuel betting tax, had been approved by four other large organizations of New York State taxpayers and that the plan had their backing when it was offered Feb. 12 at the legislative hearing. The organizations are the Associated Industries of New York State the Taxpayers' Federation of the State of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the Real Estate Association of the State of New. York. Reference to the plan was contained in these columns Feb. 10, page 926.

## Taxpayers of New York Will Have to Pay State $\$ 633$, <br> 000,000 in 1940-41 Fiscal Year if Governor Lehman's Budget Is Adopted Without Reductions, According to Study by Merchants' Association of New York

If Governor Lehman's budget is adopted without cutting the total amount which the taxpayers of New York will have to pay to the State in the 1940-41 fiscal year will be not the $\$ 430,000,000$ which the Governor discusses in his budget message, but $\$ 633,000,000$, according to an analysi made by the Research Bureau of the Merchants' Association
of New York, made public Feb. 10. The report of the Bureau points out that the $\$ 228,600,000$ which the Governor proposes as financial assistance to localities from appropria tions fails, by approximately $\$ 78,000,000$, to represent the total of State aid which the localities will receive-the $\$ 78,000,000$ representing the approximate amount municipalities will get from taxes collected by the State and distributed directly without specific appropriation.
The Research Bureau finds that if the budget goes through as planned the actual amount which taxpayers will have to pay to the State will be made up as follows:
$\$ 397,000,000$ for appropriations recommended by the Governor
$33,000,000$ to pay off the deficit anticipated on July 1, 1940.
$78,000,000$ in taxes collected by the State and distributed directly to the municipalities. (This $\$ 78,000,000$ is made up of the localities' share of the motor vehicle, income, franchise, bank, motor fuel, mortgage, alcoholic beverage and license taxes.)
$125,000,000$ representing the tax for unemployment insurance benefits collected by the State and turned over to the Federal Government in trust.
$\$ 633,000,000$ total
This $\$ 633,000,000$, represents an average of nearly $\$ 115$ apiece for every wage earner in the State as shown by the 1930 census.

## Excessive Taxation "Destroying Means of People to

 Pay" Declares President Lawrence of New York in AlbanyA warning that "taxes in New York State now have reached a level where they are destroying the means of the people to pay them and other States are profiting by our unwise policy" was contained in a statement by Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, presented at the budget hearing in Albany on Feb. 12. He declared that the real beneficiaries of this destructive policy were neighboring and southern of this destrictive policy which offered a haven to the industrial and residenStates which offered a haven to the
tial "tas refugees" from New York.
The statement of Mr. Lawrence follows in part:
"Let no one mistake the temper of the taxpayers of New York State in his year 1940. The limit in the endurance contest between government expenditures by and for pressure groups, on one side, and the ability of the taxpayers to loot the bill, on the other side, has been reached so far as the latter ar
breaking point.
"Today taxpayers demand that drastic changes be made in the policy of government spending which is making New York the most expensive State in the Nation in which to live and to do business. It is not enough
that further increases in taxes must he stopped. Substantial reductions must be made if the exodus of business and residents is to be checked and he Empire State is to remain worthy of fts long-acknowledged claim to that title.
"The taxpayers refuse to accept the assumption that no further aconomies in the conduct of the State Government are possible. Granting that the increase in the budget over recent years is attributable largely to State aid to communities, it is the State Government itself which is responsibie for the statutes creating these obligations. The State Governthe State of a substantial part of these mandatory contributions. This tep should be a first order of business of the Legislature.
"To put its financial house in order, the Government must face the same stern reality that taxpayers and business have been forced to meet and adopt the rule that when income is insufficient to meet expenses, expenses must be cut. Taxpayers and business have had to economize until
it hurts and to learn that there is no such thing as a 'necessary expense' when neither has the money to pay for it. The State must do the same."

## National Association of Supervisors of State Banks

 Opposed to Legislation Designed to IncreasePowers of Federal Savings and Loan Associations-
Says Defects in System Should First be Corrected
The National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, opposes any bills seeking to enlarge the powers of Federal savings and loan associations until fundamental defects in the system are corrected. This statement was made by D. W. Bates, President of the Association, on Feb. 12 in a letter to Cloyd J. Burns, Accounting Consultant of the United States Savings and Loan League, Chicago. The League had requested the Association to review the present legislation and its proposed amendments in order that possible cooperation on the bill might result.

We quote the following from the letter:
We would like to emphasize at the outset that our opposition to the prior bill which would have expanded the powers of Federal savings and loan associations was based not only upon objections to specific features of the bill but to the broader principles underlying the entire Federal savings and loan association program. As you know, we have informed the Congress that is is our considered opinion that the powers and privileges of Federal Savings and Loan Associations should not be expanded and that there should be no further chartering of these associations until the law is amended in certain respects which we believe are fundamental to the well-being of the banking system of this country
desire to stress the following points:

1. Federal Savings and Loan Associations are not subject to bank supervisory authority. The objective of those who have sponsored the Federal visory authority. The objective of those who have sponsored the Federal organizations possessing powers which enable them in a large measure to operate in competition with State and national banks, both commercial and savings. We maintain, therefore, that these organizations should be subject to the supervision of a national bank supervisory agency in order that policies of chartering, supervision, and regulation may be coordinated in such a manner that these associations will not have an unfair competitive advantage over banking institutions long established in the field.
We have also insisted that the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation should be transferred as a separate fund to the management of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. We believe that this change

In management is imperativel if the policies of the two funds are to be coordinated in the interest of maintaining sound insurance systems. The need for this coordination is found in the efforts of the Federal Savings and Loan group to use the fund as a means of promoting the whole movement. As evidence of this tendency, tiized Federal Savings and Loan Insurance consideration would have authorized Federal Navings ang Loan althange Corporation to insure the deposits of mutual savings banks alte had already made provision for the insurance of such banks by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Such coordination would doubtless eliminate unwarranted comparisons of the respective merits of the insurance provided by Congress, through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, such as the statement, "so far as statistics can show, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation appears to be somewhat more conservatively financed if the ratio of reserves to risk means anything," which appeared in an article in the July, 1937 issue of the Journal of your affiliate, the American Savings and Loan Institute.
These important and necessary changes are not covered in the agreement which you wish us to approve.
2. The expansion of Federal Savings and Loan Associations Would Result in a Third Banking system. Bank supervisors, State and national have been working for years to correct overbanked conditions in many communities and to overcome the effects of unsound competitive practices of the 1920s. In the meantime, the sponsors of the Federal savisg and Loan movement have been builivites of such systom with those of other frort made to coos. There is novision in the statutes for the regulaan the banking system as a whole.
3. Branch offices. We have pointed out on other occasions that these associations and their supervisors claim they have the authority to establish branches without restriction, any place in the United States. This is a power that is not possessed by either the national or State banks of the country. We have taken our position against nation-wide branch banking for banks, and we favor retention of the present statutory provision which permits each State to determine its own policy with respect to branches within its borders. We think it is obvious that, in so far as branches are concerned, Federal Savings and Loan associations should be even more definitely localized and restricted than national banks, because a system of extensive or widespread branches is inconsistent with the local mutual character of savings and loan associations.
4. Diversion of banking business to tax exempt institutions. The tax exemption applicable to Federal associations is another fundamental principle which has not been dealt with in the dgreement of the joint committee to which you refer. These tax exempt institutions apparently find no difficulty in contributing to the support of the trade association with which you are connected. One of the principal duties of the chier executive officer of that organization appears to be to promote the efforts of the Federal associations to obtain broader powers.
Exemption to shareholders from normal Federal income tax upon income received from shares was granted by Congress apparently upon the theory that the shareholders of Federal aire home ownership through the periodic ncome who wore strivg The facts are that the associations have solicited arge laracter, which policy, we believe, has lent encouragement to tax avoidance.

## Department Store Management Should Make Adequate <br> Provision for Slow-Moving and Obsolete Mer- <br> chandise in Inventories, Says V. H. Stempf

In an address on Feb. 10 by Victor H. Stempf, President of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, at a dinner meeting of Mu Chapter of Beta Alpha Psi accounting fraternity at the Hotel Holley, New York City, stressed the point that the matter of adequate provision for slow-moving and obsolete merchandise is of great importance to department store management. Mr. Stempf, who is also a member of the committees on accounting and auditing procedure of the American Institute of Accountants, "Salient Points in Department Store Accounting," and, in part, said:

While the large and progressive stores have this factor well in hand, it is probably still true that many stores defer such losses to the year of sale, being content to apply established departmental percentages of marking from year to year without thoroughly assaying the merchantability of stocks generally. The obvious result is an oversta
and a shifting of merchandise losses to later years.
The matter of questionable inventory values is not peculiar to stores. It is present in every business. In department stores, however, the use It is present in every business. In department stores, howevi, the asing of seasonal marsings affords a ready means for the preparation of aging
schedules, and should be made a mandatory tool of control. Obviously, schedules, and should is a material factor in the profitable utilization of rapidity of turnover is a material factor in the progitable should watch
capital, and a deterrent to inventory losses. Management should capital, and a deterrent to inting position of inventory closely. Without laying down arbitrary the aging position of invention suffice it to say that adverse changes in ratios, of merchandise more than a year old, call for investigation, and consideration of reserve more than a year old, cal forisions. The improvement of these ratios should be a constant objective of management. Similarly, no department store audit is adequately perof management. Similarly, no department store aud

## Manufacturing Industry Has Already Reached 1929

 Level of Employment and Will Continue to Go Ahead if Given Fair Opportunity, Says Howard Lists Factors Required for Industrial ProgressManufacturing industry has already reached the 1929 level of employment, and it will continue to go ahead "if given a fair opportunity, with its own experienced drivers, without more stop signs and red lights than are necessary for traffic safety, without a policeman whose hand is constantly on the steering wheel or who sits articulate in the back seat of every car, and without an overload of tax burdens," Howard Coonley, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, asserted on Feb. 13. Mr. Coonley ciation of Manufacturers, asserted on Feb. 13. Mr. Coonley spoke at a meeting in Boston under the auspices of the
Adult Recreation Project of the Work Projects AdministraAdult Recreation Project of the what are the requisites for industrial progress, as
seen from the manufacturer's viewpoint?" Mr. Coonley asked, and then listed a number of factors, including: peace at home and abroad; a restoration of incentives to private enterprise; sound employment relations within industry; encouragement of business by government; equitable taxation; elimination of "disastrous" Government competition with private enterprise; a sound public understanding of the achievements, policies and purposes of industry; increased scientific research; and, finally, attention by all groups to the business of speeding and strengthening economic recovery. Mr. Coonley said, in part:

We need peace and order for progress. War disrupts the every-day life of a Nation, diverts economic enterprise from its normal channels and tion. As a war must be conducted today, it would put shackles on free industry and bring us all under the tyranny of a totalitarian State. American industry is committed against any war not forced upon us in defense of our liberty. . We want internal peace and order, too. There is no valid reason for strife between labor and capital, between employers and employees, between groups whose common interest is greater than their separate interests. In a spirit of cooperation differences about ways and means to the same end can be adjusted peacefully.
America has developed its great resources by preserving and enlarging the field of individual liberty and offering unusual opportunities to private enterprise. Thus has been achieved the highest standard of living yet reached anywhere in the world. We want to extend that standard to every community and every group in the Nation, not by doles which at best could be only meager, but by opening the door of individual opportunity to all. The Nation was built by the enterprise of men and women free to use their hands and brains in hard work to carve their own destinies. This is the only way we know to realize what has often been called the American dream.
We must let successful adventures in legitimate fields of enterprise have their rewards, just as we do not begrudge higher pay for special achievement or heavier responsibilities anywhere. We need veriture capital,
always, to provide plans and machines and tools for new jobs, for more always, to provide plans and machines and tools for new jobs, for more
and better goods and services, for a rising standard of living. The normal and better goods and services, for a rising standard of living. The normal groups of them, are essential to a continuance of national progress.
It is important, we maintain, that public spending, by national, State and local governments be kept within the limits of public necessity; that waste be eliminated from Government services as rigorously as it must be eliminated from the conduct of private business; and that the burden of necessary taxation be distributed so as to interfere as little as possible with the increased production and wider distribution of goods and services that are essential to economic progress and a rising standing of living. . American industrial management has given much time and effort in the past few years to self-analysis, as well as research-not to justification of all its past policies and practices, but to development of policies and ractices that will make for sound progress. The fact that in its effort or recovery the manufacturing industry has already reached the 1929 level of employment is encouraging. We believe that it will continue to go ahead if given a fair opportunity-with its own experienced drivers, without more stop signs and red lights than are necessary for traffic or who sits articulate in the back seat of every car, and without an overload of tax burdens.

Balanced Budget Called for by Prof. Lutz in Address Before Mid-Winter Trust Conference of A. B. A.L. S. Headley Urges Uniform State Tax Laws on Transfers of Out-of-State Capital-R. E. Clark Warns Ágainst Social and Economic Changes Through Government Regulation of Business
The Government's deficit spending was pointed to as an obstacle to normal business recovery and an interference with economic progress, in an address on Feb. 12 by Harley L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance at Princeton University, at the twenty-first annual midwinter Trust Conference of the American Bankers Association in New York. A balof the American Bankers Association in New York. A bal-
anced Federal budget and a reduction in the national debt anced Federal budget and a reduction in the national debt
was called for by Professor Lutz, who declared that the Was called for by Professor Lutz, who declared that the
increase in the national debt from $\$ 16,000,000,000$ to $\$ 45,-$ $000,000,000$ during the present Administration is "a process which will subject us to a degree of governmental interference with and manipulation of the money market that will have serious and undesirable repercussions on business in general and on the outlook for financial institutions in particular." In part, Professor Lutz went on to say:
indicated that the $\$ 45,000,000,000$ debt limit would be virtually year, indicated that the $\$ 45,000,000,000$ debt limit would be virtually reached
by June 30 , 1941. At the moment the congressional economy trend offers faint prospect of a smaller deficit than was originally forecast for offers but it remains to be seen how substantial the resistance to further debt increases may be.
At a press conference, which was reported in the papers of Feb. 5, the President referred to his budget message of January, 1939 , in which it
was said that the existing tax structure would produce $\$ 8,000,000,000$ of was said that the existing tax structure would produce $\$ 8,000,000,000$ of
revenue when the national income had risen to $\$ 80,000,000,000$. Without expressly saying as much, it was intimated, both in the 1939 budget message and the reports of the recent press conference, that when the national income had reached $\$ 80,000,000,000$, there would be enough revenue to balance the budget.
But the current expenditure totals are already in excess of $\$ 8,000,-$ 000,000 . The actual expenditure for the fiscal year 1940 is $\$ 8,707,000,000$, the estimated total for the year 1940 is $\$ 8,939,000,000$, and the budget requests for 1941, admittedly incomplete, amount to $\$ 8,424,000,000$. It seems that the groundwork is being laid for another alibi on the budget balance, for the President said to the reporters last week that once the $\$ 80,000,000,000$ figure was reached the Government would shoot for a $\$ 90,000,000,000$ annual income which, in his view, could make the picture ven rosier.
There will not be any unanimous agreement that the picture will be rosy. We have before us the outlines of a beautiful vicious circle. We are
told that we must continue the deficit now in the told that we must continue the deficit now in the hope of raising the
national income to $\$ 80,000,000,000$. If and when that national income to $\$ 80,000,000,000$. If and when that level is reached, levels and we shall then be told that the tax bystget into new high enough revenue to balance the budget while the national income is only
$\$ 80,000,000,000$, but that it can do this when the national income is up to $\$ 90,000,000,000$.
There is no question that the Nation can develop a productive capacity which win result in a national income of $\$ 90,000,000,000$ to $\$ 100,000$,a volume of capital and an price levels. To do this, however, will require than anything we have yet experienced. The needed driving force must come from private economy. It will never come from a policy of governmental deficit financing. A continuation of that policy is certain to be a retarding influence in the long run, and the larger the public debt recomes in the process the more of a drag it will be.
An appeal for uniform State tax laws on transfers of out-of-State capital was sounded at the conference on Feb. 15 by Louis S. Headley, Vice-President of the First Trust Co. of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Headley, who is Chairman of the Committee on Fiduciary Legislation of the A. B. A. Trust Division, discussed at length the historical development of divergent State tax laws with regard to out-of-State capital, and brought out the fact that the differences between the laws of various States was due to the original sovereignty of the various State governments. This, he stated, has produced "overlapping taxation" which "must be outlawed by each of the several States."

He asserted that the Trust Division's Fiduciary Legislation Committee has prepared and will submit to State governments a simple statute completely exempting the intangibles of non-residents from transfer taxes.
"The reasons for such a statute," said Mr. Headley, "are based on fairness, necessity and self-interest. The necessity is apparent; the Supreme Court has withdrawn the protection against double taxation and thrown the problem back upon the States." He referred to two Supreme Court decisions in recent years, Curry vs. McCanless and Graves vs. Elliott, in which former precedents tending to simplify the tax question as between States had been reversed and the problem placed again in the hands of States, resulting in a trend toward double taxation.

Dangers which American business must guard against lie ir. possible economic reactions from the war abroad and in continuing social and economic changes brought about by Government regulation of business, Roland E. Clark, President of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, asserted in addressing the midwinter Trust Conference in New York on Feb. 13. Mr. Clark, who is VicePresident of the National Bank of Commerce, Portland, Me., declared that this two-fold problem demands the best thought and attention that can be given it, despite the fact that each of the bankers present is primarily concerned that each of the bankers present
with immediate banking problems.
Turning to social and economic changes brought about through Government regulation of business, Mr. Clark declared:

The domestic situation in our own country gives us cause to fear that we may fail to preserve our long-cherished right of individual initiative unhampered by undue governmental regulation and administration, and enacted by representatives of the people, thus resulting in a government by executive decree and subject to the whim of bureaucratic administrative officers. Our entire social, economic and financial life has undergone in the past few years an astounding change. Any clear thinking trust man will acknowledge that many of these changes were advisable.

- On the other hand, many of them endanger our system of democracy. They threaten our historic rugged individualism without which this country
would never have attained its present status and which is still so necessary. They have impinged themselves upon almost every facet of the administration of our fiduciary business. Our business and other forms of industrial life in this country have in recent years perhaps hastened too readily to the fountain head of governmental legislation and regulation to obtain help in their problems. Benjamin Franklin once said: "They that give up essential liberty to attain a littel temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

Let us realize that we can't isolate our fiduciary business from these threatening and disastrous currents of events, which seem to surround us within our own State and national borders.

Trust companies and banks with trust departments were urged to derelop their customer relationships as the best method of retaining trust account business by H. R. Harris, Vice-President of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, speaking before the conference on Feb. 13. Business relationships between a trust department and its customers, said Mr. Harris, should be termed "personal relations." Drawing a distinction between public and personal relations, he stated that public relations deal with creating goodwill and getting new business, while personal relations deal with keeping customers once they are obtained.

Preferred stocks were advocated on Feb. 14 as suitable irvestments for trust funds in which income is of special importance and where more diversification of industrial investments is desirable by Robert S. Drew, Vice-President of the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Drew's comments were contained in an address at the conference on Feb. 14, in which he discussed address at the conference on Feb. 14, in which he discussed
"Preferred Stocks and Corporate Bonds as Trust InvestPreferred Stocks and Corporate Bonds as Trust Invest-
ments." He made the statement that while corporate bonds are generally more suitable for conservative investment than preferred stocks, a shortage of satisfactory bonds with good yields for trust fund investment prevails as the result of an excess supply of funds for investment purposes. He added:

There is today a real dearth of high-grade corporate bonds at suitable prices, and this scarcity; combined with the related factor of low interest
rates, constitutes a difficult problem for the trustee.

However, good preferred stocks are available in fair supply, and while their present level of prices seems very high, they produce a better return their present level of prices seems very high, they produce a better return
than good bonds. Thus it is worth while to look into their investment merits as compared with corporate bonds.
Turning to the regularity of interest payments on bonds as compared with that of preferred stock dividend payments, Mr. Drew said that in a comparison of equally strong companies the compulsory nature of interest payments undoubtedly gives to bonds the quality of greater assurance of regular payments. However, in the case of an exceptionally strong preferred stock, the compulsory interest payment loses much of its practical significance, he added. In his further comments Mr. Drew said:
To exclude industrial preferred stocks from a portfolio is to deprive it of participation in a very large proportion of established, successful, and promising enterprises. In the United States there are more than 200 leading industrial corporations, exclusive of utilities and railroads, whose securities are traded on the exchanges. Of these industrials,
or debentures outstanding in the hands of the public, while 70 have no or debentures outstanding in the hands of the public, while
bonds or delentures but do have preferred stocks outstanding.
bonds or debentures but do have preferred stocks outstanding.
The importance of these 70 corporations in the business structure of the country may be indicated by the aggregate book value of their assets, which is about $\$ 10,500,000,000$. The market value of the preferred stocks which is about $\$ 10,500,000,000$. The market value of the prefl industrial
of these corporations constitutes nearly one-third that of all of these corporations constitutes nearly one-throm Exchange.

Bankers attending the conference were urged on Feb. 14 by James C. Shelor, Trust Officer of the Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., to adopt definite but flexible programs for investing funds of trust accounts handled by their institutions in Government bonds and municipal securities Mr. Shelor asserted that at the very beginning of a trust fund it is necessary that a definite investment plan for the future be drawn up, subject to changes brought about furough subsequent developments in securities listed on the plan. In part, he said:
We must have some basic plan from which to work. This program may well provide for a so-called "revolving" bond account with maturities so selected that some bonds come due each year. Such a program requires the preparation of a calendar in each account showing annual maturities, the rearrangement of maturities through purchases and sales, the close study of the needs of each account, and the use of courage in making purchases with the proceeds of maturng bver the life of the account. and provide for an average performane may have felt that an investment
While at one time some trust men mater once made was a permanent holding until the distribution of an estate, once made was a permanent hor in error. Change-for good reason and
experience has shown this to be in experience has shown this to be in error. desirable. Do not take this to mean that a change away from Government and municipal obligations is necessary, but a change in our approach toward the use of these bonds nay be helpful. They should be bought not merely from the position of today's market only, but from a long-range, planned viewpoint, to do which will require constant and diligent study.
The outright purchase of income-producing real estate to be held as a part of the assets in a trust fund, where terms of the trust permit such a course, was recommended by Ben W. Utter, Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Title Guarantee \& Trust Co., Los Angeles, in an address at the conference on Feb. 14. Mr. Utter asserted that most real estate held in a trust fund acquired either through the original trust instrument or through foreclosure of mortgages is not satisfactory as part of the trust, while incomeproducing property that is purchased especially for the producing property that is purctrust officers in securing income for the trust's beneficiaries. He went on to say : income for the trust's beneficiaries. He went on to soy:
Everyone realizes that most of the real estate held in trust consists o Everyone realizes that most of the real estate held in eaust consists
two kinds, differing only in method of acquisition. Real estate usualy
reaches the trust either as part of the original trust or through forereaches the trust either as part of the original trust or through foreThis sort of real estate, which forms by far the larger part held by trust This sort of real estate, which forms by far the larger pats heqites indiinstitutions, falls in the classification of "problem" assets, requires indi-
vidual treatment, and is obviously not the best investment for trust funds.
On the other hand, Mr. Utter said outright purchase of real estate after a careful study of the property as an in-come-producing part of a trust can be wisely made. Mr. Utter expressed it as his conviction that "both mortgages and real estate furnish verfectly proper media for investment of trust funds, when and only when they are subjected to the same careful tests which are now applied to other securities. Turning to mortgages on real estate as investments for trust funds, Mr. Utter urged that trust irstitutions organize statistical departments for research work in the mortgage field.

Six cardinal principles for trust companies and banks with trust departments to follow in handling investments for an institutional trustee were outlined at the conference on Feb. 14 by Roger H. Williams, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Presbyterian Church of the United States and a member of the Finance Committee of Cornell University. Mr. Williams observed that a sound investment committee of high character should be developed, its activities should be limited to policies and programs, the actual portfolio work handled by an investment expert, commitments and contingencies provided for well in advance, a ments and contingencies provided for well dereloped but executed slowly, and the average performances of investments deslowly, and the average performances of investments de-
pended on in preference to speculative guesses as to their future values. He further said:
First pick a sound investment committee. The caliber and experience of men in such a group should be such that they will not be dominated by any one personality, but they should be broad-minded enough to recognize special equipment in particular fields among their colleagues. The group should be large enough to insure a variety of approaches to the committee's problems, but not so large as to make of it a "town meeting." Experience seems to suggest a working group of not less than three nor
more than 10 .

Mr. Williams asserted that the members of the committee should have previously had sound experience in the investment field, but despite the presence of this quality in the committee members, there are important investment activities supplementary to those of the committee in order to make its work effective.
The use of cost accounting by trust companies and banks with trust departments to determine their actual operating expenses was recommended at the conference on Feb. 14 by W. Elbridge Brown, Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Clearfield Trust Co., Clearfield, Pa. Mr. Brown cited as constructive work the efforts of a special committee of Pennsylvania bankers to secure cost information on trust department operation as well as a survey of trust costs and fees prepared by the American Bankers Association. With fees prepared by the American Bankers Association. With
reference to the Pennsylvania group's work, Mr. Brown refere
said:
While it is too soon yet for us to say what definite use we will be able to make of our survey, we do know certain things, however. We now have a representative cross section cost accurately determined which shows us that our present fee schedules are not too high and we can logically resist any attempt to lower these schedules.
In addition,' we can do two things immediately, and we have already recommended them to our member banks. First, we can survey the business on our books taken at rates which are too low and wherene
possible have the rates revised. It has been proved that this can be done possible have he rates res of cases. Second, we can refuse to accept new in a surprising number of cas.
business except at proper rates.

Five general rules to be followed by a successor trustee who takes over the administration of a previously created trust were set forth at the conference on Feb. 14 by Mayo A. Shattuck, Boston attorney. Mr. Shattuck asserted that a successor trustee should eliminate all doubts concerning the trust, study the trust instrument carefully, require the account of the previous trustee to be authorized by a court, prepare a new inventory for the trust with great care, and watch carefully the changes in value of those of the trust's assets taken over directly from the previous trustee.

Citing the work of a trustee as a difficult task, Mr Shattuck declared that "a trustee should approach any succession with great caution and resolve all doubts in favor of caution." He pointed to the legal principal laid down by New York courts that "in the management of a trust the trustee may lose but cannot gain." "The trustee should see and study the trust instrument and the predecessor's accounts with the same approach he would follow if he accounts with the same approach he would follo
were the original trustee," Mr. Shattuck asserted.

## Toledo, Ohio, Gas Workers Strike Settled

The Toledo gas strike, called Feb. 1, by Local 12,024 Gas and By-Products, Coke and Chemical Workers Union Congress of Industrial Organization against the Ohio Fuel Gas and the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Companies, was ended on Feb. 10. Union members accepted the two-year agreement worked out by union negotiators and company officials on Feb. 9.

Signing of the agreement automatically started striking workers back to jobs, and full operations were resumed on Feb. 12
In reporting the strike settlement the Toledo Blade of Feb. 10, said:
The agreement provides for an immediate increase in wages of $3 \%$ and promises another $3 \%$ if the rate issue with the city is settled. If the issue is not disposed of the union will be granted the additional $3 \%$ sometime between April 1 and June 1, 1941. The increase is figured on the total monthly payroll and will be distributed among employees of the union, according to present incomes.
Features incorporated in the working arrangement include recognition of the union, granting of sole bargaining rights and provisions protecting temporary employees.
"Call-back" pay, which provides for a minimum of two hours' pay if an employee is called back to work after having completed his day , and "showup" pay, assuring two hours' pay if an employee reports for duty and i
prevented from work by weather conditions, also were granted. prevented from work by weather conditions, also were granted.
Eligibility of foremen in the union, an issue which delayed negotiations considerably, will remain as at present until a neutral arbiter, to be ap-
pointed by the State Public Utilities Commission, rules whether they are pointed by the State Public Utilities Commission, rules whetrer
working foremen or whether their duties are purely supervisory.
The company and two union representatives will comprise a board of review to rule on accident claims. This matter formerly was handled only by the company.
The agreement, for two years, may be re Mr. Ludwig said the company was in prefect accord with the committee nd conclilators on the issues as negotiations were completed. He said that the majority of the workers will return to work Monday since only skeleton Trews are required over the week-end.
The strike was called after the company and negotiators for the union became deadlocked over certain issues in a pro
supplant one reached after a strike in 1937 .
A previous reference to the strike appeared in our issue of Feb. 3, page 780.

## Strike of Credit Clearing House Employees Settled

 About 100 employees of the Credit Clearing House of New York City, who introduced "picketing by telephone" into the methodology of industrial disputes, returned to work on Feb. 12 after settlement of a four-week-old strike. During the strike the C. I. O. group urged its supporters to clog up the company's switchboard by deluging it with telephone calls demanding recognition of the striker's demands.Settlement of the strike was announced in a joint statement by Joseph A. Kavanagh, Executive Vice-President of
the company, and Peter K. Hawley, President of Local 16 $0^{2}$ the United Office and Professional Workers of America, C. I. O. The agreement between the two groups provided wage increases for all employees, a union shop, arbitration of wage increases for all employees, a union shop, arbitration of
grievances and vacations and sick leave with pay, according grievances and vacations and sick leave with pay, according
to the joint statement. Both sides expressed a "common to the joint statement. Both sides expressed a "common
determination to establish harmonious relationship in the determin

## Postmaster General Farley's Name Entered in Massa-

 chusetts Democratic Presidential Primary-President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner Both Listed in Illinois and Wisconsin PollsPostmaster General Farley on Feb. 10 authorized the announcement of his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination, in agreeing to the entering of his name in the Massachusetts State primary to be held April 30. On the preceding day, Vice-President Garner's name was filed in the Illinois Presidential primary, indicating an early test of strength between him and President Roosevelt, whose name was filed a week earlier by Chicago supporters. On Feb. 8 it had been announced in Madison, Wis., that Mr. Roosevelt's name was filed for the Presidential preference balloting.
A previous reference to Democratic Presidential discussions appeared in our issue of Feb. 10, pages 928 and 929. From the Boston "Herald" of Feb. 11 we take the following regarding Mr. Farley's decision:
The first authoritative move making Postmaster-General James A. Farley an active candidate for the Presidency was taken yesterday when he gave William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, power of attorney to place a full slate of delegates in the April 30 presidential preferential primary pledged to vote for the no
Expressing the belief that Mr. Farley would be both nominated and elected to the presidency, Mr. Burke accepted the commission and promised to produce a slate of delegates-at-large and for each of the Commonwealth's 15 congressional districts.
Mr. Burke said he believed Mr. Farley's procedure in becoming an active candidate for the presidency had the approval of President Roosevelt, although he denied any direct White House information.
In giving Mr. Burke the power of attorney, Mr. Farley said: "The Democrats of Massachusetts who speak through you as state Chairman do me a great honor and I would not be human if I did not say to you that I appreciate the compliments."
Mr. Burke's statement follows [in part:]
"Postmaster-General James A. Farley has authorized me to select a slate of candidates for places on the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention pledged to vote for him as the party's nominee for President. At my suggestion he has given me a power of attorney to act in his behalf.
"This power of attorney I have in my possession and at the proper time I shall file it with the office of the Secretary of State in accordance with the statute which requires that it be so filed as a condition to providing for the
election of a slate of pledged delegates, election of a slate of pledged delegates."
Referring to the filing of Mr. Garner's name in the Illinois primary, a United Press dispatch of Feb. 9 from Springfield, Ill., said:

The Garner petition was accompanied by a formal declaration of candidacy signed by the Vice-President. The Roosevelt petition was not. A petition entering the name of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City in the Illinois presidential primary was filed tonight with the secretary of state. Hie petion requesled. It was not accompanied by a placed on the Republican primal declaration of candidacy.
The certification board has not yet given its interpretation as to whether the Illinois primary law requires that petitions be accompanied by a formal declaration of candidacy.
Unless the President's name is withdrawn, the Illinois primary April 9 may provide a direct test of the comparative strength of Mr. Roosevelt and Garner. Results of the voting, however, are not binding on delegates to the national nominating convention.
While Mr. Garner's name was being entered in the Illinois primary, 50 eastern Nebraska Democratic leaders voted unanimously at Omaha today to place Mr. Roosevelt's name in Nebraska's April 9 Presidential preference primary.
Nebraska would be the third State in whose primary the President's name would be entered.
Mr. Roosevelt's name was placed in the Wisconsin primary yesterday by a State Democratic group. Mr. Garner's name also was expected to be entered in the Wisconsin primary, in which case voters of that State probably would have the first opportunity in the Nation to test the comparative strength of the President and Vice-President. Wisconsin holds its primary April 2.
Two other candidates entered on the Illinois Republican primary slate besides Mayor LaGuardia are District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Representative Hamilton Fish of New York.

## Ambassador Kennedy Indicates He Will Not Be a <br> Candidate for President-Refuses to Permit His

Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britan, declared in Washington on Feb. 13 that he was not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Mr. Kennedy issued a statement declining to permit his friends to submit his name in Massachusetts and other States for the clection of delegates to the coming Democratic National Convention. His statement follows:
My attention has been called to newspaper reports that my name might be submitted in Massachusetts and other States for the election of delegates pledged to me for President Convention.
Appreciating as I must the great honor implied in this step, nevertheless must with positiveness state that I am not a candidate.
Corget that I now occupy a most important government post which at this
particular time involves matters so precious to the American people that no private consideration should permit my energies or interests to be diverted.
To my numerous friends who have been anxious for me to submit my name for the consideration of the American electorate I am deeply grateful. However, the paramount consideration of public duty compels me to decline to permit my name to be presented.
Ambassador Kennedy, It Is Said, Is To Ask Great
Britain to Exchange Certain Shipping Routes With United States
Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Great Britain, conferred with' President Roosevelt in Washington on Feb. 13 on a plan for putting idle American ships and seamen to work by exchanging certain American shipping routes for British routes.
Mr. Kennedy, now in the United States on vacation, expects to sail for his post in London on Feb. 24. Washington accounts of Feb. 13 to the New York "Herald Tribune" accou

Mr. Kennedy, who was sunburned from a Florida vacation, conferred with the President for an hour and a half, and earlier in the day he talked with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for 40 minutes.
Though Mr. Kennedy withheld details, he indicated that his plan would be undertaken in co-operation with the British Government, with whom wo woud consult on his return to London.
The British need additional tonnage on runs from America to British ports which are in the combat areas forbidden to American ships, he said. He thought that a plan could be worked out that would allow American areas, and that tonnage released in this manner could be used by the British.
Following his conference with Mr. Kennedy, Secretary Hull said that they had discussed economic and commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain, including such matters as the British purchases of tobacco and fruits, which have been stopped by the British Government since the outbreak of the war in an effort to conserve British resources in dollar exchange.

## Meeting of American Youth Congress in Washington- <br> Hears Mrs. Roosevelt Express Sympathy with Aims <br> -Delegates Heckle Speakers in House-John L. <br> Lewis Speaker at Congress

Delegates of the National Citizenship Institute of the American Youth Congress, meeting in Washington this week, debated the questions of Communism and unemployment, attended a session of the House of Representative where they heckled addresses critical of their organization, and heard Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in several speeches. Officials of the Congress and Labor's Nonpartisan League on Feb. 13 reached a working arrangement for future cooperation on mutual objectives in their respective legislative programs. President Roosevelt's address to the Congress is given elsewhere in this issue.
Reporting the concluding session of the Congress Associated Press advices from Washington Feb. 12 said:
Irrepressible members of the American Youth Congress, primed by three days of cheering and jeering at their own meeting, flocked to the capitol today to heckle and applaud the National Congress at work.
Before being squelched by Acting Speaker Rayburn (Dem., Tex.), who threatened to have them ejected from house galleries, the boys and girls: Hissed Representative Lamberton (Rep.,Kans.) When he expressed approval of Republican Chairman John Hamilton's refusal to send a representative
to the Congress.
Turned thumbs down on remarks critical of the C. I. O. by Representative
Turned thumbs down o
Hoffman (Rep., Mich.). declared Lincoln would not be "throwing stones" at young people.
The Senate, which demands much more decorum of its visitors than does the House, was not in session.
Although the organization's meeting here closed last night, the question of whether it is Communist-controlled continued to be agitated both within the group and without.
Before the House got around to other subjects Representative Jack Nichols, Democrat, of Oklahoma, praised those in the Youth Congress who were trying to purge it of "Communist tendencies."
Meeting today, the Congress' assembly, a group of 100 -odd leaders, recommended political co-operation with organized labor.
A committee was authorized to seek grounds for common action with the C. I. O., A. F. of L., farm groups and other organizations sharing aims with the Youth Congress. A conference with John L. Lewis, head of labors' nonpartisan league, is scheduled tomorrow.
The assembly also voted to sponsor a countrywide peace demonstration April 6 and to organize local committees to watch for civil liberties violations and anti-Semitism.
Groundwork for a national poll of peace sentiment and a Latin-American youth conference in Havana about Sept. 1 to keep the western hemisphere out of war was laid by the leadership of the Youth Congress.
Concluding its sessions, the assembly of the Congress also sent a 400 word "message to youth of the world," swearing "that we will not rest until the slaughter of our generation is stopped."
Congress officials said the message would go to World Youth Congress committees in 52 nations, including all belligerent countries except Germany
and Finland. These two nations are not represented in the World Congress. Before the assembly adjourned, one final effort was made by Robin Meyer delegate of the Young Socialist League, to put through a resolution to expel Communists. She was ruled out of order.
. Mrs. Roosevelt also touched on the subject at a press conference. She said: "I think one of the regrettable things is that we think so much of Communism-which seems to be so little in the minds of the great mass of young people-that it has submerged the really important thing, that is, jobs."

Mrs. Roosevelt on Feb. 12 said the Congress was misguided in its sympathy with Soviet Russia, but defended it as serving a useful purpose in focusing attention on the problems of underprivileged American youth. A Washington dispatch of Feb. 12 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

After attending all the Youth Congress sessions and sitting up until 3 o'clock this morning to talk to delegates staying at the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt summed up her impressions of the youth gathering as follows: A great many young people were revealed as having an extr
Most of them to find a solution for a great many problems.
Most of them are more concerned with their own "hard luck" than ith foreign affairs, though as a body their great desire is to keep out of war. Some members of the Congress view the Soviet experiment in Communism as having made headway in solving the problems of Russia's millions of Stalin.
They have sympathy for Finland, but they wonder why so much interest bing shown in Finland's fate when no move was made to stop aggression in Spain, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.
Fearing they are being made the victims of Allied propaganda, they want to wait until they are sure they have heard Russia's case.
To the bulk of the Congress membership, concerned with their own disheartening personal problems, the issue of Communism is utterly immaterial.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the Congress on Feb. 11, referring to a proposed resolution to express sympathy for Finland, that 'I don't think you should adopt resolutions on anything you don't believe." Associated Press Washington advices of Feb. 11 added:
She expressed her view in answer to a question by her young second cousin, Archibald Roosevelt jr., grandson of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, who had attempted previously to have
Young Mr. Roosevelt's written question asked Mrs. Roosevelt if she did not think the Congress should pass a resolution sympathetic to Finland in view of the President's statement that $98 \%$ of the country favored Finland.
Mrs. Roosevelt said that "our sympathies as a free people should be with Finland." She declared that she agreed with the Congress in its sympathy for China and Spain, but she said, "I also have sympathies with Finland.'
Asked by a delegate why Federal appropriations for social service had been cut, Mrs. Roosevelt said that Congress was responsible and added, "You have not been busy forming public opinion in your communities, because Congress is responsible to you.
She advocated passage of the anti-lynching bill and of the $\$ 500,000,000$ American Youth Act advocated by the Congress.
John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Non-Partisan League, was thunderously applauded when he extended the original invitation yesterday for the Congress "to become affiliated with or his bid with an extended attack on the President.

We also quote from the Washington "Post" of Feb. 11: Assembled in the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue, the youngsters cut loose with ear-splitting applause when John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, criticized President Roose velt for his "twaddle" remark.
"You were told this morning," said Mr. Lewis, "that you shouldn't adopt resolutions on questions on which you are not expert, and that your resolutions on Finland was 'twaddle.
"Well, that statement comes to a head-on clash with my concept of the principles of democracy.
The bushy-browed labor leader told how a convention of his United Mine Workers of America "adopted the same kind of resolution on Finland as the American Yourh Congress.
The American Youth Congress did not adopt the resolution; it was a New York unit of the Cong
Lewis tumultuous applause.

Move for New Quarters of Downtown Passport Agency in New York City in Event That Federal Museum in New York City in Event That Federal Museum in Sub-T
The Merchants' Association of New York has been definitely advised by George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, that should the directors of the museum which now occupies the old Sub-Treasury Building in the financial district carry out their plan of taking over the quarters now occupied by the downtown passport agency in quarters now occupied oy building the Department of State would transfer its work to the uptown agency in Rockefeller Center. The proposal to remove the passport office from the downtown quarters evoked opposition among business men in lower New York, many of whom have written to Mr. Messersmith urging that the downtown quarters be maintained. The State Department has made it known that it desired to continue the passport office in the Sub-Treasury Building, but that in as much as it did not have control of the building it might be forced out. The Merchants' Associabuilding it might be forced out. indicates that it has recently been said, on behalf of the museum, that there is no intention of forcing the passport office to go uptown and that the museum would not expect to occupy the quarters until another office for the passport agency had been made available in the downtown district. The expectation has been expressed that such other downtown quarters would be found.

Federal Hall Memorial Associates Incorporated in New York City-Governors Approve Plans to Erect Tablet Honoring George Washington
The Board of Governors of Federal Hall Memorial Associates, recently incorporated, held its first meeting on Feb. 9 in the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and approved plans to celebrate Washington's Birth day by erecting a tablet on the Wall Street front of the Sub-Treasury Building to identify this site as a National Historic Shrine in commemoration of Federal Hall, the first capitol of the United States, where George Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789. The Board also authorized the signing of an agreement with the United States Govern-
ment to govern the permanent activities of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates in cooperation with the National Park Service, which division of the Department of the Interior is responsible for the administration, protection and development of this historic site, designated as such by Secretary Harold L. Ickes on May 26, 1939. Members of the Board also elected, under the provision of the Articles of Incorporation, George McAneny as Chairman, and Gardner Osborn as Secretary and Executive Director. The members of the Board are:

Winthrop W. Aldrich, J. Stewart Baker, Edward C. Blum, Lindsay Bradford, John Albert Brown, Mortimer N. Buckner, Charles C. Burlingham, Nicholas Murray Butler, Major Elihu Church, S. Sloan Colt, Robert W. Dowling, Rev. Dr. Frederic S. Fleming, Leon Fraser, Harvey D. Gibson, William S. Gray Jr., Charles T. Gwynne, Alexander Hamilton, Messmore Kendall, Percy H. Johnston, Richard W. Lawrence, George MacDonald,
William Martin
Jr., George McAneny, Edwin G. Merrill, Albert C. Mil William Martin Jr., George McAneny, Edwin G. Merrill, Albert C. Milbank, Junius S. Morgan, William Church Osborn, Franklin E. Parker Jr.,
Harry T. Peters, Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, Bayard F. Pope, William C Harry T. Peters, Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, Bayard F. Pope, William C. Potter, Gordon S. Rentschler, Ward.
Reference to a recent preview incident to the formal opening of the Hall was made in our issue of Jan. 20, page 366.

## Annual Advertising Awards Honor John Benson; Agency Association President-R. S. Butler and

 Mason Britton also Honored at Annual DinnerPresentation of the Annual Advertising Awards for 1939 took place on Feb. 15 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. At a dinner attended by over 300 advertising and publishing executives, John Benson, President of the and publishing executives, John Benson, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, was awarded
the gold medal for his distinguished services to advertising. the gold medal for his distinguished services to advertising.
Mr. Benson has been permanent President of the A. A. A. A. since 1927.

Silver medals were also awarded to Mason Britton, ViceChairman of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., and Ralph Starr Butler, Vice-President of General Foods Corporation. In addition, 13 bronze medals were awarded in six other classifications.
Founded by Edward Bok, the Awards were administered by the Harvard School of Business Administration from 1924 to 1930 ; since 1935 they have been conducted under the sponsorship of Advertising \& Selling Magazine. Entries for the present awards topped those of previous years; there were 1,064 complete campaigns, representing 8,003 individual advertisements.
In the principal address of the evening, Mr. Butler outlined the numerous ways in which advertising fits into the American economy. He cited its service in making news and entertainment available to the millions at trifling cost; its power to create volume sales which make possible low unit prices to the consumer; and its social usefulness in stabilizing business, and in making quickly available to all the neople new inventions and services which only the favored few would be able to enjoy without this modern method of cultivating broad markets.

## American Inventors Honored by Industry in Series of "Modern Pioneer" Dinners Held Throughout Country-Commemoration of 150th Anniversary

 of American Patent SystemHundreds of American inventors were honored by American industry this week in a series of "Modern Pioneer" dinners held in key industrial centers throughout the coun try, which will culminate in a banquet on Feb. 27 at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, it was announced Feb. 11 by the National Association of Manufacturers. Five dinners were held this week-in San Francisco, Detroit, Philadelphia, Hartford and Los Angeles and these will be followed by celebrations next week in St. Louis, Baltimore, Rochester, Chicago, Boston and Cincinnati.

In announcing the celebrations, the N. A. M. said:
Learned societies, universitic> and colleges have heaped medals and degrees on these "modern pioncers" but this is the first time that industry is a whole has paused to pay just tribute to men whose achievements have as a whole has paused to pay just tribute to me merican industrial system at once the envy of and example for nade our
The Modern Pioneer celebrations, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the American patent system, are designed to give public recognition to the outstanding contemporary inventors and research workers whose genius during the last quarter century has improved the American way of life by creating new and better products and new. industries and jobs.
Previous references to the proposed awards appeared in these columns Feb. 3, page 783.

## Booklet on Foreign Exchange Regulations in France

 Issued by World BankThe Monetary and Economic Department of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle, Switzerland, recently issued a pamphlet in French concerning foreign exchange regulations in France, containing the legislation in force on the subject of exchange operations, dealings in gold and export of capital, together with the rules of application. The pamphlet also contains the order relating to operations prohibited or allowed and those concerning authorized dealers, customs control, etc., as well as the legislation regard-

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ing assets abroad, the regulation of imports and exports in time of war and general instructions in connection therewith.

A similar pamphlet containing the legislation on the subject of foreign exchange transactions in Great Britain should be ready for publication in the near future.

## Death of Dr. W. E. Dodd, Former Ambassador to Germany

Dr. William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador to Germany, died of pneumonia on Feb. 9 at his home at Round Hill, Va. He was 70 years old. Dr. Dodd was Ambassador to Germany from June, 1933, to December Ambassador to Germany from June, 1933 , to December, 1937. According to Washington United Press advices or Feb. 10, President Roosevelt wrote to wis father in serving
Dr. Dood's son, lauding the work of Dr. Dood's son, lauding the work of his father in serving "his country devotedly and well as an educator and public
I am deeply distressed by the news of your father's untimely deathmost untimely, since it has come in the midst of the great work he was engaged in, his history "The South." Knowing his passion for historical truth and his rare ability to illuminate the meanings of history, his passing is a real loss to the Nation.
The following outline of Dr. Dodd's career is from the Washington "Post" of Feb. 10:
Dr. Dodd was an historian of international reputation, with an intimate knowledge of German language and culture. President Roosevelt appointed him Ambassador to Berlin at the outset of his Administration in March, 1933.
Received cordially by President Paul von Hindenburg, as one having "warm appreciation of the cultural bonds between the two countries," Dr. Dodd left his post in January, 1938, a bitter foe of nazi-ism, with no unceremoniously than any other American envoy.
Dr. Dodd was born at Clayton, N. C., Oct. 21, 1869, scion of a family that had been in the State since 1745 . He received a B.S. degree in 1895 and an M.S. degree in 1897 from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The vext three years he spent at the University of Leipzig, receiving a Ph.D. degree in 1900 for a thesis on Jefferson.
He became Professor of History at Randolph-Macon College in 1901, remaining there eight years. From 1909 to 1933 he was Professor of American History at the University of Chicago, becoming head of the bistory department in the last six years of his term. Honorary LLL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by Emory University, the University of Alabama, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Cincirnati.
Among the most important of his works were his "Life of Jefferson Davis," "Statesmen of the Old South," "Woodrow Wilson and His Work," and "The Public Papers of Woodrow witson," which he edited with Ray Stannard Baker. In 1919 he served with the House commission to study
terms and conditions of the peace treaty.
The resignation of Dr. Dodd as Ambassador was referred to in these columns Jan. 8, 1938, page 198, and March 19, 1938, page 1815.

## Death of C. S. Deneen, Former United States Senator and Governor of Illinois

Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois from 1905 to 1912, and United States Senator from Illinois from 1925 to 1931, died of heart disease on Feb. 5 at his home in Chicago. He was 76 years old. Mr. Deneen was a leader in the Republican party in Illinois for nearly 50 years. Concerning his life the following is from Chicago advices of Feb. 5 to the New York "Times":
Senator Deneen was first elected in 1892 to the State House of Representatives, and 1913, when he finished his second term as Governor. Then after a 12 -year interim, during which he practiced law, he became a national figure. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Medill McCormick, who had died in office in 1925 after Senator Deneen had defeated him for renomination.
After his election to the Senate Mr. Deneen returned to Illinois to take part in the primary campaign which shattered the powerful political machine headed by Governor Len Small, Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, and State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. This was one of the most powerful factions ever to control the State and city governments of Illinois.

Previous to his election as Governor of Illinois, in 1905, Senator Deneen had served in the Illinois General Assembly as counsel for the Chicago Sanitary District and as State's Attorney for Cook County.

## Death of F. S. Lisman, Expert on Railroad Financing-

Was Chairman of Board of Lisman Corporation
Frederick J. Lisman, founder and Chairman of the Board of the Lisman Corp., investment bankers, New York, an authority on railroads and railroad financing, died on Feb. 14 at his home in Manhasset, Long Island. He was 74 years old. The following account of his career is taken from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Feb. 15:
President of the Chicago, Springfield \& St. Louis Rw., Mr. Lisman was said to have financed as many railroads as any one in Wall Steert. He was born in Budingen, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of 16. After several years as a traveling salesman for a leather goods firm he found, on chance acquaintance with a New York broker, that his own knowledge of railroads was impressive.
He had always been interested in railroading, and in his spare time read everything he could about the subject. On the broker's advice he went to New York, and in 1890 got a job in a brokerage office. Ten years later he had made $\$ 1,000,000$. By that time he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, had founded the F. J. Lisman Co., distinct from the When Mr.
ships were ships were selling for less than $\$ 20,000$. When he sold his membership
in 1939 it was for $\$ 200,000$. in 1939 it was for $\$ 200,000$.
exposing the unsoundness of the financial

West Point Terminal RR. After that he served on many reorganization
and bondholders' protective committees, especially when the railroads started to suffer in the early 1930's.
These included the bondholders protective committee of the Rio Grande, Southern, Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR., the Norfolk \& Southern, the Louisiana \& Northwest and the New York State Rys. He had been chairman of the board of the Jacksonville \& Havanna Railroad Co., director of the Alabama, Tennessee \&\& Northern Railroad Corp., director of the Bush Terminal Co., from which he resigned in 1933, and many other companies. Mr. Lisman's firm of F. J. Lisman \& Co. handied several south Anerican and European loans since the World War, one or which was a-bond issue of $\$ 1,500,000$ for the City of Heidelberg, Germany.

Death of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada-As John Buchan Was Internationally Known as Author and Historian-President Roosevelt Sends Message of Sympathy
John Buchan, first Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield and since 1935 Governor General of Canada and one of the most distinguished men to represent the British throne in the Dominion, died at the Montreal Neurological Institute on the evening of Feb. 11, less than four hours after he had undergone his third operation in three days, to relieve intra-cranial pressure which resulted from concussion in a fall at Rideau Hall in Ottawa on Feb. 6. Lord Tweedsmuir, who was in his 65th year, was the first Governor General of Canada to die in office since Confederation. The following is taken from a brief account of his career as given in the Montreal "Gazette" of Feb. 12:
Author, soldier and administrator, Lord Tweedsmuir came to be recognized early in his career as one of those figures who leave upon an age the definite imprint of their work.
He was born a scotsman, reared among the rolling hills, the gorse grown moors and quiet, fertile valleys of the Scottish Borderland. His father, Rev. John Masterton Buchan, was minister of the Free Church at Broughton Green, in Peebles-shire
Until he became Canada's Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir's public career was devoid of the spectacular, if one excepts the occasion when he was elevated from plain John Buchan to the peerage. His early life was one of industry. By winning bursaries he was able to enter and maintain himself at Glasgow University; and from there he proceeded to Brasenose College, oxford.
In 1895, at 20, he took his Master's degree in Arts. In succeeding years further honors were acquired, first when he won the Stanhope historical essay prize in 1897 and next year the famous Newdigate Prize of 21 guineas for English verse.

Leaving oxford, Buchan shaped his course for the bar, and in 1901 was admitted in the Middle Temple. In that year, however, circumstances intervened to change the whole course or his career. The south African. war was in progress, and sir Alfred Miner, Governor of cape colen to undertake the administration of the two boer states, the called upon to undertake the and shish had been annexed by the Tritish Miler Orange to England in Mas was elevated to the peerage Bnd when he went back to South Africa in August he took John Buchan and when he went back to south Af in August he took John Buchan with his private secretary
purrender signed at Pretoria in Mas he was associated with the terms of which brought the Boer War to a close.
Returning to England, he was diverted to a fresh channel when he joined the Nelson publishing firm; and for years devoted himself to the business of the company and to writing. The Great War, and the years following it saw him thoroughly established as an author of unquestioned repute. His monumental work, "The History of the Great War," ran into several volumes and, as a contemporary record of the military, naval and political aspects of that conflict, it remains a standard production.
He had acquired a love for public life, and in 1927 he was elected to the House of Commons as Conservative member for the ScottishUniversities.

John Buchan was appointed Lord High Commissioner in 1933 and again in 1934. This post was a modest preliminary to the next hon conferred upon him-his appointment as Governor-General of Canada
In 1935 the Earl of Bessborough returned to England, and Canadians who were not unacquainted with the name of John Buchan, were pleased when Prime Minister Bennett announced that Bessborough would be succeeded by Buchan

When King George V elevated John Buchan/to the peerage he created him first Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield
In his title were combined the names of his two homes-Tweedsmuir, a quiet little hamlet in Peebles-shire, Scotland, near the source of the River Tweed, and Elsfield, his residence in Oxfordshire
came to Canada in November, 1935, and took the oath of office at Quebec.
Following the announcement of Lord Tweedsmuir's pass ing, hundreds of messages of sympathy and tributes to his high achievements were received by Lady Tweedsmuir and the Canadian Government from all parts of the world, among them being messages from Queen Mary, President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In his telegram to Lady Tweedsmuir, President Roosevelt said:
"I was shocked and deeply grieved to learn of Lord Tweedsmuir's death Mrs. Roosevelt and I recall with pleasure and affection meeting Lord Tweedsmuir and you and send you our sincere sympathy
A state funeral was held for Canada's late Governor General at Ottawa on Feb. 15, ending with a service in St. Andrew's Scotch Presbyterian Church, of which he had been an elder. Following the service the body was taken to Montreal where it was cremated; the ashes will be taken to Scotland for burial there. Among the floral tributes was a Scotland for burial there. Among the floral tributes was
wreath from President Roosevelt. Beginning Feb. 11 a wreath from President Roosevelt. Beginning Feb. 11 a
seven-day period of public mourning was prescribed by the seven-day period of pub
Canadian Government.

Immediately on the death of Lord Tweedsmuir on Feb. 11 Sir Lyman Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, automatically assumed the title of "Administrator of Canada.'

## C. A. Bettman Reelected Chairman of New York Curb

 Exchange-New Governors ChosenAt the annual election of the New York Curb Exchange held Feb. 13, Clarence A. Bettman of the firm of Connell \& Bettman, was unanimously reelected as Chairman of the Board of Governors for a term of one year. In addition to Mr. Bettman, five class " $A$ " Governors and five class " $B$ ' Governors and two Trustees of the Gratuity Fund were elected on the regular ticket. There was no opposition to the ticket presented by the Nominating Committee.

The Governors and Trustees, together with their tenure and firm affiliations follow:
Members of the Board of Governors (Class A)-Three Year Term
Members of the Board of Governors (Class A)-Three Year Term
Phillip W. Brown, Smith, Barney \& Co.; David S. Cooper, Asiel \& Co.; Austin K. Neftel, David U. Page, Chas. H. Phelps Jr.

Class A Governors, of which there are 15, are regular members of the Exchange.)

Member of the Board of Governors (Class B)-One Year Term John L. Goodbody, Goodbody \& Co.
Members of the Board of Governors (Class B)-Three Year Term
Alpheus C. Beane Jr., Fenner \& Beane; John I. Dakin, Strassburger \& Co.; Albert G. Redpath, Auchincloss, Parker \& Redpath; Jess W. Sweetser, Sweetser \& Co.
(Class B Governors, of which there are 12 are associate member partners or non-member partners of regular or associate member firms doing business for the public.)

Trustees of the Gratuity Fund-Three Year Term
Francis Dickson and J. K. Mills.
Of the 11 Governors elected yesterday, six were former members of the board. They are: Mr. Bettman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Neftel, Mr. Page and Mr. Beane.

Commodity Exchange, Inc. Appoints Committee to Study Practicability of Trading in Scrap Steel and Iron
At a meeting of the Board of Governors of Commodity Exchange, Inc. of New York held on Feb. 14, a special committee, consisting of Harold L. Bache, Chairman; J. Chester Cuppia, Jerome Lewine, Irving J. Louis, Philip B. Weld and Charles Slaughter, ex-officio, was appointed to investigate the practicability of establishing a futures market for trading in scrap steel and iron. In announcing this the Exchange stated:
A number of requests from dealers in and consumers of scrap steel and iron have been made to the Exchange during the past year to establish such the Exchange would indicate the possible feasibility of trading in scrap steel and iron futures.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat Appointed as Aide to Sumner Welles on Forthcoming Visit to Europe-Secretary Hull Says United States Seeks to Learn Basis of Eventual Peace-Mr. Welles to See Premier Mussolini in Rome
The State Department announced on Feb. 12 that Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Chief of the Division of European Affairs, will accompany Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles on his projected trip to Italy, Germany, France and England. Mr. Welles is scheduled to sail today (Feb. 17) on the Italian liner Rex. He will be accompanied by Myron C. Taylor, who is going to the Vatican as President Roosevelt's special envoy. Plans for the journey, unofficially described as a "peace" mission, were noted in our issue of Feb. 10, pages 917 and 918. A Washington dispatch, Feb. 12, to the New York "Herald Tribune" discussed the plans, in part, as follows:

In making the announcement of Mr. Welles's trip on Friday, President Roosevelt repeated his written statement that the Under:Secretary would make no commitments or proposals in the name of the United States.

In diplomatic circles it was thought that the mission would in all probability confine itsel
Although the President has had the reports of William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to Paris, and Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London, to guide him in making his appraisal of the European war, and the possibilities, if any, of peace soon, the reports of the Welles mission may serve to round out the information at hand.
Mr. Bullitt called at the White House and the State Department today and discussed the European situation with members of the President's staff and Department officials. He was unwilling to say how much longer he would stay in Washington, pointing out that so many officials were sick with colds or influenza that his work was taking longer than he had expected.
In addition "to Mr. Moffat, the Department announced that Hartwell Johnson, foreign service officer attached to the Department, would accompany Mr. Welles as his private secretary.
It was announced in Rome on Feb. 13 that Mr. Welles will talk with Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Ciano when he visits Italy. A Rome dispatch, Feb. 13, to the "Times" said:
No date could be fixed for the two meetings, since the time of Mr, Welles's arrival depends upon the British contraband control. The Italians believe that the British may agree to make an exception and not hold the liner Rex, bringing Mr. Welles, at Gibraltar for an extended search, but they do not feel that this can be counted upon as a certainty.

The fact that Mr. Welles will see Signor Mussolini settles the problem, as far as Germany is concerned, it is believed here, since he could hardly see the Italian Premier without also seeing Chancellor Hitier.

The Italian press evidently has been ordered not to comment on Mr . few days. It is evidence of the caution with which President Roosevelt's
move has been received, even here, where the desire for peace is as strong as it is in Washington.

Secretary Hull took occasion on Feb. 14 to issue a statement refuting newspaper reports of any differences with the President on foreign policies incident to Mr. Welles's appointment. Mr. Hull's statement follows:

This news item seems to be one more attempt at trouble-making. I This news item seems to be one more attempt at trouble-making. to our foreign affairs as nearly uniformly as any other two persons who to our foreign affairs as nearly uniformly as any other two persons who
have occupied our respective positions. Nothing out of the ordinary have occupied our respective positions. Nothing out of the ordinary occurred in the discussions and conferences between us leading to announcements made by the President of the special mission to Europe
and later myself relating to the problems of economic restoration and of disarmament after the war.
As to Mr. Welles, I regard him as one of my most trusted personal friends and loyal co-workers, and it is always in that spirit that we discuss the various phases of our duties and problems. I do not think a more capable person could be sent upon the proposed European mission than Mr. Welles.

Senate Confirms Appointment of Three Ministers to Foreign Countries-Also Approve Reappointment to Federal Reserve System
The Senate on Feb. 9 confirmed President Roosevelt's appointments of George H. Earle 3d as Minister to Bulgaria, David Gray as Minister to Ireland and of Louis G. Dreyfus Jr., now Minister to Iran, to be also Minister to Afghanistan. These nominations were mentioned in our Feb. 10 issue, page 932. Mr. Earle was sworn into his new post on Feb. 14.

The nominations of Marriner S. Eccles and Chester C Davis as members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System were also approved on Feb. 9; these reappointments were referred to in these columns Feb. 3, page 783.

## Lewis Compton Takes Oath of Office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Lewis Compton of New Jersey took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy on Feb. 9. He was sworn in in the presence of Secretary Charles Edison, Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and other high Navy Department officers. His appointment to the post (noted in our issue of Feb. 3, page 784) had been confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 2.

## Col. P. B. Fleming Nominated by President Roosevelt as Wage and Hour Administrator

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate on Feb. 13 the name of Col. Philip B. Fleming to be Administrator of the Wage Hour Division of the Department of Labor.
The legislation required by Army technicalities before Col Fleming could assume his full title has been passed. He was originally named Administrator last October to succeed Elmer F. Andrews. Since that time Harold D. Jacobs has officially headed the Division; this was mentioned in our issue of Dec. 16, page 3814.

## J. J. McEntee Named Director of Civilian Conservation

 CorpsJames J. McEntee was nominated by President Roosevelt Feb. 15 to become Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Mr. McEntee, a native of Jersey City, had been Executive Assistant Director of the CCC since it was established in April, 1933 and served as Acting Director since the death of Robert Fechner last December. Mr. Fechner's death was reported in these columns Jan. 6, page 52.

## W. P. Maloney Resigns as Aide to Federal Attorney in New York to Join SEC

William P. Maloney, an Assistant United States Attorney in New York City, resigned on Feb. 14 to take a post as senior trial counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington. Mr. Maloney had served in his New York position since March, 1934.

## Senate Banking Committee Delays Ban on Foreign Silver Buying

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Feb. 13 deferred action on the Townsend resolution to repeal provisions of the 1934 Silver Purchase Act authorizing the Treasury to buy foreign silver. Although a subcommittee had approved the legislation on Feb. 8, the full committee decided to wait before acting, because it was contended the proposed legislation would involve foreign policy. Washington Associated Press advices of Feb. 13 reported:
The Townsend bill would ban purchases of foreign silver, now coming into this country at a price of 35 cents an ounce, on the grounds that the United States is glutted with silver and that it would constitute mere waste
of public moneys. of public moneys.
Mexico. Canada and some South American countries have been the chiep beneficiaries of foreign silver purchases, some Senators said.
Senator Alvan Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, recalled that the State Department had opposed curtallment of foreign silver purchases during the last session of Congress and that the Treasury sald a
silver buying might reduce sales of American products.
"We have been increasing our trade with Mexico and Seuth and Central America as a result of wars elsewhere," Senator Barkley sald. "These America as aying things from us they formerly purchased from Europe. There is a question of keeping that trade permanently. If we cease buying their silver the results might be serious."

Program Announced for A. B. A. Eastern Regional Conference to Be Held in N. Y. City March 6-8
Round table discussions on operating, credit, investments, new service and other aspects of banking activity of interest to both commercial and mutual savings bankers led by specialists in the various fields will feature the second uccessive eastern regional banking conference of the Amerfan Bankers Association which will be held at the WaldorfAstoria, New York City, March. 6-8, according to the program for the conference mailed to the banks in the northeastern States. The Theme of the conference will be "Banking's Part in Business Development." The keynote address on this theme will be delivered at the opening session, on March 6, by Claude E. Bennett, President of the rennsylvania Bankers Association who is President of the Tioga County Savings and Trust Co., Wellsboro, Pa. R. R. McElvare, Executive Vice-President of the Bank for Savings, New York City, will also speak at the onening session on the theme, "Know Your Bank." The announcement of the Association also said:
The conference will have four generat sessions and seven "round-tables." Three round-tables will be for commercial bankers and four for saving bankers.
The general sessions will include an economies round-table for all dele gates on the subject of "Prerequisites for Recovery" on March 8. The participanis will be the same group of economists who conducted the conomics round-table which proved to be a popular feature of last year's conference. The group includes William A. Irwin, Associate Educational Hirector of the American Institute of Banking, and Assistant Director of the Graduate School of Banking; William E. Atkins, head of the Economics Department of New York University ; Montiort Jones, Professor of of the Division of Unified Studies at Washington Square College Director York University. All are members of the faculty of the Graduate Schon of Banking.

Another general session will consist of a dramatization of public rela tions and banking education by members of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, under the direction of William T. Wilson, Director of the Public Relations Council of the American Bankers Association, and Frank M. Totten, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank.

## American Bankers Association Membership Percentage Reaches All-Time High

An all-time peak in the percentage of banks holding membership in the American Bankers Association in relatlon to the total number of banks throughout the country was attained by the association in the five-month period ended Jan. 31, 1940, it was announced on Feb. 12 by Robert M. Hanes, President of the A. B. A., and President of the Hanes, President of the A. B. A., and President of the
Wachoria Bank and Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Hanes stated that 347 banks became new members of the A. B. A. from Sept. 1, 1939 to Jan. 31, bringing the total membership to 13,896 banks including branches. Mr. Hanes added:

Four out of every five banking institutions in the country are now enrolled, and more than $95 \%$ of the nation's banking resources are represented in the association.
The steady increase in the membership of the association during the past four month is due largely to its broadened services and to the growing realization among bankers that concerted action and cooperation among lanks is necessary if the banking structure is going to continue to cope successfully with new problems and new conditions.
The largest gain in membership among the various states was Minnesota, with 43 new members, A. B. A. statistics show. Illinois and New Jersey were second and third, with 30 and 26 respectively. Tennessee ranked fourth, with 24 new members. Indiana reported 21, while New York had 18 and Maryland and Iowa each had 16.

## Special Libraries Association to Hold Annual

 Convention in Indianapolis, Ind., June 3-6The 32nd annual convention of the Special Libraries Association will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., June $3-6$, with leadquarters at the Claypool Hotel. Mrs. Irene M. Strieby, librarian of the Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis, is the National Convention Chairman. "Utilization of Resources," theme of the convention program, is tied in with sources," theme of the convention program, is tied in with
the Association's slogan, "Putting Knowledge to Work." Miss Alma C. Mitchill, librarian of the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, is President of the Association.
The Special Libraries Association is a national organization whose membership is drawn from institutions or firms maintaining special libraries or research departments, such as business branches and specialized departments of public and university libraries, museums, hospitals, and from other fields of business, sciences, technology, social welfare and the arts. Membership in the organization now totals approximately 2200 .

Pan American Arbitration Day to Be Observed April 11 Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan American Union, announced Feb. 9 that April 11 has been officially designated as "Pan American Arbitration Day." That day has been set aside in recognition of the work of the InterAmerican Commercial Arbitration Commission in fostering comercial peace and good-will betiveen this country and the 20 Republics to the south. The Commission. organized six years ago following a resolution of the delegates to the Serenth International Conference of American States at Montevideo, founded and maintains arbitration tribunals throughout the Americas for the out-of-court settlement of
business disputes. Thomas J. Watson is present Chairman of the Commission. On April 11, a series of meetings and celebrations featuring commercial arbitration will be held in cities throughout the United States. The events will be sponsored jointly by the Commission and the American Arbitration Association.

Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks
In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for Dec. 30, 1939, with the figures for Nov. 30, 1939, and Dec. 31, 1938:
statement of condition of the banks of the dominion

| Assets | Dec. 30, 1939 | Noo. 30, 1939 | Dec. 31, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current gold and subsidiary coinIn Canada Elsewhere | $\begin{gathered} 4,8 \\ 4,391,097 \\ 4,610,569 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ \hline \mathbf{4 , 6 7 7 , 9 3 9} \\ \mathbf{6 , 0 2 1 , 6 9 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{8}{5,209,629}}{ }$ $4,697,847$ |
| Total. | 9,001,666 | 10,699,629 | 9,907,476 |
| Dominion notes |  |  |  |
| Notes of Bank of Cana | 70,572,780 | 66,51 | ${ }^{56,8.836,955}$ |
| Notese of other banks. | 26,439,307 | 22,161, | ${ }^{20,6454,643}$ |
| Onited States \& other forelign currencles | 34,917,792 | 33,572,868 | 31,839,243 |
| Cheques on other banks Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, | 135,813,657 | 124,235,845 | 115,874,382 |
| Deposits made with and balance due |  |  |  |
| rom other banks in Canada....... | 4,084,860 | 4,244,838 | ,636,633 |
| Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom. | 31,906,372 | ,986 | 18,146,713 |
| Due from banks and banking correspond nts elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom. | 167,150,38 | 199,887,726 | 151,957,361 |
| Dominion Government and Provinclal Government securities. | ,353,343,277 | ,915,934 | ,162,101,202 |
|  |  |  |  |
| ties |  | 177,805.729 | 174,312,121 |
| Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on stocks, a mutfictent marketable value to cover........................ | $121,806,690$ $52,868,934$ |  |  |
| Elsewhere than in Cana | ,661 | 55,33 |  |
| Other current loans \& disots | 960 | 972 |  |
| + | 47,160 | 143,323,894 |  |
| Loans to Provincial governments | 15,709, 137 | $1 \overline{6}, 6688,82 \overline{5}$ | 22,055,151 |
| and scho |  |  |  |
| Non-current 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 隹tgeges on | ${ }_{4,025,425}$ | 4,101,678 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,962,490 \\ & 4,121,339 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bank premis |  |  |  |
| eesam | 71,893,28 | 71,967,983 | 72,709,908 |
|  | 53,280,090 | $52,658,331$ | 52,552,841 |
| Deposit with the M1 |  |  |  |
| for the |  |  |  |
| Othares or and loans to controiled ou | 11,311 | 1.451 | 11,657,930 |
|  | 1,909,318 | 1,854,9 | 1,737,896 |
| Total assets. | 3,821,960,521 | 3,871,913 | 3,431,480,8 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Notes in circulition | 90,061, | 93,126,0 | 94,522,673 |
| Balance due to Dominion Govt. aiter de- | 129,544,258 | 151,024,563 | 63,632,194 |
| Advances under the Finance |  |  |  |
| Balance due to Provin | 50,496,753 | 56,900,37 | 42,522,934 |
|  | 852,999, 234 | 865,788,256 | 734,103,116 |
| Deposits |  |  |  |
| dits |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Loans }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| DeDosits made by and |  |  |  |
| b | 13,086,892 | 12,288,21 | 11,706,733 |
| d | 78,403 | 78.762 | 11,785,558 |
| Elsewhere than in Canada and the |  |  |  |
| United | $37,779,980$ 330,457 | 40,158,914 | 170,688 219,513 |
| Accoptances an |  |  |  |
|  |  | 52,65 | 52,552,841 |
| Llabilitles |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Re | 113,75 | ${ }_{1}^{135} 5$ | 13, 13,5000000 |
| tal pa | 145,500,000 | 145,50 | 145,500,000 |
| Total luabulites... | 3,807,090,063 | 3,858,830,412 | 3,418,980,971 |

in the above do not exactly agree with the totals given.
ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
A membership in the New York Cotton Exchange sold, on Feb. 15th, for $\$ 6,500$, of $\$ 100$ from the previous transaction.

A meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry was held last evening (Feb. 16) at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City. Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe, Chairman of the American Section, presided. William B. Bell, President of the American Cyanamid Co., and Dr. E. C. Williams, Director of Research and Vice-President of the Shell Development Co., talked on and Vice-President of the Shell Development Co., ta
the subject "The Executive and the Technologist."
W. Palon Conway, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, announced on Feb. 13 that in accordance with action taken by the Board of Directors, J. Luther Cleveland, Vice-President, is advanced from a district oificer to become associated with the general management of the bank. In his new capacity Mr. Cleveland is relieved of his former duties as a Vice-President in the Banking Department district that embraces the Company's business in the southwestern section of the United States. The announcement also says:

Mr. Cleveland has been connected with the Company since 1923, when he was made an Assistant Secretary. His appointment as Second VicePresident followed in 1925, and he was made a Vice-President in January, 1928. He was born in Cleburne, Texas, in 1891, and received his early business training in the Southwest as a banking official, first with the American National Bank of Muskogee, Okla., where he became Assistant which , and later with the American National Bank at Oklahoma City, of which he was Vice-President and a director.

The Banco Di Napoli Trust Co. of New York has received permission from the State Banking Department to increase its capital stock from $\$ 1,000,000$, consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 50$ each, to $\$ 1,300,000$, consisting of 26,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 50$ each, it is learned from the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" issued Feb. 9.

Glover Beardsley, Vice-President of the Otis Elevator Co., has been elected President of the Harlem Savings Bank of New York City, succeeding Arthur B. Westervelt, who was named Chairman oí the Board. Mr. Beardsley has been a Trustee of the bank for five years.

Stephen Hegeman Voorhees, a former Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, died of heart disease on Feb. 11 in Dunedin, Fla. He was 75 years old. Mr . Voorhees began his banking career with the Mercantile National Bank in New York when he was 20 years old, and five years later became connected with the Chase National Bank. In 1899 he organized the New York branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, and was its agent in New York until 1915, when he became Vice-President of the National City Bank. Mr. Voorhees retired from that position in 1924.

A plan for assumption of all deposits of the National Bank of Westfield and the Bank of Brocton by the Union Trust Company of Jamestown, all towns in New York, was announced on Feb. 12 by Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. The plan will be made possible by FDIC loans of $\$ 450,000$ and $\$ 165,000$, respectively, upon assets of the National Bank of Westfield and the Bank of Brocton. The Westfield and Brocton banks will continue to serve those communities as branches of the Jamestown bank, Mr. Crowley said. The New York "Herald Tribune"' in Washington advices on the date named further said:
Under terms of the plan the Union Trust Co. will purchase certain assets of the two banks and will receive cash proceeds of the FDIC loans on remaining assets in a combined amount exactly equal to the deposits assumed by the Jamestown bank. The staffs of both banks will be retained by the Union Trust Co. in both localities. Deposits involved in the assumption will continue to be protected by Federal deposit insurance to the extent provided by law.
Deposits of the National Bank of Westfield total more than $\$ 1,500,000$ and those of the Bank of Brocton $\$ 360,000$. Combined deposits of the Union Trust Co., after the assumption becomes effective, will approximate $\$ 6,700,000$. Total assets will exceed $\$ 7,500,000$.
The plan has the full approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the Superintendent of Banks of New York State. It will become effective immediately upon ratification by stockholders of the institutions involved at meetings that have been called for Feb. 23.

The New York State Banking Department on Feb. 3 approved plans to reduce the capital stock of the Mount Vernon Trust Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., from $\$ 1,500,000$, consisting of 150,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 10$ each, to $\$ 1,050,000$, made up as follows:
(1) $\$ 750,000$ par value of preferred stock divided into 300,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 2.50$ each; and
(2) $\$ 300,000$ par value of common stock divided into 150,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 2$ each.
Approval of the plan by the stockholders was noted in our issue of Feb. 10, page 935.

Effective Feb. 1, 1940, the Welden National Bank in St. Albans, Vt., capitalized at $\$ 100,000$, was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution was absorbed by the Peoples Trust Co. of St. Albans, St. Albans, Vt.

Philip Stockton, Chairman of the Executive Committee and former President of the First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., died on Feb. 11 after a long illness. Mr. Stockton, who was one of New England's foremost bankers and industrialists, was 65 years old. Born in Brookline, Mass., he was graduated from Harvard in 1896, and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he studied civil engineering, being graduated in 1899. After beginning work with the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., spending a year in the construction of a mill in Alabama, and later becoming Treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery, on Feb. 10, 1902 he entered the banking field as President of the then newly founded City Trust Co. of Boston. Under his direction the institution in eight years reported deposits of $\$ 31,000,000$, absorbed the Union Safe Deposit Vaults, doubled their capacity, established a Charlestown branch and inaugurated the policy, new to Boston trust companies, of furnishing mercantile accommodations. When the City Trust Co. was absorbed by the Old Colony Trust Co., early in 1910, Mr. Stockton became President of the enlarged bank and continued in this office until 1929, when he became President of the First National Bank of Boston, while re-
maining as President of its Old Colony Corp. In December, 1938 he resigned the Presidency of the First National and became Chairman of the Executive Committee, the $\propto$ fice he held at his death.
He was President and a Director of the First of Boston International Corp., of New York City, and President of the Old Colony Trust Associates. His other numerous business interests included directorships in the General Electric Co. Gillette Safety Razor, Pacific Mills, Old Colony and Union Freight Railroads, Submarine Signal, the Great American Freight Railroads, Submarine Signal, the Great American, New England Mutual Life and American Alliance Insurance
Companies, the Guarantee Company of North America, and the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Joseph C. Wilkinsom, formerly Vice-President of the Upper Darby National Bank, Upper Darby, Pa., has been advanced to President of the institution as successor to Walter E. Goodman, who had held the office for the past eight years, it is learned from "Money and Commerce" of Feb. 10, which added:
Mr. Goodman declined reelection because of the pressure of other business. Mr. Wilkinson is also Vice-President of the Upper Darby School Board.
J. Herbert Beatson, Executive Vice-President of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md, died at his home in Homeland, Má., after a brief illness. Mr. Beatson, who was 65 years of age, was born in Baltimore and was a graduate of Baltimore City College. He entered the employ of the Fidelity Trust Co. in 1904. In addition to his position as Executive Vice-President of the Fidelity Trust Co. he was a director of that company and of the Fidelity \& Deposit Co. of Maryland, of which latter institution he was a member of the Executive Committee.

From the "Commercial West" of Feb. 3, it is learned that the following changes have occurred in the official staff of the United States National Bank of Omaha, Neb.: Henry W. Yates, Trust Officer, was advanced to Vice-President in charge of the trust department: Richard H. Mallory was elected Vice-President in the commercial department, and Casper Y. Offutt was appointed Trust Officer.

It is learned from the Los Angeles "Times" of Feb. 10 that F. S. Wade, President of the Southern California Gas Co., has been elected a director of the Union Bank \& Trust Co. of Los Angeles, Calif., to succeed the late Addison B. Day. Ben R. Meyer is President of the Union Bank \& Trust Co.

Peyton A. Baer, Manager for the past 11 years of the Pico-Hoover Branch of the Citizens National Trust \& Savings Bank of Los Angele:s, Calif., died of a heart attack on Feb. 4, at his home in Glendale, Calif. Mr. Baer, who was 56 years old, had been with the Citizens National organization for more than 25 years, first as a statement clerk in the Broadway office in downtown Los Angeles, later as Manager of the Eighth-Vermont Branch, and then as Manager at Pico-Hoover.

Frank X. Pfaffinger, Treasurer of the Los Angeles TimesMirror Co. and for more than 30 years a director of the Citizens National Trust \& Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Calif., died on Feb. 4. He was 86 years old. An announcement by the bank said:
Born in Asbach, Bavaria, he came to this country in 1880, and seven years later joined the small staff of the "Times." As that newspaper, and Los Angeles, greve in size and importance he grew with them. He was made a director of the old American National Bank in June, 1909, and became a director of citizens National when those two institutions in pint
later in that same year. He was the oldest director of the bank in point of service.

## THE CURB MARKET

Public utilities and industrial specialties displayed considerable activity during the fore part of the week but the trading pace was somewhat slowed down on Wednesday as a number of the more active issues failed to appear on the tape. Aircraft shares have been irregular, oil stocks have been quiet and there has been only a moderate amount of activity apparent among the mining and metal issues. Aluminum shares have moved within a narrow range with a tendency toward lower levels.
Industrial stocks and public utilities were the most active issues during the two hour session on Saturday. The transfers were moderate but there were a goodly number of shares in these groups that closed on the side of the advance and in several instances new tops were established. Buckeye Pipe Line was one of the strong stocks as it worked up 2 points to a new high at 39, while Hygrade Sylvania advanced 2 points to $343 / 4$. Community Power \& Light pref. climbed up 3 points to $461 / 2$, a new top for 1940 , at its high for the day but subsequently declined to 46. Aircraft stocks moved within a narrow range and mining and metal shares were quiet. Aluminum issues were down due to profit-taking and oil stocks were lower.
The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed on Monday in observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

There was a brisk demand for the Industrial shares as the market resumed its sessions on Tuesday following the two-day holiday. Hygrade Sylvania was in the limelight as it again raised its top with a gain of 5 points and closed at $39^{3}$ 4, Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co n.y. stock forged ahead $21 / 4$ points to its best for 1940 as it reached 114 and Corroon \& Reynolds pref. was active and worked up 2 points to new high ground for 1940 as it closed at 77. Aircraft shares were off, mining and metal stocks continued quiet shares were off, mining and metal stocks continued quiet and oil issues moved within a narrow range. The transfers declined to approximately
on Friday the last full session.
Curb stocks drifted back and forth without definite trend during the early part of the session on Wednesday. As the day progressed prices gradually worked downward and while there were a substantial number of gains apparent including 27 new tops for 1940, the declines were in excess of the advances as the market closed. Aircraft issues were irregular, industrial specialties were fractionally lower and public utilities were generally quiet, many of the popular trading stocks not appearing on the tape. Prominent among the declines were Aluminium, Ltd., $21 / 4$ points to 96 ; Niles-Bement-Pond, $31 / 2$ points to 63 ; Royal Typewriter, $21 / 2$ points to 57 ; and Todd Shipyards, $21 / 2$ points to 67 .
Irregular price movements were apparent during most of the trading on Thursday. The transiers were slightly higher than the preceding day, the total rising to 173,800 shares against 137,590 on Wednesday. Aircraft stocks were generally lower, Bell receding 1 point to 24 ; while Beech and Brewster declined fractionally. Aluminum issues were irregular; Aluminum Co. of America dipping 1 point to $163 \frac{1}{4}$; while Aluminium Ltd. advanced 1 point to 97 . Noteworthy among the stocks closing on the down side were Singer Manufacturing Co., 2 points to 146; Midvale Co., 3 points to $1063 / 4$ and Hygrade Sylvania, 2 points to 38 ., Among the advances were Consolidated Retail Stores pref., $31 / 2$ points to $971 / 2$; Brillo Manufacturing Co. A. $11 / 4$ points to $311 / 2$ and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 1 point to $1011 / 2$.
Stocks moved irregularly downward on Friday. There were a number of moderate advances scattered through the list, particularly among the preferred shares in the public utility group and among tne industrial specialties, but the utisty group and among tne industrial specialties, but the ended. Aircraft issues were weak and declines were apparent all along the line. In the aluminum group, Aluminum Co. of America com. was down $33 / 4$ points to $1591 / 2$; while the preferred advanced fractionally. Chemical stocks were stronger, Heyden Chemical climbing upward $53 / 4$ points to 78 ; while American Cyanamid B moved fractionally higher. Oil issues were quiet and mining and metal shares moved within a narrow range. As compared with Friday of last week prices were lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at were lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at $951 / 4$ against 100; American Gas \& Electric at $351 / 4$ against 361/4; Bell Aircraft at 231/4 against 251/8; Humble Oil (new) at 61 against 62 ; Lake Shore Mines at 203/4 against $221 / 2$; and Technicolor at $151 / 4$ against $153 / 4$.
daily transaotions at the new york ourb exchange


## Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section

 Feb. 10 to Feb. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

## 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. 24, 1940.

GOLD
The gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England on Jan. 17 amounted to $£ 219.561$ at 168 s . per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
The Bank of England's buying price for gold has remained unchanged at 168 s . per fine ounce.

SILVER
At the beginning of the week under review, selling by the Indian Bazaars and speculative selling caused prices to decline until 22d. for both deliveries was reached on Jan. 19, since when there has been no change. Conditions have been quiet and apart
Influenced by a sharp decline in jute and cotton, silver prices in Bombay have fallen sharply and, at the moment, are ruling much closer to London parity than has been the case for some time.
Quotations during the week:


The official dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during the week were as follows: Buying, $\$ 4.031 / 2$. Selling, $\$ 4.021 / 2$.

## 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:


 $\begin{array}{rllllll}\text { British 4\% } \\ 1960-90 \ldots & \text { Closed } & £ 1111 / 4 & \text { £1113/8 } & \text { £111 } 3 / 8 & £ 1111 / 4 & £ 1111 / 8\end{array}$

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days have been:

| Bar N.Y.(for.) - | $343 / 4$ | $343 / 4$ | $343 / 4$ | $348 / 4$ | $343 / 4$ | 35 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U. . Treasury |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (newly mined) | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 |

## CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES

The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat (all of which are secured by legal tender deposits) at the beginning of January and February, and the amount of the decrease in notes afloat during the month of January for the years 1940 and 1939.
National Bank Notes-All Legal Tender Notes- 19401939
Amount afloat Jan 1920
 Amount of bank notes afloat February_...... $\overline{\$ 174,967,437} \overline{\$ 200,884,777}$ Note- $\$ 2,218,61$ y. 50 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding Feb. 1,
1940, secured by lawful money, against $\$ 2,235,026.50$ on Feb. 1, 1939.

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week 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, Feb. 17) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $9.9 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 4,805,099,755$, against $\$ 5,331,325,907$ for the total stands at $\$ 4,805,099,755$, against $\$ 5,331,325,907$ for the
same week in 1938 . At this center there is a loss for the week same week in 1938. At this center there is a loss for the week week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Feb. 17 | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,025,135,768 | \$2,501,656,783 | $-19.0$ |
| Chicago | 237,923,622 | 220,038,973 | $+8.1$ |
| Philadelphia | 299,000,000 | 269,000,000 | +11.2 |
| Boston. | 145,427,180 | 175,102,215 | $-16.9$ |
| Kansas City | 68,836,490 | 67,827,522 | +1.5 |
| St. Louis | 70,800,000 | 68,700,000 | +3.1 |
| San Francl | 113,777,000 | 110,582,000 | +2.9 |
| Pittsburgh | 96,842,766 | 81,902,961 | +18.2 |
| Detroit | 84,672,916 | 75,660,892 | +11.9 |
| Clevelan | 82,750,161 | 82,238,366 | +0.6 |
| Baltim | 61,374,584 | 50,609,698 | +21.3 |
| Eleven cities, five days | \$3,286,540,487 | \$3,703,319,410 | $-11.3$ |
| Other citles, five days. | 717,709,312 | 677,858,496 | +5.9 |
| Total all cities, five days. | \$4,004,249,799 | \$4,381,177,906 |  |
| All cities, one day --....... | 800,849,956 | 950,148,001 | $-15.7$ |
| Total all cities for week | \$4,805,099,755 | \$5,331,325,907 | -9.9 |

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 Feb. 10. For that week there was a decrease of $5.1 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to of clearings for the whole country having amounted to
$\$ 5,007,531,365$, against $\$ 5,277,289,455$ in the same week in

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1939. Outside of this city there was an increase of $8.2 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $14.5 \%$. 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 a loss of $14.0 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District the totals show a gain of $2.9 \%$, and in the
Philadelphia Reserve District of $12.3 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by $11.4 \%$, in the Reserve District the totals are larger by $11.4 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $11.7 \%$, and in the Atlanta
Reserve District by $6.5 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District Reserve District by 6.5 \% . In the Chicago Reserve District District of $5.8 \%$, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $21.4 \%$. The Dallas Reserve District suffers a decrease of $2.6 \%$, but the Kansas City Reserve District enjoys an $10.3 \%$
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:
summary of bank clearings

| Week End. Feb. 10, 1940 | 1940 | 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | T | ${ }^{5} 107$ | $\%$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ | ${ }^{8}$ |
| 1st Boston .-. 12 cities | 237,753,715 | 231.047,715 | +2.9 | 2C5,324,398 | 248,410,8 |
| 2 d New York-_13 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,751,535,310 | 3,200,395,136 | $-14.0$ | 2,172,013,283 | 3,292,639,817 |
| 3d Philadelphialo ** | 396,866,641 | 353,467,961 | +12.3 | 258,469,698 | 327,514,933 |
| 4th Cleveland.-7 | 273,671,387 | 245,672,142 | +11.4 | 180,100,119 | 248,012,581 |
| 5 5th Richmond.- 6 | 129,195,907 | 115,633,040 | +11.7 | 114,333,552 | 127,069,432 |
| 6th Atlanta_-.. 10 " | 157,806,981 | 148,155,953 | +6.5 | 136,400,512 | 146,363,551 |
| 7th Chicago_-- 18 * | 432,886,388 | 402,914,604 | +7.4 | 303,427,866 | 417,837,629 |
| ${ }_{11} \mathrm{St}$. Louls_- 4 | 131,026,367 | 123,875,510 | +5.8 | 111,363,097 | 114,831,267 |
| 511 Minneapolis 7 | 89,973,815 | 74,116,702 | +21.4 | 66,176,120 | 73,937,481 |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | 118,034,259 | 112,537,649 | +4.9 | 106,021,329 | 117,068,709 |
| 11th Dallas..--- ${ }^{6}$ | 64,579,919 | 66,289,343 | -2.6 | 48,360,408 | 52,855,536 |
| 12th San Fran... 10 * | 224,200,676 | 203,183,698 | +10.3 | 160,754,293 | 206,239 |
| Total | 5,007,531,365 | 5,277,289,455 | $\underline{-5.1}$ | 3.862,794,875 | 5,372,781,173 |
| Outside N. Y. Clty- | 2,362,902,674 | 2,184,240,832 | +8.2 | 1,774,624,116 | 2,176,45 |
| Canada_........ 32 citles | 603,991,487 | 290,539,903 | +107.9 | 271,435,346 | 328,019,400 |

We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years:

| arin | Week End |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
|  |  | rict-Boston | \% | 8 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Fed } \\ & \text { te..-Bang } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} \mathbf{8} \\ \text { Reserve Dist } \\ 520,436 \\ 1,619,947 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | ${ }_{-5.4}^{8.4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 469,280 \\ 1,704,877 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| Portland |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 568,22 } \\ 1,711,692 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,619,947 \\ 204,108,88 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $199,273,933$ | ${ }_{-25}^{+2.4}$ | 175,361,403 |  |
| Lowell |  | ${ }^{424,489}$ | -0.3-16.1 | 386,365505.941 | - $\begin{array}{r}442,231 \\ 740,494\end{array}$ |
| New B |  |  |  |  |  |
| Springtiel | 2,986, | 2,595,100 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { B00,941 } \\ \mathbf{3 0 0 0 , 4 1 1} \end{array}$ | 3,328,841 |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{1,930,567}$ | - $1,707,193$ | +13.1 -1.4 | ${ }_{1}^{1,728,128}$ |  |
| Conn.- Har |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +16.9 \\ +13 . \\ +6.3 \\ +6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| R.I.-Provi | 4,417,549 $\mathbf{1 0 , 2 3 8 , 2 0 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,188,970 \\ 9,565,700 \\ \mathbf{5 j 2}, 500 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,922,049 \\ 10,399,70 \\ 411,253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,92,601 \\ 11,814,100 \\ 431,928 \end{array}$ |
| N.H.-Manc | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Total (12 ciltes) | ,753, |  | +2 | 205,324,398 | 248,410,812 |
|  | , | $\mid \text { istrict-New } \mid$ | York- |  |  |
|  | , 720.935 |  |  | 9 | 8,050,569 |
| Bingha | $1,267,935$ $32,500,000$ |  | - +47.4 |  |  |
| Elimira |  |  | +12.1+1.8+18.9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,093,048.623 ${ }_{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +18.9 \\ & -14.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | +157.8 | 5,337,842 | ${ }_{6}$ |
|  | $5,950,609$4,319783 | $\begin{gathered} 4,026,603 \\ 3, \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| West |  |  | ${ }_{-0.8}^{+26.5}$ |  |  |
| an | $\begin{array}{r} 427,117 \\ 18,940,020 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,612,574 \\ 272,57 \\ 14,926,766 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15,276,327 \\ & 15,20,636 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +13.5 \\ & +24.6 \\ & +{ }^{+4.6} \end{aligned}$ |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 16,638,09 \\ & 25,284,403\end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,940,020 \\ & 22,014,139 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 16,785,963 |  |
| Total (13 cities) | 2,751,535,31 | 3,200,395,138 |  |  | 3,292,639,817 |
|  |  | rict-Philad |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{-34.7}^{+21.5}$ |  | - 431, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +2.2 \\ +12.5 \end{array}$ |  | 1,1788,396 |
| Philadelp |  |  |  |  | 318,000,000 |
| Readin | ( |  |  |  |  |
| kes | $2,135,408$ <br> 1,87,30 <br> 1,077754 |  | $\begin{gathered} +3.1 \\ +4.0 \\ +4.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 533,748 \\ 918,398 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{877,1585}$ |
|  | $1,077,754$$2,881,800$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,004,, 578 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 7 6 9 , 2 0 0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| J.-T |  |  | +4.2 +4.1 | 2,605,900 |  |
|  |  | 353,467,961 | +12.3 | 8,469,8 | 7,514,933 |
| urth |  |  |  | 1,413,870 | 18.619 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -54,163,9 889 | - ${ }_{75,727,936}$ | +7.2+17.8+ | 19,775,295 | 14,63, 900 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mans | $\begin{array}{r} 9,37,60 \\ 9,62,87 \\ \mathbf{1 , 2 4 8 , 6 7 5} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,413,700 \\ 1,564,80 \\ 10,51,81,134 \\ 104,073,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ +4.1 \\ \hline-4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,026,200 \\ & 1,27,650 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | +10.2 | 77,754,144 | $\begin{gathered} 31,061,021 \\ 11,279,021 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | +11 | ,150 | 248,012,581 |
| 1 fth |  | rict-Richm ond- |  |  |  |
| V. - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 86,361$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +42.5 \\ & +\quad+6.5 \\ & +10.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $32,879,314$ <br> 1,210,898 <br> 58.310 .030 | -1.5 | $1,114,604$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| D.c.-w | 22,223,782 | 20,745,993 | +14.3 +7.1 | $\begin{gathered} 58,7180,843 \\ 19,716,601 \end{gathered}$ | - $23,787,371$ |
| Total (6 citles). | 129,195,907 | 115,63 | +11.7 | 14,332 | 27,069,432 |
| Sixth F | Reserve Dist 4,833,329 |  |  |  |  |
| Rno |  |  |  | ,137 | 7 |
| hville | 16,703 | 178 |  | ${ }_{44}^{13,7}$ | 86 |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maco |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fla. - Ja | 20,736,0 | 17, |  | 15,988, |  |
|  |  | 8,3 |  | 15,72 |  |
| Moblle- | 1,777,96 | 1,7 | x | 1,388,12 | 0 |
| Micks ${ }^{\text {M }}$, |  |  | +9.0 |  |  |
| Ls.-New Orle | ,224 | 3,852 |  | 38,749, | , |
| Total (10 cries) |  |  |  | 136,400, | 146,383,5 |


| Clearings at- | Week Ended Feb. 10 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 940 | 1939 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Inc.or or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Seventh FederMich.-AnnArborDetrott___ |  | $\text { istrict- }{ }^{8} \text { Chic }$ | $\%$ | \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 335,519 \\ 52,990,106 \\ 1677.1268 \end{array}$ | 315,955 |
|  | 88,777,819 | $\begin{array}{r} 487,079 \\ 76,156,467 \end{array}$ | +16.6 |  | $81,866,283$ $2.470,541$ 1 |
| Lansing - - --- | $2,821,560$ $1,582,821$ |  | -45.8 +1 |  | 1,488,482 |
|  | 1,582,821 | ${ }^{1} 1,409,085$ |  | c\|is,661 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ind.-Ft. Wayne } \\ & \text { Indanapolis. } \end{aligned}$ | 16,154,000 | 15,901,000 |  | 11,681,000 | $15,521,000$1$1,084,516$ |
| South Bend---- | - | ${ }_{4}^{1,5531,557}$ |  | - 8 83,921 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {20, }, 672,135}$ | ${ }_{4}^{19,643}$ |  | - | 21,093.690 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wis.-Milwauke } \\ & \text { II.-Ced. Rapids } \end{aligned}$ | 1,148,201 | 1,045 , |  | 842 |  |
| Des Moines. | 8,881,428 | 7,827,862 | +13.5 | ${ }_{6}^{6.051,245}$ |  |
| Ill--Bloomington | 3,365,149 | ${ }_{3,29361}{ }_{2}$ | +7.7 | ${ }^{2,287,119}$ | 7,472, ${ }^{\text {7, }}$ |
|  | 273,138 | 261,069,295 | +4 | 195,933,251 | ${ }^{271.783} 7850$ |
| Peorla | ( 911.479 | ${ }_{3,127}^{1,026,132}$ | ${ }_{+}+11.2$ |  |  |
|  | (1,172,047 | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{,} 971,778 \\ 1,044,585 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +18.0 \\ & +16.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,383,047 \\ 989,73 \\ 886,952 \end{array}$ |  |
| Rockford <br> Springfield |  |  |  |  | 1,114,814 |
| Total (18 citles) | 432,886,388 | 402,914,604 | .+7.4 | 303,427,866 | 417,837,829 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Eighth Federa }}$ | Reserve Dis | ict-St. Lo | ${ }_{+4.7}{ }^{-8}$ | ${ }^{69,700,000}$ | 82,900,000 |
|  |  | 72,540000$34,663,127$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mo:-L. Louis. } \mathrm{Kille-} \\ & \text { Tenn.-Memphis } \end{aligned}$ | $34,687,981$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} +4.7 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$ | - $15.488,68785$ | 15,465,267 |
| III.- Jacksonville | ${ }_{521,000}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { xos1, } \\ & \text { x } \end{aligned}$ | x +20.9 | x <br> $\mathbf{3 8}, 000$ | $\begin{array}{r} x \\ 540,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total (4 | 1,026,367 | 123,875,510 | +5.8 | 111,363,097 | 114,831,267 |
| Ninth Fe |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,644,5 | 2,015, |  | 2,596,712 |  |
| Minneapolis | - $56,988584,791$ | $47,673,188$ $18,994,190$ | +19.5 | +17,586,50 |  |
| N. D.-Fargo | 2,406,158 | 1,840, 541 | +30.2 | 1,745,881 | 1,571,602 |
| D-Aberd | 665 | ${ }_{5184}$ | +40 | 480,9 |  |
| Helena | 3, ${ }^{6624,939}$ | 2,602,280 | +39.3 | 1,974,785 | 1,825,796 |
| Total (7 citles)- | 89,973,815 | 74,116,702 |  | 66,176,120 | 73,937,481 |
| Tenth Federal |  | ct-Kans | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{City}$ | $93,390$ |  |
|  | ( $\begin{array}{r}1322,507 \\ 2,611,111\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{1311,766}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}+0.6 \\ +12.7\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 123,972 \\ \mathbf{2}, 138,681 \end{array}$ |
| Omaha |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kan-Topeka-:- |  |  |  |  | 23,629,020 |
|  | - ${ }_{\text {2,562, }}^{2,566}$ |  | --3.8 |  | ${ }^{2}, 5259,793$ |
| -Kan. | 3,107,769 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,734,426 \\ 2,72,769 \\ 472, \end{array}$ | +13.7 <br> +34.9 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 02,994,901 \\ 608,063 \\ 522,226 \end{array}$ |
| Jose |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 73,504,825 \\ 2,466,324 \\ 504,236 \\ 50,28 \end{array}$ |  |
| Colo.-COI. SL |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (10 citles) | 118,034,259 | 112,537,649 | +4,9 | 106,021,329 | 117,068,709 |
| Eleventh Fede Texas-Austin... | ral Rese | strict-Da | 1las- | $\begin{array}{r} 1,190,441 \\ 34,775,162 \\ 9,07,102 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,273,971}$ |
|  |  | 51,885,636 <br> $61,549,095$ |  |  |  |
| Dallas--itore |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & -1.6 \\ & -3.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Galveston | 1,778,710 | - $1,885,000$ | -5.6+5.7+5.8 | $6,673,803$ <br> $1,520.000$ | 2,185,000 |
| Wiehita F |  |  |  | 812,080$3,388,922$ | $\begin{array}{r} 649,671 \\ 3,293,096 \end{array}$ |
| La.-Strevepo | 2,871,332 | 3,233,451 | -11.2 |  |  |
| Total (6 citles). | 64,579,919 | 66,289,343 |  | 8,360,408 | 52,855,536 |
| Twelfth Fed | ve | trict-San | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Franci } \\ +25.1 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{794} \mathbf{4 3 6 , 7 5 3}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yakima-ian-: |  |  | +1.3 |  |  |
| Utah-s. L. City | 12,594,635 |  | ${ }^{+16.9}$ | 10,042 | - ${ }_{12,993,770}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Utan-s. L. City } \\ & \text { Calif.-I; Beach } \\ & \text { Pasadens } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 2,957 | 3,317,381 |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}13,5831,000 \\ 2,335,403 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 126,408,5888 | +7.1 | 95,945,000 | (127,653,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,301,114 \\ & 1,803,844 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,802,957 | 1,1030,168 |
| San Jose Santa Barbara Stockton $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,800,405 \\ & 1,888,194 \\ & 2,171,152 \end{aligned}$ |  | +20.4 + | 1,744,06 | 2,250,841 |
| Total (10 citles) | 224,200,676 | 203,183,698 | +10.3 | 160,754,29 | 206,239,225 |
| Grand total (113 | 5,007,531,365 | 5,277,289,455 | -5.1 | ,79 | 8,372,781,173 |
| de N | 2,362,902,674 | 2,184,240,832 | +8.2 | 1,774,624,116 | ,176,454,121 |
|  |  | Week | Ended |  |  |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 193 | 193 |
| Cana | ${ }^{\circ} 98$ | 519 | 1 | . 7 | ${ }^{8}$ |
| Toront | 24,998,397 | ${ }_{101,919,629}$ | +141.4 | - $94.771,222$ | ${ }_{\text {103, }}^{119,324,827}$ |
| Winnipeg | -55,734,651 | 21,309,570 | +161.6 | ${ }_{20,617,814}$ | 27,504,230 |
| Vancouve | 31,858 | 15,365,639 | 107.3 | 13,569,007 | 18,276,381 |
| Ottawa | 37,617,8 | 22,015,801 | 0.9 | 21,883,926 | 18,129,792 |
| Quebec | 4,996 | 4,607,873 | +8.4 | ${ }^{4,7176031}$ | - ${ }^{3,614,912}$ |
| Halitax | 7,834,4 | 2,4611,199 | +270.4 | 2,127 | ${ }_{4}^{2,341,242}$ |
| Camilton | 7,263,223 | 4, 4,1899,059 | +103.8 | - | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{4,747,674}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Sta }}^{\text {Calgary- }}$ John. | 退 | ${ }_{1}^{1,764,962}$ | +215.3 | 1,603,696 | 1,614,916 |
| Victoria. | 2,196,056 | 1,803,186 | +21.8 | 1,423,960 | 1,659,719 |
| London | ${ }^{4,187,329}$ | 2,338,869 |  | 2,300 | 边 |
| Edmonto | 4,699, 78 | 3,283,523 |  | 3,070 | 2,988,764 |
| Regina | 4,052,781 | 2,880,083 | + | 2,239 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{255}$ |
| Brandon- | ${ }_{513,306}$ | 426,158 | +20 | ${ }_{372}$ | ${ }_{328,827}^{20,064}$ |
| Saskatoon_ | 1,455,118 | 1,008,455 | +44.3 | 1,106,814 | 1,184,262 |
| Moose Jaw | 589,097 | 547,269 | ${ }_{+9}^{+7.6}$ | 424,400 |  |
| Brantord | 1,8489 | ${ }_{552,881}$ | +53.5 | 766,210 | ${ }_{832,720}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Fort }}$ | 834 | ${ }_{549,247}$ | +52.0 | 590,839 | 493,131 |
| Medicine Hat | 205,692 | 162,962 | +26.2 | 135,380 | 156,090 |
| Peterborough | 590,442 716.940 | ${ }_{616,209}$ | +14.1 | 545,813 | 562,677 48877 |
| Kilchener. | 1,383,250 | ${ }_{841} 1919$ | +61.9 | ${ }_{920,7}$ | 891,095 |
| nds | 2,895,974 | 2,422,602 | +19.5 | 2,350,625 | 2,805,264 |
| Prince Alb | 341;450 | 271,699 | +25 | 238 | 280,368 |
| Moncton | 1,062,326 | 596,08 | + 78.2 | 580 | - 634.453 |
| Kingston- | 769,573 | 496,193 | +35.1 | ${ }_{513}^{538}$ | 456,161 |
| Chatham. |  | ${ }_{467,026}$ | + |  | 434,146 |
| Sudbury-. | ${ }_{887,061}$ | 760,212 | +16.7 | 788,868 | ${ }_{931,110}^{434,10}$ |
| Total (32 citles) | 603,991,487 | 290,539,903 | +107.9 | 271,435,346 | 328,019,400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Estimated. $x$ No tigures available.


## 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 federae reserve
BANK TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb， 10 | Feb， 12 | ${ }_{\text {Peb，} 13}$ | ${ }^{\text {Peb }, 14}$ | Feo， 15 |  |
| Euroo | ${ }_{\text {128231 }}{ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  | ${ }^{.168881}$ | ．188894 | ${ }^{1.68468}$ |  |
| dill |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$ |  |
| dar poud |  |  | ， |  |  |  |
| de．trane | ${ }^{02235}$ |  |  |  |  | coin |
| am，dract |  |  | （0017 |  |  |  |
| Hememe |  |  | ， |  | ${ }^{431116}$ |  |
| Notaray， | ：37212 |  |  |  | ．272100 |  |
| ， | ．038ta0 |  | ．038250 | ．038 ${ }_{\text {a }}^{187}$ | ．08827 | ${ }^{2032200}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cheme | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {2202377 }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ．072250 | ${ }_{\text {Horr }}^{\text {DAY }}$ | ．07054 | ${ }^{2} 8$ | \％ |  |
| matore． | ${ }^{246650}$ |  | ${ }_{24} 24200$ | ${ }^{245758}$ | 24691 |  |
|  |  |  | coize |  | coize | ${ }^{2334362}$ |
| Braius getien |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A |  |  | 8500 | ：162300 | ， 4383 |  |
| cosme | 28000 |  | 3．98000 | ．88000 | ．88000 |  |
| dai： |  |  | ． 860615 | ． 8.841400 |  |  |
| dind |  |  |  | 81.62 | ．862291 |  |
|  | ${ }^{20}$ |  | coize | ${ }^{2087735}$ |  |  |
| Chle，peooootitic | （ondem |  | coid | 0516 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 边 | ． 68 |  | ：3700 | （3700 | ， 78 |  |

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency，Treasury Department：

## CHARTER ISSUED

Feb．7－Citizens National Bank \＆Trust Co．of Goose Creek，Amount
Feb．7－Citizens National Bank \＆Trust Co．of Goose Creek，$\$ 50,000$ Goose Creek，rexas
Capital stock consists of $\$ 50,000$, anl common stock．President，
Hugh Echols Jr．Cashier，W．Sanders．Conversion of the Hugh Echols Jr．Cashier，W．O．Sanders．Conversion of the

PREFERRED STOCK B ISSUED
PREFERRED STOCK B ISSUED
Feb．5－Upper Darby National Bank，Upper Darby，Pa．Sold
locally COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
Feb．6－First National Bank \＆Trust Co．of Evanston，EvanAmt．of Inc
 Feb．${ }^{9-T h e}$ First National Bank of Grand Rapids，Grand Rapids，
Minn．From $\$ 70,000$ to $\$ 75,000$ ． Feb．9－First National Bank of Woodstock，Woodstock，IIl．From PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED
Feb．7－The National Bank of Bloomington，Bloomington Amount Feb． 9 The Central National Bank of Middletown，Middletown，
Conn．Sold locally．－．－．－．－． VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS
Feb．6－The Welden National Bank in St．Albans，Vt Ommon stock，\＄61，000；preferred stock，\＄39，000．Effective
Feb． 1,1940 Liquidating agent， $\mathbf{P}$ ．E．Sullivan，st．Albans， Feb．8－The Citizens National Bank of Sour Lake，Sourlake，Texas $\quad \mathbf{~ E f f e c t i v e ~ J a n . ~ 2 7 , ~} 1940$ ．Liquidating committee Effective Jan．27， 1940 ．Liquidating committee，M．E．Pivoto，
Alma M．Carpenter and F．H．Carpenter Jr．，care of the liquidat ing bank．Absorbed by Sour Lake State Bank，Sourlake，Texas．

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week：
By R．L．Day \＆Co．，Boston：
Shares Stocks
45 National Rockland Bank，Dar \＄20．－．
1 Indiana Service Corp． $6 \%$ preferred，par $\$ 100$
158 Bruce Humphries，Inc．
 Ludlow Manufacturing Associates（ex－div．） 1 Columblan National Life Insurance Co．，par $\$ 100$. Bonds－
s250 Southw
hwest Natu
6s，Oct． 1966 $\qquad$ Per Cent
$.51 / 4$ flat

## CURRENT NOTICES

－The New York Stock Exchange firm of Orvis Brothers \＆Co．， 14 Wal St．，New York，N．Y．，has a vailable for distribution a detailed analysis of Marshall
－Arrowsmith，Post \＆Welch， 115 Broadway，New York，N．Y．，have

## REDEMPTIONZCALLS 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 lssue－
 Apr． 15
Mar .13
$\qquad$



New York Fire Protection Co．1st mtge．4s．．
Niagara Falls Power Co．，1st mtge． 31
Ohio Water Service Co．，1st mtge


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Peoples Light \& Power Co... con. Hen Donas } \\
& \text { * Penn Mercantile Properties s. . bonds } \\
& \text { * Richfield Oil Corp. } 4 \% \text { debentures }
\end{aligned}
$$



* Richfield Oil Corp. 4\% debentures. South．Pacific Golden Gate Ferries，Ltd．，1st mtge． $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}--$
8pang Chalfant \＆Co Inc．，1st mtge．5s． 8pang Chaifant \＆Co．．1nc．，1st mtge．Ss
＊Strawbridge \＆Cothier，
Sundstrand Machine Tool Co． $6 \%$ nonds．
notes．．
Sundstrand Machine Tool Co． 6
＊Vanadium Corp．of America－
$31 / 2 \%$ notes．．．
$5 \%$ debenture
Wood ward Iron Co． 2 d mtge． 58

$\qquad$ | Mar． 15 |
| :--- |
| Mar． 15 |1148

1148
$\times 2575$

## ＊Announcements this weeir．$x$ Volume 149.

## 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 com－ pany name in our＂General Corporation and Investment News Department＂in the week when declared．
The dividends announced thsi week are：

| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Recor } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{\text {Extra－2 }}$－pr |  |  |  |
| Acme steel Co．（quar |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Insurance | \＄15 |  |  |
| lied Products Corp |  |  |  |
| Class A |  |  |  |
| merican Bank Not | 4c |  |  |
| merican |  |  | Dec． 19 |
| merican Dock | 32 |  |  |
| rican Gas |  |  |  |
| can preau |  |  |  |
| msterdam Bank（final） | 4\％ |  |  |
| nglo－Canadian Tel |  |  |  |
| na Power |  |  |  |
| ansas Western Gas | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  |
| Extra | 5 |  |  |
| to |  |  |  |
| ngor \＆Aroos |  | Ap |  |
| 6\％preferred（quar．） | \＄1／3 |  |  |
| Barlow \＆Seelig Mfg．Co．．$\$ 1.20$ |  |  |  |
| Eech－N | 251 |  |  |
| Belden Manufacturing co | 0 c |  |  |
| 8 ird－Archer |  |  |  |
| Birmingham Electric Co | ＋$\$ 13$ |  |  |
| 86 preferred |  |  |  |
| Birmingham Water Works Co．， $6 \%$ pref．（quar．） | \＄112 | Mar． |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| wn |  |  |  |
| rown Oil Corp | ＋ 8113 |  |  |
| Bucyrus－Erie Co．， B \％preerre |  |  |  |
| Bullard Company |  | Mar． |  |
| Bullocks，Inc．（Los | \＄10¢ | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1／2／annas per share，equal to 3.93 pe |  |  |  |
| Sug | 45 c |  |  |
| California Art Tlil |  |  |  |
| Canada \＆Dominion | $\pm 371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| an Celanese，Lto－ |  |  |  |
| Partic．pref．（participating divid | $\pm 1.16$ |  |  |
| Common（irregular）－．．．－ |  |  |  |
| Canadian Industries， L | tos |  |  |
|  | 浐13 | Apr． 15 | Mar． 30 |
| nadian Internationa |  |  |  |
| 5\％preferred |  |  |  |
| Canadian Tube \＆Steel Products， |  |  |  |
| anese Corp．of A | 50c |  |  |
| stock dividen |  | Jua |  |
| ${ }_{7 \%} 7$ 18t partic |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ prior preferr | \＄13／4 |  |  |
| tral Arkansas Public Serv |  |  |  |
| 7\％preferred（quar．）－－ |  |  | Feb． |


| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| y of N |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Coast Counties Gas \& |  |  |  |
| lonial Finan |  |  |  |
| urbon ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ Shares-S |  |  |  |
| Consol. Gas El. Lt. \& Pow. Co. (Balt.) (qua |  |  |  |
| nental As |  |  |  |
| Continental ${ }_{\text {Continental }}$ |  |  |  |
| Continental |  |  |  |
| Continental steel ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  |  |  |
| 7\% pre |  |  |  |
| elaware \& Bound Brook RR. (quar |  |  |  |
| Dempster Mill Mrg. Co., 5\% pref. (qu |  |  |  |
| Detroit Hillsdale \& \& Southwestern RR. (s.-a. |  |  |  |
| Devonian Oil Co. (quar.) ${ }_{\text {Dewey }}$ Almy Chemical Co., \$5 conv. pref. (qu) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dewey \& Almy Chemical Co., \$5 conv. pref. (qu) Dictaphone Corp., common |  |  |  |
| 8\% preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ominion Coal. $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) uncan Electric Mfg. Co. (irregular) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| uncan Electric Mfg. Co. (irregular) urez Plastics \& Chemicals, Inc. (quar.) $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| utch Ford (final)-̇- |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preterred (quar) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Empire Power Corp. $\$ 2.25$ cum. partic. stock <br> $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Equity Fund, Ince. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Federal Mining \& Smelting Co. (irregular) |  |  |  |
| Ford Motor Co. of CanadaClass A (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wayne dackson Rr., $51 / 2 \%$ pref. (s.-a.) -- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Galion Iron Works \& Mifg. Co., $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) Gailaher Drug Co., $7 \%$ partic. pref. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar Galland Mercantile I |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gannett Co., Inc., \$6 conv. pref |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> $51 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Graton \& Knight Co. $7 \%$ pref <br> Grand Union Co. (arrear ctfs.) (initial) - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Great Northern Paper Co. Great Western Ry. (London, Eng.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gulf States Utilities Co., $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.) $\$ 5.50$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Hart \& Cooley Co. (quar |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Hiawatha Oil \& Gas Co., $5 \%$ pref. A (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Howes Bros. Co. $7 \%$ 1st preferred (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ $6 \%$ 2nd prefered (quar.) (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Huntinkton Water Co,$6 \%$ pteferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Industrial Bank of Hartford (Conn.) (quar.)... Industrial Credit Corp. of New England |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly). |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Juefferson Lake Oil Co., Inc., preferred.--- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Kansas Pipe Line st Gas Co..--.........- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Knudsen Creamery Co, 60 c. pref. (quar.) Kobacker Stores, Inc., preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  | \$13 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lexington Water Co., $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> Life \& Casualty Insurance Co. of Tenn_ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mar |  |
| Lincoln Service Corp. (Wash., D.C.) (quar.) $6 \%$ participating preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lone Star Gas Corp. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Magma Copper Co. (irregular) <br> Magnin (I) \& Co., common (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Master Electric Co. (quar.) <br> Matson Navigation Co |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mc Louth steel (initial) <br> Merck \& Co |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> Metal Textile Corp. $\$ 3.25$ partic. pref. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan Storage Warehouse (final) -....--- |  |  |  |
| Meyer (H. H.) Packing Co., $61 / 2 \%$ pref. (qu.)- <br> Michigan Steel Tube Products Co <br> Mid-West Refining, Inc. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mider |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Monarch Knitting Co., Ltd., $7 \%$ pref |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Muncie Water Works Co., $8 \%$ preferred (quar.)Munsingwear. Inc., common. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Muskegon Piston Ring Co <br> Muskogee Co., $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities, Ltd- | \$13/2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities, Ltd.$61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> Nebraska Power Co., $6 \%$ prerecred (quar.) <br> $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> Newberry (J. J.) Co. (irregular) <br> Newmont Mining Corp |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

 highest possible market prices are to be found.

## An atmosphere of confidence created by

 HIRAM H. PARKE . President OTTO BERNET and ARTHUR SWANN Vice-Presidentswho have personally managed vastly the greater part of the outstanding auctions of art collections and libraries in America.

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Proper cataloguing and display.
A discriminating, superior buying clientele.

## Consignments may be entered

 now for March SaleFor details or information regarding consignment of jewelry for future sales, appointments may be made with Mr. H. E. Russell, Jr.,
PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES • INC
30 East 57th Street
PLaza 3-7573

| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{gathered}$ | Holders of Recora |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England Public |  |  |  |
| \$ 87 prior lien preferred | +871/2c | Mar. 15 | Mar. |
| \$ \$7 prior lien preferred |  |  |  |
| Bearer shares (payable on coupon | 5 c | Feb. 15 |  |
| North Pennsylvania RR. (quarter | 251 |  |  |
| Ohio Power Co. $6 \%$ preferred (qu | \$11/2 | Mar. 1 |  |
| Orange \& Rockland Ele |  |  |  |
| $\%$ preferred (quar. | \$1 | Apr. | Mar. 25 <br> Mar. 25 |
| Peabody Coal | + 12 | Mar. |  |
| Pennsylvania State Water Corp. $\$ 7$ pref. (quar.) | \$184 |  |  |
| Peoples Drug Stores, Inc-1-r, Pa.) $6 \%$ pf. (qu.). | \$11/2 | Apr. | . 29 |
| Petrol Oil \& Gas Co., Ltd. (s.-a.) | $\pm 2 \mathrm{c}$ | M | Feb. 15 |
| Philadelphia Acceptance Corp. $\$ 5$ pref. (s.-a: | 821 | Mar | Feb. 29 |
|  | \$15/2 |  | Feb. 19 |
| Pittsburgh suburban Water Ser |  |  |  |
| \$5.50 preferred (quar.) | \$18 |  |  |
| Prairie Royalie | \$11/ | Mar |  |
| Public Finance Service, Inc. $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | M | Fe |
| Public service | c |  |  |
| 6\% preferred (monthy) | 50 c | Ma | Feb. 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (monthly) | 581/8c | Ma | Feb. 20 |
| Reliance Manufacturing | \$18 | May | Apr. 20 |
| Peor \& Pendleton | \$184 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | Mar. 20 |
| St. Joseph Water Co. $6 \%$ preferr | \$1122 |  | Feb. 16 |
| Scott Paper Co.. common (quar |  | Mar. 15 |  |
| \$4.50 preferred (qua | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1.121 / 2 \\ \$ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { May } \\ \text { May } \end{array}$ |  |
| Second Canadian Inter |  |  |  |
| 4\% particip | \$10c |  | Feb, 15 |
| Security Co. (Los Angeles) | 30 c | Feb. 15 | Feb. 15 |
| hat | $3910 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Simmons-Boardman Publishing |  |  |  |
| Simon (Wm.) Brewer | +81 | Feb. 29 | Feb. 15 |
| Simonds Saw \& Steel Co. (irregular) | 40 c | Mar. 15 |  |
| Spear \& Co. \$5.50 1st preferred | \$1 ${ }^{3 / 8}$ | Mar. |  |
| \$5.50 | $\$ 188$ 40 c | Mar. 11 |  |
| Stuart (D. A.) Oil Co. Ltd.cl A partic. pf.(qu.)- | \$20c | Mar. | Feb. 15 |
|  |  | M |  |
| 51/2\% pre | 68,45c | Feb. 20 | b. |
| Common | 25 c | May 20 | May 10 |
| Sutherland Paper Co | 30c | Mar. 15 |  |
| Terre Haute Water Works Corp., $7 \%$ pref. (qu.) | \$054 |  | Feb. 20 |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur Co-- | 50 c | Mar. | Ma |
| Thew Shovel Co., $7 \%$ prer. (qua | \$13/4 | Mar. 15 | Ma |
| Thompson Products, Inc | 25 c |  | Mar |
| \$5 Conv. prior preferred (quar.)--1------7. | \$114 |  |  |
| Tlio Roofing Co., Inc., $\$ 1.40$ conv. pref. (quar.) | 25 c |  |  |
| coacco Securities Trust Co |  |  |  |
| Amer. deposit receipts for | 32c |  |  |
| Ordinary registered (fina |  | Fe | 7 Jan. |
| Deferred registered (fi | -5c. |  |  |
| Union Twist Drill | 25 c | M | 0 Mar .2 |


| Name of Company |
| :---: |
| Union Investment |
|  |
| United Gas \& Electric Corp. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.):- |
| United Pacific Insurance Co. (quar.) |
| United States Envelope Co. (resumed |
|  |
| U. S. Tobacco Co. |
|  |
| alley Mould \& Iron |
|  |
| ${ }_{7} \%$ preferred (quar.) |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |
| Viking Pump Co. (special) |
| \$2.40 preferred |
| $V$ irreinia Elec. Pow, Co. |
| Virginia Fire \& Marine ns. Co. (s. |
| Waatua Agricultural Co., |
| Waiker \& Co. class A |
| Washington water Power, |
| 80c. cum. partic. pr |
| Western Tablet \& Stationery Corp. $5 \%$ pp. (qu.) |
| tern |
| Wheeling Electric Co., $6 \%$ pref. (qu |
| Willson Products |
| Williamsport Water |
| \& Hirsch, |
| oiverine Tube |
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|  |

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. The list does not include dividends an-
nounced this week, these being given in the preceding table.



| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { Of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finance Co. of America at Baltimore Common A \& B (quar) |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {\% }} 85$ cum. preferred (quar.) | ${ }^{175}$ |  | Mar. 20 |
| Firestone Tire \& Rub | \$13/2 |  |  |
| st Holding Cop. | \$1/2 |  |  |
| Fiscal Fund (bank stock) (st | 21.25 | M |  |
| Fishman (M. H.) (quar | 15 c | Mar | Feb. |
| Fisk Rubber, pref. (rinal)---- |  |  |  |
| Florida Power Corp., $7 \%$ pret. A (qua | \$13/4 | Mar. | Feb. |
|  | 87 \% 5 c | Mar. | b. 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fuller (Geo. A. $4 \%$ preer. | \$1 | Apr: | Mar. |
| Galveston-Houston Co | 25 c |  | Feb |
| General Ame |  |  |  |
| I | \$1/6 | Mar. 1 | Feb. |
| neral Mot |  | Mar. 12 |  |
| $G$ General Refractories | ${ }^{2} 5$ | Mar. 21 | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Mar. 1 |
| Gen'I Shareholdings Corp., $\$ 6$ conv pref. (quar.) Opt. div. payable in 44 -1000ths of 1 sh. of Opt. div. payable in 44-1000ths of 1 sh. of com. for each sh. of conv. pref. held or cash. | \$13/2 | Mar. 1 | Feb. |
| General Steel Wires, Ltd., partic. pref. (quar.)- | 1813/4 | Feb. |  |
| Participating prefer | \% |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred A (quar. | \$11/2 | Mar. 30 | Mar. 20 |
| Gibraitar Fire \& Marine Insu | 50 c | Mar |  |
| Glens Fails İ-̄urance (quar.) | 20 c |  |  |
| Globe-Democrat Publishing Co. $7 \%$ pref. (qu.) | \$13/4 | Mar. |  |
| Globe \& Rutgers Fire Insurance, 2 d pref. (s.-a.) | \$2 82 | Mar. |  |
| Gold \& stock Telegraph Co. (qu | \$1/2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{55}$ convertible preferred | \$114 |  |  |
| Gorssard (H.W.) | 250 |  |  |
| Grace National Pank | 83 | Mar. |  |
| Granby Consolidated Mining smel (Payable in United States funds) |  |  |  |
| Green Bay $\&$ Weetern RR. Co., capital stock.- |  |  |  |
| Class B deb | 3/20f1\% |  | Fe |
| Griesedieck-Weestern |  | Mar. |  |
| le Bros. Stores |  | Mar. |  |
| Hamilton Watch |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$13 | Mar. |  |
| Hammermill (aper Oil (aili.) ${ }^{\text {Hela }}$ |  | Apr. |  |
| Class A \& B (extra |  |  |  |
| nna (M. A.) Co. preferred (qu | ${ }_{817}{ }^{\text {13/4 }}$ | Mar. |  |
| Haniey (Jame) Co. ${ }^{\text {Hefro }}$ preferred |  |  | Feb |
| 6\% preferred | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 / 21 / 2 \\ & 50 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | Apr. |  |
| art-Jarter Co. \$2 con |  |  |  |
| eela Mining | 10 c | Ma |  |
| elena Ru |  |  |  |
| eyden Ch |  |  |  |
| Hibbard. spencer, Bartiett ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15 c |  |  |
| Monthly | 37 |  |  |
| Hollinger |  |  |  |
| Extra | 5c |  |  |
| Holophane (\%., nnc--- | \$1.05 |  |  |
| Home Finance Co. (quar. | 25 c |  |  |
| Home Fire diarine insurance | $371 / \mathrm{c}$ | Feb. 2 |  |
| Horn (A.C.) Co., $7 \%$ non-cum. prio |  |  | Feb. |
| Horn \& Hardart Co. N. Y., preferred | $114$ | Mar. | Feb. 10 |
| Imperial Tobacco of Great Britain \& Ireland- |  |  |  |
| American deposit receipts (rina) | 71/2\% |  |  |
| Independent Preumatic Tool | 40 c | Mar |  |
| Ingersoll-Rand | ${ }_{81} 1$ | Mar: | Feb. ${ }^{5}$ |
| Institutional securities Corp. |  |  |  |
| Aviation Groups Shares, (fin | 20 c |  |  |
| Interlake ste |  |  |  |
| International Business Machines Corp. (qu.) ${ }_{\text {A }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {atk. div. at the rate of } 5 \text { shs. Tor each }} 100$ shs. | 1/2 |  |  |
| International Harveste | \$134 | M |  |
| rnational |  |  |  |
| International Ocean Interea | $813 / 2$ | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} \mathrm{Mar}$. | Mar. ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Inter-Ocean Reinsurance (semi-ann.) |  |  |  |
| Interstate Hosiery Mills... | 250c |  |  |
| Commonv.t.c. (quar.) |  |  | May 10 |
| Commonv.t.c. (quar | $30 \mathrm{C}$ |  | Aug. 10 |
| Common v.t.c. (quar.) |  |  | Nov. 9 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1 |  |  |
| chine |  |  |  |
| Jantzen Knitting Mills, pref ${ }_{\text {J }}$ (quarsey | ${ }_{5} 1$ | Fe |  |
| Jewel Tea Co. (stock dividend) | 100\% |  |  |
| New shares (quar.) Parchment | ${ }^{60 c}$ |  |  |
| Katz Drug Co. (quar.) | 12 准 |  |  |
| Preferred | ${ }^{81}$ |  |  |
| Kayser (Julius) \& Co- 7\%---- |  |  |  |
| Kendall Co. cum. partic. pref. series A (quar.)-- | $811 / 2$ |  |  |
| Kentucky Utilities 7\% jr. pref. (qua | ${ }^{875 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Knickerbocker | 8 c |  | Jan. 31 |
| Kresge (S. S.) Co. (q | 30 c | Mar. | Mar. 1 |
| tra | 15c |  |  |
| Quarterly---3 | 40c |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$18 | May | Apr. |
| Lake of the Woods Mining Co. $7 \%$ pref. (qu.)-- | 818 | Mar. |  |
| Lake Superior 6 pistrict power $7 \%$ pref. (quar).-- | \$11/4 | Mar. |  |
| Lamaque Gold Mine. Lit |  |  | Mar. 8 |
| Landis Machine preferred |  |  |  |
| Prefer | ${ }^{1} 14$ |  |  |
| Preeerred (quarr:) | \$120 | Dec. |  |
| Lane-Wells Co. (quar |  |  |  |
| nston Monotype Ma | 50c |  |  |
| Salle Wines \& Cham |  |  | Mar. 15 |
| Lehigh Portiand Cement Co. $4 \%$ prep. (quar.)- |  |  |  |
| Le Tourneau (R. G.) (quar.) | 250 50 c |  |  |
| Savers Corp. (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} 1$ | Ma |  |
| ncom Niationat Life Insurance Co. (quar.). | $3{ }^{30 \mathrm{c}}$ | May |  |
| Quarterly | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. | July |



| Name nf Company | Sper | $b_{c} b_{e}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name nf Compant |  | Apr. 1 |
|  |  |  |
| Parke Davis $\& \mathrm{Co}$ <br> Parker Pen Co |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 7\%e rrefered (quar.).-.......... |  |  |
| Pender (David) Grocery class A (quar.) -....- | 87\%c | Mar. 1 |
|  |  | Mar: |
| Pharis Tire \& Rubber |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Philadelphia Co. $5 \%$ preferred ( $8 .-$-a.) Phillips Petroleum (quar) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pboenix Acceptance Corp.. class A (quar.) |  |  |
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| Pittsburgh Youngstown \& Ashtabula pref. (qu.) <br>  |  |  |
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| 6 preferred (monthly) |  |  |
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| Pullman, Inc <br> Purity Bakeries Corp |  |  |
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| Reading (Co. Ite preferred (quarReeves (Daniel).nce. (quar.). |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Rellance Electric \&\& Engineermg Corp--. Republic Insurance, Co. (quar.). |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Repubict Investors Fund pref. A and B (quar.):-Repubic Natural Gas Co. common (quar.).) |  |  |
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| cial) |  |  |
| Rustless Iron \& Steel, preferred (quar.) Saco-Lowell Shops |  |  |
| Safeway steel scaffolds Co. (quar.) |  |  |
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| Seaboard Oil of Del. (quar.) |  |  |
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| second Investors Corp. (R. 1 . $\$ 3$ pr. pfd. (qu.)Becord (Laura) Candy shops (quar.) |  |  |
| Serser |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sherwin-Williams (Canada) preferred.-- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| silus gartio. preferred (quar).) |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| May 1.Smith Alsop Paint \& Varnish 7\% pref. (quar.)Socony-Vacuum Oil |  |  |
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| Southern California Water $6 \%$ prep. (quar.).... |  |  |
| parks-W ithington pref. (quar.) |  |  |
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| 5413 reor |  |  |
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| standarred Dreduar.) <br> Standard Oill Co. of Oalifornia <br> Standard Oill Co. (Indiana) (quar. Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (quar <br> Preferred (quar.) <br> Standard Procucts $\mathrm{Co}^{-}$ <br>  <br>  <br> Straits MPg. Co_ |  |  |
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| Warren Foundry \& ¢ Pipeo |  |  |
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| 5\% preferred (iuar |  |  |
| Weanne Pump coe- |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| West Virginia Water service pref. (quar.) |  |  |
| Western Cartridge $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
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| Will \& Baumer Candle Co. preferred (quar.).-- |  |  |
| Winsted Hosiery Co. (quar.) |  |  |
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| Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (quar.) |  |  |
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| Wellilitzer © Cuecker Cab Co- ciass |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *Transfer books not closed for this dividend. <br> $\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends. <br> $\ddagger$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada <br> deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 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 Feb. 14, 1940, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Feb. 14, 1940 | Feb. 7, 1940 | Feb. 15, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ald | \$ | \$ | \% |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury_x. | 7,690,962,000 | 7,709,967,000 | 5,525,492,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. not | 1,798,000 | 1,798,000 | 1,293,000 |
| Other cash $\dagger$ | 91,509,000 | 94,315,000 | 127,688,000 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations direct and guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted | 7,784,269,000 | 7,806,080,000 | 5,654,473,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 130,000 \\ 2,226,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145,000 \\ & 206.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 7 1 0 , 0 0 0} \\ & 229.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bills discoun | ,356 | 2,35 |  |
| Bills bought in open |  |  | 213,000 |
| Industrial advances | 2,050,000 | 2,040,000 | 3,848,000 |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |
| Bonds. | 408,181,000 | 408,181,000 | 237,660,000 |
| Note | 344,156,0C0 | 344,156,000 | 343,525,000 |
| Bills |  |  | 143.478,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. | 752,337,000 | 752,337.000 | 724,663,000 |
| Total bills and se | 756,743,000 | 756,728,000 | 730,663,000 |
| Due from foreign banks |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of oth | 3,028,000 | 3,177,000 | 3,620,000 |
| Uncollected items | 187,701,000 | 138,279,000 | 188,001,000 |
| Bank premise | 9,876,000 | 9,876,000 | 9,021,000 |
| Other asse | 18,473,000 | 17,925,000 | 13,846,000 |
| Total ass | 8,760,105,000 | 8,732,082,000 | 6,599,690,000 |
| Liabllutes- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation. | 1,233,126,000 | 1,228,400,000 | 997,237,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve a | 6,685,499,000 | 6,701,841,000 | 4,691,632,000 |
| U.S. Treasurer-General acc | 159,556,000 | 159,031,000 | 332,334,000 |
| Foreign bank | 137,944,000 | 138,313,000 | 94,981,000 |
| Other deposi | 244,989,000 | 255,389,000 | 176,444,000 |
| Total depo | ,227,988 | 7,254,574,000 | 5,295,391,000 |
| Deferred availability item | 176,821,000 | 127,153,000 | 186,866.000 |
| Other liabilities, inci. acerued dividends- | 682,000 | 502 | 1,131,000 |
| Total Llabil | 8,638,617,000 | 8,610,629,000 | 6,480,625,000 |
| Capital Accounts- |  |  |  |
| Capital paid in.-... | 51,149,000 | 51,179,000 | 50,981,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 53,326,000 | 53,326,000 | 52,463,000 |
| Other capital accounts. | 7,109,000 | 7,109,000 | 7,457,000 |
|  | 9,904,000 | 9,839,000 | 8,164,000 |
| Total liablilites and capital accounts_- | 8,760,105,000 | 8,732,082,000 | 6,599,690,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilitles combined | 92.0\% | $92.0 \%$ | 89.9\% |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. | 1,767,000 | 1,757,000 | 2,561,000 |
| + "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. |  |  |  |
| $\times$ 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 |  |  |  |

## 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, feb. 15, 1940

| Clearing House Members | * Captal | * Surplus and Undivided Proftis | Net Demand Deposits, Average | Time Depostts, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $6,000,$ | 13,931,000 | $\stackrel{\mathbf{8}}{211,226,000}$ |  |
| Bank of Manhattan C | 20,000 | 26,512,700 | 508,009, |  |
| National City Bank | 77,500,000 | 67,518,600 | a2,171,824,000 | 166,793,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | 20 | 56,744,100 | 681,732,000 | 5,079,000 |
| Guaranty Trust C0 | 90,000,000 | 184,702,000 | b2,019,738,00 | 6,016,00 |
| Manufacturers Trus | 42,117,000 | 40,151,100 | 633,076,00 | 9,30 |
| Cent Hanover Bk\&Tr | 21,000,000 | 72,745,000 | c1,061,476,00 | 51,014,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- | 15,000,000 | 19,065,000 | 294,733,0 | 8, |
| First National Ba | 10, | 109, |  |  |
| Irving Trust Co | 50,000,000 | 53,188,800 | 633,707, | 4,73 |
| Continental Bk \& Tr | 4,000,0 | 4,409,900 | 65,970 |  |
| Chase National Bank | 100,270,000 | 133,291,800 | d2,732,810,0 | 32,923,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank | 500,000 | 3,922,200 | 53,443 | 4,830,000 |
| Bankers Trust C | 25,000,000 | 81,047,700 | 61,091,471, | 9,77 |
| The Guar \& | 6,000 | 2,515,700 | 14,074,0 | ,18100 |
| arine Midiand | 5,000 | 95,30 | 121,945,00 | 2,969,000 |
| W | 12,500,000 | 27,959,100 | 406,364,0 | 29,024,000 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& | 7,000,000 | 8,525,000 | 99,872,00 | 2,069,00 |
| Pu | 7,000,00 | 9,910,300 | 86,961,000 | 51,669,0 |
| Tota | 518,887 | ,0 | 548,171, | 3,8 |

* As per official reports: National, Dec. 30, 1939; state, Dec. 30, 1939; trust companies, Dec. 30, 1939.
Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: $a$ (Jan. 25) $\$ 253,161,000$ b (Jan. 16) $\$ 77,583,000$; $c$ (Feb. 15) $\$ 4,514,000$; $d$ (Jan. 31) $\$ 69,931,000$; $e$ (Jan. 17) $\$ 22,355,000$.


## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { Feb. } 10 \end{gathered}$ | Mon., <br> F'eb. 12 | T'ues., <br> Feb. 13 | Wed., Feb. 14 | Thuts., <br> Feb. 15 | Frb. <br> Feb. 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 41/- | $42 / 6$ $100 /-$ | ${ }_{99}^{42 / 6}$ | ${ }_{99 / 41 / 5}^{42 / 6}$ | 42/6 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {c62 }}^{100}$ | 993/41/2 | ¢623/2 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{1313}$ | ${ }_{\varepsilon 12 \%}$ | £ 121 | ${ }_{\text {E12 }}$ |
|  | 45/71/2 | 447731/2 | 43/9 | 44/43/3 | 444/41/2 |
|  | - | ckildi/ | 37/101/2 | - $585 / 9$ | 538/1/2 |
|  | 67\% | ${ }_{87}^{871}$ | ${ }^{67 / 3}$ | 87/6 | ${ }^{66 / 9}$ |
|  | 15/701/2 | 15/101/2 | 15/101/2 | 15/101/2 | $16 /$ |
| Closed | 24/9 | 24/73/4 | 24/6/6 | $24 / 9$ $118 / 9$ | 118/9 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {E21 }} 118$ | 12213/2 | £24 | ¢ $833 /$ | $\pm 23$ |
|  | 76/3 | 76/3 | 76/3 | 76/3 | 76/3 |
|  | ${ }_{¢ 173 \%}$ | ${ }_{¢ 14}^{¢ 7}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{17}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {ct }}$ |
|  | 77/68 | $880 / 71 / 2$ | 81/3 | 81/3 | $81 / 103 / 2$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {833/9 }}$ | 52/6 | ${ }^{\text {E32 }} 311 / 2$ | ${ }^{\text {E31 }}$ | ${ }_{73 / 9} 831 / 8$ |
|  | 11/- | 11/- | $121 /$ | - $11 / 3$ | 11/3 |
|  | 23/- | ${ }_{20 / 101 / 2}$ | ${ }_{21 / 1 / 2}^{23 / 3}$ | ${ }_{21 / 6}^{23 / 3}$ | 21/- |
|  | e4 | ¢3\% | £33/4 | 533/4 | 23\% |

## Weekly Return of the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Foilowing is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principa 1 items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained ${ }^{\circ}$ These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appear 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 boight 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 FEB. 7, 1940 (In MIIIIons of Doilars)

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | Newo York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicajo | St.Louis | Minneap. | Kan. City | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A SSE |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{8} 604$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8}, 169 \end{aligned}$ | 1.917 | ${ }^{8} 711$ | 632 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{3 , 4 1 5} \end{array}$ | \$ 692 | 430 | 677 | ${ }_{537}$ | ${ }_{2,256}$ |
| Loans and investment | 23,199 8,507 | 1,159 | 9,604 3,274 | 1,169 414 | 1,917 | 262 | 314 | -909 | 333 | 187 | 296 | 275 | 964 |
| Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans | 4,314 | 289 | 1,766 | 192 | 255 | 115 | 171 | 535 | 195 | 100 | 179 | 184 | 333 |
| Open market paper | 321 | 65 | 115 | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ |  | 16 | 5 | 37 <br> 39 | 11 | 3 | 19 | ${ }_{3}$ | 13 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securs_ | 608 | 19 | 472 | 23 | 21 | 2 | 6 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 483 | 0 | 217 | 32 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 73 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 47 384 |
| Real estate loans | 1,183 | 81 | 197 | 50 | 173 | 41 | 31 | 114 | 52 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Loans to banks |  | 1 | 48. | 1 | 2 | 73 | 89 |  | 57 | B6 | 56 | 51 | $1 \overline{7}_{8}$ |
| Other loans- | 1,544 | 127 | 459 | 94 | 193 | 73 | 2 | 362 | 13 | 30 | , | 17 |  |
| Treaury blils- | ${ }^{1} 659$ | ${ }_{46}^{11}$ | 198 | 31 | 186 | 176 | 29 | 286 | 34 | 37 | 68 | 44 | 62 |
| Treasury notes | 1,755 6,496 | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,665 |  | 642 | 155 | 114 | 1,076 | 139 | 114 | 104 | 92 | 724 |
| United States bonds | 6,496 | $\begin{array}{r}324 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,665 1,377 | 100 | 122 | 54 | 72 | 288 | 70 | 19 | 60 | 52 | 182 |
| Obligations guar. by U Other securitles | 3,371 | 121 | 1,374 | 277 | 283 | 64 | 101 | 494 | 103 | 43 | 140 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 314 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Brank.- | 10,181 | 497 | 6,165 | 448 | 555 | 192 | 127 | 1,175 | 243 | 8 | $\begin{array}{r}192 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 138 | 367 21 |
| Cash in vault. | 466 | 141 | ${ }^{96}$ | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21 199 | 214 | 547 | 190 | 99 | 318 | 282 | 281 |
| Balances with domestic bank | 3,075 | 171 | 537 | 227 86 | - 102 | 38 | 48 | 80 | 22 | 15 | 22 | 29 | 23 |
| Other assets-net | 1,298 | 80 | 537 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  | 404 |  |  | 287 | 528 | 467 | 1,025 |
| Demand deposits-adjusted.-------- | 19,108 | 1,189 | 9,365 |  | 1,321 | 193 | 188 | , 952 | 190 | 119 | 145 | 136 | 1,072 |
|  | 5,256 | 235 | 1,018 64 | 54 | 47 | 33 | 45 | 134 | 18 |  | 24 | 31 | 108 |
| United States Government deposits.-Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 |  |
| Domestic banks | 8,119 | 323 | 3,589 |  | 455 | 07 | 19 |  | 374 |  |  |  | 21 |
| Foreign banks | 741 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings |  | 19 | 282 | 16 | 14 | 31 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 7 |  | $8 \mathrm{~B}$ | - 290 |
| Capital accounts. | 3,719 | 245 | 1,614 | 215 | 377 | 97 | 93 | 385 | 94 | 59 |  |  |  |

## 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, Feb. 15, 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 FEB. 14,1940

*"Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. + Revised figures.
$\times 1$ These are certillcates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devaluud from 100 cents to 59.06 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 feb. 14.1940

| Federal Reserve Agen | Total | Boston | New York | Phlla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louis | Minneap. | Kan. City | Dallas | San Fra |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes. Other cash * $\qquad$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | 15,674,618 | 899,621 | 7,690,962 | 834,449 | 977,541 | 412,115 | 305,990 | 2,445,359 | 430,760 | 242,671 | 351,234 | 233,168 | 850,748 |
|  | 10,118 |  | 1,798 |  |  | 1,350 | 867 | 1,277 |  | 177 | 411 | 320 | 1,216 |
|  | 384,791 | 33,746 | 91,509 | 31,077 | 27,401 | 23,322 | 21,619 | 52,806 | 16,668 | 9,568 | 18,955 | 16,243 | 41,877 |
| Total reserves Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed. Other bills discounted. | 16,069,527 | 934,088 | 7,784,26 | 866,269 | 1,005,48 | 6,787 | 328,476 | 2,499,442 | 448,125 | 252,416 | 370,600 | 249,731 | 3,841 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 30 |  | 13 | 31 | 10 | 59 |  | 45 |  | 39 | 43 |
|  | , 168 | - 125 | 2,223 | 58 | 538 | 301. | 281 | 630 | 188 | 1.47 | 579 | 180 | 415 |
| tal bills | 6,62 | 125 | 2,356 | 643 | 551 | 332 | 291 | 689 | 188 | 192 | 579 | 219 | 458 |
| Industrial advances <br> U. S. Govt. securities, direct \& guar.: Bonds. <br> Notes | 10,434 | 1,424 | 2,050 | 3;107 | 299 | 933 | 795 | 29 | 10 | 189 | 120 | 483 | 695 |
|  | 1,344,045 | 6,123 | 408 | 110,221 | 137,084 | ,13 | 4,495 | 144,872 |  | ,771 | 7 | ,196 | 97 |
|  | 1,133,225 | 81,047 | 344,15 | 92,934 | 115,581 | 57,44 | 45,945 | 122,148 | 50,818 | 33,533 | 53,031 | 43,167 | 93,418 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed | 77,270 | 177,170 | 752,33 | 203,155 | 252,665 | 125,582 | 100,440 | 267,020 | 111,091 | 73,304 | 115,928 | 94,363 | 204,215 |
| Total bills and securities Due from foreign banks. Fed. Res. notes of other banks. Uncollected items. Bank premises. Other assets | ${ }^{47}$ | 178,719 <br> 3 | 756,743 | $\begin{array}{r} 206,905 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 253,515 | 126,847 ${ }_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101,526 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 268,038 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 111,289 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73,685 \\ \text { Sen } \end{gathered}$ | 16,627 | 95,065 | 25,368 ${ }_{4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,040 | 63,679 | 7,701 | 5,687 | 113,203 | 1,210 | 2,448 | 125,476 | 1,7679 | 18,084 | 31,656 | 3,087 | 41,958 |
|  | 41,792 | 2,885 | 9,876 | 4,562 | 5,535 | 2,538 | 2,030 | 3,384 | 2,244 | 1,393 | 3,22 | 1,169 | 2,947 |
|  | 62,895 | 4,165 | 18,472 | 5,259 | 6,958 | 3,722 | 2,489 | 6,432 | 2,673 | 1,894 | 2,844 | 2,459 | 5,528 |
| Total assetsRIR notes in | 19,481,901 | 1,184,1 | 8,760,105 | 1,149,270 | 1,386,115 | 624,770 | 465,291 | 2,905,274 | 58,078 | 348,52 | 26.16 | 382,183 | 1,152,008 |
|  |  |  |  | 346,022 | 453,516 | 219,362 | 158,228 |  | 189,967 | 139,917 | 180,286 |  | 378,501 |
|  | 4,846,468 | 3904,356 | 1,233,1 |  |  |  |  | 1,067,661 |  |  |  | 80,367 |  |
| Deposits: <br> Member bank reserve accoun | 12,150,709 |  | 6,685,499 | 597,71542,380 | 681,859 | 296,56023,438 | 220,84124.389 | 1,473,767 | $\begin{array}{r} 318,886 \\ 26,415 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140,050 \\ 27,716 \end{array}$ | 270,83622,810 | 220,89522,860 |  |
| U.S. Treasurer-General acco | 642,138 | 62,012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 639,445 \\ 21,856 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 392,526 \\ & 340,677 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,409 \\ 4,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,944 \\ 244,989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38,672 \\ 26,470 \end{gathered}$ | 36,699 | 16,968 | 13,812 | 47,354 | 11,838 | 8,682 | 11,444 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,838 \\ 2,528 \end{array}$ | 28,86619,452 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10,430 | 5,380 | 7,781 | 3,189 | 8,978 | 6.512 |  |  |  |
| Total deposits ----------------- | 13,526,050 | 699,397 | 7,227,9 | 5,23 | 796,76 | 42,34 | 266,823 | 1,665,24 | 366,11 | 182,90 | 5,43 | 258,1 | 09,619 |
| Deferred avallablity items .-.......... <br> Other liabilities, incl. accrued divs... | $\begin{array}{r} 755,965 \\ \quad 2,867 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,666 \\ 258 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 176,821 \\ 682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,123 \\ 279 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102,542 \\ 346 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47,791 \\ 83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,356 \\ 115 \end{array}$ | $127,336$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,063 \\ 113 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,379 \\ 141 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,831 \\ 247 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,418 \\ 114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,639 \\ 102 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total liab | 19,131,350 | 1,159,836 | 8,638,617 | 1,116,661 | 1,353,165 |  | 452,522 | 60,627. | 587,260 | 339,397 | 15,80 | 371,020 | 1,126,861 |
| CAFITAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capltal paid in. | 136,093151,72026,839 | 9,34910,405$\mathbf{2} 874$ | 53,326 | 14,198 | $\begin{array}{r}13,996 \\ 14,33 \\ 1,007 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,231 <br> 5 <br> , 247 <br> 3,246 | 4,6685,725713 | 13,573228821,429 |  | 2,959 | 4,371 | $\mathbf{4 , 9}$$\mathbf{3 , 9 7 4}$1,266 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,224 \\ 2,121 \\ 2,099 \end{array}$ |
| Surplus (Section 7) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,709 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ | 3,1521,001$\mathbf{1}$ | 3,6131,1421 |  |  |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other capital ac | 35,899 | 1,662 | 9,904 | 2,106 | 3,624 | 1,464 | 1,663 | 6,821 | 1,472 | 2,012 | 1,232 | 1,840 |  |
| tal liabilities and capital accounts | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 19,481,901 \\ 8,361 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,184,126 \\ 359 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,760,105 \\ 1,767 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,149,270 \\ 426 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,386,115 \\ 1,033 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 624,770 \\ 768 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 465,291 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{r} 2,905,274 \\ 20 \end{array}\right]$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 598,078 \\ 151 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $348,521$ | $523,160$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 382,183 & 1,152,008 \\ \hline & 3,189 \end{array}$ |  |
| ments to make indus. advs--1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Three Feder | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louis | Minneap. | Kan. City | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| deral | 5. | \$ | , | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | ${ }^{8}$ | \$ |  |
| Issued to F, R. Bank by F. R. Agent | 5,163,324 | 422,154 | 1,322,118 | 362,962 | 478,934 | 233.236 | 170,728 | 1,113,068 | 200,577 | 144,220 | 190,369 | 88,211 | 436,747 |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | 316,856 | 22,639 | 88,992 | 16,940 | 25,418 | 13,874 | 12,500 | 45,407 | 10,610 | 4,303 | 10,083 | 7,844 | 58,246 |
| In actual circulation | 4,846,468 | 399,515 | 1,233,126 | 346,022 |  | 219,362 | 158,228 | 1,067,661 | 189,967 | 139,917 | 180,286 | 80,367 | 378,501 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security nor notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury | 5,298,500 | 440,000 | 1,340,000 | 375,000 | 482,000 | 250,000 | 175,000 | 1,130,000 | 209,000 | 147,500 | 195,000 | 91,000 | 464,000 |
| ligible pap | 1,296 | 359 | 212 | 121 |  | 117 |  |  |  | 57 |  |  |  |
| Total collat | 5,299,79 | 0,3 | 40,2 | 375,12 | 482,00 | 250,11 | 175,0 | 130,00 | 209,00 | 47,557 | 195,430 | 91,000 | 464,0 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Feb. 16 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:

|  | Bid | Asked |  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. 21 | 0.05\% |  | Aprill 1019 | 0.05\% |  |
|  | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  | Aprril ${ }_{\text {A }} 171940$ | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  |
| Mar. 1311940 | 005\% |  | ${ }^{\text {May }} 11949$ | ${ }^{0} .05 \%$ |  |
| Mar. 201940 | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  | May May 151940 1980 | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  |
| April 31940 | 0.05\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday' Feb. 16
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ ds of a point.

| Maturity | Int. Raie | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ | Asked | Maturity | Int. Rate | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar. 15 | ${ }^{136 \%}$ | 100.3 |  |  | 13\%\% | 103.25 |  |
| June 1515 | ${ }^{113} 5$ | ${ }^{101.18}$ | 102.5 | Sept. 15 | $2 \%$ | 104.31 | ${ }_{104}^{105}$ |
| Mar. 1519 | 11/3' | -102.9 | 102.11 | June 151943 |  | 102.22 | 102.2 |
| June 151941 |  | 102.19 | 102.21 | Dee. 151943 |  | 102.27 10 | 102.29 101.29 |
| Dee. 151941 . | 11/\% |  |  | June 15194 | 1\%\% | 100.25 | ${ }_{1}^{100.27}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 151944 |  | 102 | 102.3 |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:


THE PARIS BOURSE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:
 Feb. 9 Feb. 10 Feb. 12 Feb. 13 Feb. 14 Feb .15
Francs $\mathbf{F r a n c s}$ Ftancs Francs Francs Francs

|  | 7.499 |  | 7.580 | 7.500 | 7.520 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank de Paris et Des Pays Bas | ${ }^{889}$ |  | 0 | ${ }_{9}^{914}$ | 4 |  |
| Banque de 1'Union Parisienne-.- | 456 |  |  |  |  |  |
| nal de Suez | 16,915 |  | 17,050 | 17,050 | 17,623 | ${ }^{16,685}$ |
| Ce is | 1.775 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1889}$ |  | 1.935 | 1938 |
|  |  |  | 495 | 485 | 480 | 185 |
| , | 770 |  | 782 | 782 | 82 |  |
| S ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 220 |  | 212 | 22 | 13 | 20 |
| urrieres | 214 |  | 218 | 221 | 23 | 23 |
| Credit Commercia | 490 |  | 491 | 494 |  |  |
| edit Lyonn | 1,600 |  | 1,620 | 1,630 | 1,620 |  |
| Energie Electrique du | 273 |  | 262 | 268 | 275 |  |
| Enervie Electrique du Litto | 619 |  | 618 | 615 | ${ }^{6181}$ |  |
| Kuhlmann | 1.493 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| L'Air Liquid | 1,493 | Closed | 1, 888 |  |  |  |
| Nord Py L ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | 862 |  | 862 | 860 | 60 | 62 |
| Orleans Ry ( $6 \%$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pathe car | 31 |  | 30 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pechiney }}$ - | 1.776 |  | 1,795 73.85 | 1.790 730 |  | . 60 |
| ter, | 82.10 |  | 82.10 | ${ }_{82.60}$ | 82.55 | 82.55 |
| 5\%, 192 | 112.20 |  | 112.50 | 112.90 | 117.75 | ${ }^{12} 2.60$ |
| nt G | , 325 |  |  |  | 2.379 |  |
| Schneider \& Cie | 1,702 |  | 80 | 0 | ${ }^{95}$ | 1,687 |
| clete G Gen |  |  |  |  | 1.115 |  |
| 俍ciete Lyonnaive | ${ }_{648}$ |  | 47 | 648 |  |  |
| dize Art | 79 |  | 77 | 76 | 77 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{6}$ |
| Union d'Electricite | 401 |  | 99 | 81 | ${ }^{4} 1$ | 11 |
| gon-Lit | 41 |  | 41 | 41 | 41 |  |

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange-See following page.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 1109.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 1109.

# 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

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 32 nds of a point.


## New York Stock Record





Volume 150
New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 4
1097


Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. I In receivership. a Def. delivery. $n$ New stock. $r$ Cash sale. $x$ Ex-div. $y$ Ex-rights. T Called for redemption.







## Bond Record－New York Stock Exchange

 FRIDAY，WEEKLY AND YEARLYNOTICE－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 ony transactions of the week，and when selling outside of the regular weekiy range
in the week in which they occur．No accent 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 <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Feb． 16 |  | Week＇s Ranoe or Friday＇s Brd Asked | Esis | Range Since <br> Jan． 1 | BONDS <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Feb． 16 |  | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ B i d \end{array}$ |  | $\mathfrak{A R}$ | Range Since Jan． 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U |  | Lowo | No | Low |  |  |  | h | No． |  |
| easury | A O－ | 120 | 18 | 119.301 | －Chile M tge Bank 61／28．．．．．．． 1957 | $J$ D | 5／8． | 寿 |  | 1／18 ${ }^{16}$ |
| Treasury 48. | J $D$ <br> $M$ 114.18 <br> 114  | 114.181814 .18 | 6 | 114.14114 .29 |  | J | ${ }_{* 121 / 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 / 2 \\ & 1712 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}13136 & 13 \\ 13\end{array}$ |
| Treasury 3 3／8 | $\begin{array}{cc}M & 8 \\ J & 114, \\ & 101\end{array}$ | 114．14 114.148 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 114.10114 .30 \\ & 101261028 \end{aligned}$ | －Sink fund 63／8 of 1926．．．－－1961 | $J_{J}^{J} \mathrm{D}$ | ${ }_{* 11}^{* 12} 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17118 \\ & 1278 \end{aligned}$ |  | $131 / 18$ $115 / 2$ $12 \%$ |
| Treasury ${ }^{33 / 88} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}104 & 104.3\end{array}$ | 16 | 104． 104.24 | －Guar slink |  | ＊125／8 |  |  | $121 / 416$ |
| Treasury $33 / 88 . \ldots . . . . . .-1943-1947$ | $J$ D 109.23 | 105：22 109．23 | 6 | 109.21109 .30 | ¢6B assented．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1961 | A | 117／8 | 117／8 | 5 | 113／2 14 |
| Treasury 31／8．．．．．．．．．．－－－－－1941 | F | 104.31 105．1 | 8 | 10： 30105.17 | Guar sink fund 68．．．．．．．．．．． 1962 | $M$ | ＊12\％ | 20 |  | 13.16 |
| Treasury 3148＿．．．．．．．．．．．1943－1945 | A 0 | 109.26109 .28 | 21 | 109.25110 .1 | －6s assented．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1962 | $M \mathrm{~N} \quad 11 / 8$ | 111／2 | 117／8 | 23 | 111／8 133／4 |
| Treasury 31／88＿．．．．．．．－1944－1946 | $A \mathrm{O} 110 \mathrm{~S}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}110.8 & 110.9\end{array}$ | 10 | 110.6110 .18 | －Chllean Cons Munic 7s．．．．－－1960 |  | 1534 | $15 \%$ | 5 |  |
| Treasury 31／88．．．．．－．－－－1946－1949 | 111 | ${ }_{1711.6}^{111} 111.8$ | 4 | 111.3111 .20 | ¢78 assented－－－－．－－－－－－－1960 | M | ＊101／2 | 112／2 |  | 101319312 |
| Treasury 31／88＿．．．．．．－－1949－1952 |  | ＊111．20111．24 |  | 111.2 ＇ 112.13 | ＊Chinese（Hukuang Ry） 5 c ．－．－1951 | $J$ | ＊65\％ |  |  | $631 / 261 / 2$ |
| Treasury 38．－．－．－．－－－－－1946－1948 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{D} 110$ | 110.13110 .15 | 24 | 110.10110 .28 | ${ }^{\bullet}$ Cologne（City）Germany $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$－ 1950 |  | ＊123／4 |  |  | 13.14 |
| Treasury 38－．．．．．．．．．．．．－1951－1955 | 110 | 110.2110 .6 |  | 109.28110 .30 | Colombla（Repu |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 27／8－．．．．．．－－－1955－1960 | $M$ S 107 | 107.18107 .24 | 48 | 107.7108 .10 | ${ }_{-68}^{68}$ of 1928－－－Oct 1961 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 23 \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 179 111 | $\begin{array}{lll}273 / 4 & 333 \\ 281 / 4\end{array}$ |
| Treasury ${ }^{23 / 8} 8$. |  |  | 1 | 108．98 109.13 | －Conlombla Mtge Bank $61 / 38$. | J J $331 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 313 / 6 \\ & * 266 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2294 \\ & 271 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $111 \mid$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 281 / 438 / 4 \\ 26 & 265 / 8 \end{array}$ |
| Treasury $2{ }^{3 / 48}$ s＿．．．．．．．．．．．．－1951－1954 |  | $107.5 \quad 107.8$ | 4 | $10^{3} .28107 .30$ | －Sinking fund 78 of 1926. |  | 273 \％ | 27 | 1 | $26.273 / 4$ |
| Treasury 2\％／8．．．．．．．．．．－1956－1959 | M $S$ 106．16 | 106.15106 .16 |  | 106.9108 .31 | －Sinking fund 7s of 1927．．－1947 | $F$ A | ＊261／2 |  |  | 263／2 $261 / 2$ |
| Treasury 23／8．．．．．．．．－1958－1963 | ${ }^{J}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}106.5 & 106.8\end{array}$ |  | 105.27106 .26 | Copenhagen（City） $58 . . . . . . . .1952$ | 41 | 41 | 1／2 | 10 | 403／641／2 |
| Treasury 23／8．．．．．．．．．－．1960－1965 | 106.6 | 106.4106 .12 | 94 | 105．25 100．26 | 25－year gold 43／28－－－－－1．－1953 | M ${ }^{\text {N }} 36$ | $361 /$ | 37\％／8 | 21 | $361 / 4$ |
| Treasury 21／8．．．．．．．．．．．．－．－． 1945 |  | 108.1410 |  | 108.13108 .30 | ${ }^{*}+$ Cordoba（City） 7 s stamped＿－1957 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 21／8．－．．．．．－－－－1040－1948 |  | ＊107．17 107.21 |  | 107.19108 .3 | Cordoba（Prov）Argentina 78．．1942 |    <br> $J$ $J$ 78 | 75 | 78 | 10 | 78 |
| Treasury ${ }^{21 / 28}$ S．．．．．．．．－1949－195 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c\|c\|} \hline & 105.10 \\ M & 105.14 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll}105.8 & 105.13 \\ 105.9 & 105.14\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}105.1 & 106.4 \\ 105.5 & 106.6\end{array}$ |  |  | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 3／8 |
| Treasury 21／8．．．．．．．．．．．．．－1951－1953 |  | 103 103．8 | 10 | 102.20103 .20 | Cuba（Republi |  | ＊1011／8 | 1051／4 |  |  |
| Treasury 28． |  | 104.23 104．23 | 1 | $104.1^{\text {f }} 105.4$ | External 5s of 1914 ser A．－．．－1949 | ${ }_{F}$ | 1023／4 | 102\％4 | －－7 | 1023 103 $10{ }^{-1}$ |
| Treasury 28－－－－－－－－－－1948－195 |  | 103．6 103.9 | 16 | 102.23103 .22 | External loan 41／2s ser C．．．． 1949 |  | ＊1005\％ |  |  |  |
| deral Farm Mortgage C |  |  |  |  | 41／88 external debt＿．．．．．．．－ 1977 | $J$ D 60 | 583／8 |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 31／8．．．．．－－－－Mar 15 1944－1964 | $M$ S 108.11 | 108.11108 .11 | 10 | 108．10108．20 | Sinking fund $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$＿－JJan 151953 | 1021／2 | 1021／2 | 102\％ | 21 | 101104 |
| 38．．．．．．．．．．．－May 15 1944－1949 | M N 108 | 107.31108 .1 | 33 | 107.29108 .13 | －Public wks $51 / 38$－June 301945 |  | ${ }_{*}^{761 / 8}$ | 783／4 | 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}74 & 783 / 4 \\ 131 / 2 & 1312\end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 105.3 & 100.7 \\ 104.31 & 104.31 \end{array}\right.$ | 2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 105.1 & 105.15 \\ 104.26105 .2 \end{array}\right.$ | －Sinkitg |  | ${ }^{*} 131 / 4$ |  |  |  |
| ome Owners＇Loan Corp－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{38}$ series A－A－－May 1194 | 107.18 | 107.18107 .20 | 13 | 107.18108 .4 | Denmark 20 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 32 | $62.671 / 2$ |
| 21／8 serles G．．．．．．．．－1942－1944 |  | ＊104．19 104．22 |  | 104.15104 .22 | External go |  |  | 55 |  |  |
| 11／8 series M．．．．．．．．．．1945－1947 |  | ＊101．16101．20 |  | 101.10101 .24 | External $\mathrm{g} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | A 0 391／2 | $391 / 2$ | $423 / 8$ | 29 | 391／2 48 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dominican Rep Cust Ad 51／2 ${ }^{\text {c．}} 19$ |  | ＊71 | 731 |  | $711 / 8711 / 8$ |
| New York City Bonds－ See Over－the－Counter Securities， |  |  |  |  | 1 lst ser $51 / \mathrm{s}$ of 1926 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 6 | $\begin{array}{ll}71 & 71 \\ 70 & 71\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2d serles sink fund $51 / 28 \ldots \ldots 19$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 701 / 4 \\ 703 / 4 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}70 & 71 \\ 70 \% & 71\end{array}$ |
| Foreign Govt．\＆Municipal |  |  |  |  | 51／2s 1st series．．．．．．．．．．－1969 |  | ＊7034 | 75 |  | 703／8 71 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 51／28 2 d |  |  |  |  | ， |
| Gtd sink fund 6 s $\qquad$ | F $A$ 281／8 |  |  |  | Dresden（City |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Gtd sink |  | $281 / 2$ | 3 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akershus（King of Norway） 48.1968 |  | 69 |  |  | Estonia（Repubil | 52 | 50 | 531 | 22 |  |
| －Antloquia（Dept）coll 7 s A |  | $151 / 2.153 / 4$ | 19 | $13316151 / 2$ | Finland（Republ | 47 | 47 |  | 1 |  |
| $\bullet$ External 81788 series B |  | $151 / 216$ | 17 | 1316 | $\bullet$ Frankfort（City of）s $861 / 28 \ldots 19$ |  | 123／4 | 123／4 |  | 121／2 123／4 |
|  |  | $151 / 2151 / 2$ |  | 14 151／2 | French Republic 7／2s stamped－1941 |  | 104. |  |  |  |
| －External 8 f 78 series D．．．． 1945 |  | $151 / 2151$ |  | 14. | $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ unstamped |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| －External 8178 18t serles－－－1957 | A O $133 /$ | 133／8 | 31 <br> 25 |  | xternal 78 stamp |  |  | 115 |  |  |
| －External sec sif 78 3d series． 1957 |  | （13） |  | ${ }_{13}^{13} 1614{ }^{143}$ | 7s unstamped－－－－－－－－－－1949 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antwerp（City）external 5s．．．．1958 | J D 69 | $69 \quad 691 / 2$ | 2 | $67^{1 / 40}$ | German Govt Int |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina（Natlonal Government）－ <br> 8 f external $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ $\qquad$ |  | 95 | 129 |  | $51 / 28$ of 1930 stamped．．．．．．． 1965 | $93 / 4$ | ${ }^{91 / 8}$ |  | 53 | $\begin{array}{ll} 81 / 4 & 98 / 4 \end{array}$ |
|  | M $N$ 917／ | 91.917 | 32 | $871 / 6917 / 8$ | $51 / 28$ stamp（Canadian Holder）＇ 65 |  |  |  |  |  |
| S f extl conv loan 4 s Feb ．．．．1972 | 85 | $833 / 805$ | 212 | 79\％ 85 | －German Rep extl 7 s stamped．． 1949 | A | 121 | 12 |  |  |
| S 1 extl conv loan 4s Apr．．．． 197 | 85 1／2 | $833 / 4$ | 44 | $8014851 / 2$ | 48 unstamped．．．．．．．．．．．－11949 | －．．．7312 | 71／2 |  | 1 |  |
| Australia 30 | 86 | $86 \quad 881 / 4$ | 30 | $831 / 91$ | German Prov \＆Co |  |  |  |  |  |
| External 58 of 1927．－．－．－1957 | $861 /$ | $861 / 488$ | 31 | 825／8．903／2 | ${ }^{*}$（Cons Agric Loan） | $J \mathrm{D}$ |  | 143／4 | 10 | 142／4 |
|  | $M$ <br> N 80 | $797 / 8$ | 50 | 78\％ 84 | －Greek Government 8 if ser 7 s |  |  |  |  |  |
| ustr |  | 63／8 $\quad 63 / 8$ | 2 | 6318818 | －${ }^{\text {Sink }}$ part pald | F－18 | $18$ | 18 |  | 18 |
| Bavaria（F |  | ${ }^{12}$ |  | 121／2 $121 / 2$ | ＋6s part pald．－．－．－．－．－－－19 |  | 16 | 16 |  | 41／2＂16 |
| Belgium 25 －yr extl | ${ }_{9}^{99}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}985 & 991 / 8 \\ 92 & 943 / 8\end{array}$ | 38 36 | ${ }_{89}^{96} 100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| External sf 6s． <br> External 30－yea | 93 | ${ }_{103}^{92} 1043 /{ }^{9}$ | 36 | 89 | Haitl（Repubilic） 8168 ser A．．－1952 |  | 82 | 88 |  | $82 \quad 90$ |
| －Exerlin（Germany） |  | $\begin{array}{ll}103 & 104 \\ 131 / 2 & 13\end{array}$ |  | 10010047 |  |  |  |  |  | $10 \quad 11$ |
| ${ }^{+ \text {External sinking fund } 6 \mathrm{~s} \text { ．}} 195$ |  | $1151 / 211 / 2$ |  | $111 / 2117 / 8$ | Helsingfors（City）exti $61 / 2 \mathrm{~B} \ldots 12 \mathrm{ll} 1960$ |  | 30 |  |  | 31 |
| $\bullet$－${ }^{\text {razazil（ }}$ S of ）external 88．．．． 1941 | J D $211 / 6$ | 201／2 $221 / 2$ | 90 | 17518 | Hungarian Cons Mu |  |  |  |  |  |
| －External $8183 / 88$ of 1926 | $161 / 2$ | 161／2 1734 | 165 | 1378173 | $\bullet 71 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ secured 8 fg ．－．．．．．．．．． 1945 |  | ＊71／8 | $91 / 2$ |  | 73／4 |
| －External $816 \frac{1}{1 / 8}$ of 1927．．． 19 | 16 | 161／6 175 | 93 | 13／8 17\％ |  |  | ＊71／8 | 8） |  | ／1／8 |
| Brisbane（City） s |  | 161／2 173／4 | 107 |  | ${ }^{-H u n g a r i a n ~ L a n d ~} M$ Inst $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$－1961 |  |  |  |  | $71 / 88$ |
| Sinking fund go |  | ＊75\％8 $781 / 2$ |  |  | Hungary 71／23 ext |  | 28 | 28 |  | $251 / 2881 / 8$ |
| 20 －year 886 |  | 873／4 $87 /$ | 1 | $85 \quad 873 /$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Buenos Alsest（ Clity |  | 7\％ 8 | 5 | 7\％ 8 | Irish Free |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buenos Aires －6s stamped |  |  |  |  | $\mid$ Italy（Kingdom of）extl $78 . \ldots 1951$ | 71 | 71 |  | 71 | $693 / 27$ |
|  | 641／4 | $* 761 / 8$  <br> 6214 -7 <br> 645  | 73 |  | Itaian Cred Consortium 78 ser ${ }^{\text {B }}$＇ 47 |  | ${ }^{* 69}$ | 7714 |  | ${ }_{501}^{68}$ |
| Retunding s f 414－44／38．．．．．． 1978 | $P$ A | 60.62 | 16 | $571 / 62$ | Japanese Govt 30－yr $8161 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$－ 1954 | $F^{\prime}$ A ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 821 | $823 / 4$ | 60 |  |
| External readj | 651／4 | ${ }_{65}^{65} \quad 6514$ | 4 | $563 / 651 / 4$ | Exti linking fund 51／2s－．．．－1965 | M N $611 / 4$ | ＊9 | 6114 | 36 | $573 / 8611 / 4$ |
| External |  | $\begin{array}{ll}627 / 8 & 641 / 8 \\ 43 & \end{array}$ | 18 | 561／2 $6431 / 8$ | －Jugoslavia（State Mtge Bk） 7 s 1957 |  | ${ }^{*} 15$ | 181／2 |  |  |
| Bulgaria（Kingdom of） |  |  | 1 |  | ${ }_{-1}$ Lelpzig（Germany） 8178. |  | ${ }_{* 11}{ }^{1} 8$ |  |  | 121／2 121／2 |
|  |  | ＊131／2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Stabilization loan 71／8．．－－1968 | M $N 14$ | 13\％ 14 | 3 | 113／44 | ${ }^{+}$Medellin（Colombla）61／28．．．． 1954 | J $D$ | 127／8 | 141／2 | 15 | $121 / 2141 / 2$ |
| Canada（Dom of）30－yr 4s ．．． 1960 |  | $96 . \quad 97 / 4$ | a |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 1}^{77}$ |  |  |  |
| 58－－－－－－－－－．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1952 | M N $1031 / 2$ | 1033／8 104 | 108 | 102107 | $\bullet 41 / 28$ stmp assented | M $N$ | ＊1／8 |  |  |  |
| 10－year 21／3s－－．．．．－Aug 151945 | F $A$ | 93718 | 14 | 913／4967／6 | $\bullet$ Mexico（US）extl 58 of $1899 \mathrm{E}_{-1} 1945$ |  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{1}$ | $11 / 2$ |  |  |
|  | J | 88 94 | 7 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}86 & 93 \\ 93 & 963 \\ \\ 8\end{array}$ | －Assenting 5s of 1899．．．．．．－1945 |  | ＊7／8 |  |  |  |
| 30 －year 3 | ${ }^{J}{ }^{\text {J J }}$ |  | 13 | $8{ }^{83}{ }^{3 / 4} 8988$ | －Assenting 5 s |  | ＊／8 |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{30-y e a r ~ 3 s ~}{\text {－Carlsbad }}$ |  | ${ }_{45}^{841 / 8} 88476$ | 9 | 83 881／6 | －4s of 1904－－．－．－．－．－－1954 | D |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 155／8 153／4 | 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}751 / 8 & 7 \\ 153 / 4\end{array}$ | ＊Assenting 4s of 1904－－－．．－－1954 | J |  |  |  |  |
| －Farm Loans f 6s－r．July 151960 |  | ＊143／3 | 3 | $14^{151 / 8} 14^{153 / 4}$ | －Assenting 4 c of 1910 s |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { 6s }}{ }$ July coupon on－－1－1960 |  | ＊103／ |  |  | $8^{\bullet}$ Treas 6 of＇ 13 assent（large） 33 |  | ＊7／6 | 13 |  | \％ $11 / 8$ |
|  | $o$ | ${ }_{* 10}^{143} 18141 / 2$ | 1 | 141／2 | $8^{*} \mathrm{Sm}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Chile（Rep）－Extl si 7 B | M | ${ }_{* 1310 / 4}^{* 10} 31$ |  | 13年 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －7s assented．－．．．．．－．－－1942 | M $N$－12 ${ }^{-1 / 8}$ | 12\％－12 $7 / 8$ | 20 | 11年 14 | Minas Geraes（State）－ 6 1／2．．． 1952 |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| －6ternal sinking fund 6s．．－1960 |  | 1351 |  | 131817 | $\bullet$ Sec extl $\mathrm{sf} 61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ．－．．．．．．．．． 1958 | M S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 101／ |  | 1036 | 11 |  |
|  |  | $121 / 2 \quad 123 / 4$ | 11 | 12 141／4 | ＊Sec extl f 86158 s －－－．．．．．．．． 1959 |  | 1014 | $101 / 2$ |  | $101 / 2$ |
| ＊Extl sinking fund 6s－．－Feb 1961 |  | 131／2 135／8 |  | 12.17 | ${ }^{-}$Montevideo（Clty） 78 |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 4}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $F^{F} \mathrm{~A}$ A 12\％ | 121312 | 131 | $13^{1214} 1434$ |  |  | ＊41 | 54 |  |  |
| 68 assented－．．．－．．．．JJan 1961 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}123 / 2 & 13 \\ 123\end{array}$ | 15 |  | New So Wales（State）exti $58-1957$ | 83 | 83 |  |  | 8033 $901 / 4$ |
| －Extl sinking fund 6s－＿Sept 1961 N |  | $1334.133 /$ |  |  | Norway | $927 / 8$ | 92 | $931 / 4$ |  |  |
| －68 assented．．．－．－．Sept 1961 M | M S 123／4 | 123／2 $123 /$ | 18 | 12.14 | 20 －year external | $923 / 8$ | 92 | 931／4 | 13 | 88 |
| －6sternas sinking fund 6s－．－1962 ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  | ＊13 124 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}131 / 4 \\ 124 & 17 \\ 174\end{array}$ | External sink fund 4 External sif148 |  | $741 / 4$ $703 / 2$ |  |  |  |
|  | A O $12 \%$ | ${ }_{*}^{12314}$ | 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}1214 & 131 / 8 \\ 131 / 8 & 16 / 8\end{array}$ | External s 1414 4s s f extl loan． | $A$ 0 <br> $F$ A <br>  70 |  | 72 | 42 100 | 611／6 731／2 |
| ＊68 assented．．．－－－－－－－－． 1963 | M N | 123／8 123 | 2 | $12{ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 753180 |

## 

 Foreign Govt．\＆Mun．（Conct） －Nuremburg（City）exOriental Devel quar 6 s
Ext deb $51 / \mathrm{s}-1$
Oslo（City）s $141 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
 －Stamped assented
－Pernambuco（State of） 7
Peru（Rep of）external 78
 ＊Nat Loan ext1s 1 6s 1st ser＿－1960 ${ }^{-1}$ $\bullet$ Poland（Rep of）gold 68

 ${ }^{4}$＋Prugue（Greater City） $71 / 28-1966$
 25－year external 6s $\bullet$ Rhine－Main－Dan
$\bullet$ Rio de Janeiro（C
$\rightarrow$ Extl $\sec 61 / 2$
Rio Grande do Sul（State of）－－
$\rightarrow 8$ extl loan of $\rightarrow$－68 extl s f g $\quad 7 \mathrm{~s}$ municipal loan－
Rome（City）extl $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
 －February 1937 coupon paid
Saorbruecken（City） 6 s －
Saulo（City of，Brazil）
 San Paulo（State of）－ $\$ 888$ extl loa
$\bullet 88$
-78 external
88 external
$*$ 7s extl water loan
$\bullet 6 \mathrm{~s}$ extl dollar loan $\qquad$

 Serbs Croats \＆Slovenes（Kingdom）
 －Silesia（Prov of）ext －Sieslan Landowners Assn 6s $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Taiwan Flec Pow of } 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \ldots \ldots 1971 \\ \text { Tokyo City 5s loan of } 1912 \ldots . . .1952 & \mathrm{~J} \\ \mathrm{M}\end{array}$




 $4-41 / 4-41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ extl readj
$31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ extl readjustment Venetian Prov Mtge Bank 7s，1952｜ －Warsaw（City）exte
 RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL
COMPANIES

 10－－year deb $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ stampe
Adriatic Elec Co extl 7 s ．－．
Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 5 s

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
D & \cdots \\
A & 108 \\
D & 10 \\
D & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 58．．．．．．．

1st cons 4s series B．．．．．．．． 6s with warr assented

## Alb \＆Susq 1st guar 31／ss－－－－ Alleghany Corp coll trust 5 s

## ．5s stamped．－．

Allegh \＆West 1st gu
Allegh Val gen guar 94
Allied Stores Corp deb 4 Allegh Val gen guar g
Alled Stores Corp deb
$41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ debentures．－．
 －Alpine－Montan Steel 7s．．．．．－ 1955 M
Am \＆Foreign Pow deb 5 s Am \＆Forelgn Pow deb $5 \mathrm{~S} \ldots \ldots .2030$
Amer I G Chem conv $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, \ldots-1949$
$M$ Amer IG Chem conv $51 / 25-\ldots-\ldots 1949$
Am Internat Corp conv 51／2s．．．－1949
Amer Telep \＆Teleg－
$J$ 20－year sinking fund $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \ldots 1943$
$31 / \mathrm{s}$ debentures
M 31／48 debentures． Am Type Founders conv deb－1950 J Amer Wat Wks \＆Elec 6s ser A． 1975 M
Anaconda Cop Min sf deb 41／5 1950 A Anaconda Cop Min sitrate－ St income deb－
 Armour \＆Co（Del）4s series B＿1955 F Stamped $48 .-$
Conv gold 48 of 1909 ． Conv 48 of $1905-1$ Conv gold 4s or
Conv deb $41 / \mathrm{s}$－－．．－ Rocky Mtn Div 1st 4s
Trans－Con Short L 1 1st
Cal－Ariz 1st \＆ref $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Cal－Ariz 1st \＆ret 4y／28
At1 Knox \＆Nor 1stg 5 s ．
Atl \＆Charl A L 1 st $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Atl \＆Charl A L 1st $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
1 st 30－year 5 s series B At Coast Line 1 st cons 4 ， 10 －year coll tr 5 s ＿．．．．．May 11945
$\mathrm{~L} \& \mathrm{~N}$ coll gold 4 M
N D． $58 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$

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1008
$$

智


 | At Coast Line 1 ist cons 4 s July 1952 | M |
| ---: | :--- |
| General unified $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |






Railroad \＆Indus．Cos．（Cont．）
Att Gulf \＆WI SS coll tr 58 ．




## 1st M 5 s series 1 II ． 1st $43 / 48$ series JJ <br> Brooklyn City RR 1st 5s．．．



Certifica
klyn Edis

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|ll|}
\hline \mathrm{D} & -\ldots . . & * 53 & 541 / 2 \\
\hline 1041 / 8 & - \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
* 1021 / 2 & 10 \\
1071 / 2 & 78 \\
* 70 & 796 \\
* 1105 / 8 & 1111 / 8
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\mathrm{Bk}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
8 \\
& \\
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\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 岛" }
\end{aligned}
$$

> B
> M



 | $H \mathrm{Hmh}$, |
| :---: | :---: | 5気边思





－Chatt Div pur money g 4s
$\qquad$ $\bullet$ Mid Ga \＆At Div pur
Mobile Dlv 1st g 5 s ． Central Foundry mtg

## Cent Hud $G \& E$ E 1 st \＆ret $31 / 2$ Cent Illinois Light $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$－



 Guaranteed g 5 s ．
Central RR \＆Bkg of Ga 5 s
Central Steel 1960


 Re $\&$ impt M $31 / 2 \mathrm{se}$
Ref $\&$ impt M $31 / 2 \mathrm{se}$

## Craigg Potts R \＆A

## $\stackrel{+}{-}+\mathrm{Chica}$

Chic Burl
Illinois
General


BONDS
N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended Feb． 16 $\xrightarrow[\text { Railroad \＆Indus．Cos．（Cont．）}]{\text { ff Chicago \＆East Ill 18t 6s．．．1934 }}$











 $+44 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ stamped．
$8+$ Secured $61 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ ．






 Income guar 5s．．．．．．．D

## Chicago Union Statlon－


#### Abstract

 $\qquad$ Chic \＆West Indiana con 4s， 1st \＆ref M 4 $1 / 4 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{series} \mathrm{D}$ Chllds Co deb 5s  






 Series B 3115 s guar．
Series $\mathbf{A} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~B}$ guar－ Series C $31 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ guar．．．．
Series $\mathbf{D} 31 / \mathrm{s}$ guar．
Gen $41 / \mathrm{s}$ series

 1st of series B guar
1st if 415 ger Coal River Ry 1st gu
Colo Fuel \＆Iron Co ge
$\bullet 5$ income mtge． Colo \＆South $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series A．－．．．－1970 ${ }_{M}^{A}$ Columbla $\mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{E}$ deb 5s＿－May 1952 MN
Debenture 5 S ．

 Columbus \＆Tol 1st ext 4 s ．．．． 1955
Columbus
Columbus Ry

 Stamped guar 41／2s．．．．．．．．．．1951｜J
Conn R1v Pown

 Oo Upper Wuertemberg 78．．－1956
of




 $-11970 \mathrm{M}$
 Crane Co s $f$ deb $31 / 88$ ．．．．．
Crown Cork \＆Seals 148 Crucible Steel 43／2 debs．
Cuba Nor Ry 1st $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s} .$. Cuba Nor Ry 1st $53 / 2$
$\qquad$ Cuba RR 1st 5 s g．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－1942 1952 J J
 Del \＆Hudson 1st \＆ret $4 s_{\ldots} . .{ }_{1943}{ }_{M}^{A}$

$\qquad$
 East Ry Minn Nor Div 1st 4s＿－1948
East TV \＆Ga Div 1st 5s＿－
Ed Fin
A


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 $\stackrel{1}{1}$




## $1110 \quad$ New York Curb Exchange-Weekly and Yearly Record

Feb. 17, 1940
NOTICE-Cash and deterred dellivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when seling outside
of the regular weekly range are shown in a tootnote in the week in which they occur. No account tis 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 (Feb. 10, 1939) and ending the presentFriday (Feb. 16, 1940). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the curb Exchange itself, and
bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.






Volume 149
New York Curb Exchange-Concluded-Page 6


## Other Stock Exchanges




| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Federal Mogul co | 141/4 | 14 | 141/4 |  | 535 | 12 | Jan | 151/8 | Feb |
| Federal Motor Truck com * |  | 43 | 43/8 | 325 | 41/8 | Jan | 43 | Jan |
| Frankenmuth Brew com. 1 | 25/8 | $23 / 8$ | 25/8 | 400 | $21 / 2$ | Jan | 23/4 | Jan |
| Gar Wood Ind com...... 3 | 431/2 | 4312 | 41/2 | 100 | 4 $2 / 8$ | Jan | 2 | Jan |
| Gemmer Mfg A.- | 32 |  | 32 | 400 | 32 | Feb | 33 | Jan |
| B | 105/8 | 105\% | 103\% | 120 | 105/8 | Feb | 131/2 | Jan |
| General Finance con |  | 2\% | 25/8 | 200 | $25 / 8$ | Jan | 25/8 | Jan |
| General Motors com.... 10 |  | 5414 | 5416 | 1,544 | $511 / 8$ | Jan | 55\% | Jan |
| Goebel Brewing com |  | 25 | 25/8 | 420 | 214 | Jan | 25 | Feb |
| Graham-Paige com | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 455 | 90 c | Jan | 11/8 | Jan |
| Grand Valley Brew com. |  | 70 c | 70 c | 200 | 60 c | Jan | 75 c | Jan |
| Hall Lamp com- |  | $53 / 2$ | 51/2 | 455 | $53 / 8$ | Feb |  | Jan |
| Hoover Ball \& Bear com. 10 |  | $171 / 2$ | 171/2 | 115 | 171/4 | Feb | 18 | Jan |
| Hoskins Mig com......21/2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 300 | 131/2 | Jan | 141/2 | Feb |
| Houdalle-Hershey B.....* | 12 | 12 | 12 | 405 | 1138 | Feb | 133/ | Jan |
| Hudson Motor Car com...* | $61 / 2$ | $51 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | 700 | $51 / 4$ | Jan | $61 / 2$ | Feb |
| Hurd Lock \& Mrg com... 1 | 44 c | 44 c | 47 c | 1,500 | 410 | Feb | 52 c | Jan |
| Kingston Products com.. 1 |  | $13 / 4$ | 13 | 525 | 14 | Jan | 17/8 | Jan |
| Kinsel Drug com_....... 10 |  | ${ }^{351}$ | ${ }^{39} 5$ | 500 | 356 | Feb | 50 c | Jan |
| Kresge (S 8) com__... 10 |  | 257/8 | 257/8 | 436 | $241 / 2$ | Jan | 257/ | Feb |
| Lakey Fdry \& Mach com-1 | 4 | 4. | ${ }_{1}$ | 300 | 4 | Jan | $41 / 2$ | Jan |
| I, asalle Wines com- |  | $15 / 8$. | 18/8 | 125 | 15/8 | Jan | $11 /$ | Jan |
| Masleer Mig com... |  | ${ }_{30 \mathrm{c}}^{90 \mathrm{c}}$ | 900 | 100 | 90 c | Jan | $11 / 3$ | Jan |
| McClanahan Oll com |  | 19 c | $20 c$ | 850 | 19 c | Jan | 250 | Feb |
| Michigan Sugar com....-* | 75 c | 75 c | 75 c | 500 | 75 c | Feb | 83 c | Jan |
| Preterred_--------10 | 43/2 | $41 / 2$ | $41 / 2$ | 184 | 4 | Jan | $41 / 2$ | Feb |
| Micromatic Hone com-.. 1 Mid-West Abrasive com 50 | $81 / 4$ | 13 | 85 | $\begin{array}{r}775 \\ 4.30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $71 / 2$ | Jan |  | Jan |
| Ma-West Abrasive com. 50 | 1\% | $13 / 8$ | 114 | 4,300 | 11/8 | Jan | 13/4 | Feb |
| Motor Products com Motor Wheel com. |  | 111/8 | $111 / 8$ | 436 | 11 | Jan | 117/8 | Jan |
| Murray Corp com...---10 | 87/8 | 63/4 | 171/8 | 9,800 |  | Jan | 161/8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Feb } \end{aligned}$ |
| Packard Motor Car com..* | $33 / 8$ | 31/8 | 35/8 | 3,815 | 31/8 | Jan | 5/8 | Feb |
| Parke Davis com | 43\% | 431/2 | 435 | 1,104 | 43 | Feb | 443/8 | Jan |
| Parker-Wolverine com...* |  | 9 |  |  | 814 | Jan | $93 /$ | Jan |
| Peninsular Mt1 Prod com-1 | $11 / 8$ | 11/8 | 11/8 | 1,150 | 11/8 | Jan | 114 | Jan |
| Pfeifter Brewing com Reo Motor comm | ${ }_{13} 8$ | 878 |  | ${ }^{634}$ | 63/4 | Jan | 97 | Feb |
| River Raison Pap | $1 \%$ | 11/8 | 21/8 | 1,133 100 | 13/8 | Jan | 13/4 | Jan |
| Scotten-Dillon com | $231 / 2$ | 231/2 | 231/2 | 333 | $231 / 2$ | Feb |  | Jan |
| Sheller Mig co |  | 51/8 | 51/2 | 1.270 | 41/2 | Jan | 55/8 | Feb |
| Std Tube B com- | 11/4 | $11 / 4$ | $14^{11 / 4}$ | 279 | $11 / 8$ | Jan |  | Feb |
| Stearns (Fred'k) |  | 14 | 14 | 200 | 133/4 | Jan |  | Feb |
|  |  | ${ }_{22}^{99}$ | ${ }_{22}^{99}$ | 12 | 99 | Jan | 991/8 | Jan |
| Tivoli Brewing com. |  | 21818 | 2218 | 1250 |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| Tom Moore Dist com |  | 41. | 41 c | 300 | 26 c | Jan | 438 | Jan |
| Union Investment com | 3 |  | 3 | 246 |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| United Shirt Dist co |  |  |  | 200 | $33 / 4$ | Jan | $43 / 8$ | Jan |
| Unlted Specialties ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | 1/2 | $11 / 2$ | 51/4/4 | 100 150 |  | Jan | 154.4 | Feb |
| Universal Product |  | 181/4 | 181/4 | 375 |  |  |  |  |
| Walker \& Co A |  |  | 27 | 300 | $261 / 2$ |  |  | Feb |
| Warner Aircrat | 11/2 | $131 / 4$ | 31/6 | 1100 | $31 / 8$ | Jan | $31 /$ | Feb |
| Wayne Screw Prod com-4 | $11 / 4$ | 11/2 | 11/8 | 1,620 3,400 | 13/8 |  | $17 / 8$ |  |
| Wolverine Brewing com_-1 | 19 c | 19c | 19 c | 100 | 10 e | Jan |  | Feb |

## Wm.CAVALIER \& Co.

## MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange Los Angeles Stock Exchange San Francago Board of Trade 523 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290

## Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Feb. 10 to Feb. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par |  | Low Orices Hioh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranoe Stnce Jan. 1, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 33/4 ${ }^{33 / 4}$ |  | 31/3 Jan | ${ }_{2}^{4 / 1 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| dider |  |  |  |  |  |
| ral Invest Corp. |  |  |  |  |  |
| erateed |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 901 / 3 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \substack{\mathrm{Jan} \\ \hline \\ \hline} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Consol stel Corp |  |  |  | 994 | n |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ele }}$ Electrical Products |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & a n \\ & a_{n} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $20 c 20 c$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 174170269 |  |  |
| ear Trire |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {9\%/4, Jan }}$ | 10 䜌 Jan |
| His De evelop | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 2,500 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square \mathrm{Petroleu}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angeles 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chant |  |  | 23, |  |  |
| Ocilental Petr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Finance Cord Pacific Gas \& Elec no Pacitic Indemnity $\mathbf{C o}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| alito Light |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cta |  |  |  |
|  |  | (tay |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{681}{ }^{68 / 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| superior Oll $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ (The |  |  |  | 341/4 |  |



Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Feb. 10 to Feb. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Pitces <br> Low High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Loro |  | High |  |
| American St | $131 / 2$ | $125 / 8 \quad 131 / 2$ | 506 | 111/8 | Fcb | $131 \times$ | Feb |
| American Tel \& Tel .-.. 100 |  | 1713/3 1721/8 |  | 1681/6 | Jan | 1727/8 | Jan |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref.. 100 | 1237 | 1231/4 124\% | 254 | 123\% | Jan | 1241/2 | Jan |
| Budd (E G) Mfg Co.....-* | 54 | $51 / 4836$ | 130 | 5 | Feb | 6 | Jan |
| Budd Wneel Co | 5\% | $5 \frac{3}{3} \quad 57$ | 550 | 434 | van | 57/8 | Feb |
| Chrysler Corp |  | $851 / 2863 / 8$ | 40 | 805 | Jan | $905 / 3$ | Jan |
| Curtis Pub C |  | 42188 $41 / 2$ | 100 | 33/4 | Feb | 41/2 | Feb |
| Enec Storage Battery . . . 100 | 313/3 | $29 \quad 311 / 8$ | 881 | $203 / 3$ | Jan | 311/8 | Feb |
| General Motors .-.....-10 | $533 / 8$ | 5314. $537 / 8$ | 579 | 507/8 | Jan | 551/4 | Jan |
| Horn \& Hardart (Pa) com-* | 1211/2 | 1201/2 122 | 28 | 119 | Jan | 126 | Jan |
| Horn \& Hardart ( N Y) cm ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 343/4 343/4 | 15 | 341/2 | Jan |  | Jan |
| Lehigh Coal \& - avigation* | 23/8 | 23/8 | 2,178 |  | Jan | $23 / 2$ | Jan |
| Nat 15 ower \& Light.....-* | $73 /$ | 7818 | 29 |  | Feb | $83 / 4$ |  |
| Pennroad Corp vte. | 2 | $17 / 8 \quad 21 / 8$ | 1,423 | 1314 | Jan | $21 / 4$ | Jan |
| Pennsylvania RR .-.-. 50 | $221 / 2$ | $217 / 828 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1,476 | 21 | Jan | 247\% | Jan |
| Phila Elec of Fa \$5 pref._-* | 1173/4 | $1183 / 118 \frac{3}{8}$ | 36 | 1175\%8 | Jan | 1201/ | Jan |
| Phila Elec Pow pref..... 25 |  | $31 \quad 311 / 2$ | 373 | $001 / 2$ | can | 317/3 | $\checkmark$ an |
| Phula Insulated Wir |  | $16 \quad 16$ | 20 | 153 | Jan |  | Ieb |
| Fhila Rapld Transit.... 50 |  | $21 / 2318$ | 200 | 218 | Jan | ${ }^{21}$ | Jan |
| $7 \%$ preferred $-\ldots . . . .-50$ |  | $48 / 8$ | 157 | $43 / 4$ | Feb | $51 / 8$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Philadelphia Traction... 50 |  | $14.141 / 6$ | 225 | $111 / 2$ | Jan | 1412 | Feb |
| Scott Pape <br> Tonopah M | 461/4 | $\begin{array}{ll}461 / 8 \\ 3 / 8 & 471 / 8 \\ 8 / 8\end{array}$ | 352 500 | 461/R | Jan | 485/3 | Jan Feb |
| Union Traction |  |  | 100 | $33 / 8$ | Jan | $41 / 6$ | Feb |
| United Cord | 21/8 | $21 / 8 \quad 23 / 8$ | 460 |  | Jan | 234 | Jan |
| Preferred.-- |  | $4131413 / 4$ | 189 | $381 / 2$ | Jan | $413 / 4$ | Feb |
| Onited Gas Imprvmnt cm-* | 1185 | $143 / 8148 / 4$ | 9,898 | 143/8 | Jan | 151/8 | Jan |
| Preferred. | 1161/4 | 116 116\% | 204 | 1151/4 | Jan | 116\% |  |
| Elec \& Pepls tr ctts 4s. 1945 |  | $14 \quad 14$ | \$22,000 | 113/3 | Jan | 14 | Feb |

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
Feb. 10 to Feb. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Allegheny Ludlum S } \\
& \text { Armstrong Cork Co- } \\
& \text { Blaw-Knox Co.... } \\
& \text { Byers (A M) com_- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
4
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Blaw-Knox Co.... } \\
& \text { Byers (A M) com } \\
& \text { Carnegie M Metals Co }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { Carnegie Metals Co- } \\
\text { Clark (D L) Candy Co } \\
\text { Columbia Gas \& Electr }
\end{array}
$$

$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{|l|}
\text { Columbia Gas \& Electric-* } \\
\text { Duquesne Brewing Co-5 } \\
\text { Follanshee Rros nref }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Follansbee Bros pre } \\
& \text { Koppers Co pref... } \\
& \text { Lone Star Gas Co }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lone Star Gas Co } \\
& \text { Mountain Fuel Supl }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lone Star Gas Co } \\
& \text { Mountain Fuel Supply } \\
& \text { Pittsburgh Plate Glass.-25 } \\
& \text { Pittsburgh Serew \& Bolt-- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { Pittsburgh Serew \& } \\
\text { San Toy Mining Cd } \\
\text { Samrock Oil \& Ga }
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$

| Westinghouse El \& Mtg. 50 | 1125/8 | $1125 / 8$ | $1135 / 8$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\underset{\text { Unlisted- }}{\substack{\text { Unnoad Corp v t c } \\ \text { Pent }}}$


## Canadian Markets <br> listed and unlisted



Provincial and Municipal Issues
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Feb. 16


Railway Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Feb. 16

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Feb. 16


## Montreal Stock Exchange

Feb. 10 to Feb. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



# Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities Friday Feb. 16 



New York State Bonds


## Port of New York Authority Bonds


 Gen \& \& ret th ther 3 s 1976

Gen \& ref 318 s . | $101 / 1 / 10$ | 103 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1043 / 4$ |  |
| $105 \%$ |  |

## United States Insular Bonds

| Illppine Gove |  | U S Panama 3s June 11961 | $\begin{aligned} & B i d \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4388 Oot 1959 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{58}$ Apr 1955 |  |  |  |  |
| Feb Aug 1952. |  | July 1948 opt 1973- | 162/2 | 112 |
| Hawail 47/28 Oct 195 |  | U ${ }_{\text {S }}$ |  |  |

Federal Land Bank Bonds



| Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bid }}}^{\text {fra }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Ask }} 18$ | Montg | ${ }_{99}^{B r d}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ask }}$ |
| Chicago $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | ${ }_{524} 14$ |  | New Orleans 55 |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{53} 5$ | ${ }_{5} 523$ |  | New York 58. | ${ }_{99}^{99}$ | 100312 |
| Denver 36. | 100 |  | North Caroilna 11/28 |  |  |
| First Carollinas |  |  | Oregon-Washington | 541 | .. |
| Frrst Texas of Houston 5 5s, | 991/2 | -- | Pacific Coast of Portland 5 | 100 |  |
| First Trust of Chicago- | 100 |  | Phoenix 4 58 | ${ }_{103}^{102}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 104 \\ 105 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{4} 4858$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Fremont 4\%8 | ${ }^{100}$ | --- | St Louls 41/28. | f21 | ${ }^{23}$ |
| 58. | 69 | --- | San Antoniolo ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 |  |
|  | ${ }^{69}$ |  | Southern Minn | ${ }^{12}$ | $14^{-1}$ |
| Iowa of Sloux Clity 4i-2s | ${ }_{981 / 2}^{99}$ | --- | So |  |  |
| Latayette 58---...... | 100 | --- | Union of Detroit 23/3s | 99 | -- |
| Hncoln 41/3s |  | --- | Virginian 2 s |  |  |
| 535-7.-. | 80 80 |  | Virginta Caroilina $13 / 28$ | 933 |  |



Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures
$\square$
 $\%$ \% \& \% due Juee $11940 \mid$

## New York Bank Stocks

| Pat Pat |  |  | Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Manhattan Co-10 | 171/4 | 183/4 | National Bronx Bank _- 50 | 40 | 44 |
| Bank of Yorktown_-662-3 | 40 | 50 | National City -...-.-121/2 | 231/4 | 301/4 |
| Bensonhurst National _--50 | 75 | 100 | National Safety Bank_121/2 | 12 |  |
| Chase..----.-.---- 13.55 | 35 | 37 | Penn Exchange......... 10 | 14 | 16 |
| Commercial National_. 100 | 183 | 189 | Peoples National....-. 50 | 47 | 55 |
|  | 735 |  | Public National..----171/2 | 22 | 34 |
| First National of ${ }^{\text {N }}$ - $\mathrm{Y}^{--100}$ | ${ }^{715}$ | 1955 | Sterling Nat Bank \& Tr 25 | 261/2 | 231/2 |
| Merchants Bank .-.-.. 100 | 108 | 118 |  | 2612 | 23/2 |
| For footnotes see page 112 |  |  | - |  |  |


| New York Trust Companies |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New York .... 100 |  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \hline B i d & A s k \\ 195 & 210 \\ 296 & 301 \\ 12 y / 2 & 131 / 2 \end{array}$ |
| Bankers ....-....-...- 10 |  |  |  |
| Bronx Couil |  | Irving |  |
| Brooklyn-.---------100 |  | Kings Co |  |
|  |  | Manut | ${ }_{39}^{29}{ }^{29}$ |
|  | 493/4 ${ }^{\text {513/4 }}$ | Preferred | $52{ }^{54}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Clinton }}$ Colonial Trust | ${ }_{10}{ }^{31}$ |  |  |
| Continental Bank \& Tr 10 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{3} 1215$ | Title Guarantee \& Tr-.-12 | ${ }^{31}{ }^{31 / 4}$ |
| Corn Exch Bk \& Tr ...- 20 |  | Underwrit | 80 |
| pire.-...-........- 10 | 12\% 13\% | , | ${ }^{-1 ; 20}$ |
| Chicago |  | rancisco Ban |  |



## Vermilye Brothers

Specialists in Insurance Stocks
30 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY
HAnover-2-7881
Teletype N. Y. 1-894


| Obligations of Governmental Agencies |
| :--- |
| $\left.\left.\right\|^{B i d}\right)^{\text {Ask }}$ Ask |



 Federal Natil Mpr Mtye
2s May 16 1943



## FHA Insured Mortgages

Offerings Wanted-Circular on Request
WHITEHEAD \& FISCHER
44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: WHitehall 3-6850


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Feb, 16 - Continu d


Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Btd | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic | b1.50 b3.00 | 1.00 2.00 | New Orleans Tex \& Mex | ${ }^{62.75}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{63} 63$ | 2.50 | New York Central $41 / \mathrm{s}$ - | b2.00 | 50 |
|  | ${ }_{63.25}^{03.50}$ | ${ }_{2.25}^{2.50}$ | St Louls $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | 62.50 | 2.00 |
| Oanadian N |  |  | New York |  |  |
| Oanadian | ${ }_{63.25}^{\text {b3.25 }}$ | ${ }_{2.25}^{2.25}$ | ${ }_{58}$ | ${ }_{62} 50$ | 1.50 |
| Canadian Paelific 4\%/8. | b3. | 2.20 | Northern Pacific $41 /$ | 0 | 00 |
| Cent RR New Jerseey 41/28- | 62.50 | 1.50 |  | b1.00 | 0.50 |
| ${ }_{\text {chersen }}$ | 61.85 | 1.40 | 48 series |  |  |
| Chicago \& Nor West 41/8. | b3.00 | ${ }^{2} .00$ | Jan \&e July 1937-49 | 62.00 | 1.60 |
| Chic Mulw \& St Paul 41/8s. | ${ }_{64.50}^{64.50}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.75}$ | series G non-call |  |  |
| Chicaso R i d Pa |  |  | Pere Marquette 41/2s..... | 62.10 | 1.60 |
| Truste |  |  | Reading Co 4/2 | 82.00 | 1.50 |
| Denver \& R G West 4 $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ _. <br> 58 | $\begin{aligned} & b 3.75 \\ & b 3.75 \end{aligned}$ | $3.00$ | St Louls-San Franelisco- |  |  |
| Erie RR 41/8 |  |  | 43--1 | 25 | ${ }_{2.25}^{2.25}$ |
| Great No | ${ }_{61.00}$ | 0.50 | St Louis southweste | ${ }_{32} 2.7$ | 2.00 |
|  |  |  | Southern | 0 | 1.50 |
| (eacking Varey 5s- | ${ }_{62.25}$ | 1.50 |  |  |  |
| Internat Great Nor $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$.. | b2.75 | 2.00 | Texas | ${ }^{61.75}$ | 1.25 |
|  |  |  |  | 81.00 | 1.50 |
| 58....---------.....-- | 62.00 | 1.00 |  |  |  |
| Matne Central 5 s . . . - .-. |  |  | Vir |  | . 0 |
| Missouri Pacif e | 62.50 | 1.75 | Western Maryland 41/8...- | ${ }^{\text {b1.75 }}$ | 1.25 <br> 3.00 |
|  | 62.50 | 1.75 | Western Pacitic 58.------ | b3.75 | 3.00 |

We Maintain Markets In Unlisted
Sugar Securities
LAWRENCE TURNURE \& CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange New York Coffee S Sugar Exchange ONE WALL ST., N. Y. WHitehall 3-0770

## Sugar Securities

| Bonds | Bld | Ask | Stocks $\quad$ Par | Btd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antilla Sugar Estates-1951 | f231/2 | $251 / 2$ | Cuban Atlantic Sugar_-.-5 | 8144 | 93/4 |
| Baraqua Sugar Estates |  |  | Preferred --------1 | 2712 |  |
| 68--.----------1947 | 560 | 62 | Punta Alegre Sugar Cord-* | ${ }^{931 / 2}$ | 101/2 |
| Caribbean Sugar 78..-1941 | ${ }^{f 31 / 2}$ | ${ }_{27}$ | Savannah Sugar Refg..-1 |  |  |
| New Niquero sugar Co-31/28-...-.-.-.-.-1940-42 | $25$ |  | sugar Co West Indles Sugar Corp... | 31/8 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 / 8 \\ & 71 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| For footnotes see page 1126. |  |  |  |  |  |

Railroad Bonds


## Industrial Stocks and Bonds

| Alabama Mills Inc......-* ${ }^{\text {Pat }}$ | $\begin{gathered} B i d \\ 21 / 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A \& K \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | Muskegon Piston Ring_2 $\begin{aligned} \text { Par } \\ 1 / 2\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Arch..........-** | 237 | $401 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Amer Bemberg | 16 | 177/8 |  | 00 | 103 |
| American Cyanamid- |  |  | Nat Paper \& Ty |  |  |
| $5 \%$ conv pref 1st ser._ 10 | $123 / 8$ | 1314 | 5\% preferred | 寿 | $3 / 4$ |
| 2 d series | 12 | 12 |  |  | 351/4 |
| Amer Distilling C American Enka | ${ }_{41}^{2}$ | $431 / 4$ | Norwich Pharma Ohio Match Co. | 18 | $12{ }^{19} 3$ |
| American Hardware---25 | $231 / 2$ | 251 | Pan Amer Match | 6 | 173/4 |
| Amer Malze Products--* | 23 | 26 | Pensi-Cola C |  |  |
| American Mff $5 \%$ pref 100 | $711 / 2$ | 77 | Petroleum Conve |  | 3/8 |
| Arlington Mills | $251 / 3$ | $271 / 2$ | Petroleum Heat | $21 / 2$ | $3^{35 / 8}$ |
| Art Metal Construction. 10 | $171 / 2$ | 19 | Poilak Manufacturin |  |  |
| Autocar Co com.-.---10 | 75 |  | Postal Telegraph Sy |  |  |
| Bankers Indus Serviee A.* | $1 / 4$ | $3 / 4$ | $4 \%$ preferred w 1 | 53 |  |
| Botany Worsted Muls- | 2 |  | Remington Arms Safety Car Htg \& | 43 |  |
| $\$ 1.25$ preferred -......... 10 | $47 / 8$ | $53 / 4$ | Scovill Manufacturing-25 | 293 | 303/4 |
| Buckeye Steel Ca | 20 | 21 | Singer Manufacturing | 144 |  |
| Cessna Aircra | 5/8 |  | Singer Mfg Ltd ---_--.-£1 |  |  |
| Chic Burl \& Quincy | 38 | 42 | Skenandoa Rayon | $61 / 8$ | 38 |
| Chilton Co common...- 10 | $31 / 4$ |  | Solar Aircraf |  |  |
| City \& Suburban Homes 10 |  | 63/4 | Standard Scr | $1 / 2$ |  |
| Coca Cola Bottling ( N Y ) * | 73 |  | Stanley Works In |  |  |
| Columbla Baking com | 101/4 |  | Stromberg-Cariso |  |  |
| $\$ 1$ cum preferr onsolidated Air | 21 | 23 | Sytvania | $25$ | $31 / 2$ |
| 83 conv | 621/2 | \% | Tayl |  |  |
| Crowell-Collier | 25 | 27 | Steel com | $3 / 6$ | 3/8 |
| Dentists Supply | $611 / 2$ | 643/2 | Tenness |  |  |
| Devoe \& Raynol |  |  | Time In |  |  |
| Dictaphone C | x351/8 | 381/8 | Trico Produ |  |  |
| Dixon (Jos) Crucible_.. 100 | 28 | 32 | Triumph Ex | 1/2 | 438 |
| Domestic Finance cum pf - | 29 | 32 | United Artists Thea |  |  |
| Draper Corp <br> Fairchild Ens | 761/4 | 79 | United Plece Dy Preferred. |  | 1/2 |
| Farnsworth Telev \& R | $21 / 2$ | 3 3/8 | Veeder-Root Inc | 58 |  |
| Federal Bake Shops | 73/4 | 9 | Welch Grape Juic |  | 1/2 |
| Preferred _-.-.-.-. 30 | 21 | 26 | 7\% preferred.-...-. 100 | $1081 / 2$ |  |
| Foundation Co |  | $3^{1 / 8}$ | West Dairies Inc $\$ 3$ cum prefer |  |  |
| Arlock | 481/2 | $501 / 2$ | Wickwire spencer |  | 67/8 |
| Gen Fire Extinguish | 151/2 | 161/2 | Wilcox \& Gibbs com | 63/4 | 砿 |
| Gen Machinery Cord | 20 | 211/4 | Worcester Salt |  |  |
| Giddings \& Lewis |  |  | York Ice Machi | ( $361 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41 / 2 \\ 28 \% \end{array}$ |
| Good Humor Cor | ${ }_{4} 414$ | 26\% |  |  |  |
| Graton \& Knight | 37/8 | 5 | Bonds- |  |  |
| Preferred.-.-.-..-- 100 | x421/2 | 451/2 | Amer Writ Paper 68.-1961 |  |  |
| Great Lakes SS Co com | 3814 | 403/4 | Brown Co 51/28 ser A. | f493/4 | 458 |
| Great Northern Paper_-25 | $421 / 2$ |  | Carrier Corp 43/28_-. 1948 |  |  |
| Harrisburg Steel Corp----5 | $83 / 4$ | 97/8 | Deep Rock Oil | f563/4 | ${ }^{58} 8$ |
| Interstate B | $28^{13 / 8}$ | 17/8 | Haytian Corp 8s_ll 1938 |  |  |
| Kildun Mining ${ }^{\text {C }}$ |  |  | Libby McN \& Libby 4 s '55 | 101 | $013 / 8$ |
| King Seeley Corp |  | 10 | McKesson \& Rob $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1950$ | f8914 | 973/4 |
| Landers Frary \& Clar | $271 / 2$ | 293/2 | Minn \& Ont Pap 6s _- 1945 | f361/2 | 38 |
| Lawrence Portl Cement 100 | 143 | $16^{3 / 4}$ | Nat Radiator 5 s .-..- 194 | f233/4 |  |
| ey (Fred T) \& |  |  | Nat Supply ${ }^{3 / 4} \mathbf{8}$ s-\%-- |  |  |
| \$ng Bell Lumber-...-- 100 | $501 / 2$ | 1114 | Oid Bell Coal Inc 68..-1948 | 4234 | 443/4 |
| Mallory (P R) \& | 121 | $133 / 8$ | Scovill Mtg 51/28....-1945 | 108 | 093/4 |
| Marlin Rockwell C | 47 | 481/2 | West Va Pulp \& Pap 3s '54 | 991/2 | 997/8 |
| McKesson \& Robbins | $33 / 4$ | 45/8 | Woodward Iron- |  |  |
|  |  | 233/8 | 18t 5s conv income 5s...-1962 |  | $4^{-1}$ |
| $\$ 6$ preferred $\qquad$ | 116 |  |  |  |  |

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

| Par |  |  | Par | Bld | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 103 | 1071/9 | Mtn States Tel \& Tel_ 100 | 139 | 142 |
| Preterred ${ }^{\text {Pell Telep of Canala---100 }}$ | ${ }^{115} 13 / 2$ | ${ }^{12}{ }^{117}{ }^{17 / 2}$ | New York Mutual Tel. 25 | ${ }_{173}^{18}$ |  |
| Bell Telep of Pa pret - 100 | 123 | 125 | Peninsular Telep com...-* | 333 | - |
| Cuban Teleph 6\% pret. 100 | 55 | 60 | P'reterred A---------25 | 3034 | 3214 |
| Emp \& Bay State Tel. 100 | 45 |  | Rochester Telephon- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1818 | 20 - $\overline{3}$ |
| ${ }^{\$ 6}$ preferred | 10612 |  | Sou New Eng Telep-.-100 |  | 703\% |

## Ouotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Feb. 16-Continued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold . Quoted

## Jackson \& Curtis

## STABLISHED 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges
115 Broadmay
New York City
Tel. BArclay 7-1600
Teletype N.Y.1-1600

## Public Utility Stocks

|  |  |  | Par | Bid | A8E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 105 5/8 |  | M | 3/4 |  |
| Amer Cable \& Radio wi-5 | $21 / 2$ |  | Miss Riv Pow 6\% pret. 100 |  |  |
| Amer G \& E 43\%\% pref 100 | 1123/4 | $131 / 2$ | Missouri Kan Pipe Line.-5 | 14 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkansas }} \mathrm{Pr} \& \mathrm{Lt} 7 \%$ pret * | 97 | 98 | Monongahela West Penn ${ }_{\text {Pub Serv }} 7 \%$ pref 15 |  |  |
| Assoclated Gas \& Electric Original preferred | 3/8 |  | Pub serv 7\% pref.-.-15 | 28 | 3/4 |
| ${ }_{56} 50$ preferred |  |  | $7 \%$ preferred......... 100 | 82 | 84 |
| 87 | 119 | 2 |  | 3 |  |
| Atlantic City El $6 \%$ pr | 119 481 | $821 / 2$ | Nassau \& Sur Ltg $7 \%$ Dr 100 | 11412 | 17 |
| Buttalo Nlag \& East Pow- |  |  | New Eng G \& E 51/ \% pt - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 3514 | 361/4 |
| 81.60 preferred.-.-.-. 25 | $218 / 8$ | 223/8 | New Eng Pub Serv |  |  |
| rolina Pow |  |  | New Orl Pub Serv \$7 pt--* | 1261/4 | /4 |
| \$7 preferred | $1051 / 2$ | 0714 | New York Power \& 1 |  |  |
| 6\% preferred | 8 | 991/4 | \$6 cum preferced | 1063 | 08 |
| Central Maine $P$ |  |  | 7\% cum preferred.-. 100 | 117 | 11 |
| $7 \%$ preferred..---- 100 | 1083/ | $10931 / 2$ | Northern States Power- |  |  |
| \$6 preferred-----100 | $1001 / 8$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 101 & 12 \\ 111 & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | (Del) $7 \%$ pref |  |  |
| Consol Elec \& Gas \$6 | 1094 | 103/4 | ) 5 |  |  |
| Consol Traction ( ${ }^{\text {J J }}$... 100 | 64 | $671 / 2$ | Ohio Edison \$6 | 1.093 | 110\% |
| Consumers Power \$5 pret_* | 106 | 071/4 | \$7 preterred | 115 | 1161/2 |
| Continental Gas \& Elec- |  |  | Ohlo Power 6\% pref ..- 100 | 1141/ |  |
| 7\% preterred..-----100 | 92 | 93\% $\frac{8}{4}$ | Ohio Public Service-_ $6 \%$ preferred |  |  |
| Dallas Pr \& Lt 7\% pref. 100 | 117 |  | 7\% preferred.-...-. 100 | 1121/8 | 1135/8 |
| Derby Gas \& E1 $\$ 7$ pref. | 581/2. | $621 / 2$ | Okla G \& E 7\% pret... 100 | 11614 | 118 |
| Federal Water Serv Corp-* |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$6 cum preferred | $351 / 2$ | 3634 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1081 / 2 \\ 90 \end{gathered}$ |
| \$6.50 cum pret | ${ }_{37}^{361 / 2}$ | 373/4 | Paclic Pr \& Lt 7\% pt.-100 Panhandle Eastern | $87_{1 / 2}$ | 90 |
| \$7 cum dreierr |  | 38.4 | Pande Line Co.........-* | 38 | 398/4 |
| Idaho P |  |  | Penn Pow \& Lt $\$$ | 112 |  |
| ${ }_{7} 86$ preferred | 1113/4 |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate Natural | 114 25 |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate Power \$7 pref.-* | 23 | 45/8 | epublic Natural Gas....-2 | 5\%/8 | \% \% |
|  |  |  | ster Gas \& El |  |  |
| Jamaica Water Supply---* | 333/4 | 35 | 6\% preferred D.---100 | 1023 | 10 |
| Jer Cent P \& L 7\% pf. 100 | 1035/8 | 1041/2 |  |  |  |
| Kan Gas \& El 7\% pret 100 | 119 |  | Sierra Pacific Pow co | 21 |  |
| Kings Co Ltg 7\% pref. 100 | 91 | $921 / 2$ | Sioux City G \& E $\$ 7$ pt-100 <br> Southern Calif Edison- | 102 | 1041/2 |
| Long Island |  |  | 6\% pref series B. | 29 | $301 / 4$ |
| $6 \%$ preferred_-...- 100 | $401 / 2$ | 42 |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred.-.-.--100 | 431/4 | 443/4 | Texas Pow |  | $143 / 4$ |
|  |  |  | Toledo Edison 7\% Dt A. 100 | 113\%/4 | 1151/4 |
| Mass Utilities Associates- $5 \%$ conv partic pref__50 | 35 3/8 | 36 | United Gas \& El (Conn) |  |  |
| Mississippl Power \$6 pref.* | $871 /$ | 90 | 7\% preferred_-----100 | 85 |  |
| \$7 preferred.-.-......-* | 951/2 | $981 / 2$ | Utah Pow \& Lt \$7 pref....* | $611 / 8$ | $621 / 8$ |

## Public Utility Bonds

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elec 23/48 1950 |  |  | Ka |  |  |
| $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ \% debs-------196 | 1057/8 | 1061/4 | Kan Pow \& Lt 31/28.-1 |  |  |
| 3\%48 s f debs-.----. 1970 | 1065 |  | Lehigh Valley Tran 5 S 1 | 607/8 | 63 Y8 |
| Amer Gas \& Pow 3-5s. 1953 |  | 53818 | Lexington Water Pow 5s'68 |  | 921/4 |
| Amer Utility Serv 6s.. 1964 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assoctated Electric 5s-1961 |  | 581/2 | Marion Res Pow 3 $12 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1960$ | 103 | $1031 / 2$ |
| Assoc Gas \& Elec Corb- |  |  | Montana-Dakota Util- 1954 |  |  |
| Income deb 31/68--. 1978 | f143/4 |  | 41/28-1.-.-.-. 1954 | 106 | 107 |
| Income deb 31/8.-. 19 | $f 15$ |  | Mountain States Power- |  |  |
| Income deb 4s_-..- 1978 | f153/4 | 161/2 |  | 1001/2 | 1/2 |
| Income deb 41/28.--1978 | f16 |  | New Eng G \& E Assin 58 '62 | 64 | 74 |
| Conv deb 48.-----1973 | 83014 |  | NYPA NJ Utilities 581956 | 72 | 74 |
| Conv deb 41/28..... 1973 | $f 30$ |  | N Y state Elec \& Gas Corp |  |  |
| Conv deb 58_-----1973 | $f 311 / 2$ | $321 / 4$ | 65 | 106 | 107 |
| Conv deb 51/2s |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8s without warrants 1940 | 770 | 74 | Northern Indlana- Public Service 3 3/8_1969 |  |  |
| ssoc Gas \& Elec Cons ref deb 4 | $f 13$ | 15 | Nor States Power (Wisc)- |  |  |
| Sink fund inc $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ - 19 | $f 11$ | 13 | 31/28.-.-.----------1964 | 1101/2 | 111/4 |
| Sink fund ine 58.... 198 | $f 11$ | 13 |  |  |  |
| 81 inc 41/28-51/28 | $f 11$ | 13 | Old Dominion | 34 |  |
| Sink fund inc 5-68_-1986 | $f 11$ | 13 | Parr Shoals Power 58-1952 | 1041/2 |  |
| lackstone Valley Gas |  |  | Penn Wat \& Pow $31 / 481964$ | 1057/6 |  |
| \& Electric 31/28.---1968 | 110 |  | 31/8---------.-1970 | 1051/2 | 7/8 |
| Cent Ark Pub Serv 5s_1948 |  | 1001/2 | Peoples Light \& Power- |  |  |
| Central Gas \& Ele |  |  | 1st lien 3-68_---.-1961 | 1031/8 | 1047/8 |
| 1st lien coll tr 51 |  |  | Portland Electr |  |  |
| 1st lien coll trust 68-1946 |  | 98 |  |  |  |
| Cent III El \& Gas 3348-1964 Central Illinois Pub Serv- |  |  | Pub Serv of Colo 31/2s-1964 Debenture $48 . .-1949$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1037 / 8 \\ & 10578 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1st mtge 33/48_..... 1968 | 103 \% $/ 4$ | 041/4 | Pub Serv of Indiana 4s 1969 |  |  |
| Cent Ohlo Lt \& Pow 4s 1964 | 102 |  | Pub Utll Cons 51/2s_.. 1948 | 86 | 87 |
| Central Pow \& Lt 33/s 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Public Utillty- |  |  | R |  |  |
| Income $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ with stk |  |  | Collateral 58 $\qquad$ 1951 St Joseph Ry Lt Ht \& Pow | 72 |  |
| Citles Service deb 58._1963 | 70 | 7138 | 41/28 .-.-.-.....--1947 | 105 |  |
| Comm'l Mackay 4s wi 1969 |  | $523 / 8$ | Sioux City G \& E 4s_1966 | 105 | 1053/4 |
| Cons Citles Lt Pow \& Trac |  |  | Sou Cities Util 5s A--1958 | 4934 |  |
| 5 s |  |  | $\triangle^{\prime}$ 'western Gas \& Ei $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 70$ | $1031 / 2$ | 1033/4 |
| Consol E \& G 68 A - . 196 |  |  | S'western Lt \& Pow 33/4 $\mathrm{B}^{\prime} 69$ | 1041/2 |  |
| 6 s series B ...----1962 |  | 541/2 | Tel Bond \& Share 5s.-1958 | 77 | 795/8 |
| Consumers Power 314s_'69 | 1061/4 | 065/8 | Texas Public Serv 58_ 1961 | \% | $991 / 8$ |
| Crescent Public Service- $\text { Coll inc 6s }(\mathrm{w}-\mathrm{B})$ |  |  | Toledo Edison 31/2s_-. 1968 | $10$ | 4 |
| Cumberl'd Co P\&L $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} 66$ |  | $1091 / 2$ | United Pub Util 6s A_ 1960 Utica Gas \& Electric Co- | 100 | 23/4 |
| llas Pow \& Lt 31/28_1967 | 10 |  |  | 1321/2 |  |
| Dallas Ry \& Term 68. 1951 |  | $801 / 2$ | Wash Wat Pow 31/28_-1964 | 107 | $1073 /$ |
| Dayton Pow \& Lt 38--1970 |  |  | West Texas Util 33/881969 | 104 | 1043/4 |
| Federated Util 51/28--. 1957 |  |  | Western Public Service |  |  |
| Inland Gas Corp- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owa Pub Serv 3 | 101 | 10 | Wis Mich Pow | 10814 |  |

[^3]

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Feb. 16-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 publlcation quotations are carried for all active over-the-counter stocks and bonds. The classes of securities covered are:
Banks and Trust Companies -
Domestic (New York and Out-of-Town Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks
Invest Sin Company Securities Joint Stock Land Bank SecuriMill Sto
Mining Stocks
Municipal Bonds-
Domestic
Canadian
Canadian
Public Utility Bonds
Public Utility Stocks Railroad Bonds Railroad Stocks Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land Title Gua
Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit U. Stocks
U. S. Government Securities

The Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and 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
nominal.

| Anhalt 7s to -------.- 1946 | $\begin{aligned} & B 1 d \\ & { }_{12} 12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antloqula 88-u-5-19 | ${ }^{736}$ |  | Hungarian Ital Bk 73/8, 32 | ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| 7 s . | ${ }_{\text {f26 }}$ |  | Hungarian Dis |  |  |
| Barra |  |  | Jugoslavia 58 | 25 | $30^{-1}$ |
| Bavaria 61/s to | ${ }^{12}$ |  | Jug | 22 | 24 |
| Itties 7 |  |  |  | 12 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | f193/2 | 2013 | Land M Bk Warsaw $88{ }^{\prime} 41$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Lel | f121/2 |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{543}$ |  | Leipzlg Trade Fir |  |  |
| 78 | 13 |  | Luneberg Power Light \& |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brandenburg Elec 6s 1953 |  |  | Mannhelm \& Palat 78_1941 | $23 / 2$ |  |
| Brazil funding 5s-1931-51 | ${ }_{f 36}^{82}$ |  | Merldionale Elec $78 .-1957$ |  | 61 |
| Bremen (Germany) 78-1935 | $f 14$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Hun |  |  | Munclpal Gas \& Elee Corp |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Brown Coai Ind Cord- }}^{6 / 38}$ | f131/2 |  | Na | $f 13$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Bu }}$ | ${ }_{150}$ |  | (A \& B) 48. |  |  |
| Burmelst | 100 |  |  | 750 |  |
| C |  | 16\% | Nat Central Savings Bk of | 5 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Ca }}$ |  |  | National Hungarian \& Ind |  |  |
| Callao (Per | ${ }_{158}^{56}$ |  | Mtge 78.-----1948 | $f 5$ |  |
| Ceara (Brazill |  | ${ }_{3}$ | North. |  | 31 |
| Central Agrio |  |  | Olden |  |  |
| Central German |  |  | obe | $\begin{gathered} { }_{r 13} 12 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| adgeburg |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chily Savin |  |  |  | $f 45$ |  |
| Budapest |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colon | ${ }_{65} 6$ | 70 | Porto Alegre | f71/4 | 81/4 |
|  | ${ }_{621}^{51}$ |  | Protestant ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ |  |  |
| Co | ${ }_{\text {f14 }}{ }^{62}$ | $8^{-7}$ |  | ${ }_{f 13}$ |  |
| Co | ${ }_{714}$ |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ |  |
| Cund |  | 15\%/4 |  |  |  |
| Dort | f1212 |  | Rio de Jane |  | $81 / 4$ |
| Dusbsurg 7\% to...-.-. 1945 | ${ }_{f 12}^{12}$ |  | Rom Cath |  |  |
|  |  |  | cken M Bk 6 | $f 10$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | f131/2 | -- | 78 ctts |  | - |
| ope |  |  |  |  |  |
| $7 / 1$ | ${ }_{1} 12$ |  |  |  |  |
| 78 ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{12}$ |  | ${ }_{88}^{88}$ |  |  |
| 7 s income $-\cdots-1967$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| mers | ${ }^{75}$ |  | Santa |  |  |
|  | 110 | 114 | an | $f 1$ |  |
|  |  |  | ao Paulo (Brazil) 68.1943 |  |  |
| Ge | 19 |  | ${ }_{6158}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| ank 61 | ת12 |  |  |  |  |
| German Centr |  |  | Slem \& Halske deh 6 s - 2 | 300 |  |
|  | $f 14$ |  | tate Mtge Bk Jugosle |  |  |
| Firn | f19 | 1934 | 2 da ser |  | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ |
| Ge | ${ }^{11}$ |  | Stetin Pub Utill $78 \ldots \ldots 1946$ | ${ }_{7123}$ |  |
| Gr |  |  | Tol | ${ }^{7} 163$ | $\begin{gathered} 773 \\ 17 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {ted }} 8$ |  |  | ted Kingdom ot Great |  |  |
| Ha | 540 | --- | Britaln \& Ireland 4s 1990 |  | $3 / 2$ |
| ${ }^{68}$ - -------------1957 | f10 |  | Ur | ${ }^{77}$ | 3 |
| Ha | ${ }^{70}$ |  | 3 |  |  |
| Housing \& Real Imp 78 | ${ }_{713} 121$ |  | Vesten Elee Ty 7 | 1/3 |  |

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bidt } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {Beacon Hotel }}$ inc 4 | ${ }_{f}^{5} 5$ | 1/2 | S 1 deb 58...----. 1945 | 711/2 |  |
| $\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ way \& 41 st street - |  |  | N Y Athletic Club- |  |  |
| Broadway Motors Bld | 33 |  |  | 19 |  |
| 468.7. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 64 |  | 4s with stock stmp - 1956 |  |  |
| ooklyn | 18 | 10 | Y Title |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{5} 588 \mathrm{ser}$ |  |  |
| Cheseborough Bldy 1 st $6 s^{\prime} 48$ | $50^{421 / 2}$ | 45 52 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{~B}$ series F - $5 \% 2 \mathrm{~B}$ series Q | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / 8 / 4 \\ & 3 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Colonade Construct |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Court}_{18}^{1548}$ | 19 |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | 27 | 30 | d mtge |  |  |
| Dorse | 26 | 28 | 103 E 57 t | 21 |  |
| Eastern Ambassa |  |  | ${ }^{165} \mathrm{Br} 8$ |  |  |
| Equit Off lidg | $31$ | 34 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | rudence Secur $\mathrm{Co}-$ <br> $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ stamped | 63 |  |
| 50 Broadway Bldg1st income 3 s | 17 | 20 | Realty Asso |  |  |
| 500 Frth Avenue | 13 |  | - 58 income. |  |  |
| 52d \& Madiso |  |  | 1st mtge $48 . . . . . . . .1957$ | 66 |  |
| $1{ }^{\text {Itit }}$ leaseho | 34 | 36 |  |  |  |
| 40 Wall st Corp 68 -19 | ${ }^{424}$ | $2 \overline{-7}$ | Savoy Plaza C | $f 11$ |  |
| ${ }^{42} \mathbf{4}$ Bway 1st 6s | ${ }^{29}$ |  | Sherneth |  |  |
|  |  |  | 60 Park Place (Newark) | 10 |  |
| Fuller Bldg | 20 | 22 |  | 39 |  |
| ya | ${ }_{79}^{34}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Graybar Bldg 1st lshld $58{ }^{\prime} 46$ | 79 | 81 | ad |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hearst | ${ }^{41}$ | 43 | 38 with stock. | 25 |  |
| Hotel st |  | $31 / 4$ | Syracuse Hotel (Syracuse) 1st 38 | 70 |  |
| Letcourt |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 53 | 56 | Textle Bldg | 23 |  |
| 1 1st lease | 55 |  | Trinity Bid |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lewis Morris } \\ & \text { 1st 4s. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2 Park Ave Bldg ist 4 - $-5 \mathrm{~s}^{1939}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| exingto | 50 | 52 |  |  |  |
| coln | 70 |  | bridge Bldg |  |  |
| Lond | 7 |  | Waill ${ }^{\text {B Beaver }} \mathrm{S}$ | 14 |  |
|  | 37 | 39 | $1 \mathrm{lst} 41 / 8 \mathrm{w}-8$. | 19 |  |
|  |  |  | Westinghouse Bl |  |  |
| 18t 58 (L I $)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ |  | 18t mtge 48...-..... | 66 | 69 |

Chain Store Stocks

|  |  |  |  | Bid |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 65 |  |
| 7\% preferred.- | $261 / 2$ | 293 |  |  |  |
| lamond shoe pret.---100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flshman (M H) Co Inc...* |  |  |  | 99 |  |
| Kress (S H) 6\% pret... 100 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| * No par value. $a$ Interchangeable. $b$ Basis price. $d$ Coupon. e Ex-interest. $f$ Flat price. $n$ Nominal quotation. $w i$ When issued. $w-s$ With stock. $x E x$ dividend. $j$ Ex-rights. <br> $\dagger$ Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. <br> \$ Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. <br> - Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer. <br> T Quotation on $\$ 89.50$ of principal amount. $5 \%$ was paid on July 2 and $53 \%$ Sept. 25. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Gilbert Eliott \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the formation of a new partnership following the dissolution as of Feb. 15 of the former firm of the same name, and also announce the re-
moval of offices to 120 Broadway. New York, N. Y. New members of the firm are Emery L. Bryan Douglas M. Dimond and Robert J. Felheim, all of whom previously were associated for many years with Lehman Bros.
Clinton Tyler Wood, Clinton Tyler Wood, George F. Hackl Jr., John Eliott, Stanley A. Al-
drich and Russell G. D'Oench, limited partner, continue as members of the drich and Russell G. D'Oench, limited partner, continue as members of the
new partnership. Herbert A. Leggett is manager of the new partnership. Herbert A. Leggett is manager of the investment department. Gilbert Eliott \& Co. have been members of the New York
Stock Exchange since 1922, the firm having originally been founded in the Stock Exchange since 1922, the firm having originally been founded in the
first decade of this century by Sir Gilbert Eliott, Bart.. now of the firm first decade of this century by Sir Gilbert Eliott, Bart., now of the firm
of Messrs. Eliott, Young \& Co., London. His son, John Eliott, is a member of the present-day firm.
-In order to promote a closer and broader relationship between the public and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Thomas I.
Parkinson, President, announced the appointment of Parkinson, President, announced the appointment of Merle A. Gulick as
Director of Public Relations. Mr. Parkinson in making the appointment Director of "Public Relations. Mr. Parkinson in making the appointment
declared: "Coincident with the modern emphasis on fuller interpretation of company affairs, we have created this new office for the express purpose of
contan providing the general public with a fuller apprececiation and understanding providing the general public with a Yuller appreciation and understanding
of Equitable's operations." Mr. Gulick, who has made extended studies of industrial relations in various parts of the country, joined Equitable in 1930. He is a graduate of Hobart College. Last year he served as Execu-
193 tive Vice-Ohairman of the Greater New York Fund, coordinating the campaign appealing to business firms and employee groups.
-Announcement is made of the formation of Rambo, Keen, Close \& Kerner, Inc. with headquarters at 1518 Locust St., Philadelphia, and a branch office at 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y. under the management
of B. Leonard Burby. The new firm will deal in general market securities including Government, municipal, railroad public utility mand securities including Government, municipal, railroad, public utility and industrial
issues. Joseph B. Keen will be President of the organization with issues. Joseph B. Keen will be President of the organization with L. Paul
Close, Ormond Rambo Jr., Raymund J. Kerner and Iawrence as Vice-Presidents and Harry F. Green as Treasurer and Harold Barr as Secretary. Edmund J. Davis will be in charge of the trading department, Edward G. Abele in charge of the municipal department and William P

## General Corporation and Investment News 

NOTE-For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order
However, they are always as near slphabetical position as possible.

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statements (Nos. 4315 to 4318) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 110,253,850$.
Bilethlehem Steel Corp. (2-4315, Form A2) of New York, N. Y., has filed a reegistration statenment covering $\$ 35,000,000$ of serial debentures
and $\$ 70,000,000$ of consolidated mortgage bonds. Filed Feb. 9,1940 . (See subsequent page for further details.)
American Tropical Products Co., S. A. (2-4316, Form A1) of Panama
City, Panama, has filed a registration statement covering 20,000 shares of City, Panama, has filed a registration statement covering 20,00 shares of
$\$ 5$ par common stock, of which 14,770 shares will be offered at $\$ 5$ per
she share, the disposition of the remaining shares not stated, Proceds of
the issue will be used for development and construction. J. F. Carter President of the company. No underwriters named. Filed Feb. 13,1940 . Central Electric \& Telephone Co. (2-4317, Form A2) of Sloux City,
Iowa, has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 5,000,000$ of first mortgage
 collateral lien sinking fund bonds, series A, 4/2\%, due Jan. 1, 1965, and
4,000 shares of $6 \%$ cunulative preferred stork, par $\$ 50$. Filed Feb. 14,
1940. (See subsequent page for further details.)
Measuregraph
Mo., have filed a
voting trustees ( certificates for the no par value common stock. C. A. Antrim, et al.,
are voting trustes. Filed Feb.14. 1940 .
an in our issue of Feb. 10, page 985

Acme Steel Co.-75-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a regular quarteriy dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 12 to holders of record Feb. 20 . Extra of 25 cents in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents was
paid on Dec. 12 , last: dividend of 50 conts was paid on Sept. 12 last, and
previously

Aetna Life Insurance Co.-Personnel-
The directors of the company, Aetna Casualty \& Surety Co, and Auto-
mobile Insurance Co. were reelected at the annual meetings of the three companies held Feb. 14. At the meeting of the directors immediately following the annual meetings, all officers were reelected with the exception
of Secretary A. B. Palmerton of the Bond Department, whose retirement of secretary A. . Frive promotions were made in the official staff of the Aetna Life and Affiliated Companies, and six new officers were elected. In the Automobile Insurance Co., Dudley R, Sibley, Asst-Vice-President,
was advanced to Vice-President. Martin M. Higgins and Frank J. Harratty, Assistant Sercetaries in the Marine Department, were ad.
vanced to Department Secretaries. T. D. Olmsted and C. T. Hubbard, vanced to Department Secretaries. T. D. Olmsted and C. T. Hubard, Assistant secreaties,
of that Department. Department, were advanced to be secretaries
Four of the thd Co, headed by John A. Swearington elected Secretary, Fidelity and Surety Department, succeeding Secretary Pallimerton $\dot{\text { In the same company. Harold } \mathbb{E} \text {. Rowell and Guy } \text {. Dyer were elected }}$ Assistant Secrearies, Fidielity and Surety Department. and Maye elected Lysiard, Assistant Secretary. Compensation and Liability Department. ${ }^{\text {F }}$.
Ly In the Aetna Life Insurace Co., Edward H. Warner Was promoted to Asisthe Aetna Life Insurance Co.. Edward H. Warner was promoted to Assistant Manager, Mortgage Loan Department,
promoted to Assistant Actuary.
眯 Affiliated Fund, Inc.-Debentures Offered-Lord, Abbett \& Co., Inc., New York, are offering $\$ 1,000,000$ additional $4 \%$ 10-year secured convertible debentures at par and int This brings the total amount of $4 \%$ debentures outstanding up to $\$ 8,000,000$. Proceeds will be used for investment purposes.-V. 150, p. 425.
F Agricultural Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y.Annual Report-
At the annual meetings of the Agricultural, and its owned company that the Agricultural closed the year 1939 tresident. R. H. Waite, reported $\$ 8,007,051$, and assets of $\$ 15,030,870$. ${ }^{2}$ (Empire State with po.icyholders' companies was the largest to date, $\$ 7,359,750$. Automobile of the two operations gained, while fire and allied lines shrank, largely because of
steady decrease in fire insurance rates. The Agricultural premium gain for steady decrease in fire insurance rates. The Agricultural premium gain for
the year was $\$ 254,590$, with a loss ratio of 47 go the year was $\$ 224,590$, with a loss ratio of $47.6 \%$, and an expense ratio of $49 \%$, and an expense ratio of $45.4 \%$. Waite said, "Our classification of assets Mseaking of investments, Mr. Waite said, "Our classification of assets
is about as it was in 1938 , we have $52 \%$ in bonds (none in default), $23 \%$ in
preferred stocks, and $25 \%$ in common stocks. of our bonds, $55 \%$ are in preferred stocks, and $25 \%$ in common stocks. Of our bonds, $55 \%$ are in
United States Governments.
"The average yield on invested assets was $4 \%$, a quarter of $1 \%$ higher "The average yield on
than in 1938.
"We now have 1,264 stockholders. Practically half of our stock is owned by residents of our own county. Directors, of ficers, and their impmediate
families own $23 \%$. Few insurance companies can show such mark of confamilies own $23 \%$. Few insurance co
fidence by those who know us best."

New Director Elected-Chairmanship DiscontinuedLewis K. Sillcox, First Vice-Presient of the New York Air Brake Co. was electers, on Feb. 7 . Mr. Upham retired as chairman of the board, and that Dividends Declared by Agricultural and Empire Companies Dividends of 75 cents per share on Agricultural and 50 cents per share on
Empire stock have been declared, both payable April 1-V. 149, p. 4163.
Alleghany Corp.-Time for Filing Plan Extended-
${ }^{5}$ The Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, as trustee for the Alleghany 5 s of 1950 and Alleghany Corp., have extended to Feb. 20 , 1940 , the time under the terms of the agreement dated Sept. 28 , 1939, under which $\&$ Ohio Ry. common stock withdrawn from the collateral securing Alleghany
5 s of 1944 -V. 150, p. 985 . 5s of 1944.-V. 150, p. 985.

## Allied Stores Corp.-Bonds Called-

Corporation announced that its outstanding 15 -year $41 / 2 \%$ debenture
bonds, due 1950 , aggregating $\$ 750,000$, have been drawn by lot for redemption on April 15,1940 , at the principal amount and accrued interest. Payment will be made on and after April 15 at the Corporate Trus
ment of Bankers Trust Co., New York; trustee.-V. 149, p. 3543.


$$
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. 30, } 1939
$$

Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 682,619$; United States Treasury
bonds (due 1947, par value $\$ 2,500$ ), $\$ 2,591$; customers' accounts receivable bonds (due 1947, par value $\$ 2,500$ ), $\$ 2,591$; customers' accounts receivable
(less rese (less reserve of $\$ 2,091$ ), $\$ 112,509$; miscellaneous accounts receivable, miscellaneous stocks (at cost), $\$ 600$; plant and equipment (less reserve fo depreciation since June 30,1927 of $\$ 2,276,183$ ), $\$ 3,170,812$; prepaid expenses, $\$ 81,161$; goodwill, representing amount of purchase price of comvalue thereof at date of compuisition, (less capital surplus excess of net asset rrom retirement of capital stock reacquired for less than par or stated
value thereof, $\$ 1,772,189 ;$ total, $\$ 6,255,237$. value thereof, $\$ 1,772,189$; total, $\$ 6,255,237$.
sented bonds of Huston Biscuit Co. and accrued interest thereon; $\$ 2,400$ provision for Federal and State taxes, $\$ 439,929$; reserve in lieu of salesmen's fidelity bonds, $\$ 2,988 ; 7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $10,900,000 ;$ class A stock (38,672 no par shares), $\$ 1,707,194 ;$ class B stock
101,658 no par shares including 12,230 shares in treasury (of which 6.300 shares reserved under option agreements), \$784,648; earned surplus, \$1,-
595,036 ; class B stock reacquired and held in treasury at cost, Dr $\$ 198,572$ otal, \$6,255,237-V. 149, p. 3252

American Chicle Co.-Annual Report-
Thomas H. Blodgett, Chairman and President, states: $\$ 8.79$ on 436,400 shares outstanding, compared with $\$ 7.54$ for the previous year on 437,300 The fourth quarter of 1939 showed a net profit, after providing for all income taxes, of $\$ 873,221$ against $\$ 745,827$ for 1938 . The earnings per share for the fourth quarter of 1939 were $\$ 2$ on 436,400 shares compared
with $\$ 1.70$ for the fourth quarter of 1938 on 437,300 shares outstanding a with $\$ 1.70$ for the fourth quarter of 1938 on 437,300 shares outstanding a
that time. The valuation of goodwill, patents and trademarks has been reduced
$\$ 1,499,999$ since Dec. 31 , 1938. These assets now are carried on the Compheet at the nom the varue of $\$ 1$. Company acquired in the open market 1,100 shares of its capital stock coming annual meeting, the question of retirement and cancellation o coming annual meeting, the question of retirement and cancellation o
these 1,100 shares. Such action, if deided on at the meeting, will reduc
the outstanding capitalization to 436,400 shares of common stock.

|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit | \$9,485,812 | \$8,446,129 | \$8,338,224 | \$7,254,726 |
| Selling \& adm. expenses_ | 4,861,284 | 4,504,497 | 4,134,273 | 3,658,985 |
| Net earnings | ,624,527 | \$3,941,632 | \$4,203,951 | ,595,741 |
| Other income ( | 74,872 | 72,889 | 101,793 |  |
| Gross incom | 4,699,400 | \$4,014,522 | \$4,305,74 | ,681,272 |
| Income taxes | 864,847 | 717,026 | 644,532 | 591,551 57,493 |
| Surtax on undist. profits |  |  | 42,134 | 57,493 |
| Net profit | \$3,834,553 | \$3,297,495 | \$3,619,078 | \$3,032,228 |
| Previous surplus | 6,272,859 | 5,600,289 | 4,886,564 | 4,542,927 |
| d Reserve for selling and advertising expenses.- |  |  | 165,947 |  |
| Total surplus- | \$10.107,413 | \$8,897,784 | \$8,671,589 | \$7,575,155 |
| Common dividends | 2,731,100 | 2,405,350 | 3,071,300 | c2,420,000 |
| Difference between cost and stated value of capital stock retired. |  | e219,575 |  | b268,591 |
| Writedown of goodwill |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus | \$5,876,313 | \$6,272,859 | \$5,600,289 | ,88 |
| Shs. com. stock (no par) | h436,400 | h437,300 | h437,500 | 440,000 |
| Earned per share. | \$8.79 | \$7.54 | \$8.27 | \$6.89 |
| a After deducting: | \$182,197 | \$121,185 | \$129,251 | \$113,937 |
| b 5,000 shares. c Ex equired. e 2,500 shares | cluding divi $h$ After d | end Jan. ducting 1,20 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1936 . \\ & 10 \\ & (200 \text { in } 18 \end{aligned}$ | No longer in shares |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 193 | abuit | ${ }_{5} 9$ |  |
| Ash | 3,686,823 | 2,929,788 | Accounts | 218,223 |  |
| Marketable se | 194,492 |  | Accruals | 172,099 | 142,455 |
| Accts. receivable | 650,156 | 581,643 | Income |  |  |
| Invent's (at cost). | 3,869,033 | 2,990,616 | Reserves for seli |  |  |
| Advances-Chicle |  |  | advertising ex | 283,313 | 204, |
| purchases. | 885,47 | 17,387 | General reserves | 146,784 | 212,423 |
| Investments | 69,02 | 79,927 | y Common stock | 4,375,000 | 4,375,000 |
| $\pm$ Land, bldgs. an |  |  | Earned surplus. | 5,876,314 |  |
| mach'y (at cost) | 2,05 | 2,06 | zTreasury com |  |  |
| Prepayments | 420, | 85,2 | stock (at cost) | Dr118,658 |  |
| oodwill, pats. \& | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 11,834,215 12,097,601 Total_..------11,834,215 12,097, |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938. y Represented by 437,500 no par shares stated balue $\$ 10$. z 1,100 hares in 1939 and 200 shares in 1938.-V. 150, p. 986. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^4] See Central \& South West Utilities Co.-V. 150, p. 986.

## American Water Works \& Electric Co. <br> Debenture 5 s Series " $B$ " due 1975

TRADING DEPARTMENT
Eastman, Dillon \& Co.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXOHANGE

15 Broad Street
New York
Tel. Bowling Green 9-3100 Bell System Teletype N. X. 1-752
American Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPer iod End. Dec. 31-1939-Month-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938 Subsidiaries Consold
Operating revenue-
Operation rever Operating rev
Operation-i.-
Maintenance

Operating income...
Total income-
Interest and other deduc.



Interest and other deduc.
Divs. on pref. stocks...
$\$ 2,518,307$
804,605
424,394


| $\$ 26,234,326$ |
| :---: |
| 148,846 |

$\$ 25,493,126$

36,755 | 783,429 | $9,4,50,296$ | $10,208,057$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 424,394 | $5,092,519$ | $5,092,085$ | a Balance_._........- $\overline{\$ 1,289,308} \overline{\$ 1,359,893} \overline{\$ 11,840,357} \overline{\$ 10,229,739}$

 Interest from subs. cons,
Pref. divs. from subs. $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Pref. divs. from subs. } \\ \text { consolidated......... }\end{array} & 165,681 & 165,681 & 1,988,170 & 1,987,736 \\ \text { Other income. } & 24,704 & 4,943 & 74,872 & 55,631\end{array}$

 Balance...... \$1,245,254 $\$ 1,297,153 ~ \$ 11,224,934 ~ \$ 9,996,578$ a Of income for common stocks of subsidiaries owned by American Gas ric Co
Initial Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.18 $8 /$ per share
on the $43 \%$ preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 8 . on the $43 / 4 \%$ prefe
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .986$.
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Dec. 31- 1939-Month-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Operating revenues }-\ldots-- & \$ 9,936,113 & \$ 9,395,912 & \$ 113334,966 & \$ 104089,347 \\ \text { Uncoll. oper. revenue.-- } & 57,996 & 65,272 & 569,104 & 715,156\end{array}$


 50, p. 986
American Tropical Products Co., S. A.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
American Water Works \& Electric Co.-To Vote on Directors' Compensation-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on April 16 will vote on amendment
to by-laws to permit compensation of directors within certain limits and to to by-laws to permit compensation of directors within certain limits and to The amendment limits extra remuneration to directors to a top of $\$ 500$ for any one month and at the same time sets a top of $\$ 50$ for attendance at meetings. It further provides that each director and officer shall also be indemnified by the company against expenses reasonably incurred by made a party by reason of his being or having been a director or officer of the company, except in relation to matters as to which he shall be ad-
judged in such action, suit or proceeding to be liable or to have been derelict judged in such action, suit or proceeding to be liable or to
in the performance of his duty as such director or officer.

Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended Feb. 10, 1949, totaled $52,899,000$ Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended Feb. 10, 1940, totaled $52,899,000$
kwh., an increase of $15.2 \%$ over the output of $45,923,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the
corresponding week of 1939 . corresponding week of 1939 .
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five

American Woolen Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Balance Sheet [Excluding Textile Realty Co.]



 Capital surplus_-_-27,985;123 $30,762,025$
Profit \& loss since
Jan. 1,32 -def. $10,213,893 \quad 11,475,780$ Total............71,004,038 $\overline{62,492,776}$ Total_-........71,004,038 62,492,776 Total_-.........71,004,038 62,492,776 x The textile Realty Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, holds nactive
plants, properties, dwellings and other assets with an adjusted net book
value as of Dec. 31,1939 , of $\$ 4,279,451$. The actual value of these assets is not determinable at this date. $\mathbf{y}$ After reserve for depreciation since July 1, 1931 , of $\$ 13,218,947$ in 1939 and $\$ 13,028,158$ in 1938 . z Obligation no par shares. page 986 .

Arizona Power Corp-Initial Preferred DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 3.66$ per share on the $\$ 6$ V. 149. p. 2678 .

Arkansas Western Gas Co.-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of \$1 per share on the common
Aroostook Valley RR. Co.-Tenders-
Bankers Trust Co., as trustee for first and refunding mortgage 43 43 50 year bonds, due 1961 , announced that it will receive up to March 13 ,
1940, at the corporate trust department of its New York orfice, sealed proposals for the salat to it or sufficient of these bonds to exhaust the sum of
12,860 now in the sinking fund, at prices not exceeding 105 and accrued proposen now in the sinking fund, at prices not exceeding 105 and accrued
siterest. The amount to be paid in dollars on accepted bonds will be com nterest. The amount to exchange rate por pounds sterling prevailing at the close of
puted at the er mor pusiness March 13, 1940.-V. 148 , p. 1018.
Associated Dry Goods Corp.-Sales-
Associated Dry Goods Corp.- Sales-
Unaudited sales reported by subsidiary companies for the fiscal year Unaudited sales reported by subsidiar
ended Feb. 1940 with comparative figy
during the previous year were as follows during the previous year were as follows: 1938

 x The 1939 fiscal year contained 53 weeks whereas the 1938 fiscal year
contained only 52 weeks. In order to make the figures comparable an additional week's sales have been included in the figures set forth above fo the fourth quarter of 1938 . fiscal year of 52 weeks were $\$ 56,224,528$.-V
Audited sales for the 1938 150 , p. 427 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-SEC Refuses to Become Trustee-
Jerome Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission adhated the SEC woultrict Judge Vincent L. Leibell, of New York Feb. 10 Gas \& Electric Co. and its subsidiary, Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. Jur. Frank made the commission's decision known in a letter to the New York.
General Protective Committee for Security Holders-
The general protective committee, which states that its supervision is limited to the rixed interest obligations of the company announced that prinntes filed with the SEC, are now available for distribution, at the offic
 Elkins is Secretary, with offices at 76 William St., N. Y. City.
Weekly Output-
The U Uility Management Corp. reports that for the week ended Feb. 9
net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was $97,737.558$ net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was $97,737,55$ duction of $86,258,392$ units a year ago.- $=$ V. $150, \mathrm{p} .986$.

Atlantic \& Danville Ry.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 29 issued a certificate the company of a branch line of railroad extend in Greensville County, Va., and abandonment of operation thereof by the Southern Ry, lessee--V. 95, p. 1606.
Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies Steamship Lines (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Dec. 31- 1939-Month-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938 Operating revenues-..
Oper. exps (incl Net oper. revenues $\quad \frac{2,081,273}{\mathrm{x} 874,740} \frac{1,709,816}{\$ 210,806} \frac{23,66,879}{\$ 1,365,759} \frac{23,064,437}{\$ 921,729}$
 Operating income
Other income

Gross income-_-.-.-. Net income_.........
$x$ Loss.-V. 150, p. 273
Atlas Powder Co. - To Pay 75-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock no par value, payable March 11 to holders of record Feb. 29. Thi compares with $\$ 1.50$ paid on Dec. 11, last; dividends of 50 cents paid in
each of the three preceding quarters and 75 cents paid on Dec. $10,1938$. V. 150 , 148, $\mathbf{p} .723$ for detailed record of previous dividend payments.

Auburn Automobile Co.-Plan Approved-
Progress has been made in connection with the reorganization of the
ompany. Pursuant to the order of Thomas $W$. Slick, Judge of the $U$. $\$$. company. Pursuant to the order of Thomas District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, the plan of reorganiza District Court for the Northernt istrict of Indiana, A summary of the plan tion was approved
was given in V. 150 , p. 68 C

Automative Gear Works, Inc.-Accumulated DividendDiretors have declared a dividend of $821 / 2$ cents per share on account o of record Feb. 20 . Like amount was paid on Dec. 1 ; last, and dividends of
4114 cents was paid on Sept. 1, last.-V. 149, p. 3253 .
Aviation Corp.-Transfer Agent-
continue tran appointed Transfer Agent effective and that Schroder Trust Co. has been Aviation \& Transportation Corp.-Annual ReportVictor Emanuel, President, says in part:
On March 30, 1939, company sold its entire investments in Checker Ca Manufacturing Corp. and associated enterprises. These securities were disposed of at the values carried on company's books. Payment was made partly in cash and partly in secured notes, the last of which matures Sept. 30
1941.
Cash on hand decreased during the year by $\$ 1,178,144$. This decreas is largely accounted for by the exercise of company's rights to subscribe to 275,124 shares of capital stock of The Aviation Corp. for $\$ 907,909$, and the
purchase of 26,600 additional shares of New York Shipbuilding Corp. purchase of 26,600 additional shares of New York Shipbuilding Corp As of Nov. 30, 1939, Auto-Aircraft Acceptance Corp, a wholly-owned
subsidiary, was liquidated and its remaining accounts transferred to the books of AViation \& Transportation Corp. Stock Transfer Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary, was also sold during the year for cash at its book value, property, business and assets being sold to The Aviation Corp. for 206 , 000 shares of the capital stock of that company. Lycoming Manufacturing
Co. was thereupon placed in liquidation pursuant to the order of the U . S Co. was thereupon placed in liquidation pursuant to the order of the of this liquidation, it is anticipated that Aviation \& Transportation Oorp. and the First National Bank, Chicago, whose loans to Lycoming Manufacturing approximately 81,500 shares of the stock of The Aviation Corp. in settle ment of investments, advances, and said guaranteed loan. Auburn Automobile Co. will also receive approximately 110,000 shares for its investments
and advances for account of the Lycoming Manufacturing Co., of which it is estimated that Auburn will distribute approximately 70,000 shares in the reorganization and sell, after the reorganization is completed, approxi-
mately 40,000 shares to provide additional working capital.

The principal assets of company at the end of the fiscal year ended
Nov. 30 , 1939 other than cash and marketable securities, may be summarized as follows:
(1) Investment in the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Columbia Axle Co., and its subsidiary, The Properties Co.
(2) Investments in other companies-The Aviation Corp., New York shipbuilding Corp., Auburn Automobile Co.

|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Sales of mfg. products |  |  |  |  |
| \& operating revenues | \$906,415 | \$712,157 | \$668,147 | \$847,392 |
| ost of sales | 632,146 | 502,738 | 534,394 |  |
| Gross profit.-...----------- | \$274,269 | \$209,419 | \$133,753 | \$198.816 |
|  | 107.034 | 139,787 | 271,577 | 718,860 |
| Total income. | \$381,303 | \$349,206 | \$405,330 | \$917,676 |
| Expenses | 431,148 | 429,616 | 477,932 | 502,716 |
|  | 79,018 | 72,7 | 66,500 | 67,654 |
| Federal taxes-7.-.---- | 10,184 | 8,397 | 4,220 1,700 | 22,293 |
| Other deductions <br> Divs.on pref.stk.of subs. | $\overline{3}, 5 \overline{4} \overline{8}$ | 23,992 | 9,582 | $\overline{C r} 4,30 \overline{9}$ |
|  | 20,095 | 21,333 | 22,265 | 23,454 |
| Divs.on pref.stk.of subs. Minority interest |  |  |  | Cr823 |
| Net loss_-_--.-Shs. cap. stock (par $\$ 1)$outstanding | z\$162,691 | \$212,316 | \$176,867p | of\$306,691 |
|  | 246.700 | 2,246.700 | ,246,700 | y2,256,700 |
| Earnings per share----- | Nil | Nil | Nil | \$0.13 |
| $x$ Includes rental and other operating income. y Par value $\$ 5$. z Before write-down of marketable securities to market quotations (net) of $\$ 244,108$. |  |  |  |  |

$\$ 244,108$.

| ts- | $1939$ | $1938$ | Labillities- | $1939$ | $1938$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Land, bldgs., \& | 906,168 | 986,632 | Cap. stock (par \$1) | 2,246,700 | 2,246,700 |
| Cash | 1,203,490 | 2,381,635 | Accounts payabl | 96,403 |  |
| Marketable secu | 206,513 | 601,499 | Due to atfil. cos | 4,587 | 1,703 |
| Notes \& accts. | 108,594 | 176,852 | Customers' credit |  |  |
| Accrued interest | 8,741 | 15,559 | balances ------- | 14,638 | 1, |
| Fed. inc. tax ref | 77,570 |  | Divs. payabl |  |  |
| Inventories | 103,039 | 119,245 | Accruals | 110,020 |  |
| Oth. notes \& accts. |  |  | Unearned disc., \&c |  |  |
| Investments | 7,188,033 | 6,108,624 | Minroity | 269.600 | 321,908 |
| Prepaid expenses. | 24,158 | 24,280 | Capital surplus | 10,008,729 | 10,002,988 |
| Goodwill |  | 1 | Deficit | 2,385,652 | 1,998, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

a After depreciation of $\$ 983,960$ in 1939 and $\$ 945,232$ in 1938.-V. 150 .
p. 835 .
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Inc.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Cost or sales, incl. sell- } & \text { ing, adm. \& gen. exp,. } & 26,350,323 & 30,626,955 & 32,282,935 \\ \text { Provision for deprecia } & 19,108,714 \\ \text { Prent } & 1,849,214 & 1,850,691 & 1,850,468 & 1,846,216\end{array}$

 | Other income-Divs_- | 52,202 | 4,130 | 26,870 | 1,466 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int. \& miscellaneous | 189,018 |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1 1 3 , 3 1 6}$ | 165,254 | $\mathbf{a 5 8 6 , 9 6 1}$ |  |

$\underset{\text { Interest }}{\text { Profit..- }}$
Miscell. expense
d Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
Net profit_------
holders in net profit of

$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Net profit accr. to the } \\ \text { Bald. Locom. Wks. } & \$ 542,027 \text { loss } \$ 1032641 & \$ 407,37710 s s \$ 2,163,950\end{array}$ a Includes $\$ 321,300$ of interest accrued but not paid on first mortgage and other employees accrued by Midlvale Co., $\$ 198,770$. c Includes equity of minority stockholders in loss of The Whitcomb Locomotive Co. d Provision for Federal and Pennsylvania income taxes of subsidiary companies. e Includes contingent compensation
(including the Midvale Co., $\$ 289,864$ ) $\$ 431,532$.

Consolidated Statement of Surplus Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Capital surplus, balance, Jan. 1, } 1939 . \$ 23,053,938 \\ \text { Excess of payments rec. from common } & \text { Midvale } \\ \text { \$16,382,269 }\end{array}$ stock over par value
parent Parent company equity in transfer Co shown below



Dividends paid-By the Baldwin

Balance, Dec. 31, 193 $\frac{\$ 426,521}{\$ 23} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { \$177,429 } \\ & \$ 2,298,805\end{aligned}$ Total surplus, Dec. 31, 1939_.... $\overline{\$ 23,544,766} \overline{\$ 16,560,925} \overline{\$ 2,298,805}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Assets-ty, }}$ plant equipment--... sinking fund
send
Gen. Steel Casting Gen. Steel Castings
Corn. com. stk.
B. L. W. voting tr. ctis. \& . Voting tr
other investments
other Other investments
Notes \& other non current credit instruments \& ac-
counts receiv'le counts receiv'le-
Special production
facilities Cash in banks and Sundry securities Notes \& oth . credit
instruments and acets. rec. (eur-


Total_...........61,071,156 56,143,386 Total...........61,071,156 56,143,386 a After deducting depreciation of $\$ 27,484,306$ in 1939 and $\$ 26,860,233$
in 1938 . b Represented by shares of $\$ 30$ par. c Represented by shares of $\$ 13$ par.-V. 150, p. 987 .

Barnard Aviation Equipment Co., Inc.-Financing Completed-
Steeliman \& Birkins, New. York, announced, Feb. 14, the successful
completion of financing for this company. Financing was effected through the sale to the public of 60,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock at $\$ 1.65$ per share, to provide working capital for additional equipment and further expansion of business. The company, a Delaware corporation, counts the
U.S. Government as one of its largest customers. It makes airplane control pulleys, machine gun mounts and adaptors, flame arrestors for tanks and other armament items.-V. 150, p. 987 .

Beech-Nut Packing Co.-Extra Dividend-
in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per of 25 cents per share stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 8 .
Rer quas 25 . 81 and extras by this company in each of the 13 preceding quarters. In addition special dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 15 last; 50 cents was paid on Dec. 15 1938 and one of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 15, 1937.-V. 149, p. 3546 .

## Belding Heminway Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 939 | 1938 | 1937 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross operating profit <br> Selling, general and ad- | ,722,465 | \$1,408,917 | \$1,636,227 | \$1,694,217 |
|  | 1,163,137 |  |  |  |
| Depreciation.---- | 76,666 | 63,196 | 55,385 |  |
| Oper. profit before int. | \$482,661 | \$347,639 | \$472,424 | 59,005 |
| ther inco | 39,092 | 41,0 | 76,626 | 76. |
| Expenses of idle plants- | \$521,754 | \$388,693 | \$549,050 | 635,3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell. deductions--- | 31,571 | 16,450 | 13, 280 | 12, 2470 |
| Prov. for Federal taxes | 69,000 | 50,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 |
| Dividends profit-----. | \$402,355 | \$322,243 | \$490,770 | \$563,095 |
|  | 316,354 | 171,695 | x487,407 | 465,032 |
| Surplus Shares common stock Earnings per share. | \$86,001 | \$150,548 | \$3,363 | \$98,06 |
|  | 429,200 | 446,100 | 464,532 | 465 |
|  | \$0.94 | \$0.72 | \$1.06 | \$1.2 | x Includes dividend of 25 cents pe

of $\$ 116,133$ payable Jan. 31,1938 .

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Liablitites- | 1939 | 1938 |
| ash in banks, on |  |  | Accounts payable_ | \$153,781 | \$134,013 |
| hand \& in transit | \$160,021 | a $\$ 445,360$ | Accrued expenses, |  |  |
| Acets., trade ac |  |  | Wages, \&c-- | 37,869 106,615 | 22,554 94,727 |
| trade...- | 768,047 | 726,770 | Credit balances in |  |  |
| Misc. accts. and |  |  | accounts recelv. | 1,579 | 1,706 |
| notes receivable- | 41,114 | 21,218 | Other liabilities. | 3,530 | 3,598 |
| ep. with broker. | 25,247 |  | d Common stock. | 757,200 | 1,757,200 |
| Merchan. invent. | 2,233,931 | 1,970,727 | e Shs. held in treas. |  |  |
| Cash depos. under |  |  | for cancellation | Dr135,397 | Dr71,538 |
| rental agreement |  | 28,608 | Capital surplus.-. | 1,415,833 | 1,491,788 |
| Invest. in and adv. |  |  | Earned surp. since |  |  |
| to affillated cos- | 173,073 | 173,073 | Dec. 31, 1932 | 1,149,111 | 1,063,110 |
| Cash dep. to pur. capital stock |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets .. | 77,126 | 90,135 |  |  |  |
| c Fixed assets | 818,688 | 862,765 |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 187,872 | 178,501 |  |  |  |
| ood |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ot | ,120 | 97,158 | Total | ,490,120 |  |

a Includes time deposits of $\$ 150,000$. b After reserve for doubtful ac-
 $\$ 29,194$ in 1939 , and $\$ 34,399$ in 1938 . and After reserves for depreciation
and obsotescence, $\$ 1,470,792$ in 1939, a $\$ 1,511,207$ in 1938 d Repre
sented by 523,232 no par shares. e 35,832 shares in 1939 , and 18,932 sented by 523,2 no par shares. e eash deposited under agreement to purchase entire outstanding capital stock of the Summit Thread Co. (Connecticut Corp.)
and Summit Thread Co. (Massachusetts Corp.).-V. 150, p. 831 .

Belden Mfg. Co.-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common with, 30 cents, paid on Dec. 1, last; 15 cents paid on Aug. 15 , last; 10 cents paid on May 15 , last, and 5 cents paid on Feb. 20, 1939 , this latter being the rirst dividend paid since May 16, 1938, when 5 cents per share was dis-
tributed.-V. 149, p. 3108 .
Bellanca Aircraft Corp.-Option Extended-
Corporation by an agreement dated Jan. 25 , 1940 , between itself and writing agreement of Nov. 18, 1938, a 60 -day extension of the option rewriting to 45,100 additional shares which remain unpurchased under said
ditions as previously reported.
Since Dec. 9 last, 4,900 shares of capital stock were sold.-V. 150, p. 987.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.-Earnings-
Period End. Dec. 31- 1939-Month-1938 1939-12 Month- 1938

 Net oper. revenues.-
Operating taxes
 Net income. $-\mathbf{V} .150$, p.

## Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Registers $\$ 105,000,000$ Bonds

 and Debentures-Corporation, Feb. 9, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4315, Form A-2) under the Securities Act
of 1933 covering $\$ 35,000,000$ of serial debentures, due March 1. 1941 to March 1, 1950, consolidated mortgage 20 -year sinking fund $3 \dot{\%}$, bonds, series $G$, due Feb. 1,1960 and consolidated mortgage 2 -year sinking fund
$31 / \% \%$ bonds, series $H$, due Feb 1,1965 . The aggregate principal amount
of the series $G$ and series $H$ bonds is $\$ 70.000,000$, it is stated. The principal of the series $G$ and series $H$ bonds is $\$ 70,000,000$, it is stated. The principal amounts of the respective issues, and the interest rates on the debentures
are to be furnished by amendment.
According to the registration statement the net proceeds from the sale of
the securities will be used, together with funds to be supplied by Bethlehem Steel Oo. (Pa.), for the redemption on or before July 1,1940 of $\$ 50.390,000$ of series
hands of the pub
Kuhn. Loeb \&
Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., Smith, Barney \& Co., and Mellon Securities Corp. are expected to be the underwriters, it is stated. The prospectus states
that to facilitate the offering it is intended to stabilize the prices of the securities. This is not an assurance, it states, that the prices will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time. The serial debentures are redeemable at the option of the company in whole or in part at any time after Feb. 28, 1941 at the principal amount
On Debs. Maturing Premiums Payable on Redemption in Years Ending $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrl}\text { on March } 1 \text { of- } & 19421943 & \text { with Month of February } & 1945 & 1946 & 1947 & 1948 & 1949 & 1950\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{cc}0 & 0 \\ 1 / 4 & 0 \\ 1 / 2 & 1 / 4 \\ 13 / 4 & 1 / 2 \\ 11 / 4 & 1^{3 / 4} \\ 111 / 2 & 11 \\ -13 & 11\end{array}$量 !

The prices at which the securities are to be offered to the public, the na mes of other underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commission and
the redemption provisions of the series $G$ and series If bonds are to be
furnished by furnished by amendments to the registration statement.
The proposed refunding operation of Bethlehem Steel Corp., involving a piece of industrial financing since passage of the Securities Act. It will be the fifth major step of the kind taken in the last five years by the nation's reshaping the corporation's canital structure and in reducing fixed charges on the mortgage debt. Since $\$ 35,000,000$ of the new securities will be in the form of one to 10 -year serial notes, the mortgage debt of the corporation In addition, the new refunding program reflects the continued prevalence
of low money rates by which an industrial corporation of established invest of low money rates by which an industrial corporation of established invest charges most advantageously. In 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1939, Bethlehem standing securities which were refunded thereby or provided new money for expansion of plant and production facilities.-V. 150, p. 987.
Birmingham Electric Co.-Accumulated Dividendspref. stock directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock, no par, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, no par, were made in each of the 22 preceding quarters, Effective with the current payments, arrears on the $\$ 7$ pref. stock, will amount to
on the $\$ 6$ pref. stock to $\$ 3$ per share.-V. $149, \mathbf{p}, 4167$.

Birmingham Gas Co.-Accumulated Dividendumulations on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15.-V. 149, p. 3254.
Blaw Knox Co.-Bonds Offered-Mellon Securities Corp. and associated underwriters offered Feb. $16 \$ 3,000,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds at 100 and accrued interest. Moore, Leonard \& Lynch, Pittsburgh, and Dillon, Read \& Co. are associated in the offering of the issue.
Net proceeds to the company from the sale of the bonds will be used
to retire short-term bank loans amounting to $\$ 2.500 .000$, the rest to be ad red to the company's cash funds as additional working capital to be Provisions are made for a sinking fund requiring the payment of $\$ 150,000$
annually from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1946, and $\$ 175,000$ annually from annually from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1946, and $\$ 175,000$ annually from sinking fund of $10 \%$ of consolidated net profits. is provided a contingent On completion of this financing the new issue will constitute the only funded debt of the company. prospectus, are priucpal ors of a pitisburgh, according to the offering and other metals used by the iron and steel, building and construction chemical, gas manufacturing, radio, electric power, railroad equipment,
Transfer Agent
Company reports the appointment of the First National Bank at Pittsnd Registrar, respectively, of the capital stock of the company

Boston Elevated Ry.-Earnings-


## Boston Personal Property Trust-Earnings-

 ncatendar YearsCommissions \& Net income............
X Includes extra dividends of $\$ 49,563$ in 1937 and $\$ 62,606$ in 1936.
includes $\$ 2,443$
( $\$ 5,016$ in 1935 )
transferred
from surplus income. Includes accrued Federal income tax (estimated) in the amount of $\$ 4,791$. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash in bank, $\$ 11,689$; account receivable in respect of sale of
securities, $\$ 725$; dividends receivable, $\$ 27,137$; investments in securities secures attached list at cost approximate market value in securities
as per,
$\$ 4,219,054$; prepaid expenses and deferred sharges, $\$ 750 ;$ total assets,



Boston \& Providence RR.-Appeals RulingThe trustees, Feb. 13 filed an appeal with the clerk of the U. S. District denying damages against the Old Colony and New Haven railroads for Bentley W, Warren and Charles W. Mulcahey, the trustees, contended that the court erred when it refused to allow the Boston \& Providence a
claim for $\$ 123,749$ azainst the New Haven, and another for $\$ 995,133$ against The appellants also alleged that the court erred in refusing to allow the
Boston \& Providence a claim for $\$ 1,467,273$ against the New Haven for
deficiency in the sinking fund. The appeal will be taken to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New

Brown Fence \& Wire Co.-Smaller Class A Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 65 cents per share on the no par
class A preferred stock, payable Feb. 29 to holders of record Feb. 20 . Previously regular semi-annual dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed.-
V. 150 , p. 988 .

Bullard Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable March 29 to holders of record March 4. Like amount was paid on Dec. 23, last, and an March 31, 1938; $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 22, 1937; dividends of 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding q
dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 22.1936 ,-V. 149, p. 3867 .

Burma Corp., Ltd.-Interim DividendThis compares with previous interim dividend of dividend of 4 annas paid $31 / 2$ annas. 1939.-V. 149, p. 2226 .

Canadian Celanese, Ltd.-Participating DividendDirectors have declared a participating dividend of $\$ 1.16$ per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative participating preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, both payable April 1
to holders of record March $15 .-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 430.

California Art Tile Corp.-A ccumulated Dividendaccumulations on the $\$ 1.75$ cumul. conv. cents per share on account of payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15 . Like amount was paid on
Dec. 1 last; a dividend of 40 cents was paid on June 1, last; dividends of

25 cents were paid in each of the five preceding quarters; a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Sept. 1,1937 ; one of 50 cents was Daid on June
of 25 cents was paid on March 1, 1937.-V.143, p. 4021 .

Canadian Foundries \& Forgings, Ltd.-Divs.ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of $371 / 1 /$ cents per share on the class A stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 15. Last previous dis
tribution was the $25-$ cent dividend paid on Dec. 1, 1938.-V.147, p. 3006 .

Canadian International Investment Trust, Ltd. Accumulated Dividend
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $5 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable March 1 to
holders of record Feb. 15. Similar payments were made in previous holders of record Feb. 15.
quarters.-V. 149, p. 3255.

Canadian Marconi Co.-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of four cents per share on the
common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record April 1.-V.147, p. 415 .

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings of the System for the Week Ended Feb. } 7
$$

$\xrightarrow{\text { Gross revenues }}-$
$\begin{array}{cccc}1940 & 1939 & \text { Increase } \\ \$ 4,369,293 & \$ 3,163,696 & \$ 1,205,597\end{array}$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for the Week Ended Feb. ${ }_{1940} 1939$

## Traffic earnings

$\begin{aligned} & \text { eek Ended Feb. } 7 \\ & \$ 3,127,000\end{aligned} \$ 2,2849.000$
Canadian Tube \& Steel Products, Itd Accu. Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ preferred
March 8.-V. 149, p. 1340.

Casco Products Corp.- $\$ 1$ Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock,
payable Feb. 21 to holders of record Feb. 16 . Dividend of like amount was paid on Feb. 23 , 1939 ; one of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Feb. 23,1938 and an initial dividend of
 Calendar Years$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Nexps, repairs \& maint. } & \$ 483,224 & \$ 330,635 & \$ 1,282,389 & \$ 778,656 \\ \text { Depreciation.........- } & 60,351 & 58,736 & 52,888 & 55,500\end{array}$ Federal taxes--------
Prov. for Federal surtax Add'l provision for prior year's taxes Net profit
Profit.
Shs. of sto
Profit
Shs. of stock (par \$10)
Earnings per share
$z$ Resulting from stoc

Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Deposits with life
insur
insurance cos.e-
Value of Hife insur-
ance policiess--
notes receivable.
nnventories.
Inventories...----
Prepaid taxes,
surance
Preparid taxes, in-
surance, \&c.-.
Plant and equip-
Total_........ $\$ 5,294,041 \overline{\$ 5,028,866} \bar{T} \overline{\text { Total. ........ } \$ 5,294,041} \overline{\$ 5,028,866}$ in Less reserves for doubtful receivables of $\$ 79.361$ in 1939 and $\$ 59,979$

## Cas

Catasauqua \& Fogelsville RR.-Abandonment -
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 26 issued a certificate permen extending from a point approximately 2.08 miles west of Trexler-
brawn westerly to the end of the branch, approximately 3.40 miles, in Lehigh and Berks counties, Pa., and abanch, approximately 3.40 miles, in Lehigh
Reading Co.-V. 81, p. 1492 .

Cenalese Corp. of America-Dividends-
Directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative series prior preferred stock payable April 1 and July 1 , to holders of
record March 15 and June 14, respectively; $\$ 3.50$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative first participating preferred stock payable June 30 to holders of record June 14, and 50 cents per shzre on the common stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 15 .
of one share of common for each 40 shares of common held stock at the rate of one share of common for each 40 shares of common held, payable May 1
to holders of record March 15 and a participating dividend of $\$ 2.72$ on the
$7 \%$ cum. participating stock payable April 1 to holders March 15.-V. $7 \%$
149, cum. p. par
.
Central Cold Storage Co.-Smaller Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 9 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 149, p.
4168; V. 149, p. $4168 .:$ V. 147 , p. 3304 .

Central Electric \& Telephone Co.-Bonds and Preferred Stock Registered with SEC-
Company, on Feb. 14, filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
nission, a registration statement (No. $2-4317$, Form A-2), under the mission, a registration statement (No. 2-4317, Form A-2), under the sinking fund bonds, series A, $41 / 2 \%$, due Jan. 1, 1965 and 4,000 shares of 6 \% cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 50$ par). $100 \%$ to institutional investors, it is stated, the amount to be furnished by amendment. Bonds not taken by institutional investors are to be offered in exchange to holders of the company's presently outstanding bonds (series A, 5 s, due 1955) plus the redemption premium of $\$ 30$ for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount on the old it is stated, and the offer will be conditioned upon such commitments and acceptances of the exchange offers for the entire principal amount of the The 4,000 shares of preferred stock are to be issued to Central U. S Utilities Co. as part of preferred stock arese price of properties of Sioux Falls Gas Co. Under the terms of the contract with Central U. S. Utilities Co., the
properties are to be purchased for $\$ 1,600,000$, consisting of $\$ 1,400,000$ in cash and the 4,000 shares of preferred stock. privately from banks not more than $\$ 200,000$ against its $31 / 2 \%$ unsecured promissory notes, due serially in the amount of $\$ 50,000$ on Dec. 31 , in each with the proceeds from the bank loans, are to be applied to the following purposes:
For the redemption or acquisition for cancellation of first mtge
and collateral lien bonds, series A, $5 \%$, due Jan. 1, 1955, at
 To the purchase price of the
Additions to working capital
$\begin{array}{r}1.400,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Central U. s. Utilities Co. has entered into a contract to sell the 4,000 Central U. S. Utilities Co. has entered into a contract to sell the 4, 000
shares of preferred stock to Lowi \& Co
it is stated. The company stated that it is adviukee. Wis., at $\$ 40$ and share, poses to orfer the preterreed stock to the publica at the over-the-counter market price for its presently outstanding preferred stock. Loew \& Co. it
is stated. estimates that such market price will be between \$44 and \$45 a
share. The prospectus states that on tacilitate te offering it is intended share. The prospectus states that to face witite the offering it it is intended
to stabilize the price of the cumulative preferred stock. This is not an to stabiiize the price of the cumulative preferred stock. This is not an the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time The bonds are redeemable as a whole at any time or in part rime time to
time after 30-days' notice. They are redeemable without premium if the time after 30 -days' notice. They are redeemable without premium if the
redemption is made from funds paid to the trustee through the sinking fund redemption is made from fouds paid to the trustee through the sinking fund
the sale of certain securities, or the sale of certain properties. Otherwise, the the sase of certain securities, or the sale of certain properties, Otherwise, the


 including Dec. $31,1962,11 / \%$; thereafter a and including Dec. 31,1963 ,
$1 \%$; and thereafter and including Dec. 31, 1964, $1 / 2 \%$.-V. 150, p. 834 .

Central Illinois Public Service Co.-Accumulated Div-A dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 6$ and $6 \%$ preferred stock was de-
clared by the board of directors on Feb. 6 payable March 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 20, leaving arrearages of $\$ 23.50$ per ,
Central \& South West Utilities Co.-Consolidation Plan Central \& South West Utilities Coo. and American Public Service Oo.,
important holding companies controled by The Middle West Corp., with operating subsidiarias located in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas,
and Mississippi, jointly filed Feb. 8 with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan of consolidation by the terms of which both companies Would be consolidated into a new Delaware corporation to be known as
Central and South West Corp. Central and south west Corp. Securities and Exchange Commission, such plan will be submitted for approval to stockholderss at special meetings to be called for the purpose.
Thereatter, the agreement of consolidation can become effective only upon Thereafter, the agreement of consolidation can become effective only upon the affirmative consent and approval of the holders of two-thirds of the
total number of shares of the outstanding capital stock of Central \& South
West West Utilitieses Co. and American Public service Co., or such larger propor--
tion thereof as in the opinion of the respective baards of directors of the tion thereof as in the opinion of the respective boards of directors of th
companies will render consummation of the proposed plan feasible. The consolidation Would effect a simplification of the system corporate
structure by eliminating one intermediate holding company and substitutstructure by eliminating one intermediate holding company and substituting one class of preferred stock and one class of common stock for four solidating companies, now outstanding.
Utilities agregate claim of the preference stocks of Central and South West Utilities Co. and American Public Service Co., now outstanding, at par or involuntary
$\$ 15,000,00$, is
$\$ 89,247,000$. Annual standing preference stocks, irrespective of arrearages, amount to $\$ 2,381,000$. The plan, as filed, provides for the issuance of $\$ 18,870,950$ of $51 / 2 \%$,
 per share, including orizinal capital surplus. Both classes of stock ari prig
vided with voting rights.
Specifically, the bases of exchange to stockholders of the consolidating Specifically, the bases of exchange to stockhold
companies, as provided in the plan, are as follows:

| entral and South West Utilities Co | Preferred | $n$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For each share of \$7 prior lien pref. and accr. divs.- | 1 | 2.2 |
| For each share of 86 prior lien pref. and accr. divs.- | 1 |  |
| For each 100 shares common.----......- |  | 1 |
| American Public Serrice Co |  |  |
| For each share of 7\% pref. and accrued divs - - | [3/4 | 2.5 |
| For each four shares of common pubicly |  | 1 |

The documents filed with the SEC refer to progress made by the operating structures principally as follows:
(1) All bonds of the public utility operating subsidiaries refunded at (2) Decrease in funded debt and other long-term indebtedness of $\$ 11,800,000$.
(4) Reduction in operating subsidiaries' preference stocks in the hnds of the public of $\$ 2,121,000$. Increase in amounts charged to income and credited to retirement or depreciation reserve from $\$ 1,704,000$ in 1932 to $\$ 4,564,000$ in 1939 . The application concludes that since the affairs of the operating sub-
sidiaries are now reasonably stabilized, it is possible to base upon them a sound holding company structure with a reasonable capitalization and with ample coverage for new preferred stock dividend requirements, as well as substantial earnings for the new common stock.-V. 150, p. 988.


Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.-Earnings-PeriodE Shaft Co.
D2 Wks.End. 53
Dec. 30,39
$.12,492,662$
172,184 Provts for depreciation. Maint. repairs \& replacments of tools, \&c.-other general taxes. \&
od Fed'l unemploym't tax. $\begin{array}{cc}487,58 & \text { Dec. } 25, \quad 37 \\ \$ 1,529,858 \\ 158,242 & 104,345\end{array}$ Weeks-
Dec. 26
$\$ 1,66$ . $26,{ }^{-36}$
116,8222

Royalties_-.-.-.-.-.-.
$\qquad$ 232,015

Profit from operations
ther income (incl. int.
charged to subs.)
Total profits
Miscell. deductions..............
$\qquad$ $\$ 1,233,579$

Profit \& inc. of parent
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Profit \& inc. of parent } \\ \text { company for year-- }\end{array} & \$ 1,583,670 & \$ 1,557,061 & \$ 963,188 & \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Divs. declared \& paid }\end{array} & \$ 1,012,825 \\ \text { No. of shs. of cap. stik. } & 1,034,523 & 899,555 & 719,628 & 611,684\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { No. of shs. of cap. stk. } & 179,917 & 179,917 & 179,907 & 179,907 \\ \text { (par } \$ 5 \text { ) outstanding. } & \$ 8.9 . & \$ 5.35 & \$ 5.63\end{array}$ y Includes $\$ 29,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 68,000$ in 1936 provision for Fed. surtax
on undistributed profits.
 Balance Sheet
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Accts. receivable_- } & 606,459 \\ \text { Inventories. } \\ \text { Cash surr. val. of } \\ \text { life }\end{array}$
Inve insurance.--
Inv. in \& advs. to
wholly
forelgn subs owned
Land, bldgs.,-ma-
Deferred charges.-
$\begin{array}{rr}405,481 & 866,333 \\ 1,362,859 & 1,095,168 \\ 53,093 & \end{array}$
Total_......... $\$ 5,519,872 ~ \$ 5,478,021$ Total........... $\$ 5,519,872$ \$5,478,021 $x$ After deducting cost of 83 shares (par $\$ 5$ each) held in Treasury
ing to $\$ 850$. y After reserve for depreciation.-V, 149, p, 3712 .
Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Certification of Plan Asked-
Insurance and mutual savings bank groups representing, it is said
holders of approximately $\$ 123000$ of bonds of the road have urged the holders of approximately $\$ 123,000,000$ of bonds of the road have urged. the Interstate Commerce Commission to certify immediately its rinal plan or
reorganization for the railroad to effect an early reorganization. The
Commission's plan, issued Dec. 12, 1939, calls for drastic reduction in the road's fixed debt.
Mortgage trustees representing several of the senior liens, as well as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Railroad Credit Corporation
have asked for modification in the Commission's plan.-V. 150, p. 835.
Chicago Railway Equipment Co.-Preferred Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of $438 / 4$ cents per share on account of March 31, to holders of record March 21. Dividend of $\$ 1.75 \$ 25$, payable Dec. 26, last and last previous dividend was made on Dec. 18, 1937, and
Childs Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Restaurant sales
Restaurant sales
Buiding rentals $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ -\quad \$ 17,307,69 \\ \hdashline-\quad 86,51 \\ \hline-\quad 478,78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$
 1936
$\$ 15,306,71$
019,043 $\begin{array}{r}9194,191 \\ \hline \quad 48191 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total income Cost of building rentals ost of miscell: income_

Gross profit $\begin{array}{r}97,99 \\ -\quad 893,348 \\ -\quad 37,837 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{rr}
9 \& $\$ 15,482,378$ <br>
8 \& $13,227,178$ <br>
7 \& 916,757 <br>
\hline \& 367,573 <br>
\hline

 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 17,637,325 \\ 14,069,848 \\ 923,443 \\ 398,486 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 16.709,949 \\ 13,387,790 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\quad \$ 16,898,665 \\ \hdashline \mathbf{e s} \quad 1,751,335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 

$\$ 14,511,508$ \& $\$ 15,391,776$ \& $\$ 14,669,994$ <br>
970,870 \& $2,245,548$ \& $2,039,954$ <br>
722,051 \& 826,373 \& 721,296 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 \(\begin{array}{crrrrrr}Total income_....... \& \$ 1,027,202 \& \$ 260,724 \& \& \$ 1,444,373 \& \$ 1,345,034 <br>

ncome deductions. \& 41,747 \& 418,833 \& \& 426,561 \&\)| 455,570 |
| ---: | :--- | \& 885,419 <br>

\& 598,113 \& \& 596,010 \& 598,325\end{array} Net loss......... $\$ 271,964 \quad \$ 756,222$ prof $\$ 421,802$ prf\$291,139 x Lease cancellation costs, write-off of unamortized costs of units dis-
continued prior to lease expirations, and of good will of $\$ 854,287$ carried on continued prior to lease expirations, and of good will of $\$ 854,287$ carried on
books of subsidiary, $\$ 1,926,773$; less portion charged to reserve for conbooks of subsidiary, $\$ 1,9261,73 ;$ 1ess
tingencies of $\$ 694,101$; net $\$ 1,232,671$.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Including all subsidiary companies)
$1939 \quad 1938$







 | Res. |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Capltal surpluse... | $1,211,118$ | $1,211,118$ |
| Earned surplus... | $1,251,906$ | $1,524,889$ |



Chrysler Corp.- $\$ 1.25$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the common stock payable March 13 to holders of record Feb. 19. This compares with
$\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 23,1 ast; $\$ 1.50$ paid Sept. 13, and June 12, last, $\$ 1$ paid on
March 14, $1939 \$ \$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. $12,1938,25$ cents on Sept. 14,$1938 ;$
 p. 3712 .

Annual Report for 1939 -K. T. Keller, Pres., says in part: Corporation and its subsidiaries sold 778,781 passenger cars and commer-
cial vehicles during the year ended Dec. 31, 1939. Total sales for the year aggregated $\$ 549,806,327$. Net profit was $\$ 36,879,828$, which is equivalent
to $\$ 8.47$ per share of common stock outstanding. Dividends aggregating to $\$ 8.47$ per share of common stock outstanding. Dividends aggregating as compared with $\$ 71,009,513$ at the end of the preceding year. Net curas compared with $\$ 71,009,513$ at the end of the preceding year. Net cur-
rent assets amounted to $\$ 94,741,580$, an increase during the year of rent assets
$\$ 16,508,395$.
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment during the year 1939
totaled $\$ 16,241,106$. Depreciation and amortization have been computed
on the same basis as in the preceding year. Such charges aggregated $\$ 18$,-
430,345 for 1939 . In various forms, taxes of Chrysler Corp. and its subsidiaries for the year
1939 amounted to $\$ 30,850,089$ comparing with $\$ 21.061,646$ for 1938 . Retail sales in the United States of Chrysler, Desoto, Dodge and Plymouth passenger cars and trucks during 1939, as indicated by new car
 compared with 56.425 in 1938 . Export
85,693 , as compared with 94,56 in 1988.
quarter and for the year were affected by a slow-down business for the fourth quarter an oct. 6 and lasted for 54 days. Settlement was effected Nov. 28 , and the plants. were again in full and efficient operation by Dec. 1 .
Durin this
unfortunate interruption to public penerally showed a remarkably sound appreciation of the importance of the Issues involved.
The latest reports from our dealers indicate retall deliveries are $143 \%$ of year ago. The current baiance of unfilled orders in the hands of the corporaTion shows an increase of $85 \%$ over a year ago.
The foregoing statistical position, together wim
our 1940 products by both the dealers and the public acceptance accorded confidence in the prospect for good business in the immediate future. Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years




Adotal income--a-- \& ${ }^{90,998,723} \overline{62,930,859} \overline{110,967,414} \overline{123,858,184}$
Admin., selling, adv. \& Interest paid \& accruad.
Provision for est. U.
.
Canadian, est. U. taxes. and bonus plans-n....
Prov, for surtax on un-
distributed profits..-
…-. $1,300,000 \quad 1,200,000$


 | Earned surp. Dee. 31 |
| :---: |
| $107,960,682$ |
| $92,836,513$ |
| $82,740,484$ |
| $75,531,892$ |

 x Depreciation and amortization have been charged to cost of sales and
expenses in amount of $\$ 18.430,345$ in $1939, \$ 13,874,476$ in $1938, \$ 15,-$ 641,168 in 1937 and $\$ 142,211$,152 in 1936.

 x After reserve of $\$ 63,139$, After reserve for depreciation, \&c. of
$\$ 47,683,366$ in 1939 and $\$ 48,542,260$ in 1938 . $\mathbf{z}$ Of which $\$ 666,215$ is


# Cincinnati \& Calendar Years- 

 Calendar Years-Local service revenues Toll service revenues.-
Miscellaneous revenues
$\mathbf{x 1 9 3 9}$
$\$ 9,195,6$ Total
$\$ 10,629,691$ Current maintenance.Traffic expenses Operating rents Gen. \& miscell. expenses
Taxes_-...-

Net operating income-
Net non-oper. income
$\$ 2,809,085$
$\$ 2,675,960$

| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Income } \\ \text { fixed charges....-- }\end{array}$ | $\$ 2,832,791$ |  | $\$ 2,738,780$ |  | $\$ 2,515,461$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Interest | $\$ 2,338,958$ |  |  |  |  |
| $-\cdots$ | 55,191 | 58,662 | 60,275 | 56,568 |  | $\begin{array}{cllllll}\text { Net inc.avail. for divs } & \$ 2,777,600 & \$ 2,680,118 & \$ 2,455,186 & & \\ \text { Dividend on com. stock. } & \mathbf{2 , 4 7 3 , 9 5 6} & \mathbf{2 , 4 7 3 , 9 5 6} & & 2,473,956 & & 2,473,956\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Balance, surplus_-_- } \\ \text { Shs. com. stk. outstand- }\end{array} \$ 303,644 \quad \$ 206,162 \quad \mathbf{y} \$ 18,770 \quad$ y $\$ 191,565$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { ing (par } \$ 50 \text { ) ------- } & 549,768 & 549,768 & 549,768 & 549,768 \\ \text { Earnings par share } & \$ 5.05 & \$ 4.87 & \$ 4.46 & \$ 4.15\end{array}$ Co. arising out of its operations under lease of Kentucky properties of the Cincinnati \& Surburban Bell Telephone Co. y Deficit.


| x Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 1939 |  |  | 39 | 38 |
| Telephone pla | ,887, | 44,282,727 | Common stock |  |  |
| Invest. in sub. | 32,937 | 32,937 | Prem. on capit |  |  |
| Other investments <br> Miscell. phys. prop | 10,000 | 13,000 | stock | 72,756 |  |
|  | 52,133 | 120.298 | Notes | 1,292,463 | 1,364,276 |
| Cash_---.-.-. | 1,250,486 | 1,527,862 | Customers' depos. |  |  |
| Working funds----Tempor'y cash in-vestments | 11,195 | 8,851 | \& adv. paym'ts- | 281,965 | 273,636 |
|  |  |  | Acc'ts payable and |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Vestments_._-- }}$ |  | 351,254 | other curr. liab. | 1 | 2 |
|  | 459,073 | 484,66 | Taxes accrued | 1,232,721 | 1,186,632 |
| Acc'ts recelvable | 718.806 | 691,594 | Dividend decla | 615,740 | +615,740 |
| Prepayments-.-- | 41,004 | 47,794 | Deterred credit | 3,990 | 37,330 |
| Prepayments-1t-- | 11,305 | 13,630 | Deprec. reserve | ,249,022 | 12,587,120 |
|  |  |  | Other rese | 10,172 | 11 |
|  |  |  | Surplus | 585,728 | ,275,3 |
| Total_-......--48,474,480 ${ }_{\text {47,574,617 }}$ |  |  | Total | 48,474,4 | 47,574,617 |
| $\underline{\mathrm{V}}$ - Consolidating ${ }^{\text {assets }}$ and liabilities of the Citizens Telephone Co. |  |  |  |  |  |

Clark Equipment Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declarent an exrra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition o a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable 25 cents were paid on Dec. 15 last. 50 cents paid on Nov. 15 last, 25 cents
on Sept. 15, Aug. 1 and June 1, 1939, and on Dec. 15, 1938, this latter being the first 50 cents per share was distributed.-V. $149, \mathrm{p} .3405$.

## Cleveland Railway Co.-Earnings-

## Calendar Years- Derating revenue Operating revenue... Net oper. revenue

 Not oper. revenue--.Nonoperating revenue
Interest tand taxes Interest and taxes.
Sinking fund deduction- $\qquad$ 1938
$\$ 13,654,494$
$1,854,410$
Cr66,178
$\mathbf{y} 1,423,444$
206,199

Balance, surplus _- -- $\quad \$ 642,749 \quad \$ 290,946$ der\$417,401 $\$ 37,466$ $x$ Includes $\$ 954,792$ accrued interest on capital stock, but not paid. y Includes $\$ 80,000$ reduction of excess accruals of Federal income tax for
previous years. $\mathbf{z}$ Includes $\$ 179,554$ excess accrual of excise tax for prior previou.
$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets-- }}$
rranand equipment.... Franchises
Investm
in Elec. Depot
Con Cash on deposit with mtge.
trustee, tor oroperty sold Cash---.-Anvo of materials \& suppiles

## Other assett- Sinking tund <br> Sinking fund deposit

 Deterred charges.Cap. reduction sinking fund-
Total.
V. 150, p. 275.

Coca-Cola International Corp.-Earnings-

$\stackrel{1936}{\$ 6,856,202}$
 Expenses-...................
 Balance, surplus - .-. $\$ 1,252 \quad$ def $\$ 924$ def $\$ 12,035 \quad \$ 155,415$ $\mathbf{x}$ Incl. $\$ 11,698$ for Fed. surtax. y Incl. \$827, Delaware franchise tax.

Balanco Sheel Dec. 31


 Total_.........-\$4,976,560 $\overline{\$ 5,017,419}$ Total_.......... $\mathbf{\$ 4 , 9 7 6 , 5 6 0}^{\mathbf{\$ 5 , 0 1 7 , 4 1 9}}$ a Represented by $1,533,883$ ( $1,552,880$ in 1938), no par shares.
c Represented by 1968 ( 188,302 in 1938 no par shares.
d Represented by 92,934 ( 94,151 in 1938) no par shares.-V. 149, p: 3111
Cola Self Service Co., Inc. (N. Y.)-Preferred Stock Offered-S. G. Lyon \& Co., Inc., New York, are offering 50,000 shares of partic. pref. stock (par $\$ 1$ ) at $\$ 5$ per share. Offer is limited solely to residents of New York State.
Transfer agent, Continental Bank \& Trust Co., New York.
Capitalization Authorized-
Participating preferred stock
Participating preferred stock (par $\$ 1$ per share) --.................... 150,000 shs.
Common stock (par 25c. per share) Each stockholder, whether a holder of participating preferred stock or
common stock, will be entitled to one vote for each share. The participating preferred stock will be entitiled to preferential dividends, cumulative from such preferred dividends shall have been paid or provided for, 50\% of the
total additional amount which the Board of Directors shal determin the total arditional amount which the Board of Directors shall determine to distribute by way of dividends to the participating preferred stock and
common stock. shall be paid to the holders of the participating preferred common stock, shal be paid to the holders of the participating preterred
stock as a class and the remaining $50 \%$ of said total amount shall be paid to the holders or the common stock as a eclass, The particinating preferred stock will be non-callable and will be entitied in liquidation, whether volun-
tary or involuntary, to a preference of $\$ 5$ per share together with tary or involuntary, to a preference of $\$ 5$ per share together with a sum
equivalent to all accrued unpaid dividends thereon before any distribution shall be made to the holders of the common stock and the remaining assets available for the particiipating preferred stock and common stock will then be stock each as a class and not share for share. Stockholders will not be entitied to any preemptive rights with respect to unissued or additional stock or any other securities which may be issued by the corporation.
Business-Company was incorporated in New York in Dec., 1939, with
broad charter powers including the power to engage in branches of the beverage business. The initial operations will be confined to the sa- op Coca-Cola through the use of Bally Automatic Machines to dispense CocaCola without the use or bottles. The only precerabonated process known
to us in the market is used in connection with Bally Automatic Machines. to us in the market is used in connection with Baly Automatic Macchines. of the issuance of 150,000 shares of common stock has been granted the exclusive privilege to sell, distribute and operate these machines for a 99 year period within the states of New York and Connecticut with minor
exceptions. These exceptions, so far as territory is concerned, are the Counties of Onondaga and Madison and a contract previously granted ky the Bally Manufacturing Co. to a company to purchase 50 machines and operate the same within a radius of 35 miles of Greater New York. Approxi-
mately 20 of these machines are now in operation in Northern New Corporation has an option for 90 days from Jan. 1, 1940 for the exclusive operation and sales rights of the Bally Automatic Vending Machines in the State of Ohio and certain portions of the State of New Jersey for a 99 year
period, and options for 90 days from Jan. 10 , 1940 for the exclusive operation and sales rights of the machihes in the States of Florida, Georgia and
tion 1940 for exelusive operaLouisiana for a 99 -year period excent that the option with respect to Florida is subject to a contract previously granted by the Bally Manufacturing
Co. covering the operation of seven machines in the State of Florida.
ond Co. covering the operation of seven machines in the State of Florida.
Under the terms of the franchise covering the States of New York and Connecticut, the corporation agrees to purchase 600 machines during each of the first three calendar years, such purchases to be made with respect
to certain specified quantities per month commencing March 1940 . to certain specified quantities per month commencing March 1 . 1940. purchase not less than 130 machines per year.
In case the option covering
In case the option covering Onio and certain portions of New Jersey is
exercised, the corporation agrees to purchase 1,000 machines over a three year period, such purchases to be made with respect to certain specified quantities per month, and 80 machines per year thereafter are to be purchased to keep the agreement in effect covering this additional territory. the corporation agrees to purchase machines ( 225 for Florida, 300 for Georgia, 240 for Levisiana) over a three-year period, such purchases to be made with respect to certain specified quantities per month. Thereafter
10 machines per year for each state are to be purchased to keep the agreements in effect covering these additional States.
It is the present plan of the corporation to own and operate machines It is the present plan of the corporation to own and operate machines
in $\mathrm{N} Y$. City and other large centers of population In the balance of the territory it is expected that the corporation will seli or lease such machines
to others or issue licenses to others on a royalty basis.

The Corporation will purchase the Coca-Cola syrup and will carbonate Corporation has paid to the Bally Manufacturing Co. the sum of $\$ 40,000$
which sum is to be applied and credited arainst first deliveries of the chines made to this corporation which will cover the purchase price of at least 100 machines and the necessary carbonators to be bsed therewith. Subsequent deliveries of machines will be billed on the regular terms of
Bally Manufacturing Co. which generally require a payment of one-third Baly Manuracturing Co. Which generaly require a payment of onethird
of the purchase price at the time of the order and the balance uon delivery.
Proceeds-The net proceeds received from the she of the shares of participating preferred stock after paying organization expenses estimated at necessary ince idental equipment, the establishment of a service and dis-
tribution plant and for working capital tribution plant and for working capital.
H. Lficers- Stuart G. Lyon, Pres. Herry E. Watkins, Vice.-Pres.; Hyatt Directors-Herry. E.Todd. James J.' Flannery, Hyatt H. Lyon, Stuart

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co- To Vote on RefundingDirectors on Feb. 15. voted to cal. a special meeting of stockholders on-
March 15 to act upon the proposed refunding of $\$ 12,500,000$ of $6 \%$ cumulaHive preferred stock. stockho.ders of record Fen. 16 wil be entitled to vote.
A meting of the board is scheduled later this month to arrange other A meeting of the board is scheduled later this month to arrange other Writers, headed by Dillon, Read $\&$ Co., are in progress. The plan is to
issine preferred stock of a lower dividend rate, which present. preferred stockholders will receive the opportunity to acquire in exchange for their holdings.

Colorado Fuel \& Iron Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Cost of sales, operating expenses, \&c-----.--
Taxes adminis. other than Fed. \& State thares on income
Prov. for depl

Net operating profit-
nt.
$\begin{array}{rrrr}6,584,543 & 3,255,715 & 11,065,861 & 7,455,795 \\ 425,134 & 345,988 & 790,733 & 675,746\end{array}$ miscellaneous. Net realiz, on abandoned
prop.. plant \& equip
Total income-....--
Interest.-. Fed. Atate


| 330,041 | 270,227 | 619,914 | 538,391 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$581,604-379,725 \quad 1,074,704 \quad 803,398$ $\$ 860,219$ loss $\$ 489,893 \quad \overline{\$ 1,305,344}$ loss $\$ 464,699$

## Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Reconstruction Loan-

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb. 8 approved conditionally loans of not to exceed \$619,500 to the Colorado \& Southern Ry, and $\$ 619,500$ to the Fort, Worth \& Denver City Ry. by the Reconstruction F
Corporation, for acquisition of railroad equipment.-V.
.

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Dec. 31- $\mathbf{x 1 9 3 9 - 3}$
b Grossrevenues.
OTM


Gross corporate inc--
Int. of subs. to public \& $\overline{\$ 6,019,970} \overline{\$ 6,017,289} \overline{\$ 24,276,341} \overline{\$ 21,549,213}$
other fixed charges Pref. divs. of subs. an

1,020,231
$\begin{array}{lll}991,811 & 3,747,495 & 3,717,105\end{array}$

Bal. appl. to Columbia
Get as Electric Corp
Net.of C.G. E E.Corp
$\square$
$\square$
\$4,385,6
Dr111,48 ${ }_{9}^{9}$ 4

Combined earns. appl


Bal. applic. to capital

 a On common shares outstanding at end of respective periods. $\mathbf{b}$ It is a On common shares outstanding at end of respective periods. b it is
the general practice of the corporation and its subisiairies, when a rate is
being contested, to include as gross revenues only such portion of the total being contested, to include as gross revenues only such portion of
amount billed as is represented by the lower of the disputed rates.
x These statements are tentiative.
Note- These consolidated income statements do not include American Fuel \& Power Co. or its subsidiaries. The corporate charter of American lso been appointed for its subsidiaries except Kentucky Drilling Co., whose assets are of little value
The letter to shareholders dated Feb. 15 states: In shareholders letter dated May 15 . 1939, report was made of dismissals
on A pril 12,1939 by the U. $S$. District Court for the District of $D$ Delaware of the second actions in the suits by the trustee in bankruptcy of Inland
Gas Corp and Kentucky Fuel Corp. claiming treble damages, under the Gas Corp. and Kentucky Fuel Corp. claiming treble damages, under the
Federal anti-trust laws, aggregating more than $\$ 74,000,000$ and asking for an additional \$750,000 for counsel fees. These suits were confined by stipulation to a date shortly after the acquisition in 1930 by Columbia
Gas $\&$ Electric Corp. of securities of the two corporations and of their Gas \& Electric Corp. of securities of the two corporations and of their ground that the suits were barred by the statute of limititations, and it is believed this decision of the Court will also cover the claims for damages in the original actions under the sherman act in so far as they related to
the original acquisition of the securites in question. On Dee. 21 . 1339 , the trustee 's appeals from these dismissals were denied by the U. S. Sircuit
Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. His subsequent application for a Court of Appeals for the Third Circui
rehearing was denied on Jan. 27,1940
shareholders were advised in previous letters and in annual reports of
shan the suit instituted in sept.. 1937, by John L. Davies, Attorney for the City other consumers of natural gas purchased from Ohio Fuel Gas Co., against of the corporation and certain orficers, directors or employees of these companies, alleging, among other things, that the defendants wronsfully
caused inert ases to be injected into the mains of Ohio Fuel Gas Co and caused inert gases to be injected into the mains of onio fuel Gas Co. and repayment of the amounts asserted to have been wrongfully charged for these inert gases, alleged to be in excess of $\$ 14,000,000$, and also seeking, as a punitive measure with respect to the public utility defendants, treble
damages amounting to $\$ 42,000,000$. On Dec. 6,1939 , the Court of Comdamages amounting to $\$$ Franklin County, 0 ., in sustaining a demurrer to the complaint, held, among other things, that the cause of action of the plaintiff was limited to the damages, if any, sustained by him alone and that he
could not bring the suit in a representative capacity on behalf of others could not bring the suit in a representative capacity on that it had no jurisdiction to act on the prayer for an injunction against the continuation of the practice of stabilizing the heat content of gas, since that subject was within the exclusive
jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. The plaintiff has
filed motions for rehearing and for leave to file an amended complaint and The question of the stabilization of natural gas which was involved in chas decided by the Commission on Aug. 13, 1939. In this decision the Commission overruled the motion mission thy or columbus, which had sought of and ants was unlawfuls the Commission substituted new rates for gas service in Columbus calculated to average 56.22 cents rer MOF, in place of the ordinance rate averaging approximately $481 / 2$ cents fixed by the City Council.-V. 149,
Commercial Investment Trust Corp.-Sells $\$ 30,000,000$ Notes Privately-The company has placed privately with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Prudential Life Insurance Co. a total of $\$ 30,000,000$ of notes, consisting of $\$ 20,000,000$ seven-year $2 \%$ notes, dated Feb. 1, 1940, and due May 1,1947 , and $\$ 10,000,000$ three-year $1 \%$ notes, dated Feb. 1, 1940, and due May 1, 1943. Proceeds will be used to finance expansion of company's operations.
As of Dec. 31,1939 company had outstanding $\$ 8,000,0003 \%$ debentures
due Nov. 1, 1946 and $\$ 52.500,00013 \%$ notes due $1943-45$ so that with the issuance of the $\$ 30,000,000$ of notes, the total indebtedness of the company Nill be $\$ 90,500,000$.-V. 150, p. 989 .

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly OutputThe electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-
company sales deducted) for the week ended Feb. 10,190 was 158 ,730,000 kilowatt hours compared with $143,483,000$ kilowatt hours in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $10.6 \%$.
four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:

$\begin{array}{lllll}- \text { V. } 150, \text { p. } 990 & 163,390,000 & 146,450,000 & 11.6\end{array}$
Connecticut Ry. \& Lighting Co.-Wins Damage Suit Against New Haven Road-

See New York New Haven \& Hartford RR. below.-V. 149, p. 3111.
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Company announced production of the electric plants of its system for the company announced production of to $150,200,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, compared with $145,-$
$500,000 \mathrm{kwh}$ Feb. for the amounting to 150,
150, porresponding week of 1939 , an increase of $3.2 \%$.

Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore (\& Subs.) - Earnings Calendar Years-
Total operating reve Total operating revenu $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ -\quad \$ 36,584,939 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 a Earnings per share on $1,167,397$ shares of common stock, no par.
-V . 150 , p .86 . Continental Can Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 y After all charges. y On $2,853,971$ shares common stock (par $\$ 20$ ), -
v. 150 p 275 .
Continental Steel Corp. (\& Subs).-Earningsxiticis Net sales.

 $\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 18,539,795 \\ 15,784,358 \\ 1,402,240 \\ 491,895 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Adm., sell. \& gen. exps Profit from opera'ns.-
 Total incomeAmortization of debt discount and expense...Interest on ooans, for real estate held fors of sule Superior Alilot-
ment Co Loss on sales or dismanLoss on sa
tlement tiement of properties.
Appron for f. inc. taxes Approp. for invent. price
$\$ 1,967,647$
58,605 $\begin{array}{rrrr} & \$ 47,805 & \$ 1,075,438 & \$ 941,749 \\ 54,378 & 56,956 & 65,572 \\ & & 510,563\end{array}$

15,000

| 2,453 | 276 | 717 | 1,705 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |


| 6,765 | 2,540 | 7,969 | 2,725 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 364,695 | 141,320 | 176,240 | 121,838 |

Previous earned surplus_
Miscellaneous credit
Dividends on pref stock
$\$ 3,578,648$
148,41
401,122 Divs, on com, stock--

$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Balance earned surplus } & \$ 2,970,317 & & \$ 2,370,448 & \$ 2,111,492 & \\ \text { Shares common stock.-- } & 200,561 & 200,561 & 200,576 & 200,648 \\ \text { Earnings per share_-.. } & \$ 5.28 & \$ 2.32 & \$ 3.20 & \$ 2.78\end{array}$ x Including premium paid on debentures retired. y Amount of prior
year's provision for Indiana gross income tax on receipts from interstate year's provision for Indiana gross income tax on receipts from interstate
sales restored to surplus. z Premium paid on retirement of $10-$-ear $414 \%$

debenture bonds and unamortized bond discount and expense thereon debenture bor |  | 1939 | 1938 | Liabilities- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Cash_-... | 781,755 | 690.217 | Accounts payable | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Inventories_-..-. } \\ \text { Land contr. rec. } & 4,669,6 \overline{6} & 4,400,035 & 1,200 \\ \text { Accr., Fed. \& gen. }\end{array}$ Land contr. rec. \&
unsold land.... Deb. stk. fd. depos
Advances to empl. Advances to empl.
Sundry reeel Invest. in outslde
companies b Lampanies, \& \& c-Patinery \& equip. $90,365 \quad 95,225$ 1,935 $\begin{array}{cc}\begin{array}{c}\text { taxes } \\ \text { Funded debt due } \\ \text { (current) }\end{array}\end{array}$ Patents $\qquad$ 9,201 Funded debt 1939
8 $\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ & \$ \\ 318,091 & 428,063 \\ 215,791 & 229,50\end{array}$
 b After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,177,866$ in 1939 and $\$ 6$,
910,659 in 1938 c Represented by 200,648 shares no par value. d Rep resented by 209 shares preferred stock at cost and 87 shares common stock

To Pay 25-Cent Common Div.-
To Pay 25-Cent Common Div.-
Directors declared a dividend op 25 cents per share on the common stock,

 quarterly dividend
Credit Utility Banking Corp. (\& Sub.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account, Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939

 Interest paid
Provision for Federal income taxes Net income. Dividends $\$ 11,716$
55.000
82.03

\$4. 386,656 ;
nixtures, other assets, 813,173 ; New York state bond, $\$ 1,035$ : furniture and fixtures,

 general reserve. $\$ 15,000$; capital stock $(55.000$ shares, no
surplus, $\$ 326,161 ;$ total) $\$ 5.033,414 .-\mathrm{V} .149$, p. 1023 .
Cushman's Sons, Inc.-Earnings-

Years EndedSales net.en-.....
Gross operating profit $\frac{5,781,648}{\$ 5,668,188} \frac{5,917,055}{}$ Maintenance and repair Sell, gen., \&c.,.exp...incl

Net operating profit-
nt., disc't $\&$ sundry rects

Net profit for year--
revious earned surplus Previous earnes surpus
Repunds processing taxe
Miscellaneous credit....
 Pref. $7 \%$ cum. divs.
Conting res. ast. del.
in market price, \&cc...
 x Year comprises a period of 53 weeks. $\mathbf{y}$ After reserve pending deter-
mination of windfall tax liability of $\$ 86,481$. $\mathbf{z}$ Contingency reserve against decline in market price of raw material involved under purchase a Restoration of sum appropriated Jan. 1, 1938, as a contingency reserve against decline in market price of raw material involved under purchase commitments at that date, such reserve being io


Duluth-Superior Transit Co.-Earnings-
[Including Duluth-Superior Bus Co.]

## Calendar YearsOperating revenue-

 - $\quad 1939$ per-...-Taxes assign to oper Operating income--

Non-operating income $\begin{array}{r}8159,635 \\ \hline 114,532 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 1,1068,669$ |
| :--- |
| $1,004,230$ | 1937

1.198 .82
1.055 .034 $\underset{\$ 1,182,8}{1936}$ Gnteresst, \&cc.......... Net deficit
$\mathbf{x}$ Loss. $\qquad$

$$
\text { Consoliaated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1939
$$

Assets-Fixed assets, \$4,381,137; investments, \$5.076; cash, \$198,884; Assets - Fixed assets, ends, miscellaneous accounts receivable, $\$ 24,404 ;$ accrued
working funds,
interest receivable, 890 : materials qnd supplies, $\$ 63,373 ;$ special funds, interest recei vable, $\$ 90$ i materials qnd supplies, $\$ 83$




Eastern Shore Public Service Co. (Del.)-Note Issue, \&c The Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 7 issued an order approving the declaration or the company regarsing tio lisue and and the
$\$ 1,000,000$ two year $3 \%$ secured note to the Chase National Bank and pedede, as security therefor of $81.100,000$ company's first mortgage and first
lien bonds $5 \%$ series due dithe SEC also a pproved the exemption sought by Delmarva Power Co. regarding the issuance and sale of $\$ 1,-$
750,000 first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds due 1969 ; the exemption sought by the Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Marland regarding the issuance and
sale of $\$ 2,142,500$ and 2,855 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) common stock, and the sale of $\$ 2,142,500$ and 2,855 shares ( 8100 par) common stock, and the
exemption 8 ought by Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Virginia regarding the issuance and sale of $\$ 1,372,500$, first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds due 1969 .
-V. 149 , p. 4027 .

Easy Washing Machine Co., Ltd.-Accum. DividendDirectors have declared a dividend, of 35 cents per share on account or
accumulations on the $7 \%$ pref stock, par 810 , payable April 1 to holders of record March 15 . Dividends of $171 /$ cents were paid on Jan. 15 last and
on Nov. 15,1939 . Dividend of 35 cents was paid on Nov. 1, 1938; 70 cents on Nov. 15, 1939. Dividend of 35 cents was paid on Nov. 1, 1938 ; 70 cents
paid on Feb. 1, 1938. and dividends of 35 cents were paid on Oct. 1 and on paid on Feb. 1,193 . and dividends of 35 cents were paid on oct. 1 and on
March 1,1937 , this latter being the initial distribution on the issue.-V.

Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended Feb. 8, 1940 the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light
Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp and National Power \& Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1939, was as follows:
 d Indicates decrease
d Indicates decrease
Note The above figures do not include the system
panies not appearing in both periods.-V. 150, p. 993 .
Electric Controller \& Mfg. Co.-75-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
tock no par value, payable A Aril 1 to holders of record March 20 . This stock no par value, payabe Aprich to the four preceding quarters; 75 cents paid on Dec. 30 . oct. 1 and on July 1,1938 and previously regular, quarterly
dividends of 81 per share were distributed in addition, an extra dividend of dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed in addition, an extra dividend or
$\$ 4$ was paid on Dee. 20.1937 and an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share was






$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total gross income.... } \\
& \text { Interest. } \\
& \text { Amort. of debt disct. \& }
\end{aligned}
$$

a Net income--

Pref. stock div. require
requirements.
$\begin{array}{r}803,40 \\ 8,63 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 286,167 \\
30,343
\end{array}
$$

$\$ 2,699,38$
344,193
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,392,751 \\ \mathbf{3 9 5 , 4 6 5} \\ \mathbf{3 1} \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Bal. for com. divs. \& } \\ \text { surplus....... }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 194,775$ |
|  | a Before non-recurring income and expense.

accrual increased 837,000 per monal income tax for December to offset estimated deficiency in accruals for first nine months. c Federal income tax accrual for the year due to the write-off of unamortized debt expense and premium on funded debt retired by refinancing consum mated Dec. 15 , 1938. Adjustment was
credited to non-recuring income instead of tax expense for the purpose of
retaining normal comparison of operations.
retaining normal comparison of operations.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Erie Lighting Co.-EarningsYears End d Dec. 31-
Total operating revenues
Operating expenses Mperating expenses
Mant.....
Provifinan fer retetirements
Fedcral income taxes Fedcral income taxes

Operating income
Other income (net)
 Other interest Interest charge

Erie RR.-Orders Issued by CourtSeveral orders of Judge Robert N. Wilkin of Federal Court, Cleveland, RR. Purchase certain railroad property of Avon Geneseo \& Mount Morris RR. for $\$ 6,000$ in addition to unpaid taxes on the property
(2) Issue a certificate relating to interest payments of $\$ 495,100$ each. representing interest due Oct. 1,1938 and Oct. $1,11,139$ of on Chicago \& \& Erie
RR. income bonds owned by Erie and pledged under Erie's first consolidated mortgage.
(3) Pay sinking fund instslment of $\$ 20,117$ due March 1, 1940 for the
benefit of series A extended bonds of New York Lake Erie \& Western Coal \& RRR. as well as subsequent sinking fund instalments falling due March 1 (4) Dispose of certain lands and easements at Newburgh, N. Y. used
jointly by Erie and the West Shore RR., in exchange for other lands and the sum of $\$ 16,000$ cash.
In addition, Judge Wilkin filed an order approving the petition on behalf
of stockholders of Northern RR. of New Jersey for the time in which to file proof of claim arising out of Eries rejection of the ease with Northern The order allows Northern stockholders until March 7 to file proof of claim. The ttustees have also filed a report and petition in connection with con-
veyance of certain parcels of property in the City of Youngstown, Ohio in which the trustees ask for authority to use certain funds free from any liens.-V. 150, p. 838 .
Eureka Pipeline Co.-Final Valuation-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has fixed a final value, for rate making purposes, of $\$ 6,340,000$ on the properties of this company, which was Dec. 31, 1934 . The company owns and operates trunk and gathering pipelines in West

Exolon Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value payable Feb. 23 to holders of record Feb. 15. This compares with 10 cents paid on Nov. 15, Aug. 30, and May 31, last and
Fairchild Engine \& Airplane Corp-Listing and Registration
The common stock, par $\$ 1$, has been admitted to listing and registration
by the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 150, p. 433 .
Famise Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for Year Ended Nov. 30, 1939

Interest and discount earned.--
Net profit
Balance Sheet Nov. 30,1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 24,078$ : notes and accounts receivabie (less reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 2,500$ ), $\$ 6,078$; inventories, $\$ 66,207$; other assets, assets at cost (less reserve), $\$ 14,424 ;$ prepaid values and deferred charges,
$\$ 13,106 ;$ development of sales territories, $\$ 25,000 ;$ total, $\$ 165,118$. Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 6,410$; accrued salaries, wages and commissions, $\$ 421$; accruome taxes, $\$ 2,177$; common stock-class A (par $\$ 2$ ) $\$ 99.500 ;$ common stock (par 50 c .), $\$ 47,500$; surplus, $\$ 8,013$; total, $\$ 165,118$.

## Farnsworth Television \& Radio Corp.-Outlook-

E. A. Nicholas, President, told stockholders in a letter dated Feb. 7 year, which ends April 30 , "did not exceed $\$ 250,000$, including non-recurring items of more than $\$ 85,000$.: The Farnsworth Company which manufactures radio receivers, radio phonograph combinations and complete
television transmission and receiving apparatus, started production last television transmission and receiving apparatus, star
September, following acquisition of its plants in April.
"With the period of preparation substantially behind us and our organization established," Mr. Nicholas stated, "we believe the company's iiquid, position is a cause for optimism as to the outlook for the coming year. perly bs regarded as part of the cost of establishing the company in the industry on a basis that insures future stability.
The balance sheet at the end of December, $\dot{\mathbf{M r}}$. Nicholas's letter stated, shich is represented by cash in banks. The company has no bank loans outstanding, accounts payable are normal."
While some additional losses up to April 30 are to be expected as the Mr. Nicholas said the management "is confident that working capital wil not be reduced to an extent that wilh impair budgeted operations for the coming year."
Mr . Nicho
Mr . Nicholas also told stockholders the Farnsworth management is position, will make "substantial progress during the present year."-V.
149, p. 2230 . 149, p. 2230 .
Federal Mining \& Smelting Co.-Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
tock, payable March 20 to holders of record March 1. Lasi year, followstock, payable March 20 to holders of record March 1 . Lasi year, follow-
ing the five-for-one stock split up, the company paid a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ ing the five-for-one stock split up, the company paid a dividend of 1937
per share, on Dec. 20 , this being the first common dividend paid since 1937

Fitz Simons \& Connell Dredge \& Dock Co.-Directorate Increased-
Stockholders at the recent annual meeting increased the number of Other directors were reelected, as were all officers at a subsequent directors meeting.-V. 146, p. 2849.

First Bank Stock Corp.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. 31-
Years Ended Dec. 31-
Years Ended
Interest earned.
Other earnings.
Gross earnings.-.-.
Interest paid or accrued
Expenses paid or accrued $\qquad$
Net operating earnings $\qquad$
Proportion of net operating earnings applicable
Earnings per share.

$\$ 6,569$
 Cash-.............
b Accts. recivable
c Notes recel c Notes recelvable Inventories
d Plant and Investments e Real estate-
Pats., royalty Pats., royalty con-
tracts \& Prepaid and def'd
expenses......necessary.

|  |  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| Resources- | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | Liabilities |
| ash in banks-- | 762,245 | 831,870 | Capital sto |
| standing |  |  |  | Cash in banks.---

U. S. Govt. bds. \& bds.guar.by U.S.
Government Government ---
Other bonds \& secs Bills receivable--Real estate and
other assets.
Interest acerued 1939
8
762,24

601,5
158,90
211,88

6,2
other assets.
Interest acerued. 1074. Total -V. 146, p. 1074

Liabilities-
Capital stock $\stackrel{1939}{\$}$ $\stackrel{1938}{\$}$ standing -----29,
29,341,090 $29,533,430$ Approp. for co


Total....-.-.- $\overline{37,833,514} \overline{38,004,897}$

Fisk Rubber Corp.-To Vote on DissolutionA special meeting of the stockholders has been called for March 12 at Wilmington, Del., to vote on dissolution of the company. At an earlier
meeting stockholders approved sale of the company to U . S. Rubber Co., but no action was taken on dissolution because of opposition of minority stockholders.
Charles E. Charles E. Speaks, President, said the Fisk properties have been trans-
ferred to U.s. Rubber and the cash and common shares of U. S. Rubber ferred to U. S. Rubber and the cash and common shares of $U$. S. Rubber
Co. recived are the only distributable assets of Fisk. He said there would appear to be no advantage to stockholders in continuing the corporate
existence of Fisk, which means additional expenses and taxes existence

Flintkote Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
[Including United States and Canadian Subsidiaries]
Calendar Years-
Net sales._._-
Cost of goods sold
 Gross profit
profit on sales, Selling. admin. \& general Sexpenses
Deprecia Balance-,----1.--
Royal. ree., less particpa
tions Royal. rec., exps. in con-
tions \& expertion therewith
nection $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { nection uerewith_--- } & 205,367 & 176,556 & 293,966 & 343,372\end{array}$ tion abroad (est.) Amounts rec. in seettlement of patent infringe

| 90,000 | 75,000 | 92,500 | 96,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Balance_-- -Registration and stock

listing expenses Other charges (net) Federal, State \& foreign
taxes_-.--

Net income Net income trans. to Dividends--------
Earnings per share.
 a On 677,546 (no par) shares of common stock. b On 672,996 (no par) shares common stodk.
x On 668,046 no par shares of capital stock. y On 668,046 combined
shares of class A and class B stocks. Z On 670,346 shares common stock.
Note-Because of certain statutory deductions not taken on the books of the company, no provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits was

Earned surplus ... $\frac{3,261,195}{\frac{104,35}{24,504,257}}$ b After provision for doubtful accounts. cafter provision for doubtful
notes. dfter allowance for depreciation and devletion of $\$ 5.170$. 241 in notes. d After allowance for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 5,170,241$ in
1939 and $\$ 5,208,578$ in 1938 . e Acquired in settlement of indebtedness 1939 and $\$ 5,208,578$ in 1938 . e Acquired in settlement of indebtedness,
less depreciation. f Represented by $677,546(672,996$ in 1938) no par shares.-V. 149, p. 3871.

To Borrow up to $\$ 2,250,000$.-
Arrangements have been completed which will permit the company to
borrow up to $\$ 2,250$ one at a favorable rate of interest, repayable over a borrow up to $\$ 2,250,000$, at a ravorable rate of interest, repayable over a
period of 10 years. It is contemplated that the proposed loan shall be used to finance plant construction and to provide additional working capital

Florida East Coast Ry.-Receivers Liable-
In a ruling against the receivers in a suit brought by the New York Trust Co., trustee under the series has held that the receivers are liable, as an operating expense, for a reasonable value of the use of railway equipment while in their possesssion in spite of disaffirmance of the equipment trust lease covering the equip-
ment. The Court appointed J. Turner Butler of Jacksonville, Fla. ment. The Court appointed J. Turner Butler of Jacksonville, Fia. special master to report whether the receivers paid adequate compensation
for use of the equipment covered by the lease and whether the equipment was properly maintained.
The suit was brought at the instance of a certificate holder's protective
committee, headed by Gladden W. Baker, Treasurer of Travelers Insurance Co. It is based on the fact that the receivers retained the equipment nearly five years after East Coast went into receivership, paying only partia rental, and then disaffirmed the equipment lease agreement.
The Equitable Trust trustee had previously brought proceedings for a judicial sale and obtained judgment against the company proceedings for a deficiency
The judgment was allowed as an unsecured claim in the receivership pro The judgment was allowed as an unsecured claim in the receivership proceedings. Through resale of the property the certificate holders received
about 40 cents on the dollar. Under the present Court decision, any about 40 cents on the dollar. Undinst the receivers will rank as an operating expense of the receivership itself.-V. 150, p. 839
Forth Worth \& Denver City Ry.-RFC Loan-
See Colorado \& Southern Ry.-V. 150, p. 839.
Fruit of the Loom Co.-25-Cent Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the preferred stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. Dividend of $\$ 1$ last.-V. 149, p. 3555.
(Geo. A.) Fuller Co.-To Pay $\$ 3$ Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the $\$ 3$ convertible
preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 16 . Similar preferrent was made on March 1, 1939. Dividends are payable on this class payment was made on March 1,1939 . 1168 .

General Fireproofing Co.-New DirectorW. Wallace Thornton was elected a director of the company at a directors

General Motors Corp.-Chevrolet Sales-
Cherrolet dealers' sales of new cars and trucks in the month of January
totaled 73.328 units, a figure which smashes all January records. with the totaled 73,328 units, a figure which smashes all January records, with the
exception of a single year. The announcement was made at the compan's exception of a single year
headquarters on Feb. 8.
Sales for the month showed a gain of 21,326 units, or $41 \%$ over those
for January 1939. Sales for the final 10 days totaled 25 . for January, 1939 . Sales for the final 10 days totaled 25,815 units, as
compared with 18,843 for the same period last year. The records show that in only one other January-January, 1936-
has the record of the past month been equaled, and the sales in January
 just closed.
ust closed
Salues of trucks totaled 14,113, a gain of 1,170 units over January, 1939.
Used car sales in January were 118,272 units, a gain of a pproximately 3,800 over those in January, 1939. Used cars, sales in the final 100 dayy
were especily heavy, exceeding those for the second 10 days by 7,923 were especialy heavy,
units.-V.
.

General Steel Castings Corp.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years




of plant properties.--
157,136
 Red. in res. for shrinkage

in val. of market. sec. | $14,646,198$ | $12,837,505$ |
| :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Dr105,003 } & 252,498\end{array}$

Deficit, Dec. 31..... $\$ 14,640,537 \overline{\$ 14,646,199} \xlongequal{\$ 12,837,505} \overline{\$ 13,223,254}$ $x$ After deducting manufacturing, selling and administration expense Note-No provision for Federal and State taxes on income was made in the accounts because of the existence of deductions available for tax purposes
$\xrightarrow[\text { Cash }]{\text { Asets- }}$
 Marketable secur Inventories .-.... Miscell. investm'ts rem. dep. with
insurance cos
Treasury bonds.--
$\times$ Land, buildings.
machinery and
equipment
equipment, \&c.16,719,876
Pat'ns, flasks,
\&c.
$5,427,116$
$5,203,474$
Patents. ${ }^{\text {Pand }}$.........

$$
92,365 \quad 100,071
$$

Total_.........29,376,665 $\overline{29,163,709} \mid$ Total...........29,376,665 $29,163,709$ x After depreciation of $\$ 12,593,522$ in 1939 and $\$ 11,655,248$ in 1938 .
y Represented by 459,081 no-par shares. z After deducting $\$ 126,712$ cost of 2,505 shares of common stock purchased and held in treasury. a a Incl.
prepaid insurance, taxes, organization expenses, \&cc. V . 149 , $\mathbf{p}$. 3556 .

General Telephone Corp.-Preferred Stock OfferedPublic offering of 135,000 shares (par $\$ 50$ ) of $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock was made Feb. 15 through an underwriting group comprising Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber \& Co and Mitchum, Tully \& Co. The price to the public, exclusive of accrued dividends from Jan. 1,1940 , was $\$ 53.50$ per share.
Dividends payable Q-J. Redeemable, as a whole or in part at any time; at the option of the corporation, upon not less than 30 days' notice, at $\$ 1945$, and at $\$ 53.50$ per share and accrued dividends if redeemed subsequent to that date. ${ }^{\text {Convertible into common stock of the corporation at the rate of } 2 \text { shares }}$ Convertible into common stock of the corporation at the rate of 2 shares
of common stock for each share of $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock if converted on or
prior to March 31,1943 of $13 / 4$ shares of common stock if converted thereprior to March 31, 1943 of of $13 / 4$ shares of common stock if converted there-
after and on or pror to March 31,1946 , and of $11 /$ shares of common stock
if converted thereafter and on or prior to March 31 1950 if converted thereafter and on or prior to March 31, 1950. Thereafter Transfer agent, Bankers Trust Co., New York. Registrar, Chase Na-
tional Bank, New York. tional Bank, New York.
Purpose-The net proceeds, estimated at $\$ 6,866,919$ (exclusive of accrued
dividends and after deducting expenses estimated at $\$ 85,580$ ) to ceived by corporation will be expen as follows: $\$ 3,675,655,580$ ), to be be re-
borrowed to redeem, on Aprits borrowed to redeem, on April 1,11940 , the 73,513 outstanding shares of the corporation's $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock at $\$ 50$ per share; $\$ 2,561,431$ amount to redeem, on March 15,1940, its 24,051 outstanding shares (ex-
clusive of 8,193 shares held by the corporation, which will be surrendered clusive of 8,193 shares held by the corporation, which will be surrendered for cancellation) of $\$ 6$ preferred stock at $\$ 106.50$ per share; and approxiworking capital.
Business-Corporation was organized in New York, Feb. 25, 1935. sidiary operating telephone companies and three subsidiary holding companies, which, in turn, control other subsidiary operating telephone companies. Corporation also controls directly General Telephone Directory operating companies control General Telephone Service Corp. Corporation has minority stock interests in North Electric Manufacturing Co. of Galion. Ohio, which manufactures telephone equipment, and in Kern and in four small adjacent communities. The subsidiary companies are as follows: Associated Telephone Co., Ltd. (which controls San Joaquin Associated Telephone Co.), Commonwealth Telephone Co., Erie County Telephone Corp., Ohio Associated Telephone Co Co., Indiana Associated Corp., Upstate Telephone Corp. of New York, General Telephone Tri Terephone Co, and Southwestern Associated Telephone Co., in turn conLexington Telephone Co., in turn controlling Woodford Telephone Cols United Telephone Co. (Which controls Tri-State Associated Telephone and General Telephone Service Corp. (which is owned by 12 subsidiary operating companies).
Subsidiary Operating Companies-The 16 subsidiary operating telephone
companies are engaged in the business of providing without companies are engaged in the business of providing, without competition, Most of the operating companies own toll lines which connect between their own various exchanges and with other telephone companies, including American Telephone \& Telegraph Co. and its associated companies. All
of the operating companies have toll connections so that complete toll of the operating companies have toll connections so that complete toll
service is a vailable to all of the subscribers. Such toll service is provided
under operating agreements or interchangen under operating agreements or interchange contracts with the various conGeneral Telephone Allied Corp., a directly owned subsidiary, owns no operating properties nor does it have any aubsidiary companies. owns no
assets, other than cash, are preferred stocks of Michigan Associated Teleassets, other than cash, are preferred stocks of Michigan Associated Tele-
phone Co., and $82,175.4$ shares of common stock of the corporation. The posing of the stocks which it owns, the collection of dividends from such stocks, the payment of dividends to the holders of its $\$ 6$ preferred stock and the retirement of its $\$ 6$ preferred stock. It is prohibited by its charter from paying any dividends on its common stock while any of its $\$ 6$ preferred above General Telephone Allied Corp. has not been included in any of the consolidated financial statements of the corporation and its subsidiary companies. Out of the proceeds from the sale of the $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock,
the corporation intends to provide General Telepohne Allied Corp. with sufficient funds to redeem all of its $\$ 6$ preferred stock outstanding after surrender of the shares of such stock now held by the corporation.

Earnings for Stated Periods
 Com. stock dividends.
Int.
Miscellaneous

|  | $\$ 925,599$ | $\$ 1,014,922$ | $\$ 1,103,253$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | 237,951 | 268,934 | 197,590 |
|  | 25,106 | 71,625 | 61,335 |

 Fivix
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Undistributed net income } \\ \text { of subs. consolidated-- }\end{array} & 280,824 & 161,344 & 183,507 & 426,659\end{array}$ Consol. net income_-- $\$ 1,299,911 ~ \$ 1,331,689 \quad \$ 1,349,461 ~ \$ 1,224,419$ Capitalization-Prior to the issuance of the $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock, provi-
sion will be made for the redemption and discharge of all of the 73,513 outstanding shares of the corporation's $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock, for th authorization of 223,513 shares of a new class of preferred stock of the corporation, for the changing of the 26,487 authorized but unissued share
of $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock into shares of such new class and for the authorization of 900,000 additional shares of common stock in addition to the $1,100,000$ shares already authorized, of which 698,650 are now out-
standing. As a result of such changes, the capital structure of the corpostanding. As a result of such changes, the capital st
ration will be as follows:

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pref, stock (cumul., par } \$ 50 \text { ) } \$ 2.50 \ldots & 135,000 \text { shs. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Additional series- } & 115,000 \mathrm{shs} . \\ \text { Common stock (par } 20 \text { ) } & 698,650 \text { shs }\end{array}$

Of the authorized common stock, there are reserved 257,548 shares against the exercise of stock warrants and 73,513 shares against the exercise of the conversion rights of the $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock (to
be redeemed), and 270.000 shares are to be reserved against the exe be redeemed), and 270.000 shares are to be reserved against the exercise
of the conversion privilege of the $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock. Common stock outstanding includes 1,331 shares represented by scrip certificates expiring
July 22, 1940. In addition, there is outstanding scrip for $833-1.000$ ths of a share of common stock. Corporation holds in its treasury 2.000 shares of common stock. At sept. 30,1939 , these shares were reserved for exercise
of an option held by an officer (option price $\$ 20$ per share). The option
expired Nov. 2, 1939 . the right, until Nov. 1, 1948, to purchase an aggregate of 257,548 shares of warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 1,111 shares of common stock which are included in the 257,548 shares stated above. The scrip certificate Underwriters-The names of the underwriters are as follows: Bonbright \&
Co., Inc., 67,500 shares; Paine, Webber \& Co., 50,625 shares, and Mitchum, Tuily \& Co, 16,875 shares. Options-Two officers of the corporation and three officers of sub. operating companies hold options (granted Nov. 21, 1939 pursuant to action of the
board of directors), granting the right to purchase a total of 2,000 share of common stock at a price of $\$ 20$ per share at any time and from time to
time during the period commencing Dec. 20, 1939 and ending Dec. 20,1941 time during the period commencing Dec. 20, 1939 and ending Dec. $20,1941$. Each option is personal and no-assignable and may only be exercised while
the holder is in the employ of the corporation, or of one of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939
Investments in and receivables from sub. companies
Miscellaneous investments
Special cash deposit for acquisition of common stock of an

 $\begin{array}{r}281,960 \\ 1,999,456 \\ 21,119 \\ 2,543 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total. . $\$ 28.609,730$ Liabilities-
Capital: $\$ 3$ conv. pref. stock. Capital: $\$ 3$ conv. pref. st
Common stock (par $\$ 20$ ) Paid-in surplus.
Earned surplus2,000 shares of common stock held in treasuryAccounts payable (incls. $\$ 3,819$ due to sub. co

Accrued taxes: General
Federal income.

| $\$ 3,675,650$ |
| :--- |
| $14,013,016$ |
| $10,716,257$ |

Total.
$-\$ 28,609,730$
Arrangements Made for Redemption Payment-
Corporation announced that it has made arrangements for holders of its $\$ 3$ conv. pref. stock, which the company plans to call for redemption on
April 1,1940 , to receive payment, on and after Feb. 20,1940 after the Aptices of redemption have been mailed, of the full redemption price of $\$ 50$ per share, plus accrued dividends of 75 cents per share to April 1 , upon
surrender of their certificates at Bankers Trust Co. New York. Similar
arrangen arrangements wil be made with reference to the payment of the redemption price to holders of the 86 pref. stock ot General Telephone Allied corp:
notices of the redemption of which it is proposed to send out on Feb. 21 . Gain in Subs.-
Corporation reports for its subsidiaries a gain of 2,388 company-owned
telephones for the month of January, 1940 as compared with a net gain of 823 telephones for the month of JJanuary, $1939 \dot{4}, 972$ company-owned tele-
The subsidiaries now have in operation 503, phones.-V. 150, p. 995.
Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues (est.) } & \$ 19,150 & \$ 20,150 & \$ 105,075 & \$ 103,731\end{array}$

## Giddings \& Lewis Machine Tool Co.-Acquisition Vote

 Deferred-Stockholders will consider the matter of the proposed purchase of Cin-
cinnati Planer Co. at their regular annual meeting on Mar. 26 -V. 149 , p. 3717 .
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-Bonds Called-

A total of $\$ 190,000$ first mortgate bonds $41 / \%$ ssires due 1956 have been
called for redemption on March 15 at 103 and accrued interest called for redemption on March 15 at 103 and accrued interest. Payment
will be made at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City.-V. 150, p. 995 .
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 24. Regular quarterly divididend of 25 cents per share had been declared in January and
is payable on March 15 to holders of record Feb. 15.-V. 149, p. 4030 .
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co.-To Recapitalize-
Shareholders will hold a special meeting on Feh. 20 to consider amendstg the certificate of incorporation to proverred stok, \$100 par value, and 450,000 shares of common,
no par value. V . $150, \mathrm{p}$. 435 .

Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Common dividends.
Shalance, surplus
Shs. com. stk. (no Shs. com. stk. (no par)
Earnings per share.
y After providing for $81,300,000$
$1,286,300$ After providing for income

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 1,445,179$ : call loans and Government bonds at cost or mar and whichever is lower, $\$ 1,879,103$; accounts receivable (ess. reserve for stocks, bonds and mortgages, $\$ 240,313 ;$ preferred stock redemption fund,
$\$ 193$, ,077 1and, buildings. machinery and equipment, $\$ 13,243$, $448 ;$ prepaid
insurand





## Grand Union Co.-Offer-

The company offers to holders of its outstanding subscription warrants
(and to all remaining holders of certificates for old common stock of the company who are entitied to such subscription warrants upon the surrende the right to subscribe at $\$ 10$ per share for the number of shares of capitai stock represented by such subscription warrants. Subscription warrants
will be exercisable will be exercisable only in amounts calling for full shares of capital stock, the number of full shares subscribed for and only during the period of the offer which will be subject to final termination by the company upon the mailing, not less than 15 days prior to such termination date, of written tificates for old common stock
Company also offers to holders of its outstanding dividend arrearage certificates (and to all remaining holders of certificates for old $\$ 3$ series 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 arrearage certificates for 1940, the right to exchange all or any part of such arrearage certificates for
shares of capital stock of the company on an exchange basis of one share of capital stock for each \$10 principany anount of such arrearage certificates, tificates prior to the termination of the exchange offer, the holders may,
prior to the date fixed for payment of such distribution prior to the date fixed for payment of such distribution, exchange the
appropriate distribution coupons at the amount to be payable thereon for appropriate distribution coupons at the amount to be payable thereon for
shares of capital stock at $\$ 10$ per share, any remaining balance of less than slo boing payable in cash. From and after the date fixed for payment, such
distribution coupons will entitle the hold the distribution coupons, will entitie the holders thereop only to receive cash, be exchanged for capital stock will be reduced to the extent of such dis tribution whether or not the distribution coupons have been presented for payment. Company is mailing written notice of such offer, together with an
appropriate letter of transmittal, to all holders of dividend arrearase certificates (and to all remaining holders of certificates for old preference stockic. This exchane offer will be exercisatiole only during the period of the
offer upon surrender of the arreare exe certificte offer upon surrender of the arrearage certificates and the offer will be subject days prior to such termination date of written notice thereof to all remaining holders or dividend a rrearage certificates and certificates for old preference
stock. In all cases where this exchange offer is stock. In all cases where this exchange offer is accepted and a final fraction
of a share of capital stock might otherwise be issuable, the company will make payment as to such final fractional amount in cash. [Dividend arrearage certificates of a face value of $\$ 154.115$ as of Feb. 13 .
have been exchanged for the new capital stock, and $\$ 19,420$ received in have been exchanged for the new capital
execution of warrants for common stock.]

Earnings for Calendar Years (Incl. Subs.)
Retail sales
Net profit after anl taxes, charges,
\&
 a On 265,813 shares of capital stock which includes stock outstanding
and stock reserved for exchange of old preference and common stock and dividend arrearage certificates. b Includeses 28,962 shares reserved for sub-
scription warrants.
c Figured Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial distribution of \$1 on each $\$ 5.45$ face render of distribution coupon No. 1. . March 8, next, to exchange their
Stockholders have the right up to Mar dividend arrearage certificates, including coupon No. 1, for new capital After that date and until thany days notice of final termination is given. sor capital stock

Great Western Sugar Co.-Chairman Retires-
W. L. Petrikin, Chairman of the Board, has retired from the company.
No successor was announced. D. J. Roach, Assistant General Manager: and Horace Havermeyer. Jr., residing in Denver, were elected directors to fill vacancies created by the resiknation of Mr. Petrikin and Gerald Hughes
who resigned several months ago.-V. 149, p. 4030.

## Greenfield Tap \& Die Corp.-Earnings-

## Catendar Years- Net profit from sales

|  | 16,526 | $\$ 71,104$ | $\$ 67,200$ | $\$ 26,527$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\$ 277,251$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\$ 8,561$ |  |  |  | Int. ad exter deductions Fed, and state inc.,-excess profits and undis-

tributed profits taxes
Net profit -_..............
Surplus at besinn Surplus at beginn goy Misceell, adjust. applic. to
prior years


$\$ 8$ stock-erred stock----

| $-\cdots$ | $-\overline{2}, \overline{7} 9$ | 141.901 | 168,535 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

a Of 233 shares of $\$ 6$ preferred and 1,022 shares of $\$ 1.50$ preferred stock. of 664 shares of 86 preferred stock. $c$ Restoration of reserve for Federal and State taxes, prior years.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, \$125,337; notes and accounts receivable (less reserves), mortgage notes receivable, $\$ 16,168$; investments, treasury stock, 430 shares common (book value), 8430 ; property, plant and equipment (Jess deprecia-
tion reserve), $\$ 2.765,69$; prepaid expenses, 88,988 ; total $\$ 4,536,265$. crued taxes, $\$ 65,611$; capital stock, $\$ 3,257,205$; surplus, $\$ 917,570 ;$ total,
$\$ 4,536,265$,

Note - Capital stock consists of 23,000 shares 86 pref., no par; 16,093
shares 81.50 pref., no par, and 143,517 shares common stock, no par.
Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Notes Reducedof Jan. 1, $1940, \$ 100,000$ of to Securities and Exchange Commission that as in accordance with terms of indenture reducing the amount outstanding to
$\$ 500,000$.-V. 150 , p. 840 .

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.-Registrarof Pompany reports the appointment of Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pitt
ferred stock of the company in lieu of Farmers Deposit Trust Co., effective ferred stock of the company in lieu of Farmers Denosit
at the close of business Feb. 10,1940 .-V. 150, p. 996 .
(Walter E.) Heller \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { expense senbituin re-: } & 711,070 & 631,632 & 583,346 & 458,692 \\ \text { Prov. for doubtuin rec } & 65,108 & 60,861 & 81,817 & 108,787 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed inc }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Prov. for Fed. inc. and } \\ \text { excess profitits taxes.-. }\end{array}$ | 116,022 | y115,200 | $\mathbf{y 1 0 3 , 4 9 3}$ | 63,792 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prov. for Fed, surtax | $-\cdots$ | $-\cdots$ | 34,000 | 18,876 |


y Includes $\$ 4,293$ ( $\$ 2,993$ in 1937) for additional prior year's taxes. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- ${ }_{\text {- }}^{1939}$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1938}$ | Liablitites- | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on hand and |  | Notes pay ,, unsee. | 6,557,500 | 5,212,300 |
| in bank......--. 1,823,007 | 1,717,038 | Notes \& acts. pay |  |  |
| $\times$ Receivables ...-11,579,030 | 9,983,264 | to officers, \&c... | 143,371 |  |
| Investment - .-- $\quad 92,589$ | 69,069 | Accounts payable- | 354,636 | 363,653 |
| Furniture \& fixt-- 111,123 |  | Accr. int. \& taxes, |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses_ 111,123 | 116,087 |  | 49,692 | 158,996 |
|  |  | Prov. for Fed. inc. | 116,000 |  |
|  |  | 10-yr.4\% notes ' 6 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
|  |  | Reserves. | 45,000 | 35,000 |
|  |  | Deferred inc., \&c- Pref. stk. (par \$25) | 1,641,125 | 1,641, $\begin{array}{r}421,540\end{array}$ |
|  |  | Com. stk. (par \$2) | 1,501,644 | -1,491,526 |
|  |  | Capital surplus. | 84,756 | 56,932 |
|  |  | Earned surplus | 1,264,051 | 1,062,662 |
|  |  | Treas., pref. stock | Dr58,525 | Dr58,275 |

Total.......... $13,605,749111,885,458$ Total............ $13,605,74911,885,458$ Xfter deducting balances withkeld from dealers, \& $\&$ c., payable upon
collection of receivables, $\$ 2.752,875$ in 1939 and $\$ 2,802.247$ in 1938 and cotiection of receivalies, $\$ 2,752,875$ in 1939 and $\$ 2,802,247$ in 1938 and
reserve for doubtful receivables, $\$ 291,884$ in 1939 and $\$ 277,065$ in 1938.
(Charles E.) Hires Co.-Initial Dividend on New StockStock Set-Up Changed-
Fhollowing an adjourned special meeting of stockholders on Feh. 13, at Which time the stockholders took action to amend the certificicate of of in
corporation to eliminate the class $\mathbf{B}$ stock and substitute a new class of
 stock do be kno
initial
record Fivend. 23.
Upon the amendment becoming effective each share of ciass B stock is dividend of 30 cents is equivatent to 90 cents upon the old class B stock The class A stock formerly outstanding was called for redemption early this month, but was convertible prior to date of redemption into class B stock on all classes of stock in 1939
The class A common stock, without par value, has been suspended from
dealings by the New York Curb E Exchange, and the capital stock, par $\$ 1$, istration.-V. 150, p. 996

## Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-




 - V. $150, \mathrm{p}$. $99 \overline{6}$.

Indiana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings-

 | Railway oper. revenues- | $\$ 1,110,891$ | $\$ 915,064$ | $\$ 11,491,522$ | $\$ 9,065,487$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Railway oper, expenses. | 664,115 | 527,340 | $7,098,016$ | $6,024,923$ | Net rev. from ry. oper. Railway tax accruals.-_-

Eqpt. \& joint facil.rents. Net ry. oper. income_
Other income.

| \$446,776 | \$387,724 | \$4,393,506 | \$3,040,564 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 84,226 108,715 | 75,482 96,986 | $1,000,991$ $1,138,149$ | 813,693 908,264 |
| \$253,835 | \$215,256 | \$2,254,366 | \$1,318,607 |
| 4,113 | 16,114 | 28,870 | 44,790 |
| \$257,948 | \$231,370 | \$2,283,236 | \$1,363,397 |
| 8,751 37147 | 3,092 36.892 | 76,917 442613 | 36,545 445,017 | Total income

Misc. deducts. rlom inc-

Net income after fixed
-v. 150 , p. 280 .
$\$ 212,050 \quad \$ 191,386 \quad \$ 1,763,706$
$\$ 881,835$
Indianapolis Power \& Light Co.-Sale of Stock-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has called a hearing Feb. 29 on the proposed sale of 645,980 shares of common stock of the company
by the trustee for Utilities Power \& Light Corp. It is proposed to sell the stock to underwriters for resale to the public, but not definite agreement
has as yet been made. It is stated, however, that a group of Eastern underwriters has t

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Bondholder Groups Get Show Cause Writ-
Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson signed an order Feb. 9 directing all Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson signed an order Feb. 9 directing all
creditors and holders of securities of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Manhattan Ry. Co. to show cause on Feb. 27 why the proposed plan of unification of rapid transit facilities is not fair, equitable and feasiole.
The plan alreaty appod by the Transit Commission and authorities
of York City. includes the acquisition of the subway properties of the of N. T. and the elevated lines af Manishattan
T.
The present order was signed on motion
The present order was signed on motion of the three contracting comtransfer to the city in the event the plan is confirmed by the court. They are the Morgan committee for holders of $5 \%$ mortgage bonds of the I. R.T. T.
the Case committee for holders of $7 \%$ notes of the I. R. T., and the Merlethe Case committee for holders of $7 \%$ notes of the 1 . R. T., and the Merle-
Smith committee for holders of Manhattan's $4 \%$ first mortgage bonds. The Merle-Smith committee already has purchased the Manhattan
elevated lines, subject to confirmation by the Court, for $\$ 17,000,000$, and elevated lines, subject to confirmation by the court, for $\$ 17,000,000$, and
the other two committees are expected to bid $\$ 50,000,000$ for the I. $R$. T. is scheduled to be held on the steps of the New York County Courthouse on March 11.

DepositsAs of the close of business Feb. 10. 1940, there was on deposit with the under the plan of unification, $\$ 88.690$ toon principal amont or or the Interborough $5 \%$ bonds, or $91.25 \%$
of the public. $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .997$.

Deficit_............................... $\$ 962,348 \overline{\$ 1,007,757}-\frac{\$ 629,122}{\$ 2}$
x Includes interest on 1. R. C. ref. and impt, bonds at rate of $5 \%$ per
annum for period Jan. 1 to April 30 and at rate of $3 \%$ per annum for period May 1 to Dec, 31 . y Interest accrued on I. R. C. refunding and improve-
ment bonds at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum. $z$ Prior to 1939 included in ment bonds at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum.
International Rys. of Central America (\& Subs.) $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1939 & 1838 & 1937 & \text { z1936 } \\ \text { Railway operating revs.: } & \$ 4,379,667 & \$ 4,087,661 & \$ 4,051,953 & \$ 3,456,463 \\ \text { Freight_-.-.-. }\end{array}$

 Total_........-84,812,899 $\overline{85,206,415}$ Total_l........84,812,899 $\overline{85,206,415}$ x Represented by 500,000 no-par shares.-V. 150, p. 841.
International Utilities Corp.-SEC Forbids DividendThe Securities and Exchange Commission on Feb. 12 issued an order preferred stock.
The Commission, on Jan. 30, approved the payment by International
of the dividend on its $\$ 3.50$ preferred stock, with certain conditions attached. The earnings of the company for 1039 were only $\$ 37731$ in excess attached. paid during the same period. To meet the dividend on the $\$ 3.50$ prior preferred stock, International will have to draw on anticipated earnings to the extent of $\$ 48,865$ and payment of a dividend on the $\$ 1.75$ preferred the Commission said.-V. 150, p. 997.
International Vitamin Corp.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { x } \text { Net profit.-...-.-- } & \$ 49.588 & \$ 19,298 & \$ 85,107 & \$ 67,906 \\ \text { y Earnings per share-.-- } & \$ 0.24 & \$ 0.09 & \$ 0.42 & \$ 0.33\end{array}$ x After depreciation, amortization, Federal income taxes, \&c.-V. 149:
Interstate Department Stores, Inc.-Sales-



Iron Fireman Mfg. Co.-Common Dividendson irectors have declared four dividends of 30 cents per share each payaiole record Feb. 17, May 10 , Aug. 10 , and Nov. 9 , respectively. Diver holders of
Dividends of

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-
Company reports that its sales for the four weeks ended Jan. 27, 1940, were $\$ 2,009,472$ as compared with $\$ 1,859,982$ for parallel weeks in 1939, an
John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio-Bonds Offered-Dempsey-Tegeler \& Co., St. Louis, are offering $\$ 575,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. bonds (price on application). $\$ 575,000$ lst \& ref. mtge. bonds (price
Bonds bear $3 \%, 31 / 2 \%$, and $4 \%$ coupons.
Bonds bear $3 \%, 31 / \%$, and $4 \%$ coupons.
Dated as of March 1 , 1940 , due semi-annually Nov 1 , $1941-\mathrm{May} 1$,
1955. Principal and int. payabie semi-annually, May i and Nov. Dated as of March i, 1940, due semi-annually Nov. 1, 1941-May 1,
195.. Principal and int. payabie semi-annually, May i and Nov. 1 , at
office of Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, paying agent. Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, corporate trustee and J. F. Tegeier, St. Louis,
individual trustee. Bonds in coupon form- $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$ denomina-
tions. Any or all of the bonds may be prepaid and redeemed on any
semi-annual interest payment date at par and accrued int. on 30 days previous notice to the corporate trustee. These bonds are the direct obigation of John Carroll University, a
corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and are further secured by a first and refunding mortgage deed of trust on property located in University
John Carroll University began its educational work in 1886. On Dec.
29, 1890 , it was incorporated as Saint Ignatius Coulege, under the laws of 29, 1890 , it was incorporated as saint Ignatius College, under the laws of
the State of Ohio, and legally empowered to confer the usual degrees of Arts and Sciences as well as those of Law and Medicine. On May 17 , he Articles of Incorporation on Sept. 19, 1923, the name was changed to John Carroll University is owned and controlled by members of the
Jesuit Order and is under direct control of the Chicago Province of the The purpose of this loan is to refund outstanding indebtedness at a reThe purpose of this loan is to refun
duced interest rate.-V. 141, p. 1935 .

| Jamaica Public Service, Ltd. (\& Subs.) - Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period Ended Dec. 31- | 1939-M | -1938 | 1939-12 | \%. -1938 |
| Operating revenues | \$91,515 | \$92,807 | \$998,733 |  |
| Operation | 39,332 | 37,065 | 430,649 | 424,504 |
| Mainten | 7,814 | 7,812 | 90,979 | - 86.453 |
| Taxes | 8,262 |  | a74,171 | a65,453 |
| Net oper. revenu | \$36,106 | 38,739 | \$402,935 | 80,498 |
| Non-oper. income (net). | Dr 147 | 1,819 | Dr4,275 | 5,352 |
| Balance | \$35,959 | 0,558 | 398,660 | 85,850 |
| etirement a | 7,500 | 7,500 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Gross income | \$28,459 | \$33,058 | \$308.660 | 295,850 |
| Int. \& amortizat'n, \& | 10,135 | 8,243 | 104,982 | 100,968 |
| Net income | \$18,324 | \$24,815 | \$203,678 | \$194,882 |
| Dividends declared-Jamaica P.S. Co., Ltd: 31.479 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preference- }}$ |  |  | 21,992 | 21,993 |
| Prefer |  |  | 4,727 90000 |  | a In Dec., 1939, the Jamaican income tax law was amended, retroactive pproximately $\$ 10,000$ for the 12 months ended months ended Dec. 31 , 1939, representing provision for such additional 1939 taxes. The additional tax of $\$ 10,341$ applicable to the year 1938 was charged to earned tional tax of $\$ 10,341$

surplus in Dec., 1939 | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  | 1939 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


 Accts. receivableMaplians. on rental at cost, less rent-
als charged Prepayments-------
Miscell. Investm'ts Sinking fund -.---
Unamortized namortized deb
disct. \& expense Unadjusted debits


$\begin{array}{lll}\text { debenture stock. } & 1,924,324 & 1,949,630\end{array}$


| Acesunts payable- | 311,467 | 29,386 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| onsumers' deps_- | $\mathbf{3 5 , 5 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 9 7 5}$ |
|  | 61,953 |  |


 Operating reserves
Res. for exchange.
Unadjusted Earned surplus.-$\begin{array}{r}378,363 \\ \hline \mathbf{6 6 , 0 4 6}, 078 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total_........ $\overline{\$ 6,046,978} \overline{\$ 5,503,437} \mid$ Total........... $\$ 6,046,978 \$ 5,503,437$ a 45,000 no par shares. b $\$ 100$ par, cumulative, preferred as to dividends
nd in case of liquidation. Includes $3,282(1938,3,003)$ shares owned by Jamaica and 1 share of liquidation $31 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. par, cumulative, preferred as to dividends and as to the dividend rate), but subject to the priof rights of the preeference shares. Includes 1,815 shares owned by $\mathbf{d}$ Represented by 39,584 shares of $£ 1$ par, cumulative, preferred as to dividends and in case of liquidation, on a parity with the preference shares $B$ (except as to the dividend rate), but subject to the prior rights of the preference shares.
Note-The oper
Note-The operating companies' figures included above have been trans-
lated from pound sterling at the rate of $\$ 4.862-3$ to the pound.-V. 150 , p. 280 .

Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Prov. for deprec. \& depl- } & 1,985,763 & 1,446,364 & \mathbf{7}, 034,010 & 5,971,879 \\ \text { Interest charges } & 581,130 & 599,231 & 2,252,277 & 2,058,211\end{array}$ Adjust for mino -int in Adjust. for minor. int. in
profits of subs. consol 17,437 6,376 49,764 41,788
Profit.-..-.-.-....-- $\$ 2,907,755 \mathbf{y} \$ 1,129,856 \quad \$ 3,188,944 \mathbf{y} \$ 5,879,958$ $x$ After deducting all expenses incident to operations, including repairs
and maintenance of plants and estimated provision for all local, State and and maintenance of plants and estimated
Federal taxes. y Loss.-V. 150, p. 842 .

Kentucky Utilities Co.-Reduces Amount of Proposed Financing-Underwriters Named-
The company, Feb. 13, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amendment revising and reducing its proposed public financing. Under the amendment the company will offer $\$ 21, \%$ sinking fund mortgage bonds due 1955. In addition, the company will obtain a $\$ 6,000,000$ loan from certain banks. Proceeds of the financing as amended will still be used The financing as originally filed with the SEC consisted of $\$ 26,000,000$ of first mortgage bonds, series 1970 , and $\$ 6,000,000$ of serial debentures. The underwriting list was revised in the amendment, Underwriters who pare:


Newton, Abbe \& Co.; Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, Inc., $\$ 250,000$ each.
Bacon. Whiple \& Co.; Blair, Bonner \& Co ; The Ilinois Co. of Chicago The Milwaukee Co.;.; H. Walker \& Co. \$i90.000 each. Hilliard \& Son;



## Keystone Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Years Ended Dec. 31-Total operating revenues
Operating expenses Total operating revenues
Operating expenses.-.
Maintenance-
Provision for retirements Froderal income taxes._



x Preliminary.-V. 150, p. 998.
(S. H.) Kress Co.-Sales-

Males.
$\begin{array}{cc}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 5,300,354 & \$ 5,053,466\end{array}$ Sales. $150, \mathrm{p}, 998$

Knudsen Creamery Co.-Initial Preferred Dividend Directors have declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per share on the
60 cents cumulative preferred stock, no par vaiue, payable Feb. 26 to hoıders 60 cents cumulative preferred stock,
of record Feb. 15.-V. 150, p. 842 .

Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


## (J. A.) Lang \& Sons-Special Dividend-

Directors have deciared a special dividend of 30 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $173 / 2$ cents per share on the common
stock. both payable April 1 to holders of record March 15.-V. 143, p. 2684
Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.-Will Seek to Have Board of Management More Responsive to Stockholders-

Stockholders are being notified by three members of the board, of managers that the trio will present for a vote, at the annual stockholders' meeting on ment, and an amendment to the by-laws to make its board of managers less a self-perpetuating body and more responsive to the stockholders. P. M. notice, state that they have a large stock interest, in the company, "larger
perhaps than all the other members of the board." They are not soliciting perhaps than all the other members of the board." They are not soliciting
proxies.
proxies. lie leter, the three managers declare that "the by-laws in their practical working tend to make the board self-perpetuating," and also state that of the 12 managers now in office, six have been elected not by the vote of stockholders but by the board of managers to fill vacancies. At the
present time, the letter says, three managers are elected annually, and apparently the Pennsylvania law permits cumulative voting-that is. each share of stock may be voted for one manager, or split among two or
The notice says that James D. Sawyer who represented more than 70,000 shares of stock, approved the letter's recommendations, but did not sign because the client whose views he represented sold his holdings, and because

Lehigh Valley RR.-Sponsors Program to Provide Regular Employment for Repair Men-
The company is working out an equalization work schedule to provide
12 months regular employment for its men, Albert N . Williams, President, has announced.
in a ting some progress already has been made, Mr. Williams pointed out in a talk before a banquet of 1 . 000 shop workers of Lehigh Valley that the business during the interim.
The equalization work schedule on which Mr. Williams has been working of a minimum wage or a minimum forces, in no way involves a guarantee V. 150, p. 842 .

| Lima Locomotive Works, Inc.-Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Dec. 31- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Loss 구… |  |  |  |  |
| Net loss |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $c$ |  |  |
|  |  | Misc | 167,571 |  |
| Drawings, patt'ns, dies, \&c...... | 135,199 | ${ }_{\text {Ad }}$ |  |  |
| Goodwill |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bills \& accts. Inventories | ${ }_{2}^{1,085,2}$ |  |  |  |


Total_........ $\overline{59,685,816} \overline{89,706,523}$ Total.......... $\overline{89,685,816} \overline{59,706,523}$
 reserve of $\$ 30,000$.-V. 148, p. 2431 .
Lone Star Gas Corp. - New President-
D. A. Hulcy, formerly Executive Vice-President, has been elected President to
150, p. 998.
Ludlow Mfg. Associates-Larger Dividend-
 payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 10 . This compares with 81.50
paid on Dec. 1 last; dividends of $\$ 1.25$ per share paid in the three preceding paid on Dec. 1 last; dividends of and previousiy regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 2$ per share were paid.-
V. 149, p. 2978.
(P.) Lorillard Co.-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 gen. \& adm. expense... $73,927,831$
$67,866,793$
$71,049,311$
$61,941,048$


 Federal taxes, kc ........ $\$ 3,846.442$

 Miscell. reserve no longer
required - - -............ 130,758 Txtal -a-A-a$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { of } 5 \% \text { \& } \& \% \text { bonds } \\ \text { Exal. }\end{array} & 22,726 & 22,458 & 22,661 & 341,711\end{array}$

 | Shs. com, outs. (par |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earns. per sh. on com.- | $1,871,884$ | $1,81.69$ | $\$ 1.78$ | XIncludes $\$ 24,955(\$ 44,599$ in

notes and miscelianeous interest.


 U.'. Govt. bonds.


 Total_........ $\overline{57,504,079} \overline{56,842,234}$ Total..........-57,504,079 $\overline{56,842,234}$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,004,074$ in 1939 and $\$ 3,721,947$
in 1938 b After reserves. d Par vlaue $\$ 100$. Par value $\$ 10$. 10, p. 08.
McLouth Steel Co.-Initial Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the
ommon stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 10.-V. 145, common.

McCrory Stores Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Years Ended Dec. 31- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$

Sales (mose, restaurant
and concession)
C C



| Profit from operations | $\$ 3,432,782$ | $\$ 2,908,670$ | $\$ 3,276,830$ | $\$ 3,675,440$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Deprec. $\&$ amortization-

Prov. for Fed 'l inc. taxes


Nivs. proid or declared on
Net profit
Divs. paid or deciare on
preferred stock. preferred stock-

Divs. paid on com. stock |  | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 225,000 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Balance, Dec. $31 \ldots$ | $1,237,816$ | 742,690 | 495,126 | -1. |  |


 $x$ Operations of the company by the Irving Trust Co., trustee for the
period beginning Jan. 1, 1936 and ended May 4, 1936 have been included in the above statement. yec. 31, 1936, as the company claims as taxable deductions various item in an amount exceeding the net profits of the company for the year ended Dec. . an, 1336 . The validity of such deduction is subject to final determina-
tion with the Federation Government.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 M MIs. acts. rec.
(urrent)


Total_.....-22,941,747 $\neq \frac{\text { Earned surplus...-5,258,646 }}{22,661,964} \frac{4,644,585}{22,661,964}$


## Macassa Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-

Directors have declared an extra dividend of three cents per share in addi-
tion to the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share on the common tion to the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share on the common
stock, par \$1, both payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 29. Extra stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 29 . Extra
of five cents was paid on Dec. 15 last; extras of $23 / 4$ cents were paid on Sept of five cents was paid on Dec. 15 last; extras of ( 15 , Junents were paid on sept.
15,1938 .-V. 149, D. 3561939 , and an extra of five cents was paid on Dec 15, 1938.-V. 149, p. 3561 .
Magma Copper Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 27 . This mompares with $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 15 last; dividends of 25 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters; 55 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1938; 25 cents
paid on Sept. 15, $1938 ; 35$ cents paid on June 15 and March 15, 1938; a year-end dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 15. 1937; 50 cents paid on sept. 1936, and a regular quarterry dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on
Oct. 15,1936 .-V. 149, p. 3267 .

Marion Reserve Power Co.-Securities Offered-In order to refund its entire outstanding funded indebtedness and obtain new money for development, the company entered the market Feb. 15 with the offering through a banking syndicate headed by White, Weld \& Co., of $\$ 7,750,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds dated Feb. 1, 1940, and due Feb. 1 1960 , and 7,500 shares of $\$ 5$ cum. pref. stock. The bonds were offered at $103 \%$ and accrued interest and the preferred shares at $\$ 98$ each. Associated with White, Weld \& Co. in this financing are: A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and W. E. Hutton \& Co. The bond issue has been oversubscribed.
${ }^{7}$ An important feature of the new financing is that fact that, although outstanding upon completion of the present financing will be less than is
now outstanding. Utility service Co now outstanding. Co tility service Co which is whoty owned by ManuReserve Power Co. and 9 . 101 shares of its 85 preferred stock. Thes agreed to
surrender its holdings of $\$ 5$ preferred surrender its holdings of $\$ 5$ preferred stock to the company for cancellation
provided the board of directors of the company takes appropriate action to provided the board of directors of the company takes appropriate action to
declare a dividend out of earned surplus of $10 \%$ on the common stock payable in common stock.
The net result is that the outstanding 33,907 shares of preferred stock
are reduced through this cancellation to 24,806 shares and after the 7,500 she reduce of authorized but canissued $\$ 5$ preferred stock presently offered are issued, the outstanding preferred will total 32,306 shares. The cancellation and surrender of Utility Service Co's holdings of preferred have the effect
 privileges are also being given the $\$ 5$ preferred stock through aneendment to the articles of the company. The preferred stock, (no par), is entitled
to \$100 a share and accrued dividends upon liguidation and is redemable
in whole or in part on 30 days' notice at $\$ 105$ per share plus all accrued in whole or in part on 30 days' notice at $\$ 105$ per share plus all accrued
dividentis.
The first mortgage bonds are dated Feb. 1, 1940 and mature Feb. 1, 1960 .
 counsel, will be legal investments for savings banks in Massachusetts, New
Jersey, Ohio and Rho Island
Company-Incort. in Ohio on Dec. 31, 1936. On Nov. 1, 1938, Ohio Company-Incorp. in Ohio on Dec. 31, 1936. On Nov. 1, 1938, Ohio owns $61.2 \%$ of the voting securities of the company and upon completion
of present financing will 0 own $50.5 \%$ of such securities. Manufacturers Trust Co. owns all of the voting securities of Utility Service Co. Company is engaged principally in the generation, purchase, transmission, distribu-
tion and sale of electric energy and operates in west-central and north-
 of Dec. 31, 1939, energy was furnished to 43,293 customers. Company's
steam generating plant supplies approximately $47 \%$ of its energy requirements.
Mortgage debt_-_Capilalizalion Outstanding Dec. 31, 1939 5 preferred

Caplalzalion Outstanaing Dec. 31, 1939 $\$ 8.050,000$ 85 preferred stock.
$60,008 \mathrm{shs}$.
30,0000 shs. 1960 Series Bonds-The $\$ 7,750,000$ First mortgage bonds, $31 / \% \%$ series due 1960 and any other bonds which may be issued under the mortteage, first lien on all of the properties and franchises owned by the company on Feb. 1, 1940, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. Mortgage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds ranking
equally as to lien with the 1960 series bonds, and provides on certain conequaliy as to lien with the 1960 series bonds, and provides on certain con-
ditions for releases of and substitutions for property subject to the mortgage. Additional boands may be issued in principalamomount equal to $662-3 \%$ of the cost or fair value of property additions, if net earnings (after depreciationa are at least twice annual interest requirements on all indebtedness of
equal or prior rank, including the additional issue. The first $\$ 1,000,000$ of equal or prior rank, including the additional issue, The first \$1,010,000 of
property additions constructed or acquired subsequent Feb. 1940 may
not, however, be made the basis of issuancs of additional bonds. The not, however, be made the basis or issuance of additional bonds. The suppemenal in cash or 1960 series bonds, equivalent to to $11 / 2 \%$ of the greatest a mount of 1960 series bonds previously outstanding. Property additions may, at the option of the company, be made the basis of a crecdut or appropriate each year for maintenance and retirements an amount
oqual to at least $15 \%$ of its total operating revenues for such year. The supplemental indenture also provides for restrictions on payment of dividends and other matters.
$\$ 5$ Preferred Stock-The
$\$ 5$ preferred stock will be entitled to cumulative dividends of $\$ 5$ per share per annum, to $\$ 100$ per share and accrued dividends upon liquidation, and to $\$ 105$ per share and accrued dividends upon redemption. It has one vote per share and, under certain conditions, ad-
ditional voting rights. Dividends are payable Q-J. Purpose-Company has agreed that it will use the net proceds, exclusive
of accrued interest, to be received by the company from the sale of the 1960 eries bonds and $\$ 5$ preferred stock offered hereby ( $\$ 8,475,636$ after de-
 (1) To pay $\$ 4,500,000$ first mtge. bonds, 413 \% series due $1952-\$ 4,635,000$ 2,919,000 (3) To pay the purchase price, exclusive of accrued interest, of
outstanding $\$ 750.0001$ st mtge. bonds, $41 / \%$ series due 1948 , of Ohio Electric Power Co., which are to be purchased by the
company for cancellation (4) To pay principal of the outstanding 8600,000 10-year serial 757,500 (5) To reimburse the treasury for expenditures heretofore made

757,500
600,000
812,136

Net income-..................-.--- $\$ 554,656 \quad \$ 438,859 \quad \$ 429,179$ first mortgage bonds, $31 \% \%$ series due 1960 offered will amount to $\$ 271,250$. Annual interest requirements on the $\$ 1,250,000$ new $27 / \% \%$ promissory notes, will amount to $\$ 35,937$.
to be outstanding upon completion of present financing will amount to
$\$ 161,530$. ${ }_{27 / 8 \%}{ }^{161,530}{ }^{\text {Pr }}$
21,\% $\%$ Promissory Notes-An agreement between the company and Chase
National Bank, New York, dated Feb. 2, 1940, as amended Feb. 7 , 1940, which is conditioned upon, the sale ob. the securities being offered hereby, provides that on or before March 15 , 1940 , the company will borrow hery,
the bank $\$ 1,250.000$ against the deli he bank $\$ 1,250,000$ against the delivery of 16 of the company's promissory
notes each for the principal amount of $\$ 78,125$. All of said notes are to
bear interest at the rate of $2 \% \% / 8$ per annum payable semi-annually and
will mature at the end of each successive 6 months period from the date of the loan. amounts of 1960 series bonds and $\$ 5$ preferred stock to be purchased by them are as follows:

| 1960 Series Bonds |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,630,000 | The Wisconsin Co | 200.000 |
| 1,380,000 | Yarnall \& Co |  |
| 865,000 | Blair, Bonner \& | 150,000 |
| 500,000 | Fuller, Cruttenden | 150,000 |
| 500,000 | Washburn \& Co., Inc | 125,000 |
| 400,000 | Granbery, Marache \& Lord.- | 100,000 |
| 250,000 | Minsch, Monnel \& Co., Inc_ | 100,000 |
| 200,000 | Reinholdt \& Gardner | 100,000 |
| 200,000 | Willam R. Staats Co | 100,000 |
|  | Van Alstyne, Noel \& | 100,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200,000 \\ & 200.000 \end{aligned}$ | Vietor, Common \& C | ,000 |

 White, Weld \& CoA. O. Allyn \& Co ..
$-\mathrm{V} .150 . \mathrm{p} .999$.

Master Electric Co.-Larger Common Dividend-
Directors bave declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the dommon special dividend of 40 cents honders of recora warch 40 cents paid on Dec last, stock dividend of $15 \%$ paid on Dec 13 , last; 40 cents on sept 20 , iast;

Matson Navigation Co.-Pays Larger DividendCompany paid a dividend of 30 cents per share on its common stock,
25 Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 9 . ${ }^{\text {Reguar }}$ quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were previously distributed.-V. 147, p. 274.


Provision for retireme
Federal income taxes
 Other taxes. Other inting income $\qquad$
Gross income----
Interest on long-term debt
Other interest-
Amortization of debt discount and expense
Amortization of debt discount and
Interest charged to construction.

Net income. $\qquad$ | $\$ 3,782,114$ |
| :---: |
| $1,276,068$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,097,167 \\ 1,276,317 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 $\overline{\$ 2,506,046}$ \$1,820,850

Michigan Bell Telepho Calendar Years-
Local service revenues Local service revenues.
Toll service revenue...
Miscellaneous revenue Telephon
1939
$\$ 33,601,145$
c7,612,36
$2,287,17$ Total. revenues. Current oper. revenues Current maintenance-
Traffic
Tration expense. Traffic expense Operating rents Executive \& legal dept Acct'g \& treas. depts,
Prov. for employees' service pensions. Employees' sickness,
accident, death, dis$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { accident, death, dis- } \\ \text { abil.\& other benefits }\end{array} & 243,273 & 223,589 & 245,387 & 243,745\end{array}$ Service rec'd under license contract...-
Other general expenses Other general expenses

Expenses charged con| $1,323,762$ | $1,271,153$ | $1,229,784$ | $1,096,581$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 374,076 | 366,755 | 338,126 | 326,494 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 243,273 | 223,589 | 245,387 | 243,745 |
| 601,440 | 553,589 | 557,299 | 500,135 |
| 354,474 | 441,787 | 411,103 | 405,120 |
| Cr232,819 | Cr 224,932 | e $C 203,713$ | Cr82,569 |
| $6,088,444$ | $5,364,269$ | $\mathrm{~d} 5,019,601$ | $\mathrm{~d} 4,332,298$ |
| $0,674,273$ | $\$ 9,418,402$ | $\$ 10,208,591$ | $\$ 9,947,099$ |
| 2,738 | 81,997 | 140,497 | 153,367 | Taxes.-...................



 Income avail for fixed
 $\qquad$
212,76 $10,677,012$
657,955 $\$ 9,500,399 \$ 10,349,088$ \$10,100,466
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Income balance trans- } \\ \text { ferred to surplus.-. }\end{gathered} \$ 331,557$ \$677,092 $\$ 83,322$ \$41,959 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { ferred to surpus out- } & \$ 331,557 & \$ 677,092 & \$ 83,322 & \$ 41,959 \\ \text { shares of cap. stock out- } & 1,250,000 & 1,250,000 & 1,250.000 & 1,250,000 \\ \text { standing (par } \$ 100 \text { ) } & \$ 7.04 & \$ 7.21\end{array}$
 to refund in event of adverse decision in pending rate case. $\mathbf{d}$ The company does not consider that it has any undistributed earnings in respect of which
provision for surtax should be made. $\mathbf{c}$ Includes for the year 1937, $\$ 88$, 78 . provision for surtax should be made. c includes for the year 1937, $\$ 88,178$ with the Uniform System of Accounts effective Jan. 1, 1937. Theretofore all relief and pension costs were treated as current expen

##  <br> al

5iz
.
Total......-211,287,572 $\overline{197,335,02}$

| Liabiliti | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Common stock $125,000,00$ |  |  |
| Capital stk. sub-scribed.-.-- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tel.\& Tel. Co. | 10,000,000 | 10 |
| Notes sold to |  |  |
| trustee of pen- |  |  |
| siond fund. | 5,670,84 |  |
| Custs.' depos. \& |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| payments.- | 1,130,209 | 1,024, |
| Accts. pay. and |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| liabilities. | 2,568,897 | 2,34 |
| Deferred credits |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| and misc. res_ |  |  |
| Deprec. reserve. | 46,317,841 | 43,430 |
| Surplus reserved | 632,396 | 178,9 |
| Unapprop, surp. | 4,131,524 | 000 |
|  |  |  |

a In Sept., 1939 additional common stock of $\$ 10,000,000$ was authorized
by the Michigan $\mathbf{P}$. U. Commission, Stock was sold to American Tel. \& Tel. Co. at par and was issued on Jan. 2, 1940.
Note-No provision has been made in the accounts in respect of claims
against the company by the City of Detroit under street rental ordinance against the company by the City of Detroit under street rental ordinance,
since, in opinion of the counsel for the company, the claim is without merit.
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1000$.

Measuregraph Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 144, p. 3181.
Mengel Co.-January Billings Rise $23 \%$
Company and subsidiaries report January bookings of s765,000, com-




## Minneapolis-Ho

(\& Subs.) -




 Common dividends Earning. ste. nio par
 in 1936 . $d$ Including dividend on called and net di iustments son estran ${ }_{\substack{\text { serie } \\ 1937}}$

| Assets- <br> Cash <br> Trade notes \& accounts recelv... <br> Empls. and sundry accounts. <br> Inventories...... <br> Value of life insur. <br> y Real est., plant and equipment. <br> Patents <br> Trademarks and goodwill. <br> Prepaid licenses \& franchises. <br> Other prepd. ex- |
| :---: |
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|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

Total........- $\overline{12,237,497} \overline{11,016,668} \mid$ Total_........ $\overline{12,237,497} \overline{11,016,668}$ $x$ Represented by 621,900 no par shares. $\begin{aligned} & \text { After reserve for depre }\end{aligned}$
tion of $\$ 1,493,239$ in 1939 and $\$ 2,000,483$ in 1938.-V. $149, \mathrm{p} .2696$.
Missouri-Illinois RR.-Interest -
The interest due July 1, 1938, and Jan. 1, 1939, on company's first
mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A, due 1959, is now being paid at the office of mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A, due 1959 , is now being paid at the office of
J. P. Morgan \& Co., New York.-V. 150, p. 1000 .

Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.-Earnings-


 Prov. for decline from
cost to market in in-
ventory value....-
Net profit-
Dividends paid
Balance, surplus standing (par $\$ 20$ )
standing (par \$20)
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}546,000 & 546,300 & 546,300 & 546,30 \\ \$ 3.29 & \text { Nil } & \$ 2.27 & \$ 2.3\end{array}$

Assets- $\quad 1939$
a Land, building,
equipment, \&c- $5,807,605$ \&

Acc'ts recelvable-- 2,
Trade accepts. rec-
Oth. acc'ts \& advs-
Invest. securities
Invest. in wholly
Notes rec. \& advs.

Total_.......-18,839,685 $\overline{17,762,780} \mid$ Total_......... $\overline{18,839,685} \overline{17,762,780}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 7,817,547$ in 1939 and $\$ 7,289,379$ in 1938. b Represented by 550,000 shares, par $\$ 20$, including treasury stock.
c Treasury stock at cost, 4,000 ( 3,700 in 1938) shares.-V. 149, p. 3269 .

Molybdenum Corp. of America-To Pay 25-Cent DivDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 15 . Last previous payment was made on Dec. 22,1937 and
share payable in notes.-V.148, p. 3537 .
Monarch Knitting Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 7$ per share on account of accumulations on the preferred

## Munsingwear, Inc.-Earnings- <br> Years Ended Dec. 31-

Cost of merchandise produced \& sold-
Advertising and distribution expenses
$\&$ general $\&$ administrative exps.
Miscellanerating profit
Net profit.
Prov. for Federal \& State income taxes Net profit
Darnings per share on 150,000 share
capital stock-.......................
Note-Annual charges, included above for depreciation of buildings machinery and equipment amounted to $\$ 87,011$ in $1939 ; \$ 81,536$ for 1938 ;
and $\$ 68,523$ for 1937 .
x Includes underwear, foundation garments, hosiery, \&c., after deductx Includes underwear, foundation garments, hosiery, \&c., after deduct-
$\mathbf{n g}$ returns, discounts and allowances.

## Assets- $\times$ Land, bld

 $\times$ chand, bldgs., ma-chinery, \&e. Goodwill, trade--
marks, Pats.,\&e. Cash mark, Pats., \&e. Accts. \& noters reeContract for deedinsur. policies.-Inventories.-.-.Prepaid expe-uses-
Misc.

Total
.-\$4,947,839 $\overline{\$ 4,879,750}$ Total.......... $\$ 4,947,839 \$ 4,879,750$ lished in , buildings, machinery and equipment at reduced values estab lished in January, 1933 , less provision for depreciation of $\$ 713,392$ in 1939
and $\$ 703,216$ in 1938 . y Represented by 150,000 shares of no
To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
stock, payable March 5 to holdens of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 5 to holders of record Feb. $24 .{ }^{\text {D }}$
amount was last paid on Feb. 21, 1938.-V. 149, p. 1030.
(G. C.) Murphy Co.-Sales-

Sales. Month of January-
Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31


 57,520
127,941


| 14,195 |
| :--- |
| 88896 |


| 195 |
| :--- |
| 347 | 6,07

$1,592,58$
30,673


Nashua Gummed \& Coated Paper Co.-Pays 50 Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common


National Fireproofing Corp.-Earnings-
Period-
$\times$ Net loss $\qquad$

x After all charges.--V. 148, p. 1331 .
National Fuel Gas Co.-Stock Sold-Smith, Barney \& Co. announced Feb 14 the distribution after the close of the market of a block of 15,670 shares of common stock at a price of $\$ 12.50$ per share.-V. 148, p. 1814.

National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt.-Report for $1939-$
The report of President Elibert S. Brigham covering the operations for the year 1939 states that company has had a favorable year in all departments
 crease of \$887,948 over that of the previous year. This Increase is attributabee in liarge part to a a treater a amount. of ire insurance premuums ana

 bonds called for refunding, was made possible by our substanctar
ment in morttaze
 $75.8 \%$ of its total reserves, are based upon an assumed intererst earning of
$3 \%$ or
our current rate of net income leaves a substantial sum available toward

In "In 193938 ture National's

 the years of war, of depression and of other adversity which have occurred
during its history.
New life insurance placed on the National's books during 1939 totaled
$\$ 43,782.959$. This shows a slight decrease from the underwriting of 1938 The average new policy was for $\$ 3,624$.
"This year's new insurance was purchased by 10,194 people, of whom and the remainder are policyholders for the first time, thereby becomin members of this cooperative enterprise. The large amount of this new business which came from persons previously insured in the National indi cates that they have enjoyed a satisfactory experience with their company, the amount outstanding at the end of the year. This is a satisfactory experience under present conditions and compares very favorably with the general experience . number of insurance policies in force is 177,186, a gain of 2,259
during the year. The ayerage insurance policy in force, including dividend during the year. The average insurance policy in force, including dividend
additions, is for $\$ 3,167$. The annuity contracts number 13,316 . "On Dec. 31, 1939, the reserves totaled $\$ 191,628,338$. This is an in-
$\$ 517,087$ added to strengthen crease of $\$$ eses against disability claims in accordance with most conservative practice."-V. 148, p. 589

| National Oats | Co._-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Years End. Dec. 31 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Years End. Dec. 31- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Oper. profit and misceth. } & & 1936\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Deprec. on bōdgs, ma- } & \$ 154,648 & \$ 216,755 & \$ 191,328 & \$ 341,390\end{array}$ Provision for equip

Net incomeNet income_-.......
Previous surplus.-
Charges to exps., Dividends paid (cash)-: Dividends paid (cash) --
taxes for prior years.-
Surplus as at Dec. 31
Surplus as at Dec. 31-
Earnings per share on 100,000 shs. cap. stock
a Includes provision for surtax.
a a Includes provision for surtax. b Charges to expense prior year
capitalized on basis of revenue agent's report. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 441,904:$ bonds-at cost, $\$ 25,006$;
customers' accounts receivable (less reserve for bad debts of $\$ 5,088$ ), $\$ 268,170$; advances on purchases of grain and supplies, deposits, and miscellaneous accounts receivable, $\$ 6,456$; inventories, penses-insurance premiums, mechanical supplies, and sundry expenses,
$\$ 46,492$; real estate note receivable secured, $\$ 399$; due from employees,
$\$ 8.999$; investments, $\$ 8,082$; fixed assets at East St. Louis and Cedar $\$ 8,999$, investments, $\$ 8,082$; fixed assets at East, St. Louis and Cedar
Rapids (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,328,950$ ), $\$ 782,015$; total, $\$ 2,-$ 083,775 Liabities-Accounts payable, $\$ 44,801$; accrued payrolls and expenses S
$\$ 9,138 ;$ due to officers and employees, $\$ 1,117 ;$ provision for taxes, including income taxes, $\$ 51,724$; reserves, $\$ 3,859$; capital stock-authorized and out
standing- 100,000 shares, $\$ 1,625,000$; surplus, $\$ 348,135$; total, $\$ 2,083,775$ standing-100,000.
New England Gas \& Electric Assn.-Weekly OutputFor the week ended Feb. 9, New England Gas and Electric System
reports electric output of $9,265,943 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of 986,650 reports er $11.92 \%$ above production of $8,279,293 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding Gas output is reported at $116,820 \mathrm{mcf}$., an increase of $12,927 \mathrm{mcf}$. or
$12.44 \%$ above prouction of $103,893 \mathrm{mcf}$. in the corresponding week a $12.44 \%$ above prouction of
year ago.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1001$.

Marion Reserve Power Co.-Securities Offered-In order to refund its entire outstanding funded indebtedness and obtain new money for development, the company entered the market Feb. 15 with the offering through a banking syndicate headed by White, Weld \& Co., of $\$ 7,750,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds dated Feb. 1, 1940, and due Feb. 1 1960 , and 7,500 shares of $\$ 5$ cum. pref. stock. The bonds were offered at $103 \%$ and accrued interest and the preferred shares at $\$ 98$ each. Associated with White, Weld \& Co. in this financing are: A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and W. E. Hutton \& Co. The bond issue has been oversubscribed.
An important feature of the new financing is that fact that, although
7,500 shares of $\$ 5$ preferred stock are being offered, the amount to be outstanding upon completion of the present financing, will be less than is nacturers Trust Co. and owns all of he common stock of The MarionReserve Power Co. and 9,101 shares of tist 85 preferred stock, has agreed to
surrender its holdings of $\$ 5$ preferred stock to the company for cancellation provided the board of directors of the company takes appropriate action to preclare a dividend out of earned surplus of $10 \%$ on the common stock
payable in common sock payable in common stock.
are reduced through this cancellation to 24,806 shares ond after the 7500 are ereduced through this cancellation to 24,806 shares and after the 7.500
shares of authorized but unissued 85 prefrred stock presently offered are
issued the outstanding preferred will issuued, the outstanding preferred will total 32,306 shares. The cancellation
and surrender of Utility Service Co,'s holdings of preferred have the effect and surrender of Utility Service Co.'s holdings of preferred have the effect
of transferring $\$ 910,100$ from a preferred position to a position junior to
 privileges are also being given the 85 preferred stock through amendment
to the articles of the company. The preferred stock, (no par), is entitled to the articles of the company. The preferred stock, (no par), is entitled
to $\$ 100$ a share and accrued dividends upon liquidation and is redeemable
in whole or in to 8100 a share and accrued dividends upon iquidation and is redeemable
in whole or in part on 30 days' notice at $\$ 105$ per share plus all accrued
dividends.
dividends.
The first mortgage bonds are dated Feb. 1,1940 and mature Feb. 1, 1960 .
Interest payable $F$ \& A 1 in N. Y. City. These bonds, in the opinion of
counsel, will be legal investments for savings banks in Massachusetts. New Interest payabe F \& A 1 in. Y. City. These bonds, in the opinion of
coursel, will be legalinvestents for savings banks in Massachusetts. New
Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island. Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island.
Cempay-Incorp. in Ohio on Dec. 31, 1936. On Nov, 1, 1938, Ohio
Cectric Power Co. was merged into the company Utility service Co owns $61.2 \%$ of the voting securities of the company and upon completion of present financing will own $50.5 \%$ of such securities. Manufacturers Trust Co. owns all of the voting securities of Utility Service Co. Company
is engaged principally in the generation, purchase, transmission, distribuis engaged principaly in the generation, purchase, transmission, distribu-
tion and sale of electric energy and operates in west cental and north-
eastern Ohio, serving the City of Marion and 159 other communities.' As eastern Ohio, serving the City or Marion a and 159 other communities. As
of Dec. 31 , 1939, energy was furnished to 43,23 customers. Company's requirements.
 $\$ 5$ preferred stock 1960 Series Bonds-The $\$ 7,750,000$ first mortgage bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series
due 1960 and any other bonds which may be issued under the morttage due in the opinion of general counsel for the company, be secured by a first lien on apl of the properties and franchises owned by the company on Feb. 1. 1940 , subject to certian limitationses and execeptions. Mortyage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds ranking
equally as to lien with the 1960 series bonds, and provides on certain conditions for releases of and substitutions for property subject to the mortgage Additional bonds may be issued in principal a mount equal to $662-3 \%$ of the cost or fair value of property additions, if net earnings (arter deprecia-
tion) are at least twice annual interest requirements equal or prior rank, including the additional issue. The first $\$ 1,000,000$ of property additions constructed or acquired subsequent to Feb. 1,1940 may not, however, be made the basis of issuance of additional bonds. The su49, payable in cash or 1960 series bonds, equivalent to $1 \% / 2 \%$ of the greatest amount of 1960 series bonds previousply outstanding Property additions may, at the option of the company, be made the basis of a credit or appropriate each year for maintenance and retirements an amount
equal to at least $15 \%$ of its total operating revenues for such year. The supplemental indenture also provides for restrictions on payment of divi$\$ 5$ Preferred Slock-The $\$ 5$ preferred stock will be entitled to cumulative dividends of $\$ 5$ per share per annum, to $\$ 100$ per share and accrued dividends upon liquidation, and to $\$ 105$ per share and accrued dividends upon redemption, It has one vote per share and, under cor col
ditional voting rights. Dividends are payable Q-J.
Purpose-Company has agreed that it will use the net proceeds, exclusive
of accrued interest, to be received by the company from the sale of the 1960 series bonds and $\$ 5$ preferred stock offered hereby ( $\$ 8,475,636$ after de-
 (1) To pay $\$ 4,500,000$ first mtge. bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series due $19522^{-} \$ 4,635,000$ (3) To pay the purchase price, exclusive of accrued interest of $2,919,000$ outstandinge purchase price, exclusive of accrued interest, of
of Ohio Electric Power 1 st metgen bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series due 1948 , (4) Tompany for cancellation......and principal of the outstanding $\$ 600,000$ 10-year serial (5) Torereimbirse the treasury for expenditures heretofore made Earnings Years

 General exp. charged to construc
Power purchased-tibiele antOther for uncollectible acc Maintenance and repenise-Taxes. for retirement reserve-.......

Net earns. before int. charges Interesto on lon t term debt...-......-
General interest Amort. of debt discount \& exp-.-.-. Amert. ass of oss on on interest--- properties sold and


Net income.
Annual interest requirements on $\$ 554,656 \quad \$ 438,859 \quad \$ 429,179$
 Annual interest requirements on the $\$ 1,250,000$ new $27 / 8 \%$ promissory
notes, wil amount to $\$ 35.937$. notes, will amount to $\$ 35,933$.
Annual dividend reairemen the 32,306 shares of $\$ 5$ preferred stock
to be outstanding upon completion of present financing will amount to to be outstanding upon completion of present financing will amount to 21/8\% Promissory Notes-An agreement between the company and Chase
National Bank, New York, dated Feb. 2, 1940, as amended Feb. 7, 1940 , which is conditioned upon, the sale of the securities ameing offered hereby, provides that on or berore March 15,1940 , the company willerer hereby,
the bank $\$ 1,250,000$ against the delivery of trow from the bank $\$ 1,250,000$ against the delivery of 16 of the company's spromissory
notes each for the principal amount of $\$ 78,125$. All of said notes are to
bear interest at the rate of $2 \% \%$ per annum payable semi-annually and
will mature at the end of each successive 6 months period from the date of will matu.
the loan.
Lnder
the loan. $\begin{aligned} & \text { L } n \text { derwriters-The names of the principal underwriters and the respective } \\ & \text { anounts of } 1960 \text { series bonds and } \$ 5 \text { preferred stock to be purchased by } \\ & \text { them are as follow: }\end{aligned}$ 1960 Series Bonds

| White, Weld \& $\mathrm{CO}_{\text {- }}$ - | 00 | The Wisconsin | 200.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc... |  | Yarnall \& CO |  |
| Kidder | ${ }^{8650,000}$ | Blair, Bonner \& |  |
| Halsey Stuart \& Co.. | 500000 | Weshbur | 125,000 |
| W. E. Hutton \& Co | 400,000 | Granbery. |  |
| Shields \& Co..- |  | Minsch, Mo | 100,00 |
|  |  | Relinholdt \& |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bosworth, Chanute, Lough- |  |  | 10 |
|  | 200, |  |  |

White, Weld \& Co.
A. C. Alyn \& CO.,
-V. 150, p. 999.
\$5 Preferred Stock
, Inc-.... -4.000 shs .
$3,500 \mathrm{shs}$.

## Master Electric Co.-Larger Common Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the dommon special dividend of 40 cents and regular quarterly of 40 cents paid on Dec. 22

Matson Navigation Co.-Pays Larger Dividend-
Company paid a dividend of 30 cents per share on its common stock,
25 Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 9 . Reguar quarterly dividends of ${ }_{25}$ cents per share were previously distributed.-V. R. 147, p. 274 .
Metropolitan Edison Co.-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31 -
Opotal operating revenues


$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Other taxes

Interest on long-term debt
Other interest.
Amortization of debt dicoun-


Michigan Bell Telepho Calendiar Years-
Local service revenues
Toll service revenue Local service revenues
Toll service revenue.
Miscellaneous revenu

Uncoll Uncoll. oper. revenues


Co.-EarningsTotal oper. revenues_ $\$ 43$ Derreciation expenseTraffic expense-is-:-:Operating rents
General \& miscill.- exps.
Executive $\&$ legal dent
Executive \& legal dent
Acct'g \& treas depts
Acct'g \& treas. depts,
Prov, for employess
212,767
$1,323,762$
Employees ${ }^{\text {sensions.-. }}$

374,076 | 1938 |
| :---: |
| $\substack{1010,10 \\ c 7.45,28 \\ 2,409 \\ \hline}$ | 1937

7.072
7 1936
$\$ 27,693,887$
$7,011,429$ Employees' sicknness, \(\begin{gathered}accident, death, dis- <br>
abil. other benefits <br>
Service <br>

rec'd under\end{gathered}\) |  | 243,273 | 223,589 | 245,387 | 243,745 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | license contract.-.

Other general expense Expenses charged con$\begin{array}{llll}601,440 & 553,589 & 557,299 & 500,135 \\ 354,474 & 441,787 & 411,103 & 405,120\end{array}$
 Net oper. income Net non-oper. income-
Income avail. for fixed

\$10,677,012
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 9,418,402 \\ 81,997 \\ \$ 10,208,591 \\ \hline 140\end{array}$

| $\$ 9,947,099$ |
| :---: |
| 153,367 |

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Income balance trans- } \\ \text { ferred to surplus-- }\end{array} & \$ 331,557 & \$ 677,092 & \$ 83,322 & \$ 41,959\end{array}$

 to refund in event of adverse decision in pending rate case. d The company does not consider that it has any undistributed earnings in respect of which
provision for surtax should be made. cincludes for the year $1937, \$ 88$, 178 provision for surtax should be made. c chedudes for the year in achordance
covering rellef and pension costs charged to constion with the Uniform System of Accounts effective Jan. 1 . 1937. Theretofore
all relief and pension costs were treated as current expens. all relief and pension costs were treated as current exp
Comparative Balance Sheet Dtc. 31
Assets-
Telep.
Olant_.... 1939
 deposits special Working fundis.
Mat' $\&$ supplies Notes recelvable Subscriptilons to
capital stock
,
Prepayments.
Deferred charges

LlabilutesCommon stock scribed- sub-a10,000,000 Ad. rom Amer.
Tel.\& Tel. Co. $10,000,000 \quad 10,250,000$ Notes sold to
trustee of pen-
 $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { payments_-.-. } \\ \text { Accts. pay and }\end{array} & 1,130,209 & 1,024,012\end{array}$



Total_......211,287,572 $\overline{197,335,022}$ Total_......211,287,572 $\overline{197,335,022}$ a In Sept. 1939, additional common stock of $\$ 10,000,000$ was authorized Tel. Co, at par and was issued on Jan. 2, 1940.
Note- No provision has been made in the accounts in respect of claims
against the company by the City of Detroit under street rental ordinance, since, in opinion of the counsel for the company, the claim is without merit.
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}$. 1000 .

Measuregraph Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.- - . 144, p. 3181.
Mengel Co.-January Billings Rise 23\%
Company and subsidiaries report January bookings of 8765,000 , com-
pared with 8877,000 booked in January, i939. shipments in
January

 showed an incoreases or $23 \%$ and unfilled orders sose $34 \%$ above the 1939
figures. $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}$. 1000 .
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (\& Subs.)-





a Interest earned only. b Includes. Brown Instrument Co. c In-
cluding Federal tax on undistributed profits of $\$ 109,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 7,200$
in 1936 . d Including dividend on called, and net adjustments on exchanged series A shares to Jan. 16, 1937, and dividend on series B shares to March 1,
1937 . 1937.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| Assets - |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Cash | 3,488,419 | 2,230,132 | Accounts payable. | 261,268 | 132,535 |
| Trade notes \& accounts receiv | 1,626,169 | 1,353,564 | Accrd. taxes \& expenses, \&c |  | 491,890 |
| Empls, and sundry | 1,626,169 | 1,353,564 | $4 \%$ conv. series B | 811,007 | 491,890 |
| accounts | 44,122 | 36,432 | preferred.- | 3,070,000 | 3,070,000 |
| Ynventories --...- | 3,536,920 | 3,710,759 | $\times$ Common shares |  |  |
| Value of life insur. <br> $y$ Real est., plant | 179,841 | 162,954 | (no par) <br> Paid-in, \&c., cap- | 3,291,499 | 3,291,499 |
| and equipment. | 3,109,326 | 3,272,323 | ital surplus..-- | 891,990 | 910,993 |
| Patents | 163,815 | 151,182 | Earned surplus. | 3,911,733 | 3,119,750 |
| Trademarks and goodwill | [1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Prepald licenses \& |  |  |  |  |  |
| franchises_-.--- | 24,657 | 30,657 |  |  |  |
| ther prepd. expenses, \&c...... | 64,225 | 59,664 |  |  |  |
| Total | 37,497 | ,016,668 | Total | 12,237,497 | ,016,6 | Total_-..........2,237,497 11,016,668 Total........ $12,237,497$ 11,016,668

$\times$ Represented by 621,900 no par shares. y After reserve for deprecia-Missouri-Illinois RR.-Interest-
The interest due July 1, 1938, and Jan. 1, 1939, on company's first
mortgage $5 \%$ bonds. series A, due 1959, is now being paid at the office of mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series A, due 1959 , is now being paid at the office of
J. P. Morgan \& Co., New York-V

Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Net sales
Net sales
Cost of sales $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ --\$ 17,430,6 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ 1938
$\$ 12,043,78$
$10,331,344$

 Gepress prof. on trading- | $\$ 5.170,002$ |
| :---: |
| 544,857 |
| $\$ 1,712,446$ |
| 555,733 |
| $\$ 5,391,464$ |
| 52,032 | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Depreciation.-.-. } & 544,857 & 555,733 & 552,032 & 539,251 \\ \text { Sell., gen. \& admin. exps } & 2,412,612 & 2,107,889 & 2,512,809 & 2,562,009 \\ \text { Int.\& misc.charges-net } & \text { Cr65,035 } & \text { Dr10,319 } & \text { Cr15,997 } & \text { Cr75,103 } \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes } & 479,000 & -\ldots .- & \mathbf{a} 265,000 & 330,000\end{array}$ cost for decline from

cost to market in in
ventory value.
Net profit
Dividends paid $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 524,406 835,537
Balance, surplus
Shs. capital stock $\frac{1,0}{\$ 1,389,043} \frac{136,575}{\operatorname{def} \$ 1622,476} \frac{928,710}{\$ 313,374} \frac{\$ 846,765}{\$ 414,740}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { standing (par } \$ 20 \text { ).-. } & 546,000 & 546,300 & 546,300 & 546,300 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 3.29 & \text { Nil } & \$ 2.27 & \$ 2.30\end{array}$ a Includes $\$ 40,000$ provision for Federal undistributed profits tax.

$\begin{array}{llll}1939 & 1938 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ | a Land, building, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| equipment, |


 Assets-
$\times$ Land, bldgs., ma-
1939

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 ehinery, \&c.....
Goodwlil
marks trade




Total_.......-\$4,947,839 $\left.\frac{1,01}{\$ 4,879,750} \right\rvert\,$ Total.........- $\$ 4,947,839$ \$4,879,750 $x$ Land, buildings, machinery and equipment at reduced values, estab-
lished in January, 1933 , less provision for depreciation of $\$ 713,392$ in 1939 , lished in January, 1933, less provision for depreciation of $\$ 713,392$ in 1939
and $\$ 703,216$ in 1938. y Represented by 150,000 shares of no par value.
To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
Pectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 5 to holders of record Feb. 24 . D
amount was last paid on Feb. 21, 1938.-V. 149, p. 1030 .
(G. C.) Murphy Co.-Sales-

Sales Month of January- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 3,082,667 & \$ 2,685,535 \\ 202 & 201\end{array}$ Stores in operation.
-V. 150, p. 1000.

Nashua Gummed \& Coated Paper Co.-Pays 50 Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 8. This
compares with $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 23, last: $\$ 1$ paid on Nov, 15 , last: and 50 compares with \$2 paid on Dec. 23, ast: $\$ 1$ paid on Nov. 15 , last; and 50.
cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters, and on Des. $20,1938$. cents paid in each

National Fireproofing Corp.-Earnings -
$\stackrel{\text { Period- }}{\times}$ $\qquad$
 $\times$ After all charges.-V. 148, p. 1331.
National Fuel Gas Co.-Stock Sold-Smith, Barney \& Co. announced Feb. 14 the distribution after the close of the market of a block of 15,670 shares of common stock at a price of $\$ 12.50$ per share.-V. 148, p. 1814.
National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt.-Report for 1939
The report of President Elbert S. Brigham covering the operations for the
ear 1939 states that company has had a favorable year in all departments of its business. The total income of the company of $\$ 35,378,699$ for 1939 shows an increase of $\$ 687,948$ over that of the previous year. This increase is attribu-
table in large part to a greater amount of life insurance premiums and to greater income from interest and rents. in The net interest earned on the company's assets was $3.71 \%$, the same as bonds called for refunding, was made possible by our substantial invest ment in mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration. $75.8 \%$ of its of the insurance contracts of the company, accounting for $75.8 \%$ of its total reserves, are based upon an assumed interest earning of
$3 \%$,our current rate of net income leaves a substantial sum available toward 3. our current rate of dividends to policyholders.
the payment of dividends to policyholders.
In 1938 the National's total assets first crossed the $\$ 200,000,000$ mark.
on 1999 a further addition of $\$ 9,910,941$ brought the total to $\$ 1$. This increase continues the unbroken record of increased assets each year throughout the history of the company, not excepting the years of war, of depression and of other adversity which have occurred "New life insurance placed on the National's books during 1939 totaled The average new policy was for $\$ 3,624$. "This year's new insurance was purchased by 10,194 people, of whom and the remainder are policyholders for the pirst time, thiereby becoming members of this cooperative enterprise. The large amount of this new cates that they have enjoyed a satisfactory experience with their company "The insurance in force increased $\$ 12,110,130$, bringing to $\$ 561,076,613$ the amount outstanding at the end of the year. This is a satisfactory general experience. "The number of life insurance policies in force is 177,186 , a gain of 2,259
during the year. The a verage insurance policy in force, including dividend additions, is for $\$ 3,167$. The annuity contracts number 13,316 . "On Dec. 31,1939 , the reserves totaled $\$ 191,628,338$. This is an inthe reserves against disability claims in accordance with most conservativ
practice.-V. $148, \mathrm{p}, 589$.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { National Oats Co.-EArnings- } & & & \\ \text { Years End. Dec. } 31 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array} 1936$ Years End. Dec. 31-
Oper. profit and miscll income.Deprec. on bidgs., ma-
chinery and equip
provision for Provision for income tax
Net income Previous surplus
Charges to exps., \&c.-.

 Additional Fed. income | Surplus as at Dec. 31 |
| :---: | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Earnings per share on } \\ 100.000 \text { shs. cap.stock } & \$ 1.03 & \$ 1.53 & \$ 1.35 & \$ 2.55\end{array}$ a Includes provision for surtax. b Charges to expense prior year Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 441,904$; bonds-at cost, $\$ 25,006$;
ustomers' accounts receivable (less reserve for bad debts of $\$ 5088$ ), $\$ 268,170$; advances on purchases of grain and supplies, deposits, and mis cellaneous accouce preciums penses-insurance premiums, mechanical supplies, and sundry expenses, $\$ 8,999$; 'investments, $\$ 8,082$; fixed assets at East, St. Louis and Cedar
Rapids (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,328,950$ ), $\$ 782,015$; total, $\$ 2,-$ Rapids (less reser 083,775 . Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 44,801$; accrued payrolls and expenses,
$\$ 9,138$; due to officers and employees, $\$ 1,117 ;$ provision for taxes, including income taxes, $\$ 51,724 ;$ reserves, $\$ 3,859$; capital stock-authorized and out-standing- 100,000

New England Gas \& Electric Assn.-Weekly OutputFor the week ended Feb. 9, New England Gas and Electric System
reports electric output of $9,265,943 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of 986,650 kwh., or $11.92 \%$ above production of $8,279,293 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding Gas output is reported at $116,820 \mathrm{mcf}$, an increase of $12,927 \mathrm{mcf}$. or
$12.44 \%$ above prouction of $103,893 \mathrm{mcf}$. in the corresponding week a year ago.-V. 150, p. 1001 .

Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Dec. 31 Operating re
Maintenance Other operating exps.... Taxes-
Net oper. revenues.
Other income Gross income..... Interestization of debt dis. count and expenses.-.
Net income--........ bonds and debs. (net)
Other misc. debits and
 a Earned surplus...- $\quad \mathbf{x} \$ 22,427 \quad \begin{array}{llllll}\$ 6,525 & \$ 305,898 & \$ 415,762\end{array}$ - a A vallable for r . $150, \mathrm{p} .133$.
(J. J.) Newberry Co.-To Pay 60-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the common
sither stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 16 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.--V. 150, p. 1001 .

New England Public Service Co -Dividends-
Directors on Feb. 7 declared a dividend on the prior lien preferred stocks of the company equal to one-half of a full quarterly dividend, payable on
March 15 . 1940 , to stockholders of record of March 1, 1940. This dividend is applicable to the quarter ended June 15, 1932 , being the first quarter for
 March 11, 1940, to stockholders or record of March 1, 1940, on the following basis: 75 cents per share on the prior lien preferred stock, 86 dividend
series, and $87 \%$ cents per share on the prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 7$ dividend series, and $871 / 2$ cents per sh
series.
.
149,
p. 2374.

New England Telehpone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

$\underset{\text { Operatiting revenues. }}{\text { Opent }}$
$\mathbf{8 6 , 5 9 0 , 9 9 4}$
$\mathbf{4 , 5 9 2 , 4 3 3}$
$86,499,0$
$4,869,7$
Net oper'tng revenue
Operating taxes.....
 -V. 150, p. 283.
New Jersey Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-



${ }_{x}$ Preliminary. in ate-This statement includes no income from the company's investment in appoximatey one-third of the common stock of Jersey Central power ported earnings of Jersey Contral Power \& Light Co applicable to the common stock, amounted to about $\$ 296,000$--V. 149, p. 3416 .
Newmarket Mfg. Co.- $\$ 1$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 81 per share on the common stock,
no par value, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 8. Dividend of no par value, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 8 . Dividend of
$\$ 1.50$ was paid on Nov 15 , last. and previously regular quarterly dividends
of 75 cents per share were distributed.-V. 149 , .3270 , of 75 cents per share were distributed.-V. 149, p. 3270 .
Newmont Mining Corp.-50-Cent Dividendstock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. Year-end dividend of \$2 was paid on Dec. 15, last dividends of 50 cents were paid in each of the ethree preceding quarters; a dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 15 , 1938 . four quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share each, plus a year-end dividend

(150, p. 846.
New York Central RR.-Earnings-
 Railway oper. expenses_ $\frac{24,204,040}{} \frac{22,250,256}{} 256,884,232$


 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income after fixed } \\ & \text { charges }\end{aligned} \$ 4,126,402 \quad \$ 259,083$
$\$ 4,509,236 \times \$ 20,154,357$ $\times$ Deficit.-V.-150. p. 846 .
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Loses LeasedLine Suit-
Damages of $\$ 4,411,838$ were assessed Feb. 13 against the estate of this
bankrupt company by the Federal Circuit Cort bankrupt company by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The conrt ing Co, owner or property on which the New Haven has disaffirmed a 999-year lease. Under the lease, which was signed in 1906, the New Haven was to pay \$1.049.53 a year yesides compensating the thandlord for income taxes.
On Dec. 18, 1935, however, the trastees of the New Haven rejected the lease as unprofitabie. however, this trustees of the New Heaven rejected the entered reorganization under the Federal, Bankruptcy Law
the U. S. Supreme Court, been returned to the Connecticut District Court and brought tack to the Circuit Court, which ruled on it Feb. 13 . The Circuit Court upset an award or $1.289,037$ made by the Connecticut damages as could "reasonably" be expected to occur in the Connecticut companys operation of the street raxilays. The filigure was arrived at on
the basis of actual experiences of the last 14 years applied to the coming
elght years. That is, the plaintiff is to receive 11 times the amount of the which was to have been paid under the lease. The 11 years represent the future eight years plus the three years since the lease was rejected. The court ruled
page 846 .

Niagara Hudson Power Corp.-New OfficialHoward B. Churchill has been elected Assistant Controller of this cor-
poration by the board of directors, it was announced on Feb. 16. He was poratin Assistant Controller of New York Power \&c Light Corp., an operating comply
Nineteen-Hundred Corp.-To Reduce Class A StockStockholders at the next annual meeting will be asked to approve re-
duction in the authorized class A stock to 20,000 shares from 25,000 shares, duction in the authorized class A stock to 20,000 shares from 25,000 shares,
following the redemption of 5,000 shares on Nov. 15, 1939, by call at $\$ 30$ tollowing the redemption of share
a souis C. Upton. President, advised stockholders that the board of
Les directors has authorized the redemption of an additional 5,000 shares of class A on May 15, 1940, by call, which wh1.
class A stock to 15.000 shares. -V. 149 , p. 4182 .

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.-Earnings-




 shares common stock.-
Earnings per share
$\times$ Dividends declared and paid in cash (regular) $\$ 262,504$, special dividend
paid in cash to holders of 17,144 shares (elective) $\$ 25,716$ and special dividend paid in stock to holders of 132,856 shares (elective): total shares issued 6,642 valued at market, Dec. $21,1936,8262,390$. y Includes surtax. Note-Provision for depreciation amounted to $\$ 106,004$ in 1939 and $\$ 106,213$ in 1938.
Assets-
Cash on
Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cash on deposit \& } \\ \text { on hand }\end{array}$ | 1939 | 1938 | Liabilities- | 1989 | 1938 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\times$ Trade accts $\times$ Trade accts. and accept. recelv.--

Inventories Miscell. assets.-.--
Deposits in closed Deposits in closed
banks-value not banks-value not minable_-.-.-.-.
y Plant and equip.
Deferred charges.

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shares will be offered only to holders of $\$ 6$ dividend pref. shares in exchange or other remuneration will be paid to any one for soliciting such exchanges. The same restrictions will apply in connection with the proposed bank

Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Dec. 31- | 1939-Month-1938 | 1939-12 Mos. | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues_-_- | $\$ 66,342$ | $\$ 62,450$ | $\$ 781,015$ | $\$ 740,672$ |
| Uncollectible oper. rev-- | 157 | 1,000 | 1,821 | 1,782 |

 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues_-- } & \$ 19,986 & \$ 7,626 & \$ 248,553 & \$ 219,950 \\ \text { Operating taxes_--.--- } & 4,170 & \text { Cr288 }^{2} & 80,595 & 73,818\end{array}$ Net operating income_
-V. 149, p. 4183.
Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 a Outstanding Dec. 31 . b After deducting all charges.-V. 149, p. 2983.
Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-



 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net oper revenues_-. } \\ \text { Rent from lease of oper. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,764,962$ |
| $1,775,971$ |
| $\$ 20,853,593$ |
| $\$ 19,787,390$ | pent from lease of oper.

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net oper. income...- } & \$ 893,085 & & \$ 911,113 & & \$ 11,143,341 \\ & & \$ 10,304,119\end{array}$ 150, p. 1003.

## Pan American Airways Corp.-Rights to Stockholders-

 Holders of capital stock of record at the close of business Feb. 16, are to the extent of $5-14$ ths of a share for each share held. Rights expire on March 11940. A total of 525,391 shares of capital stock are to be initially subject to corporation to its stockholders and class $B$ warrants to be distributed by the corporation to certain officers and employees of the corporation or its subcorporaties.The wa
The warrants will be in transferable form, will be exercisable immediately price payable, unon exercise of warrants is to be payable at the office of Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., New York, and will be received by the capporation from time to time upon such exercise. No fractional shares of capital stock, will be issued, but fractional warrants will be issued as re-
quired, which, when appropriately combined, will entitle the holders to class A for whole shares.
tock, are to be distributed to stockholders of record at the close of business on Feb. 16, 1940, and will entitle the registered owners thereof to purchase from the corporation, at $\$ 12.75$ per share, $5-14$ ths of a share of capital stock for each share held of record on such record date. Class $\mathbf{B}$ warrants relating to the balance of 38,975 shares of capital stock are to be issued to J. T. Trippe, President of the corporation, who holds an
option to purchase 50,000 shares of the capital stock and to the officers and option to purchase 50,000 shares of the capital stock and to the officers and
employees of the corporation or its subsidiaries who are participants under employees of the corporation or its subsidiaries who are participants
the corporation's management stock purchase plan dated July 1,1938 , the participants of such officers and employees under the plan relating in the
aggregate to 59,130 shares of capital stock. The class $\mathbf{B}$ warrants will entitle the registered owners thereof to purchase from the corporation, at capital stock subject to such option or to participations under the plan, as
the case may be.
It is contemplated that the class B warrants to be issued to Mr . Trippe
(which will relate to 17,857 2-14ths shares of capital stock) will be issued in consideration of an extension of six months in the term of option held by the corporation on Mr. Trippe's services, pursuant to a proposed amendment to the contract;
The class B warrants to be issued to officers and employees who are participants under the plan (which will relate to an aggregate of 21,117 2-14ths shares of capital stock) are to be issued pursuant to resolutions of the board of directors and the execulo require that the participants receive warrants corresponding to those to be distributed to stockholders, but such resolutions recite among other things that in the opinion of the board and committee the granting of such warrants would promote the interests of the corporaormulated; and the resolutions of the executive committee provide that the plan shall be deemed to be amended to provide for the issuance of such
warrants to participants, pursuant to the power to amend conferred by the warrants to participants, pursuant to the power to amend conferred by the
plan upon the executive committee. The class A and class $\mathbf{B}$ warrants will be identical in form except for the
distinguishing designation. distinguishing designation.
In order to enable participants under the plan to exchange their class $\mathbf{B}$ Corp., may, as an accommodation within their sole discretion and not pursuant to any binding agreement or understanding, exchange class $A$ war-
rants to be distributed to them for class $B$ warrants relating to an equal rants to be distrib
nunber of shares. Underwriting-No firm commitment to purchase the securities offered has been made. The several principal underwriters have agreed, severally and not jointly, and subject to terms and conditions specified in underwriting agreement, to purchase at $\$ 12.75$ per share such of the shares of capital stock
offered as are not issued by the corporation upon exercise of the warrants to be distributed by the corporation to stockholders and certain officers and employees of the corporation or its subsidiaries.
The names of the underwriters are listed below:


Hemphill, Noyes \& Co_-..-- 10,000 shs. $\quad$ purpose-No specific allocation of net proceeds to be derived from the placed in the general funds of the corporation and used by the corporation or advanced to and used by subsidiaries together with their general funds, purposes as the board of directors, may determine. was as follows:
Capital stock (par \$5) _ $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ Authorized $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Outstanding }\end{gathered}$ x At Sept. $30,1939,130,000$ authorized and unissued shares of capita
stock were reserved for officers and employees, 50,000 of such shares bein stocer wed for issuance upon the exercise of the option held by J. T. Trippe
resd 80,000 of such shares being reserved for issuance under the corporation's
management stock purchase plan dated July 1, 1938. 59,130 shares are directors has determined to limit the number of shares to which the plan may relate to 62,645 shares. 62,645 shares are now reserved for issuance
under such plan, comprising 50,000 shares of treasury stock and 12,645 authorized and unissued shares.
y At Sept $30,1939,50,000$ shares of capital stock were held by a wholly-
owned subsidiary of the corporation. Pan American Executives Association That company was dissolved on Dec. 16, 1939, and such 50,000 shares which are included in the $1,411,964$ shares stated above to be outstanding at Sept. 30,193
treasury stock.
Listing of Additional Capital StockThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 525,391 of issuance pursuant to an offer to stockholders and to certain officers and employees of the corporation or its subsidiaries or sale to underwriters,
making the total amount of capital stock applied for $1,987,355$ shares.

Parke, Davis \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Years End. Dec. } 31 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Net profit. } & \$ 9,254,202 & \$ 8,639,955 & \$ 9,068,30\end{array}$



Patterson-Sargent Co.-25 Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common paid on Dec. 1 and Oct. 28, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends
of $121 / 2$
cents per share were distributed.-V. 149, p. 3881 .

Peabody Coal Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account of accumula-
ions on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, tions on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable March 1 to
holders of record Feb. 26 . Dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on June 1, 1939V. 149, p. 2529.

Penn Mercantile Properties-TendersThe Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., will unti 12 o'clock noon March 4 receive 10 of $\$ 10,054$ at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest.-
the sum or
V. 148 , p. 1336 .


Pennsylvania Electric Co, (\& Subs.) -EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31-
Total operating revenues Total operating revenues
Maintenance---
Provision for retirements
Federal income taxes



## 

Pennsylvania Water \& Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earns.-







 \begin{tabular}{lll|llll}
Prepald charges-_ \& 289,784 \& 148,394 \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Matured } \\
\text { debt._ng-term }\end{array}$ \& 2,065 \& 2,070

 

count \& expense \& 557,080 \& 612,342 \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Taxes accrued.--- } & 9,065 \\
\text { Subscr. payable for }\end{array}$ \& 950,189 \& 896,355
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{c}\text { capital stock } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { ces. } \\ \text { Res. } \\ \text { repar renewals \& }\end{array} \\ \text { repments }\end{array} & 268,380 & 268,380\end{array}$





Total_.........-49,466,248 $\overline{48,816,136}$ Total_............49,466,248 $\overline{48,816,136}$ a Represented by 429,848 shares (no par). b Represented by 21,493 shares, no par. cher
and notes receivable from former fiscal agents.-V.

## Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.-Sales-

 Sales25-Cent Dividend-
Dis-Cent Dividend- Directors have deccared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 5. Like amount was paid
 regular. quarterly dividend of 25 cents pers share was paid on Oct. L. last.
a special dividend of 25 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend ,
Peoria \& Eastern Ry.-Charter Extended-
The stockholders at their annual meeting Feb. 14 at Danville, IIL, voted
to renewt the charter of the road, which was scheduled to expire on Feb. 20 . to renew the charter of the road, which was scheduled to expire on Feb. 20 .
Approximately two-thirds of the voting stock favored the renewal, while a Approxirately two-thirds or the voting siock ris law the charter of at corpora-
few shares voted in opposition tion expires at the end or 60 years undess stockholders vote for a renewal.
tome
 ment for operation of the Peoria \& Eastern $R y$ The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb. 7 authorized the acquisiof the Peoria \& Eastern Ry., by purchase of additional shares of capital stock.-V. $150, \mathrm{p}, 849$.
Phelps-Dodge Corp.- 25 Cent DividendDirectors have declared a year-end dividend of 25 cents per share on
the capital stock, par 825 , payable March 8 to holders of record $F$ Feb. 23 . This compares with yearenen dividend of 75 cents paid on Dec. 8 , last; dividends of 25 cents paid in each. of the three preceing auarters, and a
dividend of 55 cents paid on 1938 . 148.1038 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.-V. 149, D. 3568

## Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

 Period End. Dec. 31Railway oper. revenues.Net rev. from ry. oper. Ry. tax accruals- $\mathbf{D r}-\overrightarrow{2}$
Equip. \& jt. fac. rents
Cr
Net ry. oper. income.

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1939-12 M \\ \$ 19,250,994 \\ 15,772,323 \\ \hline \$ 3,478,671 \\ 2,042,681 \\ 2,370,726 \\ \hline \$ 3,806,716 \\ 509,686 \\ \hline \$ 4,316,402 \\ 686,524 \\ 39,629 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 14,179,067$ |
| ---: |
| $12,799,652$ |
| $\$ 1,379$, |
| 1,570, |
| $1,994,3$ |
| $\$ 1,803$ |
| 251, |
| $\$ 2,054$, |
| 313,4 |
| 42,7 | Total income--

Misc. deduct. from inc.--

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 521,661 \\ 220,301 \\ 213,438 \end{array}$ | $\$ 41,504$ 122,375 157,444 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,478,671 \\ 2,042,681 \\ 2,370,726 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$514,798 | \$76,573 | \$3,806,716 |
| 365,853 | 100,959 | 509,686 |
| \$880,651 | \$177,532 | 84,316,402 |
| 57,973 | Cr5,928 | 686,524 |
| 1,865 | 3,590 | 39,629 |

$\$ 1,379,415$
$1,570,568$


Net income after fixed $\$ 820,81$ -V .150 , p. 850
Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.-A nnual Report-
Income Account, Years Ended Dec. 31 (Company Only)

Gas sales revenue | 1939 |
| :---: |
| $-\$ 38,574,086$ | $\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ \hline \$ 37,436,47 \\ 539,73 \\ \hline\end{array}$ b1937

$, 225,513$
517,025 Total operating revenues...Total operatin
Gas purchased.
Gas produced
Operation....
Maintenance.Operation_...
Maintenance.
Depreciation.

Operating income
Other income.
Gross income---.-.-. Anterest of debt disc. and
Other interest charges. Other interest charges-- ind expense
d Reservation of net income..................................
 a The reservation of net income pending final decision in rate litigation. shown above, represents the increase in gas revenue resulting from the application of new and higher rates made effective on Feb. 5, 1938, less the portions of the provisions for the $3 \%$ Itlinois public utility tax, Federal Such reservation of net income will be made from month to month so long
as the company is required to impound the increased amounts received as a result of the application of the new rates. Commission was made effective Jan. 1, 1938. The requirements of the new system differ in many respects from the system previously prescribed
by the Commission. In order to present the results of operation for the preceding year on a basis more nearly comparable with 1938, certain reclassifications of the revenues and expenses published for 1937 have been
reflected in the above statement. Such reclassifications consist primarily reflected in the above statement. Such reclassifications consist primarily other gas service revenues and of transferring the net results of the Peoples Gas Building operations from operating revenues to other income (miscelSeveral other income and expense items reflect transfers of
lesser importance. The net income for 1937 was not affected. c Before the reservation of a part thereof pending final decision in rate litigation.
d Pending final decision in rate litigation.

$$
\text { Consolidated Income Account, Year Ended Dec. } 31 \text { (Incl. Sub. Cos.) }
$$

Gas sales revenue

| Other gas service revenues ---------- |
| :--- | :--- |




$\$ 7,023,049$
$2,019,988$
$\$ 6,302,365$
$1,717,638$
Gross income---
Anterest on long-term debt.-......-. Other interest charges ---.-.-......... Amort of intangibles of sub-cos.-... $\$ 9,043,037$
$3,351,846$
237,893
309,346
20
c Net income $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Balance of net income-.-.-.-...... } & \$ 2,291,491 & \$ 1,627,323 & \$ 2,424,725 \\ \text { Dividends.-.-. } & 1,312,238 & 1,312,224 & 1,328,850\end{array}$
 a See footnote a of company income account. b See footnote b of
company income account. a Before the reservation of a part thereof pending final decision int, e Before the reservation of a part thereof
litigation.
 a See footnote a of company account. b See footnote boo company
income account. c Before the reservation of a part thereof pending final decision in rate litigation. d Pending final decision in rate litigation. Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)


|  | \$194,866,157 | \$192,389,404 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital stock (\$100 | \$69,973,100 | \$69,972,400 |
| Capital stock subscri |  |  |
| Long-term debt | 67,048,000 | 70,548,000 |
| Deferred liabilitit | 287,959 | 334,642 |
| Accounts payabl | 2,033,221 | 1,873,141 |
| Accrued interest | 561,193 | 563,264 |
| Dividend payab | 349,865 | 699.724 387,559 |
| Accrued taxes | 8,940,132 | 8,135,630 |
| Miscellaneous current | 35,178 | 30,648 |
| Depreciation reserve | 24,733,623 | 22,986,823 |
| Miscellaneous res | 575,677 | 650,809 |
| Insurance reserve | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| b Reserve for prosp | 4,668,481 | 4,735,304 |
| Net income reserve pen |  |  |
| Reserve for pens | $-4,574,512$ 2 | $2,140,301$ $2,175,000$ |
| d Reserve for tax | 1,171,612 |  |
| Earned surplus. | 7,037,354 | 6,598,156 |

$\qquad$ a After reserve for uncollectible accounts. b Due to guarantee of bonds d The payment of which depends upon final decision in gas rate litigation.

```
            Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Including Subsidiary Company)
```


 a After reserve of $\$ 500,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 271,169$ in 1938 . b After refund. d Over cost of 8,315 shares of capital stock of Peoples Gubject to depends on final decision in gas rate litigation.

Commenting on the rate litigation, the report has the following:
On Feb. 22, 1939, the Supreme Court of Illinois rendered a decision in the company's rate case, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Cook not have jurisdiction to grant an injunction. The opinion was silent on did merits of the company's claim, i.e., whether the company was entitled on the evidence to an increase in rates. Only the legal question of the equity power of the lower court was passed filed with the Supreme Court of Illinois
The company on March 20,1939 ,
a petition for rehearing of the case. On April 5 , the Supreme Court granted a petition for rehearing of the case. its previous decision. In a second decision, rendered on Dec. 12, 1939, the Supreme Court sus-
tained the equity power of the Circuit Court to issue the injunction but decided that, upon the evidence, the property of the company was not being confiscated by the rates in effect prior to Feb. 5, 1938. This decision
reversed the decree of the Circuit Court.
On Dec 20 . 1939 the Supreme Court of Ilinois allowed a motion of the company for leave to file another petition for rehearing and granted a stay of its decision of Dec. 12 , pending its future disposition of the case. On of this report by the board of directors, the Supreme Court of Illinois, on Feb. 7 , 1940, refused to grant the company a rehearing. Company, will
promptly appeal the case to the $U$. S. Supreme Court and will apply for a
stay to permit the company to continue charging its present rates pending
final decision on this appeal The amount of net income reserved during the year epdning final decision n the rate litigation was determined as follows:
Portion of gas sales revenues representing increase in rates...... $\$ 3,158,750$ Less: Portion of taxes and other expense items directly related $\$ 3,158,750$ to increase in gas sales revenues:
Illinois public utility tax
Federal income tax..-
Amount of reservation.
$\$ 2,445,429$
Pittsburgh Coal Co.-Earnings-
 $x$ After interest, depreciation, depletion, amortization of debt discount
and expense, Federal income taxes, and minority interest. y Loss.V. 150, p. 135 .

Pittston Co.-Sweetser Coal Absorbed-
This company a holding agency which controls most of the coal sub-
sidiaries in the Allegheny Corp. assembly, reported on Feb. 9 to the Securities and Exchange Commission the liquidation of the Sweetser Coal Co.,
by the Pratt Coal Co.
The Pratt Co. also assumed the assets and liabilities of Marcy Brothers \& The Pratt Co. also assumed the assets and liabilities of Marcy Brothers issued a corresponding note' to the Pittston Co.-V. 149, p. 3274.
Portland General Electric Co.-New President-
James $H$. Poinemus has been elected President of the company. succeeding tendered his resignation as President following his 70th birthday recently.

Pressed Metals of America, Inc.-Sales-
Net sales in January reached a new all-time high, aggregating \$417,397, as against $\$ 397,981$ for January, 1939, a gain of abgregating $5 \%$, John W,
Leighton, President, announced on Feb. 14. December sales were over Leighton, President, announced on Feb. 14. December sales were over of spring shackle for automobiles which may replace the U-shackle type now in extensive use throughout the motor car industry. Spring shackles account for about $10 \%$ of the company's total output of automotive parts.
Public Service Co. of Ind.-Portion of Road Acquired by Southern Indiana Ry., Inc.-See latter company.-V.150, p. 135.

Quebec Power Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
a Net income income after all charges. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ , 306,470 & \$ 3,120,668 \\ , 328,704 & 1,253,022 \\ 627,704 & 640,856\end{array}$
a Before depreciation, provision for income tax, \&c
The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1939 shows curren
compared with current liabilities, including accrued bond interest and
Quinte Milk Products, Ltd.-Pays 10 Cent DividendFeb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 24 . This compares with $71 / 2$ cents paid on Feb. 1, 1939 and on Sept. 1, 1938.-V. 147, p. 1501 .

Railway \& Light Securities Co.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for } 12 \text { Months Ended Dec. } 31
$$

Interest on bonds and notes
Dividends received_-.----


Net income for yea
Preferred dividends $\qquad$ $\$ 228,545$
222,741 1938
$\$ 205,244$
195,815 Note-The above statement of income does not include realized and unrealized profit and loss on securities.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 \\ 1939 & 1938 & \text { Lhabulties- } & & \\ 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
$\xrightarrow[\text { Assets- }]{\text { Investments- }}$

| 1939 | 1938 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Liabilutles- } \\ \text { Conv. collat. trust }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $41 / 4 \%$ bonds due |  |  |


 Accr. interest re-ceivable-----Unamortized bond

 profit from cap
transact'ns sinc

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { transact ns since } & & \\ \text { Feb. 10, 1932) } & 318,479 & 318,660\end{array}$ | Fred 10, 18, |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Earned surp. (since |  | 318,479 | 318,660 |
| Jan. 1, 1932) | 375,242 | 346,376 |  |

Total_......... $\$ 9,042,527$ \$9,007,925 Total_........-. $\$ 9,042,527$ §9,007,925 $x$ Represented by 163,140 no par shares of which 28,160 are non-voting
R. C. A. Communications, Inc.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Dec. 31- } & 1939-\text { Month-1938 } & 1939-12 & \text { Mos. }-1938 \\ \text { Tel. \& cable oper. revs_- } & \$ 715,500 & \$ 525,959 & \$ 6,651,941 \\ \$ 5.367,053\end{array}$ Tel. \& cable oper, revs_-
Deprec. \& amortization. Reprec. \& amortization.-
Rllief depts. \& pensions
other gen. \& miscell. $\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 38,900 & 50,605 & 541,897 & 638,491 \\ & 3,100 & 34,500 & 35,000\end{array}$

Net tel. \& cable oper
revenues revenues
Other oper. revenues.Other oper. expenses-Uncollectible oper. revs. Operating income---
von-operating income. Gross income_---
Deducts. from gross inc Net income-- -150 .
$386,552 \quad 335,340 \quad 3,942,908 \quad 3,665,382$

## Richfield Oil Corp.-Bonds Called-

A total of $\$ 183,00015$-year $4 \%$ s. f . debentures (convertible into common called for redemption on March 15 ' 1 t par and accrued interest, Payment called for redemption on March 15 at par and accrued interest. Payment Angeles, Calif.,.or at the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.-
Rose's 5, 10 and 25-Cent Stores-Sales-
Month of JanuaryStores in operation
V. $150, \mathrm{p} .286$.

| 87,368 | \$136,914 | \$2,132 | \$1,028,180 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29,023 41,552 | $\begin{array}{r}29,993 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{4}^{349,651}$ |  |
| 72.1 | 1,000 39,287 | 12,00 551,01 |  |
| \$201,656 | 3,974 |  | 124.764 |
| 1212,680 21,304 | \$992,098 | \$1,579 | \$716 | 028,180

363,037
466.647
12000
320,851

Reynolds Spring Co.-Earnings-Sales-_-N YearsCost or
and sales, seilional., adm. $\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 5,737,953 & \$ 3,216,511 & \$ 7,081,898 & \$ 6,212,420\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { and general expenses. } & 5,136,046 & 3,482,602 & 6,663,194 & 5,332,997\end{array}$
 Interest -äaes.............
Federal
Federal lartax on undistributed profits Real est. personal prop.
taxes, Non-recurr. expenses...
Net profit

Earnings per share-:--:par. ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$
Assets-
Land, bldgs., Land, bldgs., ma-
 Pat'ts \& goodwill-
Cash
Cashier's chk
(held by bank as coll.
to loan) to loan)
Deposited as guaranty of payment Cash judgrentent-Cashs surrender val. Acc'ts recelvable.Advs. to salesmen, Sundry notes rec. $\&$ accrued int. Loan rec., otficers
Inventerion Inventoriens.......
Deferred charges.
Total. $\qquad$ .. $\overline{\mathbf{8 4 , 2 4 0 , 9 7 1}} \overline{\$ 3,678,846}$ Total
$\qquad$ ..... $84,240,971 \overline{83,678,846}$ a Represented by 297,132 shs., $\$ 1$ par, less 7,132 shs. held in treasury. bNov. 12, 1937, company worrowed agreement under same date provides for repayment of this loan in quarterly
 of this method of repayment, however, specifically does not prejudice the
right of the holder to demand payment at any time of the full amount right of the holder to demand payment at any time of the fulu amount
of principal due on the loan. c Includes $\$ 60,000$ instalment due within one year:-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .852$.

| Rochester Gas \& El | Earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electric revenues.......- | 11,039,060 | \$10,764,385 |
| Manufactured gas | 4,083,229 | 4,001,223 |
| Natural gas reven | 382,119 |  |
| Steam heating revenues- | 824.348 | 759,749 |
| Total operating revenue | \$16,328,756 | \$15,872,759 |
| Operating expenses | 6,710,836 | 6,956,035 |
| Maintenance- | 1.292,257 | 1,229,447 |
| Retirement ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Operating taxes | 1,519,565 | 2,417,904 |
| Operating inc Other income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,256,097 \\ & 16,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,935,603 \\ 12,402 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income <br> b Deductions from incom | $\begin{array}{r}34,272,658 \\ 1,761,358 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,948,005 \\ 1,776,991 \end{array}$ |
| Net income | $\$ 2.511,300$ | \$2,171,013 |
| Bala | \$1.118,074 | 8777.787 |

 $t$
Interest Paying Agent -
Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the appointment of Bankers Trust Co. as interest paying agent for general mortgage bonds, series D, H, I and J , of the corporation, in lieu of transfer and
paying agency, effective as of the close of business Feb. $9,1940 .-\mathrm{V} .150$,

Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. 31-
Gross sales, less discts., returns and

 Prov, for, officers' \& executive em-

|  | $\begin{gathered} 119,829 \\ 64.209 \end{gathered}$ |  | -145 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 56,368 | .145 | Miscellaneous income......-


 $\times$ The figures for 1937 have been revised, as above, to give effect to payments made in 1939 in settlement of a royalty claim and expenses ap-
plicable to $1937(\$ 52,657)$ and a refund of Federal income taxes claimed in plicable to $1937(\$ 52,657)$ and a refun
connection therewith $\$ 15,047)$
Note-Depreciation provided by the
Note-Depreciation provided by the

| corp. has eeen charged as follows: |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cost of goods sold |  |  |
| Sill. |  |  |

$\$ 65.999$
3.086
Total_-.-.-.................- . $\$ 124,050 ~ \$ 119,783-\$ 69,086$ Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 936$,341; recelvables (less reserve for doubtrul accounts or eecivable- not current, sen9,653; prepaid and deferred items, s34,030; $\$ 175,087 ;$ Pixed assets (net), $\$ 3,371,984 ;$ patents (nominal value), $\$ 2$;
total $\$ 6.763,283$ total, $86,763,283$.
Liabililes- Bank loan, exclusive of instalments due after one year,
$\$ 150$, 000 accounts payable $\$ 269,536$; liability for work compled viled construction contracts, $\$ 32,284$; accrued liabilities, $\$ 200,135 ;$ reserve for Federal incometaxes, int due within one year included in currant liabilities,
 fractional shares, accumulated in retiring stock of predececsor company- cong
held in treasury, at cost, Dr $\$ 1,589$; total, $\$ 6,763,283$.-V. 150, p. 1005 .

Rutland RR.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. Dec. 31- } & \text { 1939-Month-1938 } & \text { 1939-12 Mos- } 1938\end{array}$

 Net ry. oper. income-
Other income
Total income


Net income after fixed $\$ 28,925$ x $\$ 29,085$
${ }_{71} \begin{gathered}19 \\ 3 \\ 3\end{gathered}$
 $\times$ Deficit. a Includes interest accrued on outstanding bonds but unpaid.

Court Upsets Wage Ruling-
Two orders of the $U$. S. District Court of Vermont directing the reAug. 4, 1938, and the other Dec. 9, 1939, because of the company's financia condition, were reversed on Feb. 13 by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals as contrary to the railway labor act.
The orders of the District Court were appealed by unions affected on the ground that they violated wage agreements entered into in 1397 under the labor act. The 1938 order directed the receiver to withhold $15 \%$ of
all wages and to include claims for these balances with the general claims against the receivership estate.
claims a like other receivership cuit Court held, was unlawful since these claims, like other receivership expenses, should have preference over the
mortgage bonds and general credito 's claims first order, had appealed to the National Mediation Board, as provided suspended its hearings aithough retaining jurisdiction of the matter.
sistrict Court's second order of Dec. 9,1939 , should not The Vermont District Court's second order of Dec. 9, 1939, should not to act until formal notice had been given by the Mediation Board that it to act until formal notice had brigg about a settlement. In ordering the wage cut the Vermont court had ruled that they were by counsel for the receiver that the railway labot Act is unconstitutiona, by the Circuit Court.
As to the contention that the earlier order did not affect the wage agreements, which was cal of contract." The reversal of the two orders, accordin to the court, clears the way for the Mediation Board to aid in settling the controversy over wages.-V. 150, p 701.
Schiff Co.-SalesSales for the month of January, 1940 were $\$ 722,935$ as compared with
sales for January, 1939 of $\$ 606,997$. This was a gain of $19.10 \%$.-V. 150 , p. 444 .

Shell Transport \& Trading Co., Ltd.-Interim Div.Directors have declared an interim dividend of 391 1-10 cents per share on the ordin
149, p. 423.

Shell Union Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Years End. Dec. 31- } & 1989 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$
 x Includes profit on sale of investments. y After all charges. z On
$13,070,625$ common shares. a Estimated.-V. 149, p. 3571 .

Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Accum. Div.-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable April 1 to
holders of record March 15 . Dividends of $\$ 1.75$ were paid on Jan. 2, last; Oct. 2 , June 22 and on Jan. 3, 1939, and in the seven preceding quar-

Simmonds Saw \& Steel Co.-40-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common

stock, no par value, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 24. This stock, no par | compares with 70 cents paid on Dec. 15 last; 40 cents paid on Sept. 15 last; |
| :--- |



## Skeliy Oil Co.-Underwriting Group Named-

Company filed Feb. 15 with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amendment to its registration statement reporting the underwriting syndicate which will offer the $\$ 10,000,0003 \%$ debentures due on Feb. 1 ,
1950 The underwriters and the amounts which will be underwritten by
Eastman, Dillon \& Co ... $\$ 2,500,000$ Merrill Lynch \& Co., Inc. First Boston Corp

Haisey, Stuart \& O-...- $1,100,000$ Dean Witter \& Co-. $1,000,000$ Laurence M. Marks \& Co. Union Securities Corp.... 500,000 Merrill, Turben \& Co $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hemphill, Noyes \& Co--: } & 400,000 \\ \text { Riter \& Co } & \text { Stern, } \\ \text { Sternpler \& Co., Ine }\end{array}$ |  | Riter \& Co-- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures together with tho 250,000 from serial notes to be issued to banks will be used to redeem at $1021 / 2$ the from serials $\$ 9,000,000$ of $4 \%$ debentures due in 1951 and to redeem at 103

company
the company's 63,000 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock.-V. 150 , the comp

Soule Mill-Initial Divividend-
Company paid an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on its common stock
Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings



Operating revenues
Operating expenses
Net oper. revenues
Operating taxes


## Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

 Period End.Jan. 31-Gross earnings.-....-Net earnings........-
zation \& dividends...
zation \& dividends.-
Surplus . . $150,445$.
Southern Natural Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 517,000$ 1st mtge. pipeline s. f. bonds $41 / 2 \%$ series due 1951 have been called for redemption on April i at $1001 / 2$ and accrued interest.
Payment will be made at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., N. Y.
City.-V. 149, p. 3729 .

## Southern Ry.-Earnings-

 Gross earnings (est
$\mathrm{-V} .150$, p. 1006.

Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co.-Securities OfferedFinancing for the company aggregating $\$ 24,800,000$ in bonds, preferred stock and a subscription for common stock wa initiated Feb. 14 with the public offering through an under writing group headed by Bonbright \& Co., Inc., and Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., of an issue of $\$ 16,000,0001$ st $m$ tge. bonds, series A, $31 / 4 \%$, due Feb. 1, 1970. The company concurrently offered an issue of 75,000 shares of $5 \%$ preferred stock to the holders of its outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock under an exene offer which is also underwritten. The 1 st mere 103 and accrued int from 1st mtge. bonds were priced at 103 and accrued int. from Feb. 1 and were oversubscribed the day of offering. The public offering price of the preferred stock is $\$ 103$ per share, plus acerued divs. from Jan. 1.
By an agreement dated Feb. 12,1940 , between The Middle West Corp. of shares of common stock of the company (not to exceed 71,000 shares) as the company may be permitted by the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission to issue for the sum of $\$ 1,300,000$. If the SEC shali permit the miss ion to issue for the sum of $\$ 1,300,00$. 1 the sec shal permit the
company to issue said common stock to Central \&outh West Utilities
Co. instead of to The Middle West Corp., the company will so issue such Co., instead of to The Middle West Corp., the company will so issue such
stock upon receipt from The Middle W est Corp. of notice of assignment of stock upon receipt from The Middle W est Corp. of notice of assignment of
its subscription rights for such stock to Central \& South West Utilities Co. The present financing continues the program initiated by the manage-
ment in 1935 of reducing senior charges and outstanding securities of the ment in 1935 of reducing senior charges and outstanding securities of the company. At together with $\$ 623,400$ of $8 \%$ preferred stock were replaced by $\$ 16,000,000$ mortgage bonds, and $\$ 4,500,000$ serial debentures, all carrying a $4 \%$ interest rate. This reduction in its first mortgage debt through the issuance of serial debentures as part of the refunding operations was a type of
financing subsequently adopted by many other utility companies. Through the payment of a part of these debentures at maturity the total debt of the company has been reduced by $\$ 1,800,000$ since 1935 . Early in $1939 \$ 2,-$ 250000 of the unmatured serial debentures were refunded with a $27 / 8 \%$ the present financing will remain unchanged, a reduction in preferred stock will be accomplished by the sale of the additional common stock. Southwestern was the first subsidiary of Middle West Corp. to refund its obliga-
tions following the reorganization of the holding company and it now tions following the reorganization of the holding comp.
becomes the first subsidiary to refund its preferred stock.
Under the company's exchange offer, which remains open until 3 p. m. Feb. 16 , holders of outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock have the privilege of
exchanging their shares on the basis of either one of the two following options:
Option 1-Exchange on a share for share basis, plus cash equal to the Option 1-Exchange on a share for share basis, plus cash equal to the
difference between the initial pubic offering price (including accrued dividends) of the new shares and the redemption price (inc udin accrued diviOption 2-Exchange of old preferred stock for a number of shares of new preferred stock to be determined by dividing the total redemption price (including accrued dividends) of the old shares by the initial public offering
price (including accrued dividends) of the new shares, with a cash adjustment in lieu of fractional shares.
In either case the offer to shareholders is subject to allotment in the event the number of shares required for requested exchanges exceeds 75,000 -
Series A bonds are dated Feb. 1, 1940 due Feb. 1, 1970 to City National Bank \& Trust Core Chicago, and Arthur T, Leonard, trustees. Both principal and int. (F.. \& A.) will be payable in lawful money of the United
States, at the office or agency of the company. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ each, States, at the office or agency
registerable as to principal only
Debt Retirement-Indenture wil contain a debt retirement provision
whereby the company will agree that, so long as any bonds of series A shall be outstanding, it will (a) purchase, pay or redeem and retire during the $1 \%$ of the greatest principal amount of the bonds of series A outstanding under the indenture at any time between Feb. 1, 1940; and the end of such calendar year; or (b) pay to the trustee on or before Feb. 1 next succeeding
the close of such calendar year, in cash, a sum sufficient to redeem at the the close of such calendar year, in cash, a sum sufficient to redeem at the equired to be retired as stated in (a) above which the company shall theretofore have failed to retire during such caleadar year. Excess retirements of bonds of series A made in any prior year or years may be used to Reedeemable in whole or in part at at any time, upon not iess than 30
days' notice, if red. on or before Jan. 31, 1968 at a premium equal to a percentage of the principal amount thereof determined as follows: a premium of $71 / 2 \%$ reduced successively by $1 / 1$ of $1 \%$ effective on the first day
of February in each of the years 1941 to and incl. the year 1967; and if of February in each of the years 1941 to and inc
red. on or after Feb. 1, 1968, without premium.
$5 \%$ Preferred Stock-Preferred stock shall be issuable in series, and
directors are authorized to fix for each series (except the $5 \%$ preferred stock) directors are authorized to fix for each series (except the $5 \%$ preferred stock).
the designation, the dividend rate, and the dividend payment dates, whether or not the shares shail be redeemable and the redemption price per share, or not the shares shail be redeemable a nd the redemption price per share, rights, if any.
The preferences and rights, and the restrictions and limitations thereof, amended. All shares of any one series shall be alike in every particular, and all series shall rank equally and be identical in all respects, except as the The transfer agent for the $5 \%$ preferred stock will be Illinois Stock Transfer Co., Chicago, and the registrar will be First National Bank, older of outstanding shares of common stock shall have one vote for each hare held by him for the election of directors and upon all other matters Purpose- The minimum proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of the series A bonds and $5 \%$ preferred stock aggregating $\$ 23$,-
547,500 , and the amount of $\$ 1,300,000$ to be received by the company in accordance with the subscritption to the common stock, will, after deduc-
tion of estimated expenses of $\$ 100,000$ amount to $24,747,500$, and, together tion of estimated expenses of $\$ 100,000$, amount to $24,747,500$, and, together
with an estimated amount of $\$ 1,345,522$ from funds in the company's with an estimated amount of $\$ 1,345,522$ from fund
$\$ 16,000.000$ first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, series D, due Nov. 1

 Business-Company was organized in Delaware on June 29, 1912.
ompany is a subsidiary of Central \& South West Utilities Co., which is in turn a subsidiary of the Middle West Corp. ng, transmitting, distributing and selmestern Arkansas Company also Texas, northwestern Louisiana and western Arkansas. Company also
manufactures and sells ice in parts of its territory in Texas and Arkansas
and distributes and sells natural gas in one county in southern Mississippi and distributes and sells natural gas in one county in southern Mississippi
and water in the City of Rogers, Ark.
For the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1939, the company derived approximately $90.5 \%$ of its operating revenues from the sale of electric energy, $5 \%$ from the sale of gas, $4.2 \%$ from the sale of ice and $0.3 \%$ from the sale of
water. At Oct. 31,1939 , company supplied electric service at retail to water At Oct. 31,1939 , company supplied electric service at retail to
77.961 customers in 151 cities, villages and unincorporated communities
and in adjacent rural areas. At the same date, the company supplied gas and in adjacent rural areas. At the same date, the company supplied gas retail to 1,117 customers in one city. It also sold ice at retail or wholesale The territory served with electric energy by the company is located in
19 counties in Texas, 3 parishes in Louisiana and 13 counties in Arkansas, 19 counties in Texas, 3 parishes in Louisiana and 13 counties in Arkansas, The population of the territory served is estimated to be approximately

Capitalization as of Oct. 31, 1939 (Adjusted to Reflect Proposed Financing) Funded Debt-
1st mortgage bonds, series A, $31 / 4 \%$, due Feb. 1, Authorized Outslanding
 Preferred stock (cumul., par $\$ 100$ per share) $\qquad$ 75,000 shs $5 \%$ preferred stock-
Common stock (no par) $\qquad$ $500,000 \times 363,500$ shs. included herein.

## Earninas Summary for Sated Periods

Operating revenues Operation...


Prov. for depreciation
Taxes (incl
Net oper, income.-
Other income, net
Gross income. Int. on long term deb̄tGeneral interesest (neti)--
$\begin{array}{r}871,947 \\ 1,071,714 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\qquad$ $\$ 2,894,468$

21,052 | $\$ 2,915.521$ |
| :---: |
| 781,000 |

$\qquad$
$\$ 2,947,348$
30,061
$\$ 2,977,409$
799,000

## 192,114

$\begin{array}{rr}192,114 & 202,809 \\ 18,959 & 33,798 \\ 5,246 & \end{array}$
Net income.
$\qquad$

## \$2,012,997 $\overline{\$ 1,952,335} \overline{\$ 1,962,09}$

$\$ 1,805,892$ $\tau$ nderwriters-There follows a list of the principal underwriters of the Name and Address-
Bonbright \& Co
Bonbright \& Co. Inc.--
Harriman Ripley \& OO.
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc
Halsey, Stuart \& Co. (Inc.)
Harris, Hall \& Co. (nc.)
Blyth \& Co., Inc.
Blyth \& Co., Inc
The First Boston Corp-.
A. Becker \& Co., Inc.
The First Boston Corp---
A. Gecker \& Co., Inc.
Giore, Forgan \& Co--
Giore, Forgan \& CO-
Central Republic Co-
W. Cangley \& Co-
Lee Higginson Corp-
Tucker, Anthony \& Co-
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc
The Wisconsin Co- Byllesby \& Co., Inc
H. M. Byllesby \& Co., In
A.C. Allyn \& Co, Inc
Stern, Wampler \& Co., In

Bacon, Whipple \& Co....
Blair, Bonner \& Co-
Granber
Granbery, Marache \& Llinois Co of Chicago
Bartlett, Knight \& Co...
Barrow, Leary \& Co
Rauscher Pierce \&
-V. 150. p. 703.
Spencer Kellogg \& Sons, Inc.-To Pay 40-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 11 to holders of record Feb. 24. cents paid on June 9
paid on Dec. 11 last; 30 cents paid on Sept, 11 last; 20 ,
and March 10, 1939; dividends of 30 cents paid on Dec. 9 and Sept. 9,1938 , and previously regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents per share were dis-

Spiegel, Inc.-Sales-
Net sales for the month of January, 1940 were $\$ 3,039,417$ compared with
$\$ 2,202.150$ for January, 1939 , and show an increase of $38.02 \%$ - V. 150 ,
Standard Commercial Tobacco Co.-Sale of AxtonFisher Stock Set Aside by Referree-
The sale of $80 ; 610$ shares of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., which comprised the principal asset of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., was set aside Feb. 13 by Robert $P$ is supervising the liquidation of Standard Commercial.
The stock was sold on May 4, 1939, to the only bidder, a syndicate
headed by Wertheim \& Co. for $\$ 1,128,540$. In'setting aside the sale Mr. Stephenson granted a request of John Harland, the trustee, who had cor. Stephenson granted a request of a member of the Stockholders' Recontended that Enisworth given up trying to help the committee rehabilitate the company, and had joined
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.- Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard crease of $15.3 \%$ compared with the corresponding week. $701,502 \mathrm{kwh}$. an increase of 1.
last year.
Strawbridge \& Clothier, Inc.-Bonds Called-
Company has called for redemption under provisions of its sinking fund, $\$ 181,000$ of its 1 st mtge. sink. fund 20 -year $5 \%$ gold bonds, due 1948. at $1011 / 4$ and accrued interest. The bonds wiil be paid off
offices of the trustee, Girard Trust Co.-V. 150, p. 703 .

Studebaker Corp.-Sales-
January sales were the largest for that month since 1923 and were $80 \%$ larger than 1939, according to the monthly sales report issued on Feb. 13 by Paul G. Hoffman, Presto 8,529 , compared with 4,736 in January, 1939 . Domestic retail deliveries in January totaled 6,070 against 3,171 in the
same month last year, a gain of $91 \%$. deliveries to some degree during the "Weather conditions interfered with deliveries to some degree during the accelerated materially over the average of that
Hoffman said.
Following is a monthly tabulation of Studebaker sales of passenger cars
and trucks:
 - Reta
$\mathbf{6 , 0 7 0}$

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada-Annual ReportThr Sun Life of Canada paid nearly $\$ 30,000,000$ to United States policyholders during 1939 , out of a total of $\$ 90,000,000$, bringing the total of The financial statement of this great company, which is among the leaders on this Continent, was presenten my Areal, Feb. 13. Assets of the company were shown to have increased high. Incidentally a large proportion of this
at $\$ 914,000,000$, an all time hig.
sum is invested in the United States. The normal earnings of the company
for the year were slightly more than $\$ 24,000,000$, the highest in the history for the year were slightly more than of the Sun Life. Death and disability payments during the year exceeded $\$ 26500,000$ annuity and matured endowments came to $\$ 31,000,000$, while $\$ 14,000,000$ were disbursed in dividends paid to holicyholders. Altogether, $\$ 65,000,000$ were paid out during the year to
The sun Life of Canada entered the United States 45 years ago, and
today its organization extends from coast to coast with branch offices in today its organization ext
In connection with this company's operations in the United States it is a matter of interest to learn that the Sun Life maintains perpetual trusts
within the United States for the sole protection of its United States policyholders and policies issued in the United States are payable in United States The Sun Life of Canada has now over $1,000,000$ policyholders, and while its operations are world-wide, by far the largest part of its business is secured
in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. The company does not operate in any country of continental Europe.
Arthur B. Wood in his annual talk to policyholders told the interesting story behind the impressive figures of the company's operations for the year and, in simple language, recounted the functions of life insurance funds in the service of human needs. In giving a picture of modern life insurance in action, he reminded his of money at the death of the wage earner. Plans are devised to meet al requirements, not merely against the hazard or death, but also against the
risk of living beyond the earning period. For instance, in 1939 sun Lif payments to living policyholders were $72 \%$ of the total, or for every dollar Annuity payments were distributed to over 18,000 annuitants, more than 9,0ym of whom were over 70 years of age. The great majority of assurance pat only a valuable service to the individual but also to the porforming generally. During the year, Mr. Wood continued, the company acquired over 53,000 new . policyholders, and about 22,000 of the old policyholders 313,000 employees of by taking out additional policies. Approximately protected by Sun Life group policies Resent conflict the war, Mr. Wood said that claims resulting from the present conflict may be less in relation to the total insurance in force than new policies, issued in countries that because the war clause applied to those policies issued prior to the outbreak. As the major portion of such pany's has been in force over many years, the average age of the comthe business in neutral countries today constitutes a much larger proportion than in 1918 . He stressed that there is no war clause included in policies issued in the United States and other neutral countries. Referring to the company's progress during the last war, Mr . Wood
stated that following a very brief recession at the outset of the conflict, stated that following a very brier recession at the outset of the year 1919 Canada's position today was even more favorable. The population has increased by $50 \%$ and the country's productive capacity is far more flexible Wheat production, newsprint, copper and aluminum exports are many
times larger, the value of gold production is 11 times greater than in 1914 and the value of manufactured goods has increased two-and-a-half times Canada today stands in as favorable a position as any other large nation Brief reference was made to the great success of Canada's War Loan which in her destiny. Mr. Wood also dissussed the Foreign Exchange Control Board and its essential function of maintaining the stability of internal price levels, security markets, interest rate structure and stabilizing the
exchange value of Canada's dollar. The general regulation issued by the Foreign Exchange Control Board governing life insurance authorizes companies doing business in Canada and also outside of Canada to conduct their business as usual and in accordance with normal procedure. Mr. Wood paid a tribute to the Foreign Exchange Contro Board expressing the appre-
ciation generally felt by industry and finance for the fine spirit of co-
operation, directors' report and financial statement which conforms to the
The requirements of governmental authoriches under which the company operates
indicates the conservative policy which the Sun Life follows of strengthening the reserves and writing down values of assets, still leaving the surplus and contingency reserve at a figure of approximately $\$ 30,000,000$. Surplus
earnings showed an increase over 1938 and amounted to $\$ 24,000,000$ while earnings showed an increase over 1938 and amounted to $\$ 24,00,000$ while
the assets were increased by $\$ 39,000,000$ and now total $\$ 914,000,000$, a record for the company The total amount of iife assurance now on the books has reached $\$ 2,938,-$
000,000 . New business, $\$ 194,000,000$ was placed on the books during the The premium income for the year totaled almost $\$ 114,000,000$ which was ncome and total receipts, and these items amounted to $\$ 33,500,000$ and $\$ 166,000,000$, respectively.
$000,000 .-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1041$.
Sunshine Mining Co.-Earninas-
 $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per share on capi- } \\ \text { tal stock }\end{array} & \$ 2.13 & \$ 2.45 & \$ 3.63\end{array}$
$\$ 2.62$ x After all charges.-V.--V. 149, p. 2706.
Time, Inc.-New Vice-President -
Election of Howard Black as a Vice-President was announced by the oard of directors.-V. 149, p. 3884.
Tobacco Securities Trust, Ltd.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a final dividend of 32 cents per share on the ordinary stock and a final dividend of 2 3-5 cents per share on the deferred
stock, both payable Feb. 17 to holders of record Jan. 19.-V. 148, p. 3246 .

Union Twist Drill Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
Direcors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 30 to holders of record March 21 . This compares with 1 , last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Dec. 27,1938 when a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed.
At the recent annual meeting of stockholders George F . Holland was
It elected

United-Carr Fastener Corp.-30-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 5 . Extra of 30 cents
in addition to dividends of 30 cents was paid on Dec. 15 last and previously
res regular qu
p. 3573 .

United Elastic Corp.-15 Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, pasablal dividend of 10 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents paid on Dec. 23, last.-W. Weekly Output-
United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly OutputThe electric output for the
just closed and the figures for the same week last year are as follows: Week ended Feb. 10, $1940,109,652,654 \mathrm{kwh}$.; same week last year, 98.
kwh., an increase of $10,708,975 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $10.8 \%$. V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1008$.

United States Envelope Co.-Dividends ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, shares since March 1, 1938 when $\$ 2.50$ per share was distributed.-V. 150
United States Steel Corp.-Meeting Date Changed-
The corporation has notified the Securities and Exchange Commission that its directors recently approved a change in the by-laws moving the day in May, which will fall this year on May 6.

January Shipments-
$-\mathrm{V}, 149$, p. 857 .

- United States Rubber Co.-Annual Report-F. B. Davis Jr., Chairman, says in part:
After all returns, discounts, excise and sales taxes, transportation and $\$ 195.310 .847$ an increase of $\$ 40.375 .091$ year, not including Fisk, were Net income for the year was $\$ 10,218,849$ after all current charges, including. provision for foreign exchange losses, and after deducting net income applicable to minority interest in subsidiaries. Net income for 1938
Was $85.885,888.8$. The consolidated earned surplus was $\$ 5,926,493$ at the
close of the year.
Taxes-Direct taxes in the total amount of $\$ 18,246,232$ were charged
against operations during the year, including $\$ 9,587,512$ of Federal
 or social security taxes. In addition to the social security taxes paid by the
company, it was necessary to deduct $\$ 641,000$ from the salaries and wages oompany, te was necessary the dedect and pay it to the Federal and State Governments.
Wages and Salaries-Wages and salaries paid during the year to an aver-
age of 38,265 employees, exclusive of 19,055 plantations employees,

Bonus to Officers and Employees-On Jan. 4, 1939, directors authorized
distribution of 4,000 shares of common stock upon application by the participants under the Manager's Shares Plack. Pron application by the
this distribution was made in 1937, but the shares were for the cost of January, 1933 .
Provision was made in the amount of $\$ 990000$ for distribution of com-
mon stock under the B Bonus and mon stock under the B Bonus and Managers' ' Shares Plans of the company-
based on earnings for the year 1939, one half or $\$ 495,000$ being applicable to each plan. Under the B Bonus plan, 16.850 shares of common sticable company were issued on Dec. 18,1939 , at $\$ 26$ per share amounting to
$\$ 438,100$ and the equivalent of 2,188 shares or $\$ 56,888$ was allotted in cash to the plantations employees under their bonus plan. A total of 16,500 shares were issued on Dec. 18, 1939, at $\$ 20$ per share. of which ticipants paid $\$ 5$ per share in cash, ieaving a net of $\$ 15$ per share or $\$ 247,500$
which was one half of the $\$ 495,000$ provided. The
 shares were not issued until Jan. 1,1940 , and, since these latter shares
wert not outstanding on Dec. 31. . 1939, ,he balance of $\$ 247,500$ accrued
for them is reflected in current liabilities.
shares under the Managers' Shares Plan, recelving one-half on each of the above mentioned dates. did not exercise his ontion to purchase any of the balance of 20,000 shares adopted by the stockholders.
$U . S$. Tire Dealers Corporation-U. S. Tire Dealers Corp., a wholly
owned subsidiary, continued to act as the medium of distribution of tires price the same as charged the company sold tires to it at a "cost plus" price the same as charged the largest mass distributors To comply with
the Robinson-Patman Act, U. S. Tire Dealers Corp. resold the tires under excess of costs of distribution are returned to the to which its receipts in of all itts costs, and based on our inturnretation of an order of the Federal Trade Commission issued April 25. 1939, its receipts were a gain sufficient to orrovide a further payment to its dealers of approximately $11 / 2 \%$ of their purchases.
Purchase of Fisk Assels-Due to the fact that the tire factories of company
had been operating at full capacity for a number of months in order to requirements of its customers, it was deemed necessary to obtain additional capacity, and on Dec. 9 , 1939, company made an offer to the Fisk Rubber Corp. to purchase its assets. including its properties and business, for
\$6.827.330.25 plus , 109.981 share of companys common stock end the
assumption of Fisk's liabilities. The offer was accepted by the Fisk board of dirrectors on that date subject to vote of their stockholders, who authorcompany made a cash payment of on De9.399, 241.35, (permitting Fisk to retain cash on hand) and issued a certificiate for the lio9,981 shares of common
stock. Since this newly issued stock could not be fully listed with the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges under the regulations of the of common stock were borrowed and deposited with Fisk on Dec 30 ,

1939. On Jan. 18, 1940, the newly issuued stock was delivered to Fisk in lace of the borrowed stock which was then returned to the lenders.
nd other rubber products at Chicopee Falls, Mass., a tire cord mill New Bedford, Mass., both with a capacity in in excess of the needs for Fisk fires, and a going business which had $\$ 17,268,000$ of sales and net operating The net assets acquired from the Fisk Rubber Corp., and included in he consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1939, are as follows: Cashets Acquired-


 Net properties, plants and oquipe or ortower
Prepaid and deferred assets
-------
Liabilities Assumed-

Accrued taxes.
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 654,550 \\ \hline 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Net assets acquired \$9,808,990
The average market price of United States Rubber Co. common stock
on Dec. 30 , 1939 , was $\$ 40$ per share, and therefore the 109,981 shares issued as part of the purchase price are included in the capital stock liavalue of $\$ 10$ per share or $\$ 1,099,810$ and the remaining $\$ 30$ per share or $\$ 3,299,430$ has been added to the capital surplus.
Working Capital- Including the assets purchased from Fisk, total current assets were $\$ 105,219,990$ and total current and accrued liabilities were year. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 3.4 to 1 . of the
Valuation of Foreign Assets-As has been done in previous sear conformance with established accounting practice current assets and current liabilities of orerign subsidiaries were converted at the free rates of exwere converted at the former gold par of exchange and sales and earnings were converted at monthly average rates.
certain foreign currencies. In ove resulted in lower exchange rates for foreign assests in U. S. doliars, in was necessary to charge $\$ 821,513$ against
current earnings during the year. current earnings during the year.
The activities of company in foreign countries anst major groups and the assets, exclusive of Fisk, employed in these in froups,
converted at the rates as explan converted at the rates as explained above were:
 $\$ 9,027,0 9 8 \longdiv { \$ 2 6 , 9 4 5 , 4 4 9 } \xlongequal [ \$ 3 5 , 9 7 2 , 5 4 7 ] { }$ Properties and Plants-The net book value of properties, plants and
equipment at the year end was $\$ 7,530,555$ including $\$ 1,527,388$ for the ${ }_{\$ 3,089,559}$ during the proping the Fisk properties, there was a reduction of
 in the disposals and adjustments was $\$ 634,700$ of replanting expense in-
curred curred by the plantations' subsidiaries and absorbed by them in current
operating cost.
 * Of which $\$ 4,598,075$ is on the books of the parent company.
$\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation of $\$ 84,308,602$ in 1939 and $\$ 76,060893$ y After depreciation and amortization of $\$ 16,377,141$ in 1939 and $\$ 15$., p. The income statement for the calendar year was published in V. 150.
.

Vanadium Corp. of America-Notes and Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding $31 / 2 \%$ conv, notes, due April 1, 1941 have been
called for redemption on March 15 at $1001 / 2$ and accured interest. Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. All of the outstanding 10-year $5 \%$ conv. s. f. gold debentures due April 1 ,
1941 have been called for redemption on March 15 at 101 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. or at
$\$ 2,500,000$ Bank Loan Arranged -
Corporation has arranged a $\$ 2,500,000$ five-year bank loan at approxitures and $31 / 2 \%$ convertible notes. The balance of the redemption fundstures and
$\mathbf{3 4 2 5}, 000$. will be taken from the company's cash resources.-V.

Virginia Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31-
Total operating revenues Operating expenses_....-
Maintenance
Provision for retirements.
Frederal income taxes.-

Operating income
Other income (net) $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 3,142,175 & \$ 2,791,138 \\ 49,653 & 53,873\end{array}$
Gross income -term deb Interest on long-term debt--1--
Other interest of debt discount and expense nterest charged to construction
Net income.


Viking Pump Co.-To Pay Special Dividend-
Directors have declared a special dividend of 40 cents per share on the
ommon stock, no par value, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1 Specials totaling 75 cents were paid on Dec 15 to holders of record March 1. Spere paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March i5, 1939.-V. 149, p. 3885 .

Virginian Ry.-To Pay Dividend on New Stock-
Directors have declared an initial dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on the
new common shares now outstanding payable March 26 to holders of record new common shares now outstanding payable March 26 to hold

Payments last year on the old $\$ 100$ par stock were as follows: $\$ 1$ on Jan.
6: $\$ 2$ on March 28, June 27 and Sept. 26, and $\$ 4$ per share on Dec. 27 .-V. 150, p. 857.

## Walker \& Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 2.50$ cum. class A conv. stock, no par value, payable
March 1 to holders of record Feb. 20 . Dividend of 75 cents was paid on March 1 to holders of record Feb. 20 . Dividend of 75 cents was paid on
Dec. 23 last and dividends of 50 cents were paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, July 15
and March 1, 1939, and on Dec. 20 and Dec. 1, 1938.-V. 149, p. 3885 .

Western Public Service Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on acco nt March 1 to holders of record Feb. 29 . Like amount was paid on Dey Dec. Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1, 1939; Dec. 1 and Sept. 1,1938, and compares
with $183 / 4$ cents paid June 1, 1938 , and Dec. 1, 1937; $371 / 2$ cents paid Sept. 1 and June 1,1937;561/4 cents paid March 1, 1937; $1937 ; 3713 / 2$ cents paid Sept. 1 $561 / 4$ cents per share paid Sept. 1, 1936, and $371 / 2$ cents paid June 1, 1936 V. 150, p. 1010.

## Woodward Iron Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- }\end{array} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \times \text { Net income } & \$ 1931,177 & \$ 532,881 & \$ 1,177,512 & \$ 633,927\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After all charges.-V. 149, p. 3575 .
Yellow \& Checker Cab Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accu-
mulations on the $8 \%$ cum. class A stock, par $\$ 50$ payable mulations on the $8 \%$ cum. class A stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Feb. 26 to holders
of record Feb. 23 . Like amount was paid Nov. 29, Sept. 25 and on Aug. 12
last.-V. ast.-V. 150, p. 858 .
Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Common Dividend-

Directors on Feb. 15 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable A pril 1 to holders of record March 2. This will be the
first common dividend paid since Dec. 20,1937 , when 75 cents per share
was distributed.-V. 150, p. 1010 .

Youngstown Steel Door Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
tock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1 This compares with stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1 . This compares with
50 cents paid on Dec. 15 last and 25 cents paid Sept. 15 and June 15, 1939 .

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Feb. 16, 1940.
Coffee-On the 10th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net higher for the Santos contract. These levels were reached on only two sales. Mar. sold at 6.16c. and July at 6.27 c ., closing higher on bid prices, which indicated interest in covering over the extended week-end. Today's session ended one of the dullest weeks on record. On two days during the week there were no sales. Rio spot prices in Brazil today were 100 reis lower at 16.3 milreis per 10 kilos, but prices were otherwise unchanged. Arrivals today (Saturday) were 500 bags at Philadelphia for direct consumption. Meanwhile, latest clearances from Brazil showed 16,300 for Boston and 1,500 for Philadelphia from Santos 10,400 for New York and 1,000 for Baltimore from Rio; and 1,000 for New York from Bahia. Total afloats from Brazil were 371,200 bags, making stock and afloat supplies Brazil were 371,200 bags, making stock and afloat supplies
890,339 bags, against 1,076,000 a year ago. On the 13th 890,339 bags, against $1,076,000$ a year ago. On the 13 th
inst. futures closed 6 to 8 points net higher for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 26 lots. Santos coffee futures were unchanged to 3 points higher, with July at 6.30 c ., up 3 points, at which 1,000 bags were sold. In Brazil the spot price in Santos on type 5, Rio, advanced 200 reis yesterday. Clearances from Brazil for the United States were heavy over the holiday week-end although reported sales to roasters lately have been very small. On the 14 th inst. futures closed 8 to 14 points net lower. Transactions totaled 23 lots, all in the Santos contract. Santos coffee futures dipped 4 to 5 points on light selling, possibly induced by threats of a general reduction in the freight rate space from Brazil to the United States. Mar. was selling at 6.21e., off 4 points. In Brazil spot prices were lower. Soft Santos 4 s were off 100 reis per 10 kilos at the close yesterday, while Rio 7s declined 200 reis at the opening today. According to a report of the New. York Green Coffee Association, the East Coast Line has named a freight rate of 40 c. a bag, which compares with 70c. being charged by the "conference" lines. The East Coast Line is reported to have four boats, capable of carrying 20,000 bags each, and will have a twice a month sailing. While this is said to take care of only a fraction of the business between Brazil and the United States, it may bring a revision of "conference" rates.

On the 15 th inst. futures closed 4 to 3 points net lower for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling only 8 lots. Coffee traders refused to follow the market down and did nothing after yesterday's losses of 4 to 8 points. Quotations were nominally unchanged, with March quoted at 6.17e. In Brazil the milreis, in the free market, improved by 20 reis to stand at 19.67 to the dollar. Brazil still takes $30 \%$ of all foreign bills at 16.5 milreis to the dollar, while the remaining $70 \%$ can be negotiated in the "free" market. The S.S. Egyptian Reefer cleared from Santos Feb. 14th with 5,000 bags for New York. This is one of the boats on which the 40 c . per bag rate applies against 70c. for "conference" boats. The 70c. rate is fixed through March, but trade sources are pessimistic regarding the chances of obtaining any reduction. Actuals are quiet and generally unchanged. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point up, with sales totaling 31 lots, all in the Santos contract. Santos coffee futures opened as much as 7 points higher, but lost most of the gains later. In early afternoon the market stood unchanged to 2 points higher, with September at 6.31 c ., against 6.35 c . at the opening. In Brazil, soft and hard Santos 4 s were quoted 100 reis higher on the "official" spot market at yesterday's close, while this morning Rio 7s were 400 reis higher. Actuals were fully steady. Manizales were quoted at $91 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. after 9 c . was reported paid. Roaster buying yesterday, while nothing sensational, was improved and might indicate that the long period of inactivity was near an end. Rio coffee prices closed as follows: March_-....-.............701
Santos coffee prices closed as
March March.September

$\qquad$
Cocoa-On the 10th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Transactions totaled just 100 lots or 1,340 tons. The feature of trading was scattered March liquidation, which offerings appeared to be fairly well absorbed by the trade. There was nothing of real interest in the news. trade. There was nothing of real interest in the news.
Local closing: Feb., 5.03; Mar., 5.14; May, 5.25; July, 5.34 ; Local closing: Feb., 5.03; Mar., 5.14
Sept., 5.43; Oct., 5.48; Dec., 5.56 .

On the 13 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher, with sales totaling 387 lots. Trading in cocoa futures continued to concentrate in the March position, the open position of which at the start of the session was 1,562 lots or 534 lots smaller than it was a week ago. The turnover to early afternoon was 216 lots, most of which were in Mar. Liquidation continued. In addition, a good deal of switching out of Mar. into deferred months was done and switching out of Mar. into deferred months was done and
some contracts were exchanged for actual cocoa. Feb. 23
will be first Mar. notice day. Warehouse stocks decreased 300 bags. They total $1,113,258$ bags compared with $1,011,-$ 706 bags a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 5.14; May, 5.25 ; July, 5.35; Sept., 5.44; Dec., 5.57. On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points net higher. Transactions totaled 159 lots. While liquidation of the Mar. position continued, the cocoa futures market took offerings well. During early afternoon Mar, stood at 5.13 c , off 1 point. The undertone of the market was steady. Most of the trading was in Mar. contracts, with liquidation and switching taking place. At contracts, with liquidation and switching taking place. At
the opening of the session the open interest in Mar. stood at 1,065 lots, a reduction of 197 lots yesterday. Warehouse stocks increased 2,100 bags to a total of $1,115,363$ bags. A year ago stocks totaled 1,011,706 bags. Arrivals of cocoa so far since Jan. have totaled 539,995 bags. Local closing: Mar., 5.15; May, 5.28; July, 5.26; Sept., 5.45; Jan., 5.63 .
On the 15 th inst. futures closed 1 point net lower. Transactions totaled 244 lots. The cocoa market had a steady undertone in moderata trading. Prices during early afternoon were 1 point lower on March, but unchanged on later months on a turnover of 175 lots. March then was selling at 5.14 c . Trading continued to consist mainly of liquidation of March long positions or switching them into deferred months. The first March notice day falls on Feb. 23. Last night the open position had been reduced to 1,314 lots. Manufacturers are cledited with absoroing offerings. Warehouse stocks were 100 bags higher at $1,115,413$. A year ago they totaled 1,013,212 bags. Local closing: March, 5.14; May, 5.26; July, 5.35; Sept., 5.44; Dec., 5.57. Today futures closed 2 points to 1 point net lower. Transactions totaled 313 lots. Cocoa futures gave a little more ground under the weight of liquidation in March. That month dipped to 5.11 c ., off 2 points and a new low price for the movement. Sales to early afternoon totaled 218 lots, most of which represented liquidation and switching operations. The open interest in March was reduced by 48 lots yesterday to 1,266 . Manufacturers ab.orbed oifferings. Warehouse stocks decreased 100 bags. They total $1,115,363$ bags compared with $1,011,813$ bags a year ago. Local closing: March, 5.12; May, 5.25; July, 5.34; Sept., 5.43; Dec., 5.56.

Sugar-On the 10th inst. futures closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Sales in the domestic contract totaled 151 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point off, with sales totaling 82 lots. There was no noteworthy feature to the trading in either market. Buying in the domestic contract represented short covering over the week-end, hedge lifting and light buying. Selling was hedging against purchases of actuals and producer hedge selling. In the No. 4 contract liquidation and producer hedging were entered and absorbed by short covering. This Friday will be first notice day against Mar. in the world contract. In anticipation, liquidation has been fairly heavy. National, it was reported on Saturday, bought 16,000 bags of Cubas, clearing Feb. 12, at 1.92c., cost and freight, and 5,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, due Feb. 14, at 2.82c., delivered, while American bought 1,000 tons of Philippines in port at 2.82c. On the 13th inst. futures closed 1 point down to 1 point up for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 167 lots. The world sugar contract closed 2 points to $1 / 2$ point lower compared with previous finals, with sales totaling 121 lots. Domestic sugar futures were steady in sympathy with the tone of the raw market, prices during early afternoon standing unchanged to 1 point higher. On Saturday a Gulf refiner paid 2.83c. a pound for 4,500 tons of Philippines due Feb. 20, while today the American Sugar Refining Co. paid 2.82c. a pound for 6,000 tons of Philippines due Feb. 22. It is believed there are further buyers ready to pay 2.82c. for Feb. arrivals and 2.85c. for Mar. arrival, while they might pay 2.85 c . for Mar. shipment sugar it was said. Cuba reported that 129 sugar mills are now grinding, indicating rapid progress in making the crop. In the world sugar market heavy liquidation of Mar. and switching out of that month into later positions was the feature. Next Friday, Feb. 16, will be first Mar. notice day. On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 point net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 309 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ points net higher, with sales totaling 231 lots. Sugar markets were compelled to absorb heavy selling in liquidation of Mar. contracts. In the domestic market the liquidation was coupled with active selling of all positions by Cuban producers, who are believed to have been hedging against the new crop. On a turnover of 10,000 tons to early afternoon prices were 1 to 2 points lower, with Mar. selling at 1.84 c ., equalling the recent low price. On the other hand, the raw market was steady. It was learned that the Pepsi-Cola Co. had bought 1,000 tons of Philippines now in port at 2.82c. a pound. American Sugar Refining paid that price for 20,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, nearby arrival. Cubas for Mar. shipment were offered at 1.95 c . In the world sugar contracts heavy liquidation of Mar.
failed to upset the market. The British India crop is estimated at $4,547,000$ tons against $3,388,000$ tons last year when drought hit the crop.

On the 15 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 234 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 to $11 / 2$ points net higher, with sales totaling 545 lots. Interest today centered around the world sugar futures market. Trading started with a decline of 1 point in the Mar. contract to $1.531 / \mathrm{c}$. However, when the ring learned that only 1 lot would be tendered tomorrow first Mar notice day, shorts became excited and hastened to cover their lines. That hurried buying rallied the market $11 / 2$ to 2 points, with Mar. going to 1.56 . More than 500 lots or 25,000 tons were traded up to early afternoon. One block of 8,750 tons was posted at 1.56 c. , the largest single transaction in the market in many months. American exporters of refined are reported to have raised prices to 2 c . a pound, with the possibility that 2.35 c . soon will be asked. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 292 lots. The world sugar contracts closed $1 / 2$ point up to $1 / 2$ point down, with sales totaling 150 lots. Activity in futures switched to the domestic sugar market. Sales of about 150 lots, equivalent to 7,500 tons, were reported to early afternoon. At that time prices were unchanged to 1 point lower, with a good bit of the trading in July, which was selling at 1.98c. The raw sugar market was steady. Late yesterday National Sugar Refining bought 10,000 bags of Puertos Ricos, clearing Feb. 28, at 2.82 c . a pound, the basis at which raws have been selling for a week. Offerings of raws today were restricted to Mar. arrivals, and Mar. shipment sugars, all held at 2.85c. a pound. In the refined sugar market activity slackended, with prices losing ground on scattered selling. Only one Mar. notice was issued. Next notice day will be Feb. 29. Prices closed as follows:

Lard-On the 10 th inst. futures closed 10 to 12 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points lower. Later weakness sent prices 10 to 12 points lower than previous finals, and from these levels there was virtually no rally. In spite of the quieter foreign demand, shipments as reported from the Port of NewYork were very heavy today (Saturday), totaling 960,000 pounds, with the destination "Europe." The Chicago hog market was quiet today and very few trades were reported. Western hog receipts totaled 19,000 head against 6,900 head for the same day a year ago. On the 13 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. The opening range was 2 points lower to 2 points higher. While the market was not very active, the undertone was steady. Export shipments of lard were quite heavy today and totaled 354,000 pounds, no destination given. Western hog. receipts for the first 2 days of the week were very heavy and totaled 101,800 head against 65,600 head for the same 2 days last year. Prices on hogs at Chicago finished 5c. to 10c. lower. Scattered sales were reported throughout the session at prices ranging from $\$ 4.75$ to $\$ 5.60$. On the 14 th inst. utures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. The opening range was 2 points lower to 2 points higher. Trading was light and without special feature. Clearances of lard as reported today totaled 139,500 pounds, the destination "Europe." Hog prices at Chicago today ruled steady at about Tuesday's inals. Western hog marketings were moderately heavy and totaled 87,500 head, against 59,700 head for the same day a year ago. Sales ranged from $\$ 5.10$ to $\$ 5.50$.
On the 15 th inst. futures closed 7 points net higher. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points lower. There was ittle of interest in the trading. Clearances of lard from the Port of New York today were very heavy and totaled 1,075,500 pounds, with destination "Europe." Hog marketings at the principal packing centers in the West have been decreasing gradually recently, but prices on hogs at Chicago and other cities have advanced. Receipts of hogs at 11 of the large packing centers last week were considerably below the previous week. Today futures closed 5 to 2 points net higher on the active deliveries. This late firmness was influenced in large measure by the vigorous upward movement in the grain markets.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO


Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 17.25$ (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., $97 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to $8 \mathrm{lbs.} ,93 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs.} ,93 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f. -14 to 16 lbs., $151 / 2$ c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 15 c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs. , $113 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to 12 lbs., $103 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y. -16 to 18 lbs., $67 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $63 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs.} ,63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to $30 \mathrm{lbs.} ,63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 261/2 to 29 c . Cheese: State, Held ' 38,21 to 22 c .; Held ' 39,20 to $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs:

Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 9.7 to 9.9 c . Linseed oil demand shows little tendency to pick up. Quota-
tions: Chinawood: Tanks, "regular" trade-26 bid; Independent nearby drums-28 bid nominal; future- 26 bid. Coconut: Crude: Tanks-. $033 / 8$ bid; Pacific Coast- $.027 / 8$ Coconut: Crude: Tanks-. 0318 bid; Pacific Coast-. Crude, West, tanks, nearby- $.061 / 4$ bid. Olive: Denatured: Drums, spot afloat- 95 to 97 c . Soy Bean: Nearby-. $073 / 4$ to .08 . Edible: Coconut: 76 degrees- $093 / 8$ bid. Lard: Extra winter prime- $83 / 4$ offer. Cod: Crude: Norwegian dark filtered- 64 offer; light- 70 offer. Rosins: $\$ 6.15$ to $\$ 7.60$. Turpentine: 37 to 39 .

Cottonseed Oil sales, yesterday, including switches, 221 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 6c. Prices closed as follows: March. April....
Munye...
Rubber-On the 10th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled only 360 tons. The market was very quiet, but ruled steady most of the session. The outside market was also very quiet. Shipment offerings from the Far East proved too high for the local trade. Fac tory interest in the actual market was absent. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade remained unchanged at $191 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. Local closing: Feb., 19.07; Mar. 19.17; May, 18.72; July, 18.45; Sept., 18.22. On the 13th inst. futures closed 7 to 17 points net lower. Transactions totaled 89 lots. Weakness in the primary rubber markets, and official reports of record-breaking arrivals of rubber in this country during Jan., had a bearish influence in the rubber futures market, where prices this afternoon were 10 to 17 points net lower. Trading was dull, only 240 tons changing hands to that time. Mar. then was selling at 19c. Both London and Singapore closed lower, net losses ranging from 1-16 to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. Local closing: Mar., 19.10 May, 18.64; July, 18.32; Sept., 18.05. On the 14th inst. futures closed 8 to 18 points net lower. Transactions totaled 127 lots. After opening 7 to 9 points net lower, rubber futures turned firm with the result that during early afternoon they were unchanged to 1 point lower on a turnover of 520 tons. Some liquidation of Mar. contracts was reported but it was well taken, for that month stood unchanged at 19.10 c . this afternoon. The general disposition is to await the meeting of the international committee in London next week. Certificated stocks in warehouses decreased to 2,850 tons. London and Singapore markets closed unchanged to 1/8d. lower. Local closing: Mar., 19.02; May, 18.54; July, 18.17; Sept., 17.95; Dec., 17.70.
On the 15 th inst. futures closed 10 to 13 points net lower. Transactions totaled 67 lots. Firmness in the London market was a supporting influence in rubber futures here, but interest in the trading was small, only 270 lots changing hands to early afternoon. Statistics on consumption were regarded as favorable, but failed to stimulate buying of futures. By early afternoon May rubber was quoted at 18.60 c., up 6 points. The London market closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Singapore was $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to $3-32 \mathrm{~d}$ lower. Local closing: Mar., 18.90; May, 18.43; July, 18.07; Sept., 17.82; Dec., 17.60. Today futures closed 8 to 14 points net higher. Transactions totaled 127 lots. Trading in rubber futures was small and the undertone was firm. During early afternoon prices stood 3 to 7 points higher, with Mar. up 7 points at 18.97c. Liquidation of Mar. continued, but was absorbed by London dealer interest. It is said that little shipment rubber is available on a workable basis. The general disposition is to await the meeting of the International Rubber Committee in London Feb. 20, when action on second quarter quotas may be taken. London closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore was unchanged to 3-32d. higher. Local closing: Mar., 19.00; May, 18.51; July, 18.20; Sept., 17.95; Dec., 17.74.
Hides-On the 10th inst. futures closed 11 to 14 points net lower. Transactions totaled $2,440,000$ pounds. The market was more or less sluggish during most of the short session, with the undertone weak. The opening range was 3 to 9 points net lower. There was virtually nothing in the news to stimulate or depress values. Traders generally appear to be in a waiting attitude. Local closing: Mar. 14.14; June, 14.41; Sept., 14.65; Dec., 14.90. On the 13tb, inst. futures closed 25 to 22 points net lower. Transactions totaled 155 lots. Raw hide futures opened 2 points higher to 8 points lower and prices held steady during the morning. Sales totaled $3,160,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased by 3,817 hides to a total of 919,094 hides in store. Total withdrawals rom certificated stocks so far this month amount to 24,554 hides. Local closing: Mar., 13.89; June, 14.18; Sept., 14.43; Dec., 14.68. On the 14th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 175 lots or 7,000,000 pounds. The market received its chief stimulus from the firmer spot markets. At the best levels of the day prices showed net gains of 11 to 17 points, with dealer buying turning active on reports of further spot business in the West at steady prices. Sales of approximately 3,000 light native cows at 1314c. and 1,000 heavy native steers at 13c. in the big packer market were reported. Approximately 4,000 frigorifico standard steer hides were said to have been taken by tanners in the Argentine market at $141 / 2$ to $145 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 795 hides to a total of 918,299 hides n store. Local closing: Mar., 13.93; June, 14.22; Sept., 14.48; Dec., 14.73 .

On the 15th inst. futures closed 3 to 9 points net higher. Transactions totaled 217 lots. Raw hide futures opened 3 to 7 points higher and prices held steady throughout the morning on sales of $3,760,000$ pounds. Today heavy cow hides were sold to tanners at $121 / 2$ c., a steady price. Mar. sold at 14.06, up 13; June at 14.25, up 3 points, and Sept. at 14.56 , up 8 points. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange remained unchanged at 918,299 hides in store. In the domestic spot market sales totaled about 10,000 hides including Jan.-Feb. light native cows (River points), at $131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; also heavy native steers at 13c. In the Argentine market 10,000 Jan.-Feb. frigorifico steers sold at $145 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Mar., 13.98; June, 14.25; Sept., 14.53; Dec., 14.82. Today futures closed 21 to 15 points net higher. Transactions totaled 251 lots. Prices for raw hide futures held steady throughout the morning on sales of $3,920,000$ pounds. The opening was unchanged to 7 points lower. Scattered liquidation of Mar. and switching to later months was the feature. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the 'Exchange decreased by 740 hides to a total of 917,559 hides in store. Sales in the domestic spot market totaled 5,700 hides, including branded cows Jan.-Feb. take-off at 123/4c. In the Argentine spot market 10,520 hides were reported sold, inluding frigorifico steers Jan.-Feb. take-off at $145 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Mar., 14.18; June, 14.46; Sept., 14.73; Dec., 14.97.
Ocean Freights-The demand for tonnage in the ocean freight market remains active, but charterers are unable to secure suitable vessels for their requirements. Charters included: Grain: A steamer-Plate to Antwerp, Feb.-Mar., $\$ 30$ per ton. A steamer, Plate to Ireland, Mar., 135 s per $\$ 30$ per ton. A steamer, Plate to Ireland, Mar., 135 s per
ton. A steamer, Plate to Genoa, Feb.-Mar.; $\$ 17$ per ton. ton. A steamer, Plate to Genoa, Feb.-Mar.; $\$ 17$ per ton.
Two steamers, Plate to Antwerp; Feb.; $\$ 27$ per ton. A steamer, River Plate to Antwerp, Feb-Mar., $\$ 28$ per ton. Several neutral steamers reported fixed, Australia to Great Britain, no other details given. A steamer, North Pacific to Japan, end Feb., reported at about $\$ 12$ (reported fixed last week.). A steamer, River Plate to Antwerp, Mar., $\$ 25$ per ton. Time: Round trip east court South American trade, late Feb., $\$ 4.10$ per ton. Six months' Far East trading, Feb.-Mar., $\$ 4.50$ per ton. Five to six months, delivery New York, May, Chilean nitrate business, $\$ 3.50$ per ton; vessel was also fixed to carry two full cargoes of coal from Atlantic to South America between May and Oct. Grain booked: Six loads, New York to Antwerp, Feb., 5c per 100 pounds (booked on close of last week).

Coal-Total production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended Feb. 3, amounting to $1,048,000$ tons, decreased 337,000 tons from the total of $1,385,000$ tons reported for the week of Jan. 27, and was 160,000 tons less than the corresponding week of 1939 , the Department of the Interior reports. The output of beehive coke for the week of Feb. 3 dropped 47,500 tons, $12 \%$ less than production in the preceding week. Compared with the corresponding week of 1939, the United States total increased 29,800 tons. Shipments of anthracite for the month of Jan., 1940, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to $4,762,423$ net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of Dec. of $1,327,525$ net tons, or $38.65 \%$, and when compared with Jan., 1939, shows an increase of 715,602 net tons, or $17.68 \%$.

Wool-There were no spectacular developments in the wool markets the past week. The wool situation remains largely unchanged, with the markets drifting gradually ower. Manufacturers show no inclination to enter the markets in a substantial way, apparently waiting for further developments. There is not much domestic wool unsold, and the new clip is still several weeks away. Without exception, wools are at the low point of the decline. Current small sales do not indicate the value of wool, but only the market at the moment. Fine domestic wools are the least firm. Territory, Texas and fleece fines are all lower. Medium territory and fleece wools are unchanged from the previous week. The territory group price is now 85.1 c . as against a previous 86.1c. The Texas group at 81.8c. is off 1.8 c . for the week, while the fleece wool group, a week ago at 41.1c. in the grease, is now 40.8c. on easier rates for delaine and half blood combing wools. As to foreign wools, Australians in bond are quoted lower, the group of four standard grades sinking from 66.7 to 63.2 c ., the $64-70$ topmaking quoted 60 to 63c. Montevideo wools from 50 s down to 40s are up an average cent in the grease.

Silk-On the 13th inst. futures closed 22 to $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net ower for the No. 1 contracts: Transactions totaled 286 lots, all in the No. 1 contracts. The silk futures market broke nearly the limit in active trading, which was featured by heavy liquidation and hedge pressure. The trade heard that Japanese had sold silk on fears of loss of trade through a possible embargo. August silk sold the maximum limit of 25 c . lower, with Mar. losing 23c. and May $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. During early afternoon Mar. was selling at $\$ 2.80$. The total turnover to that time was 2,000 bales. Tender of 250 bales on Feb. contracts was reported, making 830 so far. In the uptown spot silk market the price of crack double extra silk declined 24 c . to $\$ 2.93$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 161 to 192 yen lower. Spot grade D silk was 185 yen lower at 1,565 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: Feb., 2.80; Mar., 2.81;' May, 2.76; July, 2.691/2; Aug., 2.67; Sept., 2.61. On the 14th inst. futures closed 12 to 7 points
net lower. Transactions totaled 229 lots. Silk futures were erratic. The market started higher in sympathy with the improved tone of Japanese markets, but encountered steady selling pressure later, with the result that prices during early afternoon were as much as $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower on Mar., which appeared to be subjected to liquidation. During early afternoon that month stood at $\$ 2.751 / 2$. Sales to that time totaled 870 bales on the No. 1 contract and 40 bales on No. 2 contract. 100 bales were tendered on the Feb. No. 1 contract, bringing the total this month to 930 bales. Crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market declined $1 / 2$ e. to $\$ 2.93$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 29 yen higher to 15 yen lower. Spot grade D silk was 45 yen higher at 1,610 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: Mar. 2.70; May, 2.64; June, 2.61; July, 2.58; Aug., $2.561 / 2$; Sept., 2.54
On the 15 th inst. futures closed $81 / 2$ to 14 c . net higher. Transactions totaled 104 lots. Japanese buying was a factor in causing silk futures to recover 9 to 10 c . here. The recovery was followed by local traders. Business was only moderate, the turnover to early afternoon totaling only 560 bales on the No. 1 contract and none on the No. 2. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market advanced half a cent a pound to $\$ 2.931 / 2$. Thirty bales were tendered for delivery on the February No. 1 contract, making 960 in all. The Yokohama Bourse closed 34 to 68 yen higher, but spot grade $D$ silk declıned 10 yen to 1,600 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Mar., 2.781/2; May, 2.78; June, 2.73; July, 2.72; Aug., 2.69; Sept., 2.66. Today futures closed $71 / 2$ to 2 c . net higher. Transactions totaled 86 lots. A rally in the Japanese markets caused shorts in the New York market to run to cover with the result that futures recovered. During early afternoon April contracts were selling at $\$ 2.80$, up 4c. Sales to that time totaled 340 bales, all on the No. 1 contract. Thirty bales were tendered for delivery on Feb. contracts, bringing the total so far to 990 bales. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market advanced $6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 3$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 5 to 51 yen higher. Spot Grade $\mathbf{D}$ silk advanced 70 yen to 1,670 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Feb., 2.87; Mar., 2.86; May, 2.80; July, 2.741/2; Aug., 2.72; Sept., 2.681/2.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Feb. 16, 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 177,019 bales, against 168,665 bales last week and 137,532 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1939, $5,858,051$ bales, against $3,034,145$ bales for the same period of 1938-39, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1939, of 2,823,906 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 5,178 | 12,158 | 9,219 | 2,756 | 4,631 | 5,834 | 39,776 |
| Houston. | 4,991 | 4,082 | 12,407 | 4,547 | 3,101 | 19,305 | 48,433 |
| Corpus Christi-- |  | 303 |  |  |  | 357 | 303 |
| New Orleans.--- | 14, $\overline{27} \overline{3}$ | 12,373 | 22, ${ }^{2} \overline{0} \overline{5}$ | 11,467 | 10, ${ }^{-8} \overline{3} 9$ | 10,048 | 81,302 |
| Mobile <br> Jacksonvi | 227 | 65 | 281 | 2,919 | 860 | 554 | 4,906 |
| Savannah | -1 |  | 190 | -18 | ${ }^{2} 9 \overline{6}$ | 171 | 676 |
| Oharleston |  |  |  |  |  | 117 | 117 |
| Lake Charles Wilmington. | 32 | $\overline{3} \overline{8}$ | 102 | 67 |  | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 244 |
| Norfolk | 34 |  | 103 |  |  | 94 | 23 |
| Baltimore |  |  |  |  |  | 664 | 66 |
| Totals this week. | 24.736 | 29,019 | 44,607 | 21,771 | 19,730 | 37,156 | 77,019 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1939, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year

| Receipts toFeb. 16 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\xrightarrow{T h i s}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{T}{\text { This }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { SinceAug } \\ 11938 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1940 | 1939 |
| Gald | 39,776 | 1,49 | 5,8 | 907,596 | 762,7 | 683 |
| Brownsv | 48,433 | 1,734,735 | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\mathbf{x}}, 965$ | ${ }_{943,097}^{\text {¢ }}$ | 720,379 |  |
| Corpus Ch | 303 |  | 1,511 | 280,053 |  |  |
| New Orlean | 81,302 | 1,991, | 9,548 | 701, | 789 |  |
| Pensaco | 4,906 |  | 233 | 49,3 | 95,020 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pensacksonvil }}$ |  |  |  |  | 12, |  |
| Savannah |  |  | 134 | 31,032 | 123.4 | 149, |
| Chare Char | 17 | 38,426 | 36 | 15,6 | 34,401 | -36,7 |
| Wil | 244 | 7,694 | 12 | 10,648 | 10.51 | 16 |
| Norfolk |  | 13,403 | 305 | 12,451 | $\begin{array}{r}25,197 \\ 2,00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Bosto |  |  |  |  | 1,1,235 | 1,943 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,225 |

Totals__....... $177,019 \quad 5,858,051|25,6813,034,145| 2,790,1332,50$
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 | 39,776 | 5,829 | 26,438 | 10,591 | 14.148 | 7,81 |
| Houston | 48,433 | 7,965 | 29,190 | 10,617 | 13,796 | 2,61 |
| New Orleans- | 81,302 4,906 | 9,548 | +37,415 | 42,883 | 13,586 5,181 | 9,522 |
| Savannah | 676 | 134 | , 328 | 649 | 3,218 | 81 |
| Brunswick |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston--- | 117 |  | -1,246 | 850 | 1,277 |  |
| Wilmington.Norfolk | 244 231 | 12 305 | 534 801 | 652 806 | 240 998 |  |
| Newport News All others | 1,334 | 1,647 | 2,648 | 8,312 |  |  |
| Total this wk. | 177,C19 | 25,681 | 101,785 | 82,257 | 56,534 | 25,0 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 204,172 bales, of which 65,071 were to Great Britain, 38,128 to France, nil to Germany, 10,265 to Italy, 34,815 to Japan, 11,950 to China and 43,943 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were In the correspono the season to date aggregate exports have 62,966 bales. 14 bales, against $2,363,295$ bales in the same been $4,461,514$ bales, against 2,3010 of the previous season. Below are the exports for period of

| Week Ended <br> Feb. 16, 1940 <br> Exports from - | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great <br> Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 31,242 |  | -.-. | 1,115 | 7,569 | ${ }^{3,217}$ | 16,959 | 60,102 37,268 |
| Houston | 9,619 |  |  | 2,123 |  |  | 9,955 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{P} 987$ |
| CorDus Christl. | 21,854 | 38,128 |  | 6,663 | 7.157 | --- | 3,878 | 77,680 300 |
| Charleston -...- | 300 | --- |  |  |  |  | 157 | 713 |
| Norfolk.--- | 556 1,500 |  |  |  |  |  | 12.29 | 1,500 |
| New York.- | 1,500 |  |  | 164 | 12,001 | 1,250 | 12.297 | 25,712 |
| tal | 65,071 | 38,128 |  | 10,265 | 34,815 | 11,950 | 43,943 | 204,172 |
|  | 20,708 | 4,914 | ${ }_{1}^{6,394}$ | 3,929 | 9,468 | ${ }_{9}^{2,950}$ | $14,603$ | 62,966 <br> 123,729 |
| Total 1938...... | 19.499 | 4,844 | 16,138 | 7,470 | 42.947 | 9.225 | $23,606$ | 123,729 |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Aug. } 1,1939 \text { to } \\ \text { Feb. 16, } 1940 \\ \text { Exports from } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain } \end{aligned}$ | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Oth | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Galveston | $\begin{aligned} & 304,265 \\ & 401,795 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108,835 \\ & 10,707 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 286 \\ 8,257 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,213 \\ 145,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162,725 \\ & 188,015 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,669 \\ 162,986 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344,342 \\ & 310,461 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1062,335 \\ & 1327,955 \end{aligned}$ |
| Houston-- | $401,795$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,257 \\ 10,242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145,734 \\ 18,329 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188,015 \\ 36,681 \end{array}$ | 10,390 | 25,452 | 199,826 |
| Corpus Christi Brownsville - | 71,308 8,496 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 27,861 } \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 4,334 |  | 4,309 |  | 3,922 | 27,922 |
| Beaumont -.- |  |  | 8.169 | 130,834 | 71,941 | 50,975 | 178,158 | 1279,801 |
| New Orleans- | 512,839 |  |  | 491 | 4,179 |  | 8,234 | 30,329 |
| Lake Charles- | 16,290 48,633 | 4,139 |  | 2,631 | 18,994 | 2,959 | 601 | 78,157 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mobile - } \\ & \text { Jacksonville-- } \end{aligned}$ | 550 |  | 211 |  |  |  | 190 | 6.453 |
| Pensacola, \&c. | 6,182 | 75 | 486 | 1,704 | 117170 | 8,837 | 100 | 64,611 |
| Wilmington.- | 6,773 |  |  |  |  |  | 5,389 | 6,773 |
| Norfolk. | 9.162 | 1,825 | 271 |  |  |  | 284 | 8,118 |
| Gulfport. | 7,893 |  |  | 99 | 50 |  | 7,950 | 15,892 |
| New Yo | 50 | 00 |  |  |  |  | 4,605 | 4,755 |
| Boston -ite-- | 41,811 | 6,871 | 200 | 214 | 146,329 | 17,447 | 58,229 | 271,101 31,023 |
| San Francisco | 9,778 |  |  |  | - | 774 | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 664,747 | 298,03 | 949,285 | 4461,514 |
| Total | 1521,008 | 596,632 | 33,456 | 398,349 | 664,74 |  |  |  |
| otal | 351,970 | 34 | 340.307 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} 217,967 \\ 371,753 \end{array}\right.$ | $579,964$ <br> 301,833 | ${ }_{4 \mathrm{KNO}}$ | $770,85$ | $4141,78$ |

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the collowing amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Feb. 16 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{array}\right\|$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | other <br> Foreign | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coast- } \\ & \text { wise } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |
| Galves | 7,600 | 7,800 |  | 23,700 | 5,000 | 44,100 | ${ }^{718,611}$ |
| Houston- | 31,006 |  |  | 26,888 5010 |  | 36,941 |  |
| New Orlean | 31,584 | 9,347 |  | 5,010 |  | 45,44 | 123,443 |
| Charleston |  |  |  | 8.055 |  | 8,0551 | $\begin{array}{r}34,175 \\ 86,969 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mobile |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,197 |
| Other ports. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 239,307 |
| Total 1940 | 48.190 | 17.447 |  |  | 5.0 | 134, |  |
| Total 1939 | 4.283 18.878 | ${ }^{2} 0.007$ | ${ }_{7}^{8,277}$ | 65,043 | 10,759 | 106,964 | 2,987,372 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was not of very large proportions; in fact, the market was dull during many sessions of the week, with prices irregular, and held largely within a narrow range. Washington advices revealed that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was again indorsing the certificate plan of taxation in order to finance parity payments to farmers. Other reports were that the agricultural appropriations bill, already passed by the House with deletions of funds, was being held in Senate committee by farm bloc members who were hoping that sufficient savings would be effected in other appropriation bills to justify increases in farm payments.

On the 10th inst. prices closed 2 points higher to 2 points lower. Disappointing Bombay cables accounted for opening local losses of 1 to 7 points. Some Bombay selling orders were executed in the early trading here, but part of these offerings were absorbed by Liverpool demand. Scattered New Orleans and local buying also appeared, but there was little evidence of outside demand which had accounted partly for a slow but steady advance during the preceding 5 days of the week. Attention was still largely centered in the progress of Mar. liquidation. Observers estimated that spot houses had liquidated 80,000 bales during the week as they sold out Mar. contracts bought several months ago as a protection against large forward sales to foreign spinners. Trade price fixing persisted as Mar. held above the 11c. level throughout the session. Aside from this spot house selling of Mar. and the Bombay liquidation, offerings were small. Spot cotton sales today at reporting markets amounted to 31,012 bales against 5,773 bales a year ago. Middling quotations were unchanged to 2 points lower, and averaged 10.67 c . On the 13th inst. prices closed 13 to 17 points net lower. The
disappointing action of foreign markets and New Orleans over the New York holiday on Monday accounted for initial losses of 2 to 6 points. During the morning the market moved irregularly over a comparatively narrow range, but at no irregularly over a comptstanding firmness. May deliveries during the morning sold up 2 points on trade price fixing, but during the morning sold up 2 poinove Saturday's finals. Unother months failed to work and certainties over foreign politsalf tended to check outside parfresh incentives in cotton itself, tended wideck outside par ticipation. Bombay weakened to the wist liguidan New York since last Nov. and sent straddle liquidating orders here. Prior to the afternoon reaction, Bombay sold about 20,000 bales here. Additional sales of about 10,000 bales found the market rather bare of buying and with stop orders uncovered, the market quickly gave way. Southern spot markets showed losses of 10 to 15 points, with middling spot 10.54 quota the 10 desirnated spot markets. Sales totaled 15,573 10.54 at the 10 dith bales, compared with spot sales oint net higher Abate the 14th inst. prices closed 8 to 12 points net higher. Abatement of foreign selling and moderate demand today caused cotton futures to recover most of Tuesday's losses. Steadier foreign markets and only a limited volume of selling from Bombay were in contrast with the previous session. Opening levels here were 1 to 4 points higher, and after the offerings from abroad dried up, the market responded to trade and from Orleans buying. Opening levels were the lowest for the New Orleans buying. Openged a steady undertone. Largest session and the mamption figures on record, totaling 730,143 Jan. cotton consumption bales, and the second largest all-time total for any month, had little or no influence on sentiment or on trading activity. The figure was below trade estimates, although considerably larger than the Dec. total of 652,695 bales and the figure for Jan. a year ago of 598,132 bales. Southern spot markets today were 7 to 15 points higher, with middling quotations ranging from 10.29 c , up to 11.03 c .
On the 15 th inst. prices closed unchanged to 5 points net lower. Cotton was steady but dull all day, prices standing 1 to 2 points net higher during early afternoon. Buying of March to fix prices was sufficient to absorb offerings. The opening was quiet and a shade lower. Selling of March and May caused prices to lose 2 to 4 points. Spot firms and Bombay were ciredited with selling. Later the market improved several points under buying by trade interests to proved several points und buying also was done. Steadiness fix prices. Some local buystaining factor. Liverpool came 3 to 7 points higher than due, and closed 1 to 7 points higher than previous finals. Cables ascribed the steadiness to a recovery in Bombay, weakness of sterling exchange, and reports of larger shipping losses. The Bombay market was a shade lower, but Alexandria was slightly higher. Sales of spot cotton in Southern markets fell off to 6,000 bales yesterday, compared with 15,000 bales last Tuesday, but the average spot price of $7 / 8$-inch middling cotton in 10 centers was 12 points higher at 10.66 c .

Today prices closed 7 to 2 points net higher. Cotton futures were firm and 2 to 4 points higher during early afternon in sympathy with the strength in wheat. The opening was unchanged to 1 point lower. Trading was quiet. Brokers for Bombay were credited with selling March, July and October, but demand proved sufficient to absorb offerings without affecting prices much. In the later trading buying of May cotton was a feature, as it rallied prices 3 to 4 points. There was further trade pricefixing in the March and May positions. In a small futures market such as the current one happens to be, with outside interests limited, the amount of contracts to be bought to fix prices may prove a decisive factor. Call sales, accord fix pre the lal around 400,000 bales, ing to the la large portion of which doubtless is outstanding in March. The spot market broadened yesterday when sales in 12 Southern cotton centers totaled 16,690 bales, compared with only 6,325 bales the previous day.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has bee Feb. 10 to Feb. 16- Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Feb. 10

New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland at New York on Feb. 16 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


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 $7 / 8$ inch, established for de liveries on contract on $\qquad$ and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$ inch cotton at the 10 markets on Feb. 15.
Old Contract-Basis Middling 1516 inch, established for deliveries on contract on $\qquad$ and staple premiums deliveries on contract on full discount for $7 / 8$ inch and 2932
inch staple and $75 \%$ of the average premiums over 1516 inch cotton at the 10 markets on Feb. 15.

|  | old Contract |  |  | New Contract |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / \mathrm{ch} \\ & \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{chch}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-16 \\ & { }_{1 n c h} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{d}{ }_{U p}$ | $\operatorname{lnch}_{7 / 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.32 \\ & { }_{1 n c h} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31-32 \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good | . 483 on | . 68 on | . 67 on on | . 25 on | . 38 on | . 538 on | . 58 on 0 on |  |
| ${ }_{\text {od }}$ M1d |  |  | . 61 on |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mid | Basis | . 11 | . 20 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Basis }}$ |  |  |
| St Low Mid.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *St. Good Ord *Good Ord. | 1.47 ort | . 39 | 1.35 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extra White- | . 22 on | . 52 on |  | . 24 on | . 32 on |  |  |  |
| Stid M1d--.-.-.- | ${ }_{\text {Even }}{ }^{29}$ on | . 11.80 on | ${ }^{.49}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | . 35 |  |  |  | ${ }^{46}$ |  |  |
|  | $1.47{ }^{\text {orf }}$ | . 39 oft | . 81 |  |  |  |  |  |
| *St. Good Ord.*Good Ord |  | 1.95 otf | 1.92 ott |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Spotted } \\ & \text { Good Mid } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Mda -.-.---- |  |  |  | . 24 ort | 15 | . 06 | Ever |  |
| Mid | 1.20 | 1.12 otr | 1.06 ott |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Low Mid.----- |  | 1.80 otr | 1.78 ott | 2.03 ott | 2.01 ott | 1.95 | 1.93 |  |
| Good M11-....- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. MId <br> *Mid. | ${ }_{1} .63 \mathrm{orf}$ | . 190 |  | , |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *St Low Mid. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yellono Stained Good M1d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *St. Mid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good M1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Not delliverable on future contract. $a$ MIddung spotted shall be tenderable only when and if the Secretary establishes a type for such grade.
Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday  <br> Feb. 10 M | $\frac{\text { Monday }}{\text { Feb. } 12}$ |  | 13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Fee. } 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thars } \\ \text { Fed } 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Feb } 16 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. (1940) } \\ \text { Raged) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ranger |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. (odod | $11.16 n$ |  | 11.03 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {11.03 }}^{11.01-11.03}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.85- \\ & 10.90 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.91-11.00 \\ & 11.00-2 \end{aligned}$ | $1_{10.98}^{10.98-11.01}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.97-11.03 \\ & 11.03 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr. (olda ${ }_{\text {Rang }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| App. (new) |  |  |  |  | $10.86 n$ | $10.84 n$ | 10.8 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range- }}$ Cosing- | 11. |  | 10.89n |  | 11.00n | 10.96n | $11.03 n$ |
| Range.- | 10.72-1 |  |  |  |  | 10.70-10.75 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Closing }}$ | 1. |  | 10.61- | 10.62 | 10.73-10.74 | 10.70 | 10.76 |
| Range | 10.84 |  |  |  |  | 10.82 | 10.84-10.89 |
| une (old) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | 10.57n |  | $\overline{10.42 n}$ |  | $10.53 n$ | $10.50 n$ | 10.56n |
| June (new) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Suly }}^{\text {Clasing- }}$ (old $)^{\text {a }}$ | 10.71n |  | 10.57n |  | $10.67 n$ | $10.64 n$ | $10.71 n$ |
| Range-- | 10.36-10.41 |  | 10.20 |  | 10.25-10.34 | 10.31-10.35 | 0.30-10.38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-1 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 10.49-10.54 \\ 10.55 n \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.38-1 \\ & 10.39 n \end{aligned}$ | $10.49$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.47-10.47 \\ & 10.47 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.51-10.51 \\ & 10.47 n \end{aligned}$ | 10.52n |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cat - | 10.09n |  | $9.94 n$ |  | 10.04n | 0.03n | $10.07 n$ |
| Range | 9.72-9.76 |  | 9.53- | 9.74 | 9.61-9 | 9.68-9.75 | 9.68-9.74 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing: | 9.69n |  | $9.53 n$ |  | $9.65 n$ | ${ }^{9.64 n}$ | 9.87n |
| Range.- | ${ }^{9.61-9.64}$ |  |  |  | 9.50-9.60 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janange- | 9.58-9.59 |  |  |  | 9.47-9.47 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rance_-Closing $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nominal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range for future prices. at New York for the week ended Feb. 16, 1940, and since trading began on each option: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for- | Range for Week |  |  |  | nje Since Beginning of Option |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb.-OId. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar.-OId |  |  |  | 8.19 | Aug. 28193 | ${ }_{39} 11.45$ D | ec. 131939 |
| Mar.-New |  |  |  |  |  | --------- | ---1 |
| Apro-OId-- | 10.64 Feb. 14 | 410.78 | Feb. 16 |  | May 17 199 |  | n. ${ }^{-71970}$ |
|  | 10.82 Feb .15 | 1510.89 F | Feb. 16 | 8.05 | sedt. 1193 | 3911.07 Ja | n. 31940 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May-New } \\ & \text { June-OOd } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June-New- | 10.20 Feb. 13 | $3{ }^{10.41}$ | Feb. ${ }^{\text {io }}$ |  | -sept ${ }^{-1} 19$ | 39 100.000 | т. ${ }^{-91040}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July-New } \\ & \text { Aug - } \end{aligned}$ | 10.38 Feb. 13 | ${ }^{10.54} 1$ | Feb. 10 |  | sept. ${ }^{1}{ }^{1} 193$ | ${ }_{39}^{39} 10.82{ }^{\text {a }}$ Ja | n. ${ }_{\text {nec }} \begin{aligned} & 31940 \\ & 7 \\ & 7\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 Aug. 31193 | 398.54 | ec. 71939 |
| Oect...-. | 9.53 Feb. 13 | ${ }^{-9.767}$ | Feb. 10 |  | - Nov-1193 |  | n. ${ }^{-71940}$ |
| Dec. | 9.44 Feb. 13 | $3{ }^{-96}$ | Feb. 16 | 9.28 | JJan. ${ }^{-79} 9$ |  | n. ${ }^{-71940}$ |
| Jan......... | 9.47 Feb. 14 | $4^{9.59}$ | Feb. 10 | 9.07 | Jan. 23194 | 40.9 .69 Ja | n. 201940 |

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.

| New York | Feb. 9 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 13 |  | Feb. 15 | Open Contracts Feb. 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March-Old_--------- | 38,600 | 11,900 |  | 26,600 | 11,200 | 13,400 | 237,800 |
|  | 30,400 | 14,900 |  | 41,300 | 13,700 | 18,800 | 1,200 57980 |
| New | -400 | 17,700 |  |  | 13,60 | ${ }^{18,80}$ | 579,500 36,500 |
| July-O | 42,500 | 14,400 |  | 38,900 | 11,600 | 12,300 | 598,300 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { New }}$ | 1,500 | 1,400 | Holi- |  | 100 | 500 | 51,300 |
| New- | 12,900 | 5,400 |  | 29,800 | 6,100 | 8,0000 | $3 \overline{55,900}$ |
| December-O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New. | 2,600 | 1,600 |  | 6,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 81,000 |
| January | 500 | 300 |  | 100 | 200 |  | 3,400 |
| Inactive monthsAugust, 1940 |  |  |  |  |  | ---- | $\begin{array}{r}3,400 \\ \hline 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total all futures. | 129,700 | 50,600 |  | 143,100 | 44,400 | 54,600 | 1,945,400 |
| New Orleans | Feb. 7 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 13 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open } \\ & \text { Contracts } \\ & \text { Feb. } 13 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1940- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { March-OId } \\ & \text { New } \end{aligned}$ | 3,200 | 5,550 | 2,750 | 2,250 | 850 | 4,100 | 44,150 |
| May-Oid | 12,550 | 11,000 | 7,100 | 1,750 | 4,850 | 6,700 | 121,500 |
| July-owd | 10,100 | 8,900 | 8,900 | 2,800 |  |  | 1,500 86350 |
| New.- |  | 8,900 |  | 2,800 | 2,150 | 7,950 | 86,350 4,000 |
| October-Ol |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {New }}$ | 4,650 | 3,450 | 2.200 | 1,350 | 1,600 | 3,150 | 61,900 |
| December | 750 | 350 | 550 |  | 200 | 150 | 13,300 |
| $\xrightarrow{1941-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March... | 600 | 100 |  | 300 | 500 |  | 1,000 |
| Total all futures...- | 32.350 | 29,350 | 21,500 | 8,450 | 10,950 | 22,050 | 335,350 |

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.


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { C. P. Oomra No, } 1 \text { staple, super- } & 8.19 \mathrm{~d} . & 4.07 \mathrm{~d} . & 4.49 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.76 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$
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 $n$ detail below:

| Towns | Movement to Feb. 16, 1940 |  |  |  | Movement to Feb. 17, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Feb. } \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1 i \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'a | 2,059 | 41,483 | 1,364 | 27,906 | 169 | 68,234 | 1,580 | 55,362 |
| ${ }_{\text {E }}$ Eufaula- | 219 | 15,722 | + 438 | 9,086 | 26 | 12,574 |  | 8,942 |
| Melma.- | 1,020 | $\xrightarrow{\mathbf{2 7 , 1 3 8}}$ | 1,292 | 73,299 62,760 | 344 28 | 85,292 43,601 | ${ }^{3,283}$ | 87,242 78,237 |
| Ark., Blythev. | 454 | 168,397 | 5,883 | 162,595 | 220 | 130,862 | 1,054 | 168,312 |
| Forest . City | 120 | 30,451 | 1,862 | 47,070 |  | 38,944 | 14 | 52,086 |
| Helena. | 94 | 65,989 | 1,819 | 49,946 |  | 59,882 | 200 | 58,792 |
| Hope | 12 | 40,480 | 865 | 38,679 | 108 | 38,804 | 171 | 48,378 |
| Jonesboro | 46 | 8,467 | 541 | 32,740 |  | 19,310 | 01 | 35,683 |
| Little Rock | 865 | 96,504 | 3,626 | 145,906 | 381 | 102,584 | 1,453 | 139,796 |
| Newport- | 29 | 38,333 | 1,007 | 39,860 |  | 39,855 | 277 | 42,205 |
| Plne Blurf | 1,026 | 128,030 | 4,004 | 90,839 | 268 | 131,408 | 546 | 127,932 |
| ${ }_{\text {Walnut Rge }}$ | 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 62,398 \\ & 13,950 \end{aligned}$ | 1,693 | 41,027 16248 | 124 | 48,523 | 311 | 43,846 |
| Ga., Albany | 28 | 139,310 | 425 | 16,248 | 178 | 12,745 30,867 | 381 | 17,803 41.465 |
| Atlanta | 2,156 | 100,760 | 5,227 | 119,203 | 1,334 | 103, | 540 | ${ }_{121465}^{41,459}$ |
| Augusta. | 4,178 | 124,244 | 4,661 | 136,337 | 2,788 | 102,550 | 3,074 | 152,786 |
| Columbus | 200 | 10,100 | 400 | 31,300 | 600 | 7,700 | 500 | 34,000 |
| Macon | 829 | 35,343 | 629 | 23,131 |  | 26,245 | 200 | 36,393 |
| Rome. | 54 | 16,208 | 75 | 38,298 | 25 | 16,613 | 20 | 32,850 |
| La., Shrevep't | 319 | 107,064 | 693 | 68,002 | 19 | 85,551 | 570 | 85,870 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 1,400 | 150,504 | 3.686 | 66,700 | 1,497 | 124,138 | 3,489 | 65,479 |
| Columbus. | 277 | 18,243 | 761 | 37,841 | 40 | 26,266 | 712 | 41,333 |
| Greenwood | 1,050 | 223,763 | 4,685 | 99,373 | 843 | 191,315 | 3,417 | 109,504 |
| Jackson.- | 408 | 31,720 | 1,310 | 20,800 | 5 | 31,68 | 300 | 40,444. |
| Natchez. | 2 | 7,257 | 154 | 16,695 | ${ }^{2}$ | 7,535 | 11 | 16,234 |
| Vleksburg. | ${ }_{116}^{65}$ |  | 2,017 | +61,904 | 252 | ${ }^{27} 716$ | 193 | 22,727 |
| Yazoo Clty | 8,619 | - $\begin{array}{r}47,709 \\ 236,355\end{array}$ | 2,017 <br> 8,594 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 46,904 } \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,103 | 45,164 | 16 | 49,645 3 3 3 |
| N.C., Gr'bo | 307 | 3,217 | 224 |  |  |  | 5,114 | 3,451 3,429 |
| Oklahoma |  |  |  |  |  |  | 129 | 3,429 |
| 15 towns *- | 1,915 | 310,935 | 6,780 | 254,466 | 457 | 337,550 | 1,833 | 284,956 |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 2.181 | 92,059 | 3,446 | 77,305 | 2,112 | 68,772 | 3,149 | 73,973 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 49,507 | 2748,553 | 66,576 | 811,987 | 29,70t 1 | 679,816 | 44,573 | 819,570 |
| Texas, Abilene | 91 | 26,811 | 141 | 10,927 | 2 | 21,946 | 32 | 13,514 |
| Austin | 17 | 7,384 | 9 | 2,301 | 16 | 15,317 | 32 | 4,615 |
| Brenham | 40 | 15,501 | 80 | 2,083 | 32 | 14,399 | 5 | 3,317 |
| Dallas. | 786 | 44,510 | 1,455 | 35,141 | 114 | 43,608 | 884 | 43,630 |
| Parls. | 348 | 73,356 | 1,633 | 29,578 |  | 63,080 | 186 | 43,657 |
| Robstown-- |  | 6,518 3,889 |  | 618 1.594 |  | 6,471 | 72 | 1,188 |
| Texarkana | 9 | 3,889 36,081 | 1,086 | 29,725 | 414 | 13,271 | 84 149 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,642 } \\ 35,901 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ |
| Waco-....- | 54 | 55,357 | 391 | 15,182 | 73 | 53,933 | 298 | 23,477 |

## 

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 59,696 bales and are tonight 277,539 bales less than at the same period last year. The in the same week last year.

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The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
Feb. 17, 1940

Market and Sales at New York

|  |  | Spot |  | Contract |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | old | New | old | New | old | New |
| Saturday |  | HOLI 20 | DA $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}^{--}$ | HÖLI | DA $\overline{\mathrm{Y}}^{--}$ | ${ }_{2}^{200}$ | DA $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}^{-7}$ |
|  |  | - 40000 |  |  |  | 400 |  |
|  |  | 1,015 |  |  |  | 1,015 |  |
| Wednesday |  | 1,200 |  |  |  | 200 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 1,815 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 31,600 | $1,2000\|109,136\|$ |  | 1,200 |
| Spo |  |  |  | Futures Market Closed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ol |  |  | ew |
| Saturday Monday <br> Tuesday <br> Wednesday <br> Thursday. <br> Friday | Nominal .....-.-.- |  |  | Steady <br> HOLIDĀY <br> Steady <br> Steady <br> Steady <br> Steady. |  | SteadyHOLIDAYSteadySteadySteadySteady |  |
|  | HOLIDAY <br> Nominal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nominal------ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nominal-.........-.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the over from telegraphic for the week Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:




Deduct thirments
Overland to Y ., Boston, \&c.--
Berland to N. Y., Boston, \&c...:
Between interior towns
Total to be deducted. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}664 \\ 183 \\ 661 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}13,874 \\ 5.597 \\ 179,826 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Total to be deducted...------ $\frac{1,508}{41,83} \quad 199,297$ $\begin{array}{ll}19,286 & 504,51 \\ & \end{array}$ * Including movement by rall to Canada.

The Ioregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 41,835 bales, against 19,286 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 379,832 bales.
-1939-40-1938-39 9 Since Receipts at ports to
Net $\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}-140,000 & 4,100,000 & 130,000 & 3,448,000\end{array}$ Total marketed. Interior stocks in excess --...-. Excess of Southern mili takings

Came $-\quad 919,610$
Came into sight during week.
Total in sight Feb, 16. $12,2 \overline{2} 9, \overline{2} \overline{4} \overline{4}$ North. spinn's' takings to Feb. 16_ 30,993 1,066,507

Movement into sight in previous years: Week- $\qquad$ Bales Since Aug. 1 - $\qquad$
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:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Feb. } 16 . \end{gathered}$ | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Satutday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|  |  | $7 / 8$  <br> In. $15-16$ <br> In.  |  |  | $/ 8$ $15-16$ <br> In.  <br> In.  <br> 10  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \hline 7 / 8 & 15-16 \\ \text { In. } & \text { In. } \end{array}$ |
| Galveston.- | 10.6610 .86 | Hol. H | 10.5310 .73 | 10.6510 .85 | 10.6210 .82 | . 6810.88 |
| New Orleans | 10.7010 .90 | 10.6410 .84 | 10.6010 .80 | 10.6710 .87 | $10.67{ }^{10.87}$ | $10.74{ }^{10} 10.94$ |
| Mobl | 10.79 | Hol. Hol. | . 10.6610 .76 | 10.788 <br> 10.83 <br> 10.88 <br> 10 | 10.75 10.80 .10 .85 | 8610.91 |
| Savannah | ${ }_{10.90}^{10.84} 110.98$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Hol }}$ Hol | $10.80{ }^{10.95}$ | 10.9011 .05 | 10.8511 .00 | 10.9011 .05 |
| Montgomery | 10.6010 .70 | 10.5510 .65 | 10.4510 .55 | 10.6010 .70 | 10.5510 .65 | 10.6010 .70 |
| Augusta | 11.0411 .19 | 10.99 11.14 | $10.91 \quad 11.06$ | 11.0311 .18 | 11.0011 .15 | 11.0611 .21 |
| Memphis | 10.5010 .70 | 10.5010 .70 | 10.35 10.55 | ${ }_{10}^{10.50} 10$ | $10.45{ }^{10} 10$ | (10.70 |
| Housto | $10.71{ }^{10} 10$ | 1 Hol. Hol. | 10.58 10.30 10.78 10 | 10.71 10. | 10.70 10 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{10} 10.65$ |
| Dallas |  | Hol. Hol | 10.1710 | 10.2910 | 0.2610 |  |
| New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Feb. } 10 \end{aligned}$ | Monday <br> Feb. 12 | Tuesday <br> Feb. 13 | Wednesday Feb. 14 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { Feb. } 15 \end{gathered}$ | Friday <br> Feb. 16 |
| (1940) |  | ${ }_{11.21 b}^{11.09}$ | 11.02b-.03a | 11.11 - | ${ }_{11.24 b}^{11.12-13}$ | 11.15 - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( (ew) |  |  | $11.14 b$ | 11.236 |  |  |
| May (old) | ${ }_{11}^{11.26 b} 84{ }^{1}$ | 10.79 |  |  |  | ${ }_{10.48}^{11.02 b}$ |
| 1 (new) | 10.976 | 10.92 b | $10.87 b$ 10.34 | $10.95 b$ 10.42-10.43 | ${ }_{10.43}^{10.95 b}$ |  |
| (new) | $10.61 b-.63 a$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{10.46 \mathrm{~b}}$ | ${ }_{9.73}^{10.54 b}$ | ${ }^{10.55 b}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.606 \\ 9.77 n \end{gathered}$ |
| October | 9.76 | 9.69-9.70 |  |  |  |  |
| December | 9.62b-9.63a | 9.55b-9.56a | 9.48b-9.49a | 9.59b-9.60a | 9.61b-9.62a | 9.63b-9.65a |
| Jan. (1941) | 9.59b-9.61a | 9.50b-9.51a | 9.43b-9.45a | $9.54 b$ | 9.56 b | 9.58b-9.60a |
| Tone | SteadySteadySteady | Quiet Steady Steady | Steady Steady Sterdy | Steady <br> Steady <br> Steady | Steady Steady Steady | Steady Steady Steady |
| ld futures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New fut'es |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, \&c., in January-Under date of Feb. 14, 1940, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the months of January, 1940 and 1939. Cotton consumed amounted to 730,143
bales of lint and 91,057 bales of linters, compared with 652,695 bales of lint and 104,687 bales of linters in December, 1939 , and 598,132 bales of lint and 65,622 bales of linters in January, 1939. It will be seen that there is an increase in January, 1940, when compared with the previous year, in January, 1940, when compared $23.7 \%$. The following is the statement:
JANUAR PEP OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HPIND,
(Cotton in running bales, counting round as half bales, except forelgn, which is in (Cotton in running bales, counting round as bolespand bales)


| Country of Production | Imports of Foreion Cotton (500-pound Bales) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - Janu |  | 6 Mos. End | Jan. 31 |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Egypt_ | 5,136 11 | 3,767 | 39,515 483 | 22,098 |
| Peru... |  | -6399 | 7628 | 24,997 13,091 |
| Mexlco---- | 1,534 2,036 | 2,494 <br> 5,038 | 7,628 16,922 | 13,091 16,304 |
| All other...- |  | ${ }^{5} 42$ | 1,433 | 735 |
| Total | 8,717 | 12,280 | 65,981 | 77,45 |

Linters imported during five months ended Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to 32,448 quivalent 500 -pound bales.

Exports of Domestic Cotton-Excluding Linters
(Running Bales-See Note for Linters)

| Country to Which Exported | January |  | 6 Mos. Ended Jan. 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| United Kingdom. | 379.699 | 41,465 | $1,333,297$ 487674 | 285,458 <br> 293 <br> 184 |
| France..--- | 178,310 67,527 | 20,691 22,036 | 187,674 310,728 | 293,734 173,129 |
| Italy .-. | 67,527 | 22,399 | $\begin{array}{r}318,992 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 200,135 |
| Germany | 22,343 |  | 190,142 | 1,519 |
| Belgium | 14,668 | 9,653 | 135,824 | 62,077 |
| Other Europe | -69,906 | 50,039 | 489,559 583190 | 422,785 528,351 |
| Japan.- | 161,019 65,049 | +18,595 | 58,190 278,608 | 529,206 |
| China | ${ }_{43}^{65,067}$ | 14,606 | 219,195 | 131,389 |
| Canada | 25,040 | 10,072 | 113,834 | 54,098 |
|  | 026,628 | 289,514 | 4,161,043 | 2,191,881 |

Note-Linters exported, not included above were 31,450 bales during January in 1940 and 18,319 bales in 1939 . 164,572 bales for six months ended Jan. 31, 1940 and 116,872 bales in 1939 . The distribution for January, 1940 follows: United King
9,613 ; France, 14,247; Italy, 5,666; Canada, 855; Panama, 5 ; Japan, 1,064 . WORLD STATISTICS
The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1938 as compiled from various sources was $28,221,000$ bales, counting American ion run cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ended July 31,1939 , was $27,748,000$ bales. The total numb
cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about $145,000,000$.

## 4,734 Bales of Cotton Delivered in Settlement of 1940

 January Future on New York and New Orleans Ex-changes-According to reports to the Commodity Exchange Administration, 4,734 bales of cotton were tendered in settlement of the 1940 January future on the New York and New, Orleans Cotton Exchanges, combining "new" and "old" contracts. These tenders represented $20 \%$ of the total contracts open on Dec. 22, the day preceding first notice day for the January future. On the New York Cotton Exchange there were 3,875 bales delivered and 859 bales on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Deliveries at Houston on the New York and New Orleans contracts amounted to 3,080 bales or $65.0 \%$ of the total. At Galveston 985 bales or $20.8 \%$ of the total were tendered, 472 or $10.0 \%$ at New Orleans, 99 bales or $2.1 \%$ at Savannah and 98 bales or $2.1 \%$ Orleans, 99 bales or There were not deliveries at Mobile, Charleston, at Norfolk. There were not deliveries arment, issued Feb. 9, added:Strick middling, middling, strict low middling, and strict middling spotted were the principal grades delivered and accounted respectively for 1,226 bales or $25.9 \%, 1,419$ bales or
or $16.7 \%$ of the total tendered.
or $16.7 \%$ of the total tendered. issued at New York, 19 notices or $46.3 \%$
Of the 41 notices of delivery
were stopped without transfer and the balance of 22 were transferred one were stopped without transfer and notices issued on the 100-bale contract time. In New Orleans the eight notices issued on the cone with were stop transfer. The average number of qualities appearing on notices issued at New York was 6.8. The qualities ranged from 1 to 17 with no particular number
predominating. Notices issued at New Orleans averaged 12.1 qualities and predominating. Notices issued at New Orleans averaged 12.1 qualities and
although only eight notices were issued, these carried from 5 to 18 qualities
each.
Comparison of certified stocks at the beginning and end of the delivery period Indicateda

Census Report of Cottonseed Oil Production-On Feb. 13 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the six months wended with January, 1939 and 1938:

COTTON SEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

| State | Received at Mulls* Aug. 1 to Jan. 31 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crushed } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \text { to Jan. } 31 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { On Hand at Mills } \\ \text { Jan. } 31 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Alab | 177,107 | 252,499 | 168,975 | 217,288 | 19,047 | 47,172 |
| Arizona. | 82,165 | 76,724 | 57,094 | 45,667 | 27,695 | 33,548 |
| Arkansas | 441,142 | 441,860 | 327,616 | 328,542 | 117.581 | 133,540 |
| Callforni | 158,386 | 147,619 | 91,258 | 112,896 | 72,001 | ${ }_{5}^{57,437}$ |
| Georgia | 314,766 | 265,402 | 280,025 | 225,924 | 48,932 | 54,772 |
| Loulsian | 197,975 | 165.585 | 178,458 | 153,764 | 20,064 | 17,703 |
| Mississip | 587,185 | 619,070 | 454,376 | 425,634 | 154,602 | 235,234 17,176 |
| North C | 151,347 | 128.156 | 125,812 | 118,775 | - 26 | 17,176 19.156 |
| Oklahoma | 146,202 | 175,826 138.083 | 132,910 172,161 | 160,340 128,612 | 14,089 | 11,023 |
| South Ca | 188,769 325,914 | 138,083 347,088 | 172, 538 | 242,037 | 100,312 | 117,661 |
| Texas. | 859,356 | 949,628 | 775,931 | 848,645 | 138,493 | 283,056 |
| ll other | 105,677 | 98,097 | 67,240 | 72,381 | 39,115 | 31,264 |
| United | .735,991 | 3,805,637 | ,060,394 | 3,079,505 | 796,223 | 1,058,742 | * Includes none and 4,508 tons seed destroyed at mills but not 120,626 and

337,118 on hand Aug, 1 nor 19,531 and 24,356 reshipped for 1940 and 1939 respectively.
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON


* Includes $5,986,685$ and $81,927,675$ pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and $13,594,470$ and $38,088,380$ pounds in
consumers Aug. 1, 1939, and Jan. 31,1940 , respectively.
$a$ Includes $13,471,938$ and $9,578,945$ pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and
warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and $3,292,550$ and $2,544,515$ pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug. 1, 1939, and Jan. 31, 1940, respectively.
b Produced from 817,585,799 pounds of crude oll.
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR FIVE

from warehouse for consumption," or "entered for warehouse."
Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that there have been numerous light rains in the southwest portion of the cotton belt, but dry elsewhere. Temperatures ranged from normal to below.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:



``` Nashville--.-.--------Above zero of gauge Sicksburg-----------Above zero of gauge-
```

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor tions. The figures do not include overland receipt of 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 <br> End. | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 | 93 | 939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Nov 17 |  |  |  | 3549,579 | 3518,088 |  | 208,237 |  |  |
| 24. | 178,607 | 88,143 | 160,560 | 3536,990 | 3524,821 | 2501,559 | 166,018 | 94,876 | 202,425 |
| e | 227 | 89 | 169,362 | 3534,867 | 3508,828 | 2254 | 225,422 |  |  |
|  | 210,127 | 77,8 | 165,5 | 3498,072 | 3496,222 | 2610,850 | 173,332 | 65,2 |  |
| 15. | 257,101 | 64,53 | 169,711 | 3449,968 | 3471,589 | 2640.423 | 208,997 | 39,90 | 199,284 |
| 22 | 240,6 | 54,23 | 139,333 | 3389,066 | 3448,226 | 2663,852 | 179,786 | $\stackrel{00,873}{\mathbf{3 1}, 339}$ | 147,087 |
| 29. | 189,049 | 44,595 | 141,563 | 3346,020 | 3434,970 | 2658.348 | $232,095$ | 31,339 | $\underline{147,067}$ |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
|  | 169 | 42 | 125 | 3265,094 | 3400,270 | 2619,79¢ | 89,025 | 7.896 | 86,716 |
| 12. | 181,553 | 38, $: 27$ | 121,714 | 3189.004 | 3369,048 | 2613,016 | 105.463 | 7.605 | 128,497 |
| 19. | 196,677 | 37.387 | 116,84, | 3127,764 | 3329,120 | ${ }_{2628.635}^{2629}$ | 134,437 | ${ }_{798}$ | 133,463 119,744 |
| 26. | 149,768 | 43,199 | 120,588 | 30त2,688 | 3291,719 | 2628,795 | 94,69\% | 98 | 119 |
| $2$ | 137 | 35 | 104,958 | 3016,68i | 3246,532 | 2598,040 | 81,531 | Nil | 74,203 |
|  | 168,665 | 29,0 | 12.6 | 2956,982 | 3212,973 | 2575,21 | 108,960 | N | 135,433 |
|  | 177,01 | 25 , | , | 2897.286 | 17 | 2570,224 | 17,32 | $\mathrm{Ni}$ | 96.794 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the totai receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1939, are 6,392,562 bales; in 1938-39 they were $4,392,943$ bales, and in 1937-38 were $8,114,855$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 177,019 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 117,323 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 59,696 bales during the week.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1, as cabled for three years, have been as follows:

| $\stackrel{\text { Feb. } 15}{\text { Receipts at- }}$ |  |  | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stnce } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug }, 1 \end{gathered}$ | Week | Since Aug. 1 |
| Bombay |  |  | 61,000 | a | 63,000 | 1,102,000 | 78,00 | 1,094 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Exports } \\ \text { from } \end{gathered}$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Stince Aug. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Contit- } \\ & \text { nent } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Pap'n4 } \\ \text { China } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conti- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Japan ${ }^{\text {China }}$ | Total |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bombay- } \\ & 193930-39 . \\ & 1938-39 \\ & 1037-38 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { 1,000 }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,000 \\ 13,0,000 \end{gathered}$ | ¢ $\begin{gathered}\text { a,000 } \\ 34,000\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,000 \\ & 22,200 \\ & 49,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,00 \\ 18.000 \\ 18 . \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{135,000}{a}$ <br> 139,000 | $\begin{gathered} 608,000 \\ 3082 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 767,000 \\ & 771,000 \\ & 499,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other India- $1939-40-$ $1938-39-$ $1937-38--$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a} \\ 4,000 \\ 2,0,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 13,000 } \\ & 10,000 \\ & 1,0 \end{aligned}$ | a <br> a <br> ----1 | $\begin{aligned} & 35,000 \\ & 17,000 \\ & 32,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 18,000 \\ 129,000 \\ 112,000 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | - | 606,000 373,000 314,000 314,00 |
| Total all- $1939-40$ $1938-39$ $1937-38 \ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a}, 000 \\ \mathbf{s}_{2,2000}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | $26^{\mathrm{a}, 000}$ 25,000 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 8 \\ 84,000 \\ 34,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74,000 \\ & 39,000 \\ & 81,000 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{157,000 \\ 130,000} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 379,000 \\ & 341,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a}, 000 \\ 342,000 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1373,000 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1144,000 \\ \mid \\ \hline 813,000 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

## a Not avallable.

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 2,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 35,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 229,000 bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We have only now received the Alexandria movement for the week ended Jan. 18, which we present below. As these reports have not been coming in regularly, we can only publish them as received.

| Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 18 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars)This week. Since Aug. | 181,000$6.150,893$ |  | 280,000$5.132,980$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 220,000 \\ 6,684,298 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | This <br> Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | This <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This Week | Since Aug. 1 |
| Exports (bales)- <br> To Liverpool. |  | 104,132 | 6,800 | 69,635 73,721 | 8,100 | 101,046 97,518 |
| To Manchester, \&c ${ }^{\text {To }}$ Continent India | 16.500 |  | $1 \overline{17} \overline{8} 000$ |  | 16,100 | 395,104 |
| To America........- | 150 | 31,930 | 800 | 10.000 | 1,200 | 13,897 |
| Total exports | $\overline{16,650}$ | 567,655 | 19,400 | 475,751 | 25,400 | 607,565 |

Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.
Note-A cantar is 99 libs. Egyptian bales weigh about the receipts for the week ended Jan. 18 were
This statement shows that the 181,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 16,650 bales.

We have also received the figures below for the current week.

| Alexandria Egypt, Feb. 14 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) This week Since Aug. 1 | $\begin{gathered} 139,000 \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 150,000 \\ 5,676,417 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 90,000 \\ 7,386,970 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | This Week | Since <br> Aug. 1 | This Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Export (bales)- <br> To Liverpool To Manchester, \&c To Continent \& India | 16,000 | a a a | 10,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,062 \\ 99,621 \\ 388,072 \end{array}$ | 5,000 8,000 16,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 111,696 \\ & 114,287 \\ & 455,012 \end{aligned}$ |
| To America........ | 1,000 | a |  | 13,890 | 1,000 | 17,225 |
| Total exports | 36,000 | a | 32,000 | 585,645 | 30,000 | 708,220 |

a Not available.
Note-A cantar is 99 lb . Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lb . 14 were 139,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 36,000 bales.

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 204,172 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:


Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for cloth is good. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1939 |  |  |  |  | 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{328 \text { Cop }}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shtrtings, Common to Finest |  |  | $\|$Cotton <br> Middl'g <br> Upl'ds | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 s \text { Cop }}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  |  |  | $\|$Cotton <br> Middl' <br> Upl'ds |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Nov. } \\ 17-- \\ 24-- \end{array}$ |  |  | d. s |  | d. | d. |  |  |  | s. d. | d. |
|  | 14 (14141/ | 11 | 6 @11 | 9 | 7.10 | 834093/4 |  |  |  | 93 | 5.08 |
|  | 141/2@15 | 11 | $91 / 2$ (1912 |  | 7.51 | 8\% 1 93/4 |  |  | (1) | 9 | 8.22 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dee. } \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 15- \\ 22 .- \\ 22 . \end{array}$ | 15 (al151/2 | 12 |  | 3 | 7.95 | 84019 9\% |  |  |  | 9 | 5.14 |
|  | 151/2@18 | 12 | 3 @12 | ${ }^{3}$ | 8.19 | 83/9 9\% |  | 103 | $1{ }^{(3)}$ | $911 / 2$ | $4 \mathrm{G7}$ |
|  | Nominal |  | Nominal |  | 8.59 | $83901 / 2$ |  |  |  | 91 浚 | 5.1 .8 |
|  | Nominal |  | ${ }_{6}^{\text {Nominal }}$ |  | 8.78 8.70 | 81593 ${ }^{815}$ |  | 10 |  | ${ }^{6}+13$ | $\begin{array}{r}5.24 \\ \hline-25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 1641616\% | 12 | 6 @12 | 9 | 8.70 | 8\%@19\% |  |  |  | 2\% | 3.25 |
| Jan. | 16\% $\mathrm{Cl}^{1-1 / 4}$ | 40 - |  |  | 9.24 | 850 19 | 39 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | 6 @ 1 |  |  |  |  | 103 | 1 @ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 136\end{array}$ | 5.30 |
| 12 | Nomina | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ |  |  | 1.98 8.75 | 83@ ${ }^{\text {876 }}$ 9\% | 8 | 103/ | @ | ${ }_{9}^{9} 81 / 5$ | 5.19 5.18 |
| ? | Nominal |  | 1 1121812 |  | 2.75 8.30 |  |  |  |  |  | 5.18 5.10 |
| Feb. | Unquoted | 12 11/2012 41/6 |  |  | 8.29 | 83/60363/3 | 8 |  |  |  | 5.13 |
| - | Unquoted | 12 | 11/@12 |  | 8.29 | 83\% (1) 938 | 8 |  |  | 9 | 5.07 |
| 17. | Unquoted | 12 | 11/2(6)12 | 41/21 | 8.12 | $81 / 4$ (13) $91 / 4$ |  | 9 | (a) | 9 | 5.15 |

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.
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 | тuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12.15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Quiet | Quiet | Qulet | Qulet | Qut |
| Mid. upl'ds |  | 8.15d. | 8.27 d . | 8.14 d . | 8.22d. | 8.12 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Futures } \\ \text { Market } \\ \text { opened } \end{gathered}$ | Closed | Steady at 12 to 17 12 to 17 | Steady at 8 to 10 pts. adv | Quiet at 6 to 7 pts. dec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steady at } \\ & \text { toto at } \\ & \text { pts. adv. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quiet, un- } \\ & \text { changed to } \\ & \text { p pt. adv. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Market, P. M. |  | Steady at $\underset{\text { pts. adv. }}{8 \text { to } 9}$ | Quiet at pts. dee. | St'dy, 2 pts pt. adv | Quiet at pts. adv | Barely st'y 1 to 5 pts. pts. de |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:


## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Feb. 16, 1940.
Flour-The demand for flour in this area continues slow. The dulness of the grain markets and declining trend of most commodity markets appear to be influencing this waiting attitude on the part of consumers. Last week a large proportion of the mills only operated on a three-day week, due to the slow spot demand and also due to the light shipments on contracts. Using the heavy flour marketings at New York during the past few days as a guide, it appears as though shipments from this port for export will be moderately heavy within the near future.
Wheat-On the 10th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower compared with previous finals. Buying and
selling to adjust trading accounts for the two-day holiday ahead, kept the wheat market unsettled most of the short session today. An early decline of almost a cent was followed by a rather sharp rally of more than a cent that carried quotations $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ c. above previous closing levels at one stage. May reached $\$ 1$ a bushel momentarily. Most of the support was in the form of short-covering for the week-end, but the weekly weather forecast suggestion possibility of alternate freezing and thawing in the Southwest winter wheat zone attracted attention. Offsetting the mildly bullish factors were the latest governmental diplomatic moves looking toward peace, good rains over the soft winter wheat belt, with a promise of rising temperatures and hedging and some selling based on reports of increased liquidation of loan wheat. On the 13th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Early gains of as much as a cent a bushel were wiped out in the wheat pit today, closing trade showing steady to easier undertone. The decline from early highs was led by the nearby delivery, which at one time was down to $983 / 4$, off $3 / 4$ from Saturday's close after having reached $\$ 1.001 / 8$. July, representing the new crop, scored the biggest gain of a cent at $973 / 4$, and held up better. A continued firmness at Winnipeg, where prices gained about $1 / 2$ c. yesterday, while the Chicago Board of Trade was closed for a holiday, aided the upturn. Some of the buying here was attributed to commission houses and a little to mills. A prediction by former President Hoover of a boom in agricultural production as a result of the war in Europe, at tracted attention. Mr. Hoover was reported as saying that foreign demand, even though the war ended now, would wipe out all this Nation's agricultural surpluses. On the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The weakness displayed in the wheat market today through most of the session, was suddenly changed to firmness, with the market showing pronounced strength at the close. Most of the late buying which came through numerous commission houses was based, pit brokers said, on a combination of circumstances including fear of more crop damage in Europe, the unsatisfactory domestic winter wheat situation, reports of increased foreign grain freight activity and recent authoritative predictions of eventual greater European demand for North American foodstuffs. Traders commented on yesterday's statements of former President Hoover regarding war demands for food. Wheat dipped as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. in early dealings. After midday an abrupt rally carried prices 11/4c. over the lows. Early weakness ${ }^{\text {® }}$ in wheat was associated partly with liquidation of grain held under loan. Kansas City messages said selling was not as heavy as it was yesterday and over the week-end.
On the 15th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Wheat prices closed higher again today after a weak start, duplicating the right about face action of yesterday's market. Buying by mills and cash grain handlers helped to strengthen the market after an early setback, due to prospects of precipitation in the hard winter wheat belt. Tending to steady prices was strength of Argentine wheat, which advanced almost 3c. yesterday and continued to display firmness today. Some traders expressed belief that the possibility of Government support for Argentine prices may be a factor in that market. Advancing freight rates have offset much of the advantage which the cheap Argentine wheat enjoys over domestic grain in the European markets. Recent sales on the Continent indicate Southern Hemisphere wheat is priced above $\$ 1.30$, with corn above $\$ 1.10$ Freight rates are believed to be equivalent to 80 c . a bushel North American export business remained quiet, with only 150,000 bushels of Canadian wheat sold abroad.
Today prices closed $33 / 4$ to $31 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Wheat prices reversed an early fractional decline today and rallied sharply to score net gains of about 4 c . It was the third consecutive session in which the market trend had followed this pattern of late recovery. The largest export cales of Canadian wheat to Europe in about a month, estimated at $5,000,000$ bushels, together with reports of substantial business in United States Pacific Coast grain to the Orient and Russia, inspired part of the buying. Export interests were understood to have bought 50,000 bushels at the Gulf, presumably for shipment under a subsidy arrangement, made prior to the suspension of these operations there last month. It was the sharpest upturn the market has witnessed since mid-December, and came within the last 10 minutes of trading. Buying credited to houses with Eastern connections caught the market bare of selling orders, and the quick upturn brought in a deluge of short covering orders. Open interest in wheat tonight, $81,154,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

 daily closing prices of wheat futures in winnipeg May-
July
October

## Volume 150

The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
Corn-On the 10 th inst. prices closed in chang ed to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Closing quotations were as follows:
lower. Light marketings of corn and the premiums of 2 to 3c. quoted for actual grain over futures helped to steady that market. Absence of export demand, and the very cheap price at which the large new Argentine crop is offered, were depressing influences in the corn market, as was also the unfavorable hog feeding ratio. On the 13th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{e}$. off. Corn futures held fairly steady in a light trade. In the cash market corn was slightly easier. Shipping demand was light and country offerings also were small, bookings totaling 50,000 bushels. On the 14 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Corn prices fluctuated in a very narrow range. Lagging export demand was offset by evidence of rapid storing under loans. In the first week of Feb. $37,000,000$ bushels were stored, bringing the total to about $152,000,000$, compared with $143,000,000$ a year earlier. However, dealers here today booked 85,000 bushels to arrive.

On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ c. net higher. Premiums of more than $2 c$. quoted for yellow corn and about 9 c . for white corn over May futures helped to steady that market. No. 2 white was priced up to $651 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Shipping demand was light, but receipts were fairly liberal at 127 cars, and 95,000 bushels were bought in the country. Today prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8$ c. net higher. The sharp upturn in wheat within the last few minutes of the close seemed to come too late to be reflected in the other markets, for corn trading was very light, with price range very narrow. Onen interest in corn tonight was $44,242,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

daily closing prices of corn futures in chicago May

## ray-.---


Season's Low and When Ma


Oats-On the 10th inst. prices closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Prices were 2 to 4 c . below quotations on actual grain, and this had steadying influence on futures. Talk of exports of processed oats and recent crop damage in the Southwest were additional steadying influences in the oats pit. On the 13th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. Oats were little changed in a dull market. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light, with the undertone steady.

On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Cash oats premiums about $4 c$. over May for best white grades tended to strengthen that market. May oats at one time sold at $403 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., within $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. of the best level in two years Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ c. net higher. Trading was light and without feature. The undertone was steady throughout most of the session, however.
daily closing prices of oats futures in chicago ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {May }}$

 Meason's High and When Made Season's Low and When Made
 Septemiv CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


Rye-On the 10 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Trading was light, with the undertone heavy. On the 13th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. In the early trading the futures market in rye showed firmness. In the later trading, however, prices dropped as much as a cent from the high levels of the day, due to liquidation and short selling influenced by heaviness in wheat and corn markets. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The firmness of the other grains and some short covering helped to firm rye values.
On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This market was firm in sympathy with wheat and the other grains. Today prices closed $31 / 8$ to $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The strength in rye was attributed largely to the late sharp rise in wheat. This vigorous bound forward in wheat values influenced much short covering in rye, and this latter buying found the market with rather limited offerings, with the consequence that rye values shot forward rery much like wheat in the last hour.

$548 / 8$

## Oorn, New York- No. 2 yellow, all

$\qquad$ 731/4 ${ }^{40}$ Ohicago, feeding-$-66-65 \mathrm{~N}$
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 for the week ended las
of the last three years:

| Recetpts at | Flour | heat | orn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 lbs <br> $1,140,00$ | bush 32 lbs 280,000 | 56 lbs 6.000 |  |
| Minneapoilis |  |  | ${ }^{165}$ | 320,000 | 147,000 |  |
| Dulut |  | 222,000 | ${ }^{212,000}$ | 19,000 | 79,000 |  |
| Toledo | 0 | 95,000 | 108,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 549,000 } \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ | 12,000 |  |
| diana |  |  | 398,0 | 122,000 | 17,000 |  |
|  | 000 | 112,000 | 110.0 | ${ }^{76,000}$ | 18,000 | (3,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Peoria }}$ | 28,000 | 320,000 | 118,000 | 40,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 124,00 | 144,00 | 72,000 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{9}, 00000$ |  | 8, |  |  |
| Sloux City- |  | 22,000 | 18.000 | ${ }_{9,000}^{9,000}$ | 00 | 000 |
| Buttalo |  | ,000 | 180,000 | 36,000 |  | 00 |
| Tot. wk. ${ }^{20}$ |  | ${ }^{2} 2.034,0$ | ${ }^{3,103,000}$ | .645,000 |  |  |
| Samewk'38 |  | ${ }_{2,109}^{2,450}$ | 3,621 | $1,310,000$ 1,099000 | 166,000 288,000 | 1,578,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,372,000 | 229,173,000 | 148.588,000 | 65,448,000 | 19,449,000 |  |
| 1938 1937 | 10,692,000 | 215,194,000 | $171,976,000$ | 77,959,000 | 21,513,000 | 69,502,000 |
| Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 10, 1940, follow: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Recetpls at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York- | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline b b l s ~ 196 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 162,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | bush 60 lbs 316,000 | $\text { bush } 56 \text { lbs }$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { bush } 32 \text { lbs } \\ 8,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 56 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 193,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 48 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ |
| Philadelphia | $\begin{array}{r}12,000 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 192,000 | 456,000 |  | 5,000 |  |
| Baltimore-- | 14,000 | 112,000 | 1,302,000 | 8,000 | 14,000 |  |
| New Orl'ns* | 27,000 | 78,000 | 240,000 | 16,000 |  |  |
| Galveston-- |  | 15,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. John W-- | 20,000 | 117,000 163,000 | 210,000 | 56,000 2,000 |  |  |
| Halitax | 20,000 | 544,000 | 210,00 | 104,000 |  | 16,00 |
| Tot.wk. 40 | 258,000 | 1,537,000 | 2,213,000 | 194,000 | 212,000 | 8,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { nce Jan. } \\ & 1940 \text {.... } \end{aligned}$ | 1,495,000 | 12,040,000 | 7,748,000 | 1,120,000 | 475,000 | 383,0 |
| Week 1939- | 295;000 | 1,315,000 | 262,000 | 56,000 | 18,000 | 6, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ne Jan. } 1 \\ & 1939 \text { _-. } \end{aligned}$ | 1,818,000 | 9,411,000 | 4,596,000 | 384,000 | 104,000 | 275,00 |

## on through bllis of lading

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 10, 1940, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Y | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 1,016,000 \end{aligned}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 47,200 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 52,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bush |
| Boston |  | 455,0 |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelph | $\begin{aligned} & 599,000 \\ & 395,000 \end{aligned}$ | 564,000 791,000 |  |  |  | 164,000 |
| New Orleans | 114,000 | 348,000 | 5,000 |  |  |  |
| St. John, Halifax. | *661,000 |  |  | 160,000 |  | 16,0 |
| Total week 19 | $\begin{gathered} 2,775,0 \\ \hline, 980,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58,000 \\ 14,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,200 \\ 112,941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,000 \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | 52,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 180,0 \\ 24,0 \end{array}$ |

* Total shipments not segregated by Dominion authorities.

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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Feb. } 10, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Feb. } 10, \\ 194.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Feb. } 10, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July 1, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| aTotal 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barrels } \\ & 52,200 \\ & 19,041 \end{aligned}$ $112,941 \mid$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { Barrels } \\ 2,857,636 \\ 3.347 .497 \end{array}$ | Bushels <br> $2,775,000$ $2,980,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 80,863,000 \\ 96,910,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Bushels } \\ & 2,158,000 \\ & 1,014,000 \end{aligned}$ | Bushels 19,961,000 59,270,000 |

a Detalled figures not avallable
The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Feb. 10, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States- | Wheat Bushels | Corn Bushels | Oats Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { Bushels } \end{gathered}$ | Barley Bushels |
| Boston....-.-. |  | 272,000 |  |  |  |
| New York | 429,000 | 177,000 | 18,000 | 301,000 | 1,000 |
| Philadelphia | ${ }^{177,000}$ | $1,270,000$ 1529000 | 11,000 22000 | 4,000 27000 |  |
| Baltimore- | 473,000 $.563,000$ | $1,529,000$ 443,000 | 153,000 | 27,000 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Galveston | 2,854,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wort | 7,561,000 | 315,000 | 222,000 | 10,000 | 18,000 |
| Wichita | 2,724,000 | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| Hutchinson | 6,339,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 2,810,000 | 722,000 | 130,000 | 17,000 | 19,000 |
| Kansas | 21,312,000 | 2,044,000 | 91,000 | 490,000 | 33,000 |
| Omaha | 6,802,000 | 2,686,000 | 239,000 | 96,000 | 35,000 |
| Sloux City | 906,000 | 583,000 | 179,000 | 37,000 | 19,000 |
| St. Louis | 5,181,000 | 1,432,000 | 167,000 | 6.000 | 138,000 |
| Indianapolis | 1,135,000 | 1,546,000 | 241,000 | 176.000 |  |
| Peoria. |  | 284,000 | 23,000 |  | 50,000 |
| Chicago | 5,842,000 | 13,244,000 | 1,540,000 | 957,000 | 677,000 |


|  |  | Wheat | ${ }_{\text {Cushels }}^{\text {Curn }}$ | Oats Bushels | Rye Bushels | Barley Bushels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| au |  | 322 | 1,148.000 | - 3488000 | 925. | 13,000 |
| Minnea |  | 888 |  | ,397,00 | ${ }^{3,053,0}$ | ( ${ }^{34,0000}$ |
|  |  | $5,862,00$ 130,000 |  | 6,000 | 2,00 | 250 |
| Duluth Detroit |  |  |  |  |  | 851,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Butrat at } \\ & \text { Butalo } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{3,860,000}$ | - ${ }^{2,0742,000}$ | 138,000 | - 565,000 | 1,101,000 |
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|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }}^{\substack{\text { Corn }}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , | 1,014, |  |
|  |  |  |  | 7,589,000 | 1,389,000 | ,000 |
|  |  |  |  | ,925,000 | 2,756,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 277, |  | ${ }^{7,301,000}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Summary American $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1099,824,000 | 259,00 | $7,830,000$ $10,925,000$ | 2,756,000 | 7,232 |
| Total Feb. 10, 1940 $\quad 404,045,000$ Total Feb. 3, 1940...408,169,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 18,381,000 | $012,707,0$ | 21,179,000 |
| Total Feb. 11, 1939.-243,014,000 47,243,000 23,529,000 10,141,000 16,539,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Feb. 9 and since July 1, 1939 and July 1, 1938, are shown in the following: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports <br> Exports | Whea |  |  | Corn |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week, } \\ \text { Feb.9, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Since Suly 1, | $s$ | $\underset{\text { Feb }}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Suln }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { aly } 1, \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. Amer-Black Sea-Argentina-Anstration Australla | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 936,000 \\ & 1,936,000 \end{aligned}$ | 116,862,000 | 53,607,000 | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,574,0000}$ | 19,989,000 | 63,771,000 $10,433,000$ |
|  |  | 107,445,000 | 42,308,0 | 1,681,000 | 71,065,000 | 93,267,000 |
|  |  | 1,203,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7,344,000 |  |  |  |
| Other | 208,000 | 17,440,000 | 24,144,000 | 554,000 | 31,726,000 | 3,334 |
| Total | 7,313,000 | $1281,044,000$ | 58,013,000 | 5,023,000 | 125,173,000 | 7.80 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Feb. 14-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Feb. 14, follows:
While freezing temperatures again penetrated well into the deep South, reaching the Gulf coast locally, and a rather severe cold was was ex-
perienced in the central-northern portions of the country on the 9 -10th. perienceatures for the week as a whole averaged above normal in nearly all sections of the country. Precipitation was rat
Mississippi Valley, and also in the far Northwest.
Missisispi
Weekly maney, amperenatures were decidedly above normal in the more
northern sections of the country, the plus departures being mostly from northerry sections of the country, the plus departures being mostly from
5 to 13 deg. in a northern belt extending all the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. In the MIddde Atlantic area the week was 5 to 10
 the country had abovenorral warmth, except very locally, but in most
of the extreme south the average temperatures were somewhat subnormal. Along the Atlantic coast subrrezing temperatures did not occur south
of Long Island, except very locally, while in Florida the lowest reported fro.n first-order stations ranged from 35 deg. at Pensacola to 56 deag. at Key West. In the Ohio Valley the minima were in the low 20s, but the substations in the upper Mississippi Yalleev t temperatures as low as 23 deg.
below zero were reported. In the interior of the Northeast the lowest below zero were reported Greenville, Me. Precipitation was moderate to heavy in nearly yll sections east of the
Mississippi River. with the heaviest falls in the southeastern states, where many stations reported weekly totals of more than two inches. Between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains the amounts were
mostly light, except in small areas. A far southwestern area had an moty hing , exept in smail areas. A far southwestern area had an
entirely rainless week, but rainfall was heav along the north Pacific
coast, the greatest reported being five inches at Tatoosh Island, Wash. coast, the greatest reported being flve inches at Tatoosh Island, Wash.
In the more southern states, while in considerable areas temperatures during the week were too low for best results, crops that escaped the recent,
hard freezes are showing a fair degree of revival. In Florida good rains hard reezes are showing a fair degree of revival. In Florida good rains planting, and germination, with the replanting nearly completed in the
southern part of the state.' Considerable hardy truck survived the freeze southern part or the state. Considerabie haray truck survived the freeze
and is being marketede. with strawberries again moving locally. Tenta-
tive estimates place loss of citrus ruvit at abut tive estimates place loss of citrus fruit at about 11 million boxes. In central Gulf sections, while the general outlook shows some improvement, outlook is definitely poor. Onions and cabbage were severely damaged, but will survive, while there is no hope for otther truck, Tomatoses are being planted in hotbeds for early planting in the northeast. There
was no additional frost damage in the Warm weather removed considerable snow, with much of the Ohio Valley and the centraem Mssissipdi and hower Missourl valleys now generall in
bare. There has been very ittle runoff from the melting snow and in he topsoil. From the Mississippi Valley eastward farm work was largely inactive, but considerable plowing was accomplished in the southern Great Piains with some spring oats seeded.
From the Rocky Mountains westward rather warm weather for the meason and widespread precipitation in central and northern portions favorable for winter grains and the range in central Rocky Mountain
States and in the eastern Great Basin. Conditions remain decidedly favorable rather generally in the Pacific Coast States with further beneficial precipitation extensive in in northern sections. There was some addition to the sinow storale in the high western mountains, but it remains generally below normal for the season. The western weazing area; much open ranging was permitted in the northern Great Plains.
Small Grains-Winter wheat remains dormant rather generally in the
main producing sections, except there is some growth in the Southwest main producing sections, except there is some growth in the Southwest, came bare of snow dunsang the the ohe and sole some consididerable ground be frezing and
chawing is reported on heavy-clay soils locally in the southern portion of thawing, is reported on heavy-clay soils locally in the southern portion of this area Also, in In
been smothered by ice.
been smothered by ice. cover is gone and wheat apparently came through
In Missouri the sown
in good shape. North of Missouri the ground is still mainly covered. In in good shape. North of Missouri the ground is still mainy coverere. In
Texas wheat is reviving nicely, with conditions fairly good, except in some
 wheat, while oats show heavy damage. In Kansas plants are still dor-
about two inches of additional snow was received during the week. but ther as been rather rapid thawing. West of the Rocky Mountains the wintergrain situation is
north Pacific area.

The Abnormally Cold January
With practically all reports in from the far flung, vast net work of staions maintained by the Weather Bureau, an interesting summary is now possible for the outstandingly cold weather of January of this year. On basis of State average temperatures, the following states had the coldest January of record: south Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipdi, versige temperature for the following states approximately equalled the previous low record. Maryland and Delaware, Virginia. West Virginia,
Florida, Kentucky, and Oklahoma. In the States in which previous ecords for cold weather were broken the temperature averaged from 2 to 4 deg. lower than for any previous January since State-wide records have The outstanding feature of the Januar
he month, rather than the occurrence of extremely its persistence through any particular day, although the latter exceeded previous records in some
 a minimum temperature of 16 deg. below zero and Long Crek, s. . . 17
13 deg. below, both exceeding the previous low state record of 12 and 11 deg. . .elow, respectively. The lowest reported for January of this year in
der
 deg.; Mississippi,-14 deg.; Louisiana,
An outstanding feature was. the extremeely low temperatures in the deep South compared with much hisher readings in some sections farther north. For example, the lowest for the month recorded at Washington, D. C.,
was 7 deg, above zero, while the lowest for Mississippi was 14 deb. below was 7

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Feb. 16, 1940.
While retail trade during the first part of the week received a material stimulus through favorable weather conditions, later in the week heavy snow storms raging in wide sections of the country proved a serious handicap to consumer attendance in the stores. The further slackening in industrial operations was another deterrent, although this was offset, in part, by better reports from the South and Southwest, where weather conditions assumed a more normal aspect. Department store sales the country over for the week ended Feb. 3, according to the Federal Reserve Board, gained $9 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1938 . New York and Brooklyn stores showed an increase of $8.3 \%$, while in Newark establishments the gain was limited to $0.8 \%$. For the entire month of January the volume of sales in department stores the country over increased $9 \%$ over last year, with the Chicago district registering the largest gain in the amount of $20 \%$, while the San Francisco district showed a decline of $4 \%$.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets expanded moderately as some reorders on spring apparel lines and accessories came into the market. Wholesalers, however, maintained their waiting attitude, pending the opening of the new fall lines and a clarification of the general business outook. Prices, on the whole, were well maintained. Business in silk goods remained quiet as the decline in the raw material failed to stimulate buyers into action. Trading in rayon yarns slowed down somewhat, notably in the coarser viscose arns slowed down somewhat, notably in the coarser the part numbers, mainly as a result of less active demand on the part of weavers. Finer counts, on the other hand, continued in
active call and knitters displayed growing interest in yarn offerings.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets early in the period under review expanded somewhat, largely, however, as a result of greater willingness on the part of mills to meet the lower price demands of buyers. Later in the week business relapsed into its previous dulness, although sentiment showed an improvement predicated on the belief that many converters will be in urgent need of supplies once the movement of finished goods shows an expansion. Meanwhile, traders are waiting for an improvement in the security and commodity markets, in general before adding to their commitments. Business in fine goods mproved slightly early in the week and more interest was shown in lawns and broadcloths, although price bids continued to leave much to be desired. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}$, $65 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 5$ to $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics remained nactive with between-season influences proving the main factor, as the formal opening of the new fall lines is not expected to take place until early in March. Lightwear materials continued to move in fair volume. Mill operations held at the reduced levels as the amount of unfilled orders showed a slight increase. Reports from retail clothing centers lacked uniformity with the vagaries of the weather exerting predominant influence on the sales volume in the different sections of the country. Business in women's wear materials remained quiet, although producers continued fairly busy on deliveries on older contracts in view of the imminent termination of the spring season. An early imimminent termination of the spring season. An early improvement in buying operations by manufacturers is looked in distributive channels.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens received an important stimulus through the Linens and Domestics Show porld in this city. However, while the attendance at this event showed a substantial increase, buying of linens was retarded by the sharp advance in prices witnessed since the outbreak of the European war. Business in burlap improved slightly and prices followed a moderately higher trend in sympathy with the Calcutta market, where advancing raw jute quotations were the prime factor. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 5.85 c ., heavies at 8.00 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in <br> Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

105 W. Adams St. CHICAGO $\underset{\text { DIREGT }}{\text { WIRE }} \quad \bullet \quad 314$ N. Broadway

## News Items

Kentucky-Chain Store Tax Bill Signed-The Kentucky legislative act, passed by both branches of the General Assembly, to tax chain stores on a graduated scale according to the number of stores operated in the State, has been signed by Gov. Keen Johnson, according to Louisville news dispatches of Feb. 9.
The new law becomes effective about June 15, or 90 days after the legislative session ends.
However licenses for the calendar year 1940 and payment of the full year fee will be required within 30 days after the Act becomes effective. courts. to 25 stores, $\$ 50$ each; 26 to 50 stores, $\$ 75$ each; 51 to 100 stores, $\$ 100$ each; $\$ 175$ each, and more than 250 stores, $\$ 200$ each. The new law, passed by large majorities in both branches of the Legis-
lature, is expected to yield approximately $\$ 160,000$ a year. The law inlature, is expected to yield approximately $\$ 160,000$ a year. The law in-
validated last year by the Court of Appeals carried a maximum tax of
$\$ 300$ and produced $\$ 276,000$ annually.
New Jersey-1939 Tax Collections Show Improvement Improved tax collections during 1939, despite increased municipal levies in New Jersey, were reported on Feb. 8, by Walter R. Darby, State, Local Government Commissioner, in a summary of county and municipal finances as of last Dec. 31.
The percentage of the year's taxes collected was 78.08 , compared with approximately $\$ 3,500,000$ above the preceding year and an incraase of more than $\$ 14,000,000$ over 1937 . The amount of tax title liens outstanding has decreased from $\$ 81,569,851$ in 1936 to $\$ 79,852,073$ in 1939 ," the report said.
"This is the first report where a decrease is reported in this account. However, a study of the foreclosure situation explains the reason for the decrease. The amount of taxes and liens in foreclosed property,
from $\$ 17,886,753$ at the end of 1938 to $\$ 24,434,547$ in 1939 ,
Two cities, Brigantine and Somers Point, were in default
Two cities, Brigantine and Somers Point, were in default at the close of the year on indebtedness, along with 11 boroughs and six townships. All
utstanding bonds of Atlantic City, which was in the default class, are being outstanged for refunding bonds.

Chamber of Commerce Sees Reduction in Local Taxes-Prediction that local tax rates in New Jersey will soon "start on a downward trend which will be most welcome to the taxoppressed New Jersey property owner" was made in a report dealing with New Jersey municipal finances, released by the dealing with New Jersey municipal finances,
The report gives credit for the improving tax picture among New Jersey municipalities as a whole to better budget-making procedure, to "cash
decreasing local debt burden trend.
A major problem still to be solved by the municipalities, the report points out at length, is that of "liquidating more than $\$ 85,000,000$ of frozen assets which exist in the form of taxes charged against property under tax
title liens." Simplification of the tax foreclosure procedure is an urgent need, the report declared.
New Jersey (State of)-Railroad Tax Study Prepared-, A bulletin entitled, "Railroad Tax Situation in New Jersey," has just been issued by J. B. Hanauer \& Co. of Newark, which presents an up-to-date study on these taxes, includwhich presents a distory of delinquencies, court decisions, the present ing a history of delinquencies, court decisions, the present status of the litigation, assessments and taxes, assessed valu-
ations, compromise offers and the effect on municipalities in the State.
New York, N. Y.-Mayor Signs Police and Fire Pension Bills-Mayor LaGuardia signed on Feb. 13 the bills to reorganize the Police Pension Fund and the Fire Department Relief Fund at a public hearing in his office at City Hall.
Because of the provision of the city home-rule law that would permit cannot go into effect for 45 days. Thereafter police and firemen will have 30 days in which to decide whether they wish to retire after 20 years of service or 25 years.
The bills provide that present members of the departments may retire The bills provide that present members of the departments may retire
after 20 years by contributing $6 \%$ of their salaries and after 25 years by
contributing $5 \%$. The rate to be paid by new members will be determined by an actuary.

New York State-Mass Protest Leaves Budget Verdict Up to Legislature- In the wake of the largest and longest budget public hearing in the State's history leaders of the Re-publican-controlled Legislature entered upon a predecision stage on budget matters, with the next few weeks dedicated to party conferences and committee meetings to determine how far to go in accepting or rejecting Governor Herbert H. Lehman's $\$ 396,700,000$ proposed budget and his recommendation for a $\$ 15,000,000$ income tax increase.
The Governor's tax suggestion, or any suggestion for new taxation, is
not popular with the Legislature. If the sentiment against it prevails not popular with the Legislature. If the sentiment against it prevails
ways must be found to cut $\$ 15,000,000$ of State expenses out of the Govways must be found to cut $\$ 15,000,000$ of State expenses out of the
ernor's fiscal plan.
Though this matter will be threshed out behind scenes, while leaders count votes to see what fiscal plan can be put through, indications are that legislative sentiment leans toward curbing State spending.

At the 12 -hour public hearing on the budget, which ended at $12.32 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Feb. 13, proponents of economy most consistently asked the legislative committees to effect the desired savings by cutting the budget iteses for
State aid to education and suspending mandatory salary increases State aid to edu
State employees.
Governor Vetoes Newspaper Exemptions from Jury DutyGovernor Lehman vetoed on Feb. 14 the Reoux-Feinberg bill, passed unanimously by the Senate and Assembly, which would have granted exemption from jury services to editors, editorial writers sub-editors, reporters and copy readers actively and regularly employed in the handling and gathering of news for a daily, semi-weekly or weekly newspaper.
The Governor explained that before 1936, when certain judicial revisions
were made by the Legislature, a plethora of jury service exemptions was were made by the Legislature, a plethora of jury service exemptions was provided by law, including exemptions for newspaper men. The reduction
of these exemptions in 1936, at the recommendation of the State judicial council, he said, was approved by him and since then he has vetoed other
bills which would have given exemption to sheriffs, jurors, teachers, and bills which would have given exemption to sheriffs, jurors, teachers, and now, newspaper men. "Were Ito sign this bill," the Governor said, "it would undoubtedly open the doors to a great amount of legislation again broadening the field
of exemptions. It was only after a tremendous amount of effort that the xemptions of previous years were finally discarded."
Bills to Curb Loan Interest Rates Offered-A group of seven bills designed to curb abuses in the charging of interest on loans was introduced in the Legislature on Feb. 14 by Senator Pliny W. Williamson, Westchester Republican, according to Albany advices.
The bills would reduce the per annum legal interest rate for loans from of interest which may be charged for loans secured by jewelry or other chattels, and would decrease from 12 to $6 \%$ the per annum rate of interest which may be charged by banks operating personal loan departments. Another of the bills would require itemized schedules showing the face unpaid, with amounts due and other details to give the borrower a clear
idea of what he is paying for. Also a bill to prohibit untrue and misleading advertisements regarding loans, interest, terms and conditions.
One of the bills would authorize the State Banking Department to inOne of the bills would authorize the State Banking Department to in-
vestigate credit practices to determine whether rates of return are excessive vestigate credit practices to dete
and if there are other abuses.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation-Loans Authorized to Drainage Districts-The following news release (P-1530), was made public by the above named Federal agency on Feb. 13:
Loans aggregating $\$ 64,000$ have been recently authorized by the Re-
construction Finance Corporation to one drainage district in Montana for the reconstruction of its drainage system, and for improving the facilities of one drainage district in Arkansas and one irrigation district in Idaho with previous authorizations, including conditional commitments outstanding of $\$ 5,002,218.84$, and excluding cancelations, make a total to
date of $\$ 113,022,109.96$ authorized under the provisions of Section 36 date of $\$ 113,022,109.96$ authorized under the provisions of Section 36 ,
Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 , as amended, of which $\$ 3,059,600.00$ has been authorized for mutual non-profit companies and incorporated water-users' associations and the balance for drainage, levee, irrigation and similar districts.
 Jonesboro Storm sewer and Drainage District No. 30, Craighead
County Arkansas 8.000 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { County, Arkansas-an Low Lift Irrigation District Twin Falls and Cassia Counties, } & 8,000 \\ \text { Idaho } & 6,000\end{array}$

United States-Four-Year Debt Increase Put at 12 Billions -Figures from Administration sources showing an intrease in the total national debt, public and private, of $\$ 12,500,-$ 000,000 between 1936 and 1939 inclusive, were placed in the "Congressional Record" on Feb. 8 by Senator Byrd.
These figures, collected by one of the leading economy adyocates of the Senate who frequently has criticized the rate of increase in the Federal debt, constituted an obvious reply to President Roosevelt's claim that the
country's total debt has not been increased during the seven years he has been in office.
The President made this statement at Hyde Park last Monday in a
recital of economic gains which he credited to the New Deal program and its spending policy.
The President asserted that the rise in the Federal debt had been offset by reductions in the indebtedness of States and their subdivisions, adding that after a year of enjoyment of an $\$ 80,000,0$
Federal budget could be brought into balance.
Senator Byrd's figures showed a different picture, and these figures also indicated an increase in indebtedns by some statisticians.
The Senator's table gave the total national debt in 1939 as $\$ 152,565,-$ 000,000 owed by the Federal Government, and $\$ 92,500,000,000$ in private debts.
This compared with total estimated debts in 1933 of $\$ 140,055,000,000$, of Federal debt, and a private debt of $\$ 98,000,000,000$. Senator Byrd's table, including all years from 1929 until 1939, with
 The figures for the Federal debt and the obligations of States and localities,
Senator Byrd said, were compiled from reports prepared by the Treasury Department. He credited the accounts on private indebtedness to the Division of Program Planning of the Agricuit Adjustment Adminis

Bond Proposals and Negotiations ARIZONA
COCONINO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Flagstaff), Ariz.-PURCHASERS-It is now reported that Sidio, Simons,
Roberts \& Co., and the J. K. Mullen Investment Co.. both of Denver, were associated with Peters, Writer \& Christensen, also of Denver, in
the purchase on Feb. 5 of the $\$ 113,000$ grade and high school bonds as

## ARIZONA BONDS

Markets in all Municipal Issues

# REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO. 

 PHOENIX, ARIZONA
## ARIZONA

21/4, at 101.073, a basis of about $2.05 \%$ as noted in detail here on Feb.
10-V. 150, p. 1024 . Due on Jan. in 1942 to 1950 , incl. MESA, Ariz.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by J. Edwin Miller, City purchased jointly by Kirby L. Vidrine \& Co., and the H. G. Hanchett
Bond \& Investment Co., Inc., both of Phoenix. Dated Dec. 19, 1939.

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-BOND TENDERS TO BE ACCEPTED-In connection with the call for tenders, it is stated by C. T. Ryan, Supervisor of the Bond Refunding Board, that he has recommended to the Board the
purchase of $\$ 799,423.68$ at $\$ 792,713.89$. Potential purchases divided by purchase of $\$ 799,423.68$ at $\$ 792,713.89$. Potential purchases divided by
classifications are as follows: Highway Refunding bonds, Series A, par value
$\$ 17,000$ at $\$ 17,035$, top yield $4.25 \%$, Highway Refunding bonds, Series $B$, $\$ 17,000$ at $\$ 17,035$, top yield $4.25 \%$, Highway Refunding bonds, Series $B$,
 top price 99.75 , Road District Refunding bonds, Series A, par value $\$ 338,500$ par value $\$ 2,353.95$ at $\$ 1.708 .34$, top price 73.68 , Certificate of Indebetedness, par value $\$ 12,244.30$ at $\$ 12,276.25$, top price 100.44 , Funding notes,
par value $\$ 9,556.37$ at $\$ 9,584.99$, top price 100.35 . Interest saving to maturity of bonds, notes and certificates is estimated hibits purchasing above par and accrued interest. received. The law pro-
ARKANSAS, State of-PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUATIONS SHOW INCREASE-Personal property valuations reported to the Arkansas
Corporation Commission by assessors of the 75 counties total $\$ 80,241,181$ corporation Commission by assessors of the 75 counties total $\$ 80,241,181$
compared to $\$ 76,941,932$ for 1938 , an increase of $\$ 3,299,249$. Real estate valuations total $\$ 283,952,552$ compared to $\$ 266,457,968$, an increase of the valuations represent real estate on which legal exemptions will apply to reduce the increase to $\$ 6,068,692$. With addition of the increase in LITTLE ROCK, Ark- 1939 REVENUE RECEIPTS REPORTEDRevenue of the city in 1939 reported by Collector Roy Beard totaled
$\$ 427,451$, compared with $\$ 471,122.23$ in 1938, decrease of $\$ 43,671$. General und collfctions totaled $\$ 350,767$, a decrease of $\$ 49,559$ and privilege tax the losses in part may be attributed to a change in bookkeeping practice including a shift from the policy of asking utilities to make settlement of privilege taxes ahead of the time when due. City motor vehicle license

## - California Municipals

 BANKAMERICA COMPANY485 California Street, San Francisco

## Bell System Teletype SF 469

OFFIOES IN OTHER PRINOIPAL CALIFORNIA CITIES

## CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BOND oF ee received by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 773,000$ issue of Burbank Unified School District bonds, until 10 a. m. on Feb. 27.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O Lise LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Los Antrict bonds offered for sale on Feb. $\$ 33$ - V. 150 , p. 1024-was awarded to trict bonds offered for sale on Feb. 13-V. 150, p. 1024 -was awarded to
O'Melveny, Wagenseller \& Durst of Los Angeles, and Dean Witter \& Co. of San Francisco, jointly, as 3s, paying a premium of $\$ 61$, equal to 100.093 ,
a basis of about $2.99 \%$. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Due on Feb. 1 in 1941 to
The $\$ 10,000$ Garvey School District bonds offered for sale at the same as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a price of 101.08 , a basis of about $3.36 \%$. Co. of Chicago, as 31/2s, paying a price of 101.08 , a basis of about $3.36 \%$. Dated Aug. 1 ,
1939 . Due $\$ 1,000$ on Aug. 1 in 1944 to 1953 incl.
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMMENTKaiser \& Co. of San Francisco, are offering $\$ 1,000,00041 / 2 \%$ bonds of in the open market and do not represent new financing on the part of the city. The purchase is reported as one of the largest market transactions Included in the offering are $\$ 645,000$ Hetch Hetchy $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due July 1 , $1967-1977$ offered to yield from $2.85 \%$ to $2.90 \%$ to maturity, and $\$ 355,000$
Spring Valley $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $1967-69$. These bonds are priced to yield $2.85 \%$.

## COLORADO

GUNNISON, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 47,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ semiannual light and power revenue refunding bonds has been purchased by
Brown, schlessman, Owen $\&$ Co. of Denver, Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Brown, Schlessman, Owen $\&$ Co. of Denver, Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$.
Dated Feb. 15,1940 D Fated Feb. 15, 1940 . Due $\$ 2,000$ Feb. and $\$ 2,500$ Aug. $15,1941, \$ 2,500$
$\$ 4,500$ Feb. and $\$ 5,000$ And $1943, \$ 3,500 \mathrm{Feb}$, and $\$ 4,500$ Aug. 15,1944,
$\$ 15,1945$, and $\$ 5,000$ Feb, and Aug. 15,1946 and Feb. 15, 1947 , callable in inverse order of maturity on 30 days; pub-
listed notice at 102 and accued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the
Town Treasurer's office listed notice at 102 and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the
Town Treasurer's office. Legality to be approved by Pershing, Nye,
Bosworth \& Dick, of Denver.

## CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.-BOND OFFERING-George H. Gabb, City of $\$ 2,775,000$ coupon, not registerable, series C general obligation public works bonds. Dated Sept. 1,1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Sept. 19 as
follows: $\$ 138,000$ from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 139,000$ from 1945 to 1959
incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1-10th of $1 \%$. Prin, and inc. (M-S) payable at the City Treasurer's office. A certified Asembly, are exempt from taxation in the State of Connecticut Treasurer, must for $\%$ of the bonds bid for, payabie to order of the City Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston will be furnished to the successfu bidder without charge. SHELTON, Conn.-BOND OFFERING-Edward L. Miller. City
Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p . m. on Feb. 19, at the Shelton
Trust Co., Shelton, for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$ coupon relief bonds of 1940 Dated March 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on March 1 from 1941 Dated March 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 5,000$ on March 1 from 194
to 1950 , incl. Bidder to name rate of interest in multiples of $1 /$ th of $1 \%$ to 1950, incl. Bidder to name rate of interest in multiples of 1 th of $1 \%$, Irust Co. and approved as to legality by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of
New York City. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable New York City A certified check for $2 \%$
to order of the City Treasurer, is required.
STAMFORD, Conn.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 800,000$ notes of fered Feb. 15 was awarded to the Chase National Bank of New York, at O. $16 \%$ discount. Due $\$ 450,000$ Oct 31,1940 and $\$ 350,000$ Feb. $17,1941$.
Other bids: First National Bank of Boston, $0.39 \%$; Leavitt \& Co. of New York, $0.425 \%$.

## FLORIDA

FLORIDA (State of)-BOND TENDERS INVITED-The State Board of Administration will receive until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 1 at the Governor's office in Tallahassee, sealed offerings of matured or unmatured original or refunding road and bridge or highway bonds, time warrants, certificates
of indebtedness and (or) negotiable notes of the Florida counties and special road and bridge districts therein, as follows:
Brevard, Broward, Desoto County Special R. \& B. Districts Nos. 5 and District 1 , Levtrict District No. 7, Okeechobee and St. Lucie Countywide and District
All offerings submitted must be firm for 10 days subsequent to the date and serial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity and price asked. The offer must specifically state exactly what coupons are attached and will be delivered with the bonds for the price asked. price shall be understood to be the price asked for such bonds with all maturities of past due defaulted or unpaid coupons attached, and notice is hereby given that if any such coupons have been detached prior to delivery of such missing coupons will be deducted from purchase price, and offerings must be submitted on this basis.
Sealed envelope containin
feace envelope containing offerings of bonds shall plainly state on its tenders shall be submitted covering the bonds of each county, but any number of such sealed offering may be enclosed in one mailing envelope.
The right is reserved to reject any and all offerings on portions of offerings. ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.-BONDSPUBLICLYOFFERED-A $\$ 250,000$ F. L. Dabney \& Co. of Boston, and Leedy, Wheeler \& Co. of Orlandy for general in optional feature. The bonds bear interest at $3 \%$ to Oct. 1, 1947, $31 / 2 \%$ to
Oct. $1,1952,4 \%$ o Oct. $1,1957,41 / 2 \%$ to Oct. 1,1962 , and $5 \%$ to Oct. 1 , ST. PETERSBURG HOUSING AUTHORITY, (P. O. St. Petersburg) (first issue), series A debentures offered for sale on Feb . 15 - V , Authority Was awarded to Schoellikopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, and the C. E. Weinig Co., both of Buffalo, jointly, as 2.70 se , paying a premium of $\$ 225$, equal to
100.214 , a basis of about $2.66 \%$. Dated Feb. 15, 1940. Due on Aug. 15

## GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, Ga.-CHAIN STORE TAX HELD ILLEGAL-A United Press dispatch from Atlanta on Feb. 13 reported as follows: The Georgia the City Council of Augusta, Ga. The ruling upheld the action of the Richmond County Superior Court in granting an injunction to Southern Grocery stores, Inc., against enforcement of the chain tax ordinance. passed by the Columbus, Ga., City Council, The Augusta ordinance fixed a tax scheduled on chain stores, ranging up to $\$ 1,200$ for each store per annum when there are as many as 150 stores in the chain.

## HAWAII

HONOLULU (City and County), Hawai-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by D. L. Conkling, Treasurer of the city and county, that he will issue of $3 \%$ semi-annual sewer, series 0 coupon bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Dated March 1,1940 Due $\$ 30,000$ on March 1 in 1945 to 1969 , incl. Bids will also be received at the office of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York City up to $2: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. Prin. and int. payable at the office of
the Treasurer of the city and county of Honolulu or at the Chemical Bank These bonds are issued under the authority of an Act of the Congress of ihe United States entitled "An Act to provide a Government for the Teran Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Acts amendatory thereof, Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to Authorize the city and county of Honilulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds," approved July 10 ,
1937, and pursuant to Act 210 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1937, as
These bonds are the absolute and unconditional general obligations of the city and county of Honolulu, payable as to both principal and interest from These bonds are exempt from taxation under the Federal Income Tax Law and by a decision of the United States Supreme Court are exempe Tax taxation by any State in the United States or any municipal or political ubdivision of any such state, the same as bonds or other obligations of the Us. State of Minnesota, 232 U S. The bonds will be passed upon as to their legality by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York City. Unless otherwise stated in the bid, each bid onds for which application is made. No part or the total amount of accepted. Form of proposal may be secured from the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. or Thomson, w ood \& Hufrman. Enclose a certified check for BONDS
bonds is reported to have been purchased on Jan. 15 by Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Co. of Denver. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. $15,1940$. in $1948, \$ 23,000$ in $1949, \$ 24,000$ in $1950, \$ 21,000$ in 1946 and 1947,000 in $1951, \$ 26,000$ in 1950 27,000 in $1953, \$ 28,000$ in $1954, \$ 29,000$ in $1955, \$ 31,000$ in 1956 and
$1957, \$ 33,000$ in $1958, \$ 34,000$ in $1959, \$ 36.000$ in $960, \$ 37.000$ in 1961 , $\$ 38,000$ in $1962, \$ 40,000$ in $1963, \$ 42,000$ in $1964, \$ 43,000$. in $1965, \$ 45,000$
in $1966, \$ 47,000$ in $1967, \$ 48,000$ in $1968, \$ 51,000$ in 1969 and $\$ 54.000$ in umerical order on Jan. 15, 1955, and on any interest payment date therse after at 106 and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the City
Treasurer's office or at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Legal-

## ILLINOIS

APPLE RIVER, III.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held BENTON, III-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 20,000$ water revenue
bonds sold to Lewis, Pickett \& Co. of Chicago-V. 150 , p. 152-were sold
CHICAGO SCHOOL DISTRICT, III.-STATE SUPREME COURT
tion with a recent lower court decision upholding validity of a proposed
funding bond issue of 7 , $785.000-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1025-$ Richard J. Foisom, Attorney for the Board or Eucation, stated as. follows: "In case the finding
of Jude intention of the Board to issue bonds under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of paying orf sudgments rendered against it arising from the manner in which certain 1929 tax anticipation warrants of the Board the plaintiff in the apease, Frank Judge Finnegan's decision will be taken by
 April Term but at a succeeding term-either in June or October."
III.-BON COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago),

 Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. Other bids:

Rate Bid $\xrightarrow{\text { Bidder- }}$ Nrust Co. of Chicago

## Int. Rate $-1.110 \%$ $-118 \%$

 Harris Trust \& SavingsHarriman Rilley
100.011

Halsey, Stuart \& Co..
DANVILLE COMMUNITY No. 118 (P.O. Danville), III.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 135,000$ schoo bonds offered Feb 13-c. 150, D. 463 -was awarded to the Harris Trust
$\&$ Saving Bank of Chicago as $11 / 5$, at a price of 100.66 , a basis of about $\$ 22,000$ in 1946 and $1947 ; \$ 23,000$ from 1948 to 1950 foll $\$ 1,000$ in 1945 in 1951 Second high bid of 100.074 for $11 / 2$ s was made by the First Nat-


JACKSONVILLE, III-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 33,0003 \%$ fund-
ing bonds was sold to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, at a price of ing bond
104.34.
OGLESBY, III.-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-In connection with report
 stated that the boonds have been contracted for by the bankers and will be
issued only in event that a grant is received from the Public Works Adissued only in event that a arant is receeived from t.
ministration. Due $\$ 12,000$ from 1941 to 1943 incl.
PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, III--BONDS SOLD-Local banks purchased as 48 the $\$ 1,500$ water system bonds aut.
Due on Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1960 , incl.
SADORUS, III.-BOND OFFERING-G. L. Keller, Village Cierk' will receive sealed bids until Feb. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 4.5000$ fire de-
partment bonds. They were authorized at an election in December,
1939 .

## INDIANA

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Jeffersonville), Ind-NOTE SALECharles A. Nutting, County Auditor, reports that $\$ 18,0005 \%$ anticipatory
notes were sold Feb. 5 as follows: 814,000 to the Clark County state Bank
 Gus August Meyers, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a.m
 $\$ 2,000$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 1,000$ July 1 , 1944 . Bidder to name a single rate of check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Board of Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. Legal oninion of Matson,
Ross, McCord \& Ice of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. EAST CHICAGO, Ind--WAREANT SALE-The issue of $\$ 240,000$ time warrants offered Feb. $15-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p}, 1025$-was awarded to the Union National Bank of East Chicago, at $114 \%$ interest. plus a
of $\$ 50$. Dated Feb. 1, 1940 and due on or before Dec. 31,1940 .
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Waldron), Ind.-BOND OFFERINGGeorge W. Apple, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. . on Mar. 6
for the purchase of $\$ 73,700$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bonds., divided as
follows. follows:
$\$ 40,900$
sachool township building bonds.
eave as follows: $\$ 1,500$ July 1,$1941 ; \$ 1,500$ Jan. 1 and July 1 each. Due as follows: \$1,500 July 1,$1941 ; \$ 1,500 \mathrm{Jan}$.1 and July 1
from 1942 to 1954 incl. and $\$ 400$ Jan. 1,1955 . 32,800 civil township community building bonds. One bond for $\$ 8800$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 8.000$ from 1942 to
1951 incl. $\$ 3.000$ from 1952 to 1954 incl., and $\$ 3,800$ in 1955. All of the bonds wirse dated March or 1940 Bider to name a single certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payaboe to order of the Trustee.
coter must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Matson,
 awarded to the First National Bank of Crawfordsville as 3 , $1 / \mathrm{s}$. at a price of 101.61 a a basis of about $3.02 \%$. 1 D 1 . 1942 to 1956 inclusive.
 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and 8500 . Due Jan. 1 as follows: 81,000 in 1942 and 1943 :
 Cutler of Chicago
SOUTH BEND SCHOOL CITY, Ind-NOTE SALE-The Albert McGann Securities Co. of South Bend purchased an issue of $\$ 300,000$ tax
anticipation notes at $0.50 \%$ interest, at par plus a premium of $\$ 5$. Due May 13, 1940.
VINCENNES, Ind.-WARRANT SALE-The issue of $\$ 60.000$ warrants Secerities Co. of South Bend, as 21/4. .at a arice of too. 108 , a basis of about
 ${ }_{\text {in }}^{\text {in }} 1940$. The Flered a price of 102.01 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

## IOWA

GREENFIELD, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 2.4003 \%$ semi-ann. pire judgement bonds were purchased on Jan. 25 by the Polk-
Peterson Corp. of Des Moines, on Jan. 25 at par. Due on Dec. 1 in 1941 to 1945 .
 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Nov. 1 in 1941 to 1944 incl. 29,463 street
 ment at any time prior to maturity. Prin. and int. payable at the City drives, alleys and avenues in the city as described in Resolution No. 3104 adopted by the City Council on July 10, 1939. Enclose a certified check
Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Interest payable May and Nov. 1. Bids should be made on the basis of not less than par and accrued interest or better, and, all other things being equal, a wards will be made upon the most favorable bid or bids specifying the lowest interest rate.
bonds and the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ fire department to the Toy National Bank of Sioux City, as $1 / 48$, paying a premium of $\$ 200$ to the to 100.666, a basis of about $1.08 \%$. Dated Feb. 1, 1940 . Due on
equal. 1 in 1941 to 1944 incl.

STORM LAKE, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids will be received until Feb. 19 at $8: 30$ p. m. by Ga C. Anderson, City
Treasurer tor the purchase of $\$ 4,9345 \%$ semi-annual street improvement bonds. Bonds and legal opinion to be furnished by the city.
WATERLOO, Iowa-BONDS PARTLY SOLD-It is stated by Knapp $\$ 31,631.95$, offered on Feb. $12-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. 1025 -were awarded to Carieton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 5 s, paying a price of 100.031 : $\$ 18,500.15$ sewer, and $\$ 13,131.80$ sewer bonds.
There were no bids received for the $\$ 3.9122$.
same time, but these bonds were sold later to a local purchaser.

## KANSAS

GREENSBURG, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 10,000$ swimming pool bonds approved by the voters on Feb. 2 , have
been sold as follows: $\$ 5,000$ as 138 , due $\$ 1,000$ on Aug. 1 in 1941 to 1945 ; the remaining 85.000
HIAWATHA, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk by Beecroft, Cole \& Co of Topeka. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Dinchased at par
 WICHITA, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by E. S. Woorrell, Firector of thance, that he will receive sealed berss until 7 to p . m . on
Fer gating \$386,078.40
$\$ 79,821.65$ paving and sewer, series No. 461 bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1940 .
 $14,256.75$ park, series No. 463 bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. $\begin{gathered}\text { Denom, } \\ \$ 1,000 \text { one for } \$ 1,256.75 .\end{gathered}$ $142,000.00$ in 1941, $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 to 1944, and $\$ 1.00$ in 1945 to 1950 . $\$ 1,000$. Due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000$ in 1941 and 1942 , and
$\$ 14,000$ in 1943 to 1950 .
The bonds are beilag offered subject to rejection by the State School Fund All shipping charges at expense of purchaser. Bids to be on blankss furnished payable at the fiscal agency in Topeka. Legality approved by Bowersock Fizzell \& Rhodes of Kansas City. Bids to be for par and arcrued interest from date of bonds to date of pay
of total bid, payable to the city 150, p. 1025.)

## LOUISIANA

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH (P. O. Baton Rouge), La.-BOND SALE-The following bonds aggregating $\$ 100,000$, offered for sale on Feb.
$13-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p} .720$-were awarded to the Rapides Bank \& Trust Co. of Alexandira, as 2 s , paying a price of 100.30 a a basis of a bout $1.95 \%$ :
$\$ 75,000$ incinerator, series A bonds. Due on Jan 1 in 1941 to 1950 .
25,000 library, series B bonds. Due on Jan. 1 in 1941 to 1950 .
LOUISIANA, State of-BOND OFFERRING-Sealed bids will be reof the State Highway Commission, for the purchase of $\$ \$ 2.500,000$ issue of highway iseries Y, coupon or registered bonds. Interest rate is not to
exceed $4 \%$, payable M-S. Dated March 15,1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due March M5, as follows: $\$ 1,000,000$ in 1944, and $\$ 1,500,000$ in 1945 .
Prin. and int. payable in lawfil money at the state's fiscal asency in the Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the state's fiscal agency in the
City of New York, or at the state Treasurer's office. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to pay not less than par and accrued interest. and to take the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the state. The amount
of any premium offered will be deducted from the total amount of interest of any premium offered wil be deducterates of interest specified in the bid. to be paidiny the test aid submitted No bid for less than the entire issue
in determinit will be considered, and no bidder will be allowed to designate more than 3
coupon rates. This issue of bonds will be marked Series " $\mathbf{Y}$ " merely for the purpose of identification. The tax now levied under the Constitution and statutes of the state on gasoline, benzine, naphtha and other motor fuel, in the amount of 4c per gallon, shall continue so long as any of ment of said bonds and interest thereon subject always to the prior charge On said tax of the bonds issued under the provisions of Act 219 of the Regular ture of 1930, Act 2 of the Regular Session of the Legislature of the Legisia$\$ 5,500,000$ series " $Q$ " bonds heretofore issued under Act 66 of the Regular Session of the Legislature of 1936 , but if by reason of any emergency or
exigency, the funds specifically pledged for the retirement of said bonds should prove insufficient, then the State Treasurer is directed and au-
thorized by Act 66 of the Regular Session of the Legislature of 1936 to thorized by Act 66 of the Regular Highay Commission as may be necessary to pay said bonds and interest thereon. In addition to the above, the full faith and credit of the state are irrevocably pledged for the amount of the prin and int. on said bending or threatening the title of present officials to their respective offices pending or threaten of the thte the validity of these bonds. All bidders must a aree to accept delivery of the bonds in Baton Rouge, and to pay the pur-
chase price thereof not later than May 8 , 1940, upon tender of the bonds chase price thereof not later than May 8. 1940, upon, wender $\&$ Hoffman of New York, approving the validity of the bonds. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 25,000$, payable to the State Highway Commission.

## MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON, Mass.-BONDS RE-OFFERED-Leo V. Clancy, Clity Treasurer, reports that owing to storm conditons all of the bids submitted
for the $\$ 130,000$ surface drainage and sewer bonds offered Feb. 15 were rejected. The issue is being reooffered for sale at noon on Feb. 20. Dated
Feb.
Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due $\$ 13.000$ on Feb. 1 from 1941 to 1950 Feb. 1,1940 . Dendder to name rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at City Treasurer's office or, at holder's option, at the
National shawmut Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Storey. Thorndike, sful bidder.
EVERETT, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Emil W. Lundgren, City Treasurer. will receive bids untili 11 a. m. on Feb, 20 for the purchase of discount
of $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation notes of 1940 . Dated Feb. 20.1940, and
ond payable Nov. 7,1940 , at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Notes wiil be auth. 7 ticated as to genuineness and validity by the aforement
bank under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.
FALL RIVER, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING - Eugene J. Cote, City Treasurer, will recelve bids until noon ootes issued in anticipation of revenue for the year 1940. Dated Feb. .3, 1940 and payable Nov. 7 , 1940 at the
National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Denoms. to suit purchaser. Notes National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Denoms. to suit purchaser. Notes
will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the National Shaw-
mut Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of moston.
GARDNER, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-C. Amasa Whitney, City
 Shawmut Bank of Boston. Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the aforementioned Tompsan
GRAFTON, Mass.-BIDS REJECTED-Philip H. Wing, Town Treasurer. reports that the bids received Feb. 12 on an issue of $\$ 100$,
were rejected. Due $\$ 50,000$ each on Dec. 5 and Dec. 20,1940 .
LOWELL, Mass.-BORROWS $\$ 500,000$-John J. Flannery, City Treasurer, borrowedisso,
discount, which he declared to be the lowest in the city's history. Due Nov. 20, 1940
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 150,000$ revenue notes offered Feb. $13-\mathrm{V} .150$, Dis. 1026 -was awarded to the
Second National Bank of Boston, at $0.10 \%$ discount. Dated Feb. 15, 1940
and due Nov. 15, 1940. The Merchants National Bank of Boston, only
PEABODY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation
PE notes offered Feb. $13-\mathrm{V}, 150, \mathrm{p}$. 1026-were awarded to the National
Shawmut Bank of Boston, at $0.26 \%$ discount. Dated Feb. 14,1940 and due $\$ 300,000$ each on Nov: 6 and Nov. 22, 1940 . The First National Bank of $0.33 \%$
PLYMOUTH, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Merchants National Bank of Boston was awarded Feb. 12 an issue of $\$ 150,000$ tax notes at $0.08 \%$ dis-
count. Due $\$ 100,000$ Dec. 1 and $\$ 50,000$ Dec. 15,1940 . No other bidders.
STOUGHTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes was Boston and the Merchants National Bank of Boston. Dated Feb. 20 , 1940 and due Dec. 20, 1940.
TAUNTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes offered Feb. 13 was awarded to the Birstol County Trust Co. of Taunton, at $0.146 \%$ discount. Dated Feb. 14, 1940, and due Nov. 8, 1940. The Merchants
WELLESLEY, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-The Town Treasurer will receive sealed bids until noon on Feb
$\$ 200,000$ notes, payable Oct. 25,1940 .

## MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN (State of)-HIGHWAY REFLNDING BONDS A WARDED-A syndicate headed by H, V. Sattley \& Co. of Detroit and \& Hayes, Inc.; Prudden \& Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co. and Siler, Carpenter \& Roose, was awarded Feb. 12 an aggregate of $\$ 911,000$ highway refunding bonds of various road assessment districts. Bids were asked on a total of $\$ 1,088,000$ bonds of the following assessment districts, a detailed descripbonds were reported as follows: A block of $\$ 426,000$ Oakland County portion were sold as 248 to optional call dates and $31 / 48$ thereafter at par plus a premium of $\$ 38$. A block of $\$ 312,000$ road assessment district No. 492, assessment district portion, was sold at par plus premium of $\$ 21.84$. In this block bond is $23 / 8$ to optional date and $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ thereafter and bonds with optional ma turity dates from Nov, 1,1946 to Nov. 1,1950 carry a $3 \%$ coupon to rom 0.75 to $3 \%$ to optional dates. portion, with optional maturities from Nov. 1, 1940 to Nov. 1,1948 were | sold as 3 s to optional date and $33 / \mathrm{s}$ thereafter. Bonds optional Nov. 1 , |
| :--- |
| 1949 and Nov. 1,1950 carry a $34 \%$ coupon to optional date and $334 \%$ | thereafter. This block was sold for par plus a premiu

reoffered to yield from $1 \%$ to $3.10 \%$ to optional dates.
ORION, OXFORD AND OAKLAND TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL H. E, Curtis, District Secretary, announces the call for redemption on Harch 2, 1940, at par and accrued interest, "1936 refunding bonds" num March 2, 1936, payable March 2, 1966, subject to redemption at par plus Marcrued interestit on any interest payment date. The bonds should be de-
livered to the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, for payment on March 2, 1940, ivered to the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, for payment
REDFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 9 (P. O. R. R. 3, Treasurer, will receive sealed tenders of refunding bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and /or Aug. 15, 1932 coupons (detached old issue of Feb. 15 , indebtedness, and
1928 until $7 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$
of such obligations.
ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hazel Park), Mich -RULING water supply system junior revenue bonds noted in-V. 150 , $\mathbf{p} 06$. Thomas Read, State Attorney General, has noted in the Public Debt Commission that revenue bonds, when originally issued, do not require a certificate from the commission and that the re-
funding of such obligations does not come within the purview of Act No. 13 unding of such obligatio
of Public Acts of 1932 .

## MINNESOTA

CLAY COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Hawley, R. F. D. No. 2), Minn. offered for sale on Jan. $25-\mathrm{V}$ 150, p. $465-$ wer purchased by the American State Bank of Moorhead, paying a price of
100.50 , a basis of about $3.39 \%$. Due on Aug. 1 in 1942 to 1947 . 0.50 , a basis or about $3.39 \%$. Die

DULUTH, Minn--BOND OFFERING-We are informed by C. D. Jeronimus, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a . m. on
Feb. 21, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 150,000$ coupon permanent im eb. 21, for the proment, relief projects bonds. Interest $\$ 150,000$ coupon permanent im A-O. Dated April 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1, as follows: $\$ 10$,-
000 in 1943 and 1944, $\$ 20,000$ in 1945 to 1948 and $\$ 25,000$ in 1949 and 1950. 000 in 1943 and $1944, \$ 20,000$ in 1945 to 1948 , and $\$ 25,000$ in 1949 and 1950. Bond forms will be furnished by the city and no allowance will be made to any bidder who may prefer to furnish his ow
FLOODWOOD, Minn.-PRICE PAID-We are now informed by the Village Recorder that the $\$ 21,500$ sewer and water works bonds sold to
Homer Collins \& Co. of Duluth, as noted here-V. 150 , p. 1027 -were purchased as $111 / 2 s$, paying par.
HALLOCK, Minn.-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the Village Clerk
Hhat the $\$ 25,000$ improvement bonds sold to the Charles A. Fuller Co. of that the $\$ 25,000$ improvement bonds sold to the Charles A. Fuller Co. of
Minneapolis., as noted here-V.

LA CRESCENT (P. O. Winona), Minn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated oy the village Clerk that $\$ 18,00021 / \%$ semi-ann. sewage disposal plan price of 100.555. These bonds are said to be part of a total authorized issue of $\$ 79,000$, the balance of which will not be issued as sufficient funds

## MISSISSIPPI

BOLIVAR COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Miss.-BONDS SOLDIt is reported that the following bonds aggregating $\$ 39,000$ have been purchased by the First National Bank of Memphis: $\$ 17,00031 / 4 \%$ semiannual
COLORED CO6SOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cleveand) Miss.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ issue of construction bonds land) Miss.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ issue of construction awarded to the First Na-
offered for sale on Feb. $5-V .150$, , 873 -was
tional Bank of Memphis. as $31 / 4$ s. paying a premium of $\$ 300$, equal to tional Bank of Memphis as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a pre
101.50, according to the Attorney for the District
HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Gulfport), Miss.-BOND OFFERING Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the purchase of a $\$ 40,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds.
SCOOBA, Miss.-MATURITY-In connection with the sale of the total $\$ 30,000$ bonds jointly to the Max T. Allen Co. of Hazlehurst, and p. 1026 -it is now stated by the Town Clerk, that the bonds are due as follows-
$\$ 22,000$ water works improvement bonds on Dec. 1: $\$ 1,000$ in 1940 to 1957, 8,000 street improvement bonds. mature $\$ 400$ on Dec. 1 in 1940 to 1959
SHELBY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shelby), Miss.- BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 12,00031 / 4 \%$ school bonds hav
been sold to J. G. Hickman, Inc. of Vicksburg. Dated May 1, 1939 .

MONTANA
ROOSEVELT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. CuI-
 not sold,

## NEBRASKA

BLOOMFILED, Neb.-MATURITY- It is now reported that the 26,000 electric light and power plant revenue bonds so 1027 -are due on Schweser or Lincoln, as
Jan. as follows $\$ 3,00$ in igit to 1947 and 85,000 in 1948 , bonds maturing
in 1948 callable on any interest payment date. bonds maturing in 1947 In 1948 callable on any interest payment date. bonds maturing in 1947, in 1946 callable on any interest payment date after Jan. 1, 1942, and bonds KIMBALL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kimball), Neb.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Weare informed by John H. Kerns, ecently the issuance of $\$ 35,0002 \frac{1}{4} \%$ coupon refunding $\$ 0,050$ in 1941 to
 furnished.

## NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD, N. J.-NO TENDERS OF BONDS-J Ross Logan. orough Clerk, reports that no offers were submitted in response to the request for ten
HAMBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Jackson C. pooke,
for the purchase of $\$ 16,0002,21 / 4,21 / 2,28,3,31,4,31 / 2,33 / 4$ or $4 \%$ coupon
or reg. school bonds. Dated Mar. 15,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,0 c 0$ or reg. school bonds 1941 to 1956 . Incl. Bidder to name a single rate of
on March 15 from
interest. Principal and interest (M-S) pable at the Hardyston National Bank. Hamburg. The sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is
$\$ 16,000$. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district 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 issue, payable to order of the Board of Education, must accompany each

MONTCLAIR, N. J.-TAXPAYERS TO DETERMINE USE OF ax bill will be the in 13 years and were also informed of the existence of a surplus of $\$ 500,000$ in the municipal treasury. These disclosures were contained in a letter sent to each taxpayer over the signature of Mayor Wm.
E. Speers and Bayard H. Faulkner, Director of the Department of and Finance. Accompanying the letter was a postal card on which the recipient asked to express his preference as to the manner in which the current surplus should be employed. The questions asked were whether
$\$ 100,000$ should be used to retire bond anticipation notes maturing in the current year and thereby effect a saving in future interest charges, leaving
$\$ 400,000$ for reduction of the 1940 tax bill, or if the entire sum of $\$ 500,000$ should be devoted to the latter purpose. The tax bill for 1940, the letter pointed out, will be $\$ 3,243,000$, a reduction of about $\$ 500,000$ from the
1939 total of $\$ 3,745,000$. The decrease it was further noted, followed cut of $\$ 246,000$ in last year's total. follows: First-Operations for 1939 resulted in a surplus; this due to expenditures being lower and income from tax collections and other sources being higher than anticipated. This surplus can be used to reduce 1940
taxes. Second-The budget for this year's ordinary operations is substantially less than last year. Referring to the excellent financial condition of the town, the letter declared that the municipality has no bank debt; cash on hand is \$ns ing a program of a variety of capital impr
reduced by $\$ 1,685,000$ since Jan, 1,1936 .
P. O. Tabor) N.TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tabor), N. J. BONDS NOT SOLD-The issue of $\$ 60,000$ coupon of Education was unable to meet because of storm conditins. Dated July 1 ,
1940 and due July 1 as follows: $\$ 2 ; 000$ from 1941 to 1955 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ 1940 and due July 1 as
from 1956 to 1965 incl.
RAHWAY, N. J.-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-H. L. Allen \& Co bonds at prices to yield from $2.75 \%$ to $2.85 \%$, according to maturity. Dated Feb. 1, 1939 and due on Feb. 1 from 1960 to 1969 incl. The bonds funds in New Jersey, according to the bankers, and are, in the opinion of counsel, exempt from all present Federal income taxes, and, except for
estate and inheritance taxes, tax free in the State of New Jersey.

## NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC emi-ann. building and improvement series E bonds offered $\$ 55,0004 \%$ Feb. 10-V. 150, p. 722 -were awarded jointly to E. J. Prescott \& Co., and the Charles A. Fuller Co., both of Minneapolis, according to the College
President. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 . Due on Jan. 1 in 1942 to 1960 incl.

## New York State Municipals <br> TILNEY \& COMPANY <br> 76 beaver street new york, n. y.

Telephone: WHitehall 4-8898
Bell System Teletype: NY.1-2395

## NEW YORK

ATTICA, N. Y.-BOND SALE DETAILS-Sherwood \& Co of New York were associate with Campbell, Phelps
 Blair $\&$ Co Co ., Inc Blair \& Co., Inc-- -ou- Büfalo and R. D. White \& Co.
Marine Trust Co Union Securities Corp, and Rooseveit \& Weigold, Inc--
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc. And A.C. Allyn \& Co., Inc$\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{L}$. Allen \& Co. and F .


BATAVIA, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-John C. Pratt, City Treasurer, ot to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or Fistered bonds divided as follows: $\$ 100,000$ public works bonds. Due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 18,000$ from 1941 35,000 public welfare (home relief) bonds. Due $\$ 7,000$ on Feb. 1 from All of the bonds are dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1,4 or 1 10th of Batavia with New York exchange, or at the the Chase National Bank, No., Now
York City. A ertified check for $\$ 2,700$, payable to order of the city York City. A certified check for \$2,700, payabie to order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Dillon, Van
Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
BUFFALO, N. Y.-PROPOSED REFUNDING-The Common Council fiscal year in order to maintain the tax rate below the $\$ 30$ mark, according to report.

BUFFALO SEWER AUTHORITY (P. O. Buffalo), N. Y.-BOND not to exceed $4 \%$ interest series $G$ sewer bonds will be sold at public auction


 suable in coupon or registered form at option of the purchaser. , Siaid bonds are to be issued pursuant to the "Buffalo Sewer Authority Act," constitut-
ing Titie 5 of Article 7 of Chater 870 of the Laws of New York of 1939 $y$ the Authority, for the pu ion and reconstruction or storm water drains and other additions, betterments and extensions to the existing sewer system and other facilities now nated as to source and security for payment, to outstanding bonds of the Authority in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 8,365,000$, but will be on a arity and rank equally in ail respects with outstanding bonds of the ect to such subordination to the $\$ 8,365,000$ outstanding bonds, said bonds of series $G$ will be secured by a pledge of the rents and revenues of the uthority from whatever sources arived in 13,1940 and the Authority has awfully covenanted in such resolutions that it will fix and collect rentals or other charges for its services and facilities which shall be sufficient in amount to pay all operating expenses, and the principal of and interest on
all bonds outstanding and the bonds of series $G$ now offered, and in addition to create certain reserves for operating expenses and debt services as provided for in said resolutions.
Prior to the auction each bidder will be required to deposit a certified check in amount of s15,000, payable to order of tider wat office of the Authority's fiscal agent, Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co., Buffalod
on or about March 12. All legal proceedings incident to the issuance and on or about of these bonds are subject only to the approval of David Diamond, Esq. Corporation Counsel of the City of Buffalo, and General Counsel for the Buffalo Sewer Authority, and Caldwell \& Raymond, New York City,
Bond Counsel, whose favorable opinion as to legality will be furnished Bond Counsel, whose favorable opinion as to legality
CENTER MORICHES FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Center Moriches),
 at a price of 100.254, a basis of about $2.87 \%$. Dated March
due $\$ 1,250$ on March 1 from 1941 to 1960 , incl. Other bids:


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 31 / 19 \% \\
& \mathbf{N} \%
\end{aligned}
$$ CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY (P. O. Mayville), N. Y,-BOND OFFER-ING-W. J. Doty, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2

p. m. on Feb. 27 for the purchase of 100,000 not to exceed $31 / \% /$ interest April 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1,1947 . Bidder. to name
 Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Dunkirk Trust Co.. Dunkirk
or at the National Chautaqua County Bank Jamestown check for $5 \% \%$ must accompany each pris.
Palmer, Rowe \& Palmer of Dunkirk.
 827,000 coupon or registered highway bonds offered Feb. $13-\mathrm{V}^{2} 150, \mathrm{v}$.
$1027-$ were awarded to Sherwood \& Co. and Campbell. Phelps \& Co., inc. both of New York, jointly, as 14 , s, at a price of 100.04, a basis of about
1.240 Dated oct 1 , 1939 and due Oct 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1940
to 1944 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ in 1945 . Other bids:

 NEW YORK MILLS, N. Y.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 10,000$ public works bonds awarded to Sherwood \& Co. of New York, as $114 / 4$ s, at a price
of 100.13 , a basis of about $1.205 \%-V .150$, p. 1027 -were also bid for as follows: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bidder- }\end{aligned}$
Union Securities Corp
Maffelolo
Marine Trust Co of Bufalo
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc
R. D. Ronins \&


NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 839,000$ coupon or group composed of Manufacturers \& Traders. Trust Cor Bufalo. Kean, $\$ 42,00$ public works bonds, series B. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 40,000$ from incl to 1945, incl.; $\$ 43,000$ in 1946 and $\$ 60,000$ from 1947 to 1949, 216,000 inclusicive welfare honds, series O. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 18,000$ All of the bonds are dated Feb. 1, 1940 . They were re-offered to yield Bidder- to $1.35 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids: Rate Bid
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, For $1.30 \%$ Bonds
 100.147 Mercantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., St. Louis; Alexander 100.10
 100.04 100.031 Marine Trust Co., Buffalo; For R. D. White \& Conds Co and B. J. Van
 Campbell, Phelps \& Co., jointly \& Co., and Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co... Inc., jointly-....n, sione \& webster and Blodget, Inc.,
Halsey Lazard Freres \& Co., and Blyth \& Co., jointiyUnion Securities Corp., New Fork; $11 / 2$. F. F. Rothschild \& Co., and Hemphiil, Noyes \& Co., jointly, Stokes \& Co., jointly
Bankers Trust Co., New

 as follows: $\$ 6,500$ from 1940 to 1942 incl. .
from 1944 to 1947 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1948 to 19519 incl. 15,000 water refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due $\$ 1,000$ on July 1 10,000 general refunding bonds. One bond for $\$ 200$, other $\$ 1,000$ each.
 All of the bondrom will be dated Jan and 1941,500 in 1944 . 1940 All of the bonds will be dated an. 1 , 1940 . 1 Bidaer to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1 or 1110 th of $1 \%$. Prin. and int.
(J.J) payable at the Glenile Bank, scotia, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the vilage, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 2,110$, payable to order of the village. must
accompany each proposal
Lof N. Y. City will be furnished the successful Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore

SPRINGVILLE N. N. - BOND OFFERING-Thomas J. Kenney, urchase of 15000 , 10 . $\$ 8.000$ from 1941 to 1943 incl:: $\$ 10,000$, 1944 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 11,000$ from 1950 to 1955 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at the ville. Bonds are general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Dillon, Van
TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE AUTHORITY, N. Y. $\$ 98,500,000$ BONDS of more than 100 associated underwriters made public offering Feb and of
 priced at 102.25 and accrued interest, $8,500,00023$ s. due serially on Feb. 1
 $2.55 \%$ to a price of 99.50 . Official announcement of the offering appears
nour advertising columns on page IV. All of the bonds are dated Feb. 1 ,
 New York, Lehman Bros., Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., First Boston Corp., Blyth \& Co., Inc. Lazard Freres \& Co. Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., Weld \& Co, Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., Union Securities Corp., Shields
\& Co., Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., L. Rothschild \& Co., I. Van
Ingen \& Co, Inc. Stone \& Webster and Blodger, Inc. and Pheips, Fenn \&

The offering, which constituted the largest single flotation of revenue bonds ever undertaken by a governmental body, was made possishe by the
 Parkway Authority, which was estabished in indebtedness of the previously existing agencies, totaling borough 4 s and $\$ 18,000,000$ New York City Parkway $31 / \mathrm{s}$. Balance of the proceeds of the current financing will be used by the new agency, together with other moneys to become available as a result of the refunding,
for various projects presently proposed or contemplated and including on for various projects presently proposed or contencompate constitute an extension of the Beevated parkway and would connect with the proposed Brooklyn-Battery
Tunnel, and an extension of the Hutchinson River Parkway in the Bronx Tunnel, and an extension or tre tutchinson
to conect directiy with the Bronx- hhitestone Bridge.
Although the years, the Triborough Bridge Authority will upon issuance of the new bonds offer holders the opportunity to obtain immediate payment of principal,
 The new bonds are to be payable out or net operating revenues derived on
and after April 1, 1942 from the operation of the Triboroun Bridge. rronx-
Whitestone Bridge Hent Hudson Bridge Marine Parkway Bridge and Whitestone Bridge, Henry Hay Parkway Bridge-the toll projects now operated by the AuthorCry which are a part of the parkway and highway system of New York City
ind vicinity. 1 nterest on the new bonds to April 1, 1942 will be set aside with the Trustee at the time of issuance. Until April 1,1942 or earlier reirement, the present $\$ 71,000,000$ funded debt of the Authority is secured

$8,500,00023$ \% serial revenue bonds. Due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 800,000$

40,000,000




Bonds are to be payable from the net operating revenues derived on and Whitestone Bridge, Henry Hudson Bridge, Marine Parkway Bridge and Cross Bay Parkway Bridge. Out of the proceeds of the bonds there will be deposited with the Trustee an amount equal to interest to accrue on the
bonds from their date to April 1,1942 to be applied to the payment of such interest, and there will be deposited with the respective fiscal agents, under agreements, funds for the retirement by April 1,1942 of the $\$ 71,000,000$
total funded debt of the Authority now outstanding which is secured by pledge of revenues from the bridges. The Authority covenants to provide for sinking fund payments sufficient to effect the retirement of all of the Sinking Fund bonds by maturity, The bonds are to be redeemable prior to maturity, as a whole or in part, it the election of the Authority, on any
date on and after Feb. 1 1942 , or in part, by operation of the sinking fund on any interest payment date on and after Feb 1,194 , at the principal
amount thereof, together with a premium of $5 \%$ of the principal amount if redeemed on or before Jan. 31 , 1944 , the premium thereafter decreasing 1/3 of $1 \%$ of the principal amounc on 1968 , 1972 and 1976; in each case plus accrued interest. Serial bonds are to be redeemaable only in inverse order of maturities and only after or Midland Trust Co. of New York is the paying agent for sinking fund bonds the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. of New York is the paying asen for serial bonds, with the Chase Nationalizank of New ens and sale of the bonds by the Authority are subject to the approval of Hawkins, Delafield $\&$ Longfellow, bond counsel to the Authority; and certain legal matters are also subje
underwriters. with the offering is the publication in the bond prospectus,
Coincidento
signed by Robert Moses, Chairman of the Authority, of data compiled signed by Robert Moses, Chairman of the Authority, of data compiled from audited statements of the results of operation or the for
showing combined net operating revenues of $\$ 4,867,163$ for 1939 , atter operating expenses and operating reserves but before interest, amorrization and deprecication. Two of the projects, the Bree opened during 1939 . In addition the prospectus containes estimates by Madigan-Hyland, conIn alting engineers for the Authority, of future traffic and revenues. For 1940 which will be the first full caiendar year of operation of all the toll
projects combined net operating revenues are estimated at approximately $\$ 4.950,000$ excluding estimated non-recurring revenue of approximately $\$ 4,950,000$ excluding, estmated Fratic in that year. In 1941 , combined net operating revenues are estime traffic from the Triborough Bridge due to an expected diversion or some tra Tunnel. In 1942 , the first year in which the openenges from the toll provects are to be availabie for payments on the new bonds, combined net operating revenues are estimated a approximately
 terest, princ
$\$ 4,800,000$
\$4,800,000. SELLING BOOKS CLOSED-Dillon, Read \& Co. Cannounced in behalf of $^{\text {P }}$ the financing had been successful and the selling group books closed.
YONKERS, N. Y.-NOTE SALE-William A. Schubert, City Comptroler, reports
awarded Feb to the Firrs National Bank of Boston, at $0.30 \%$ interest
Dated Feb. 20,1940 . Due $\$ 1,000,000$ June 20 and $\$ 500,000$ July 20,1940 Dated Feb. 20, 1940. Due TO Schubert has stated that the city will offer various bonds aggreg
dated March 1, 1940 .

## NORTH CAROLINA

HENDERSON, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 24,000$ coupon semi-ann refunding bonds offered for sale on Feb. 13-V. 150, p. 1028-were awarded 100.051 , a net interest cost of a bout $2.67 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows $\$ 818,000$ as 248 s, , due $\$ 6,000$ on, June 1 in 1947 to 1949; the remaining $\$ 6.000$
as $21 / 5$, due on June 1,1950 .

IREDELL COUNTY (P. O. Statesville), N. C.-BOND OFFERINGWe are informed by W. E. Easterling, secretary of the Local Government

 in 1953 and $1954, \$ 10,000$ in 1955 and 1956 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1957 . Bidders Each bld may name one rate for part or the bonds (having the earliest
maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase mined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maaPrincipal and interest payable in legal tender in New York City. Generai oobligations, unlimited tax. Delileryy on or a about March 8 at place or pur-
chaser's choice. The bonds are rexisterable as to principal alone. Bid are chaser's choice. The bonds are rexisterable as to principal alone. Bids are
required on forms to be furnished by the above secretary. The approving required on forms to be furnished by the a above secretary, The approving
opinion of Masssich \& Mitchell of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,300$ payable to the State Treasurer.
KINSTON N. C.-BOND OFFERING- It is stated by W. E. Easterling, secretary of the Local Government Commission, that he will receive sealed
bids untio $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Feb. 27 , at his office in Raleigh. for the purchase of a
 Int. rate is not to exceed 6\%, payable M-s. Denom. 81.000 . Dated $\$ 10,000$ in 1947 to 1951 , and $\$ 20,000$ in 1952 to 1956 . Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may
name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates,
and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate, the lowest interest cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of ing terest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid for
less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money in New York Citye. The bonds are registerable as to princinal only. General obligations; unlimited tax tand Deivery at place of
purchaser's choice. purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Caldwell $\&$ Reymond or
New York will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for 86 ,000, payable to the state Treasurer.
PASOUOTANK COUNTY (P. O. Elizabeth City), N. C.-BOND Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office
in Raleigh, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 155.000$ coupon school building
bonds $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov 1, 1939. Due May as follows: $\$ 5.000$ in 1942 to to $1949,810,000$ in 1950 to 1954 , and $\$ 11,000$ in 1955 to 1959. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of of of $1 \%$. Each and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates,
and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds ait ing the total amount of the county, such cost to be determined by deductinterest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Princkipal and int. pay tobe in lawful money in New York City. The bonds are registerable
as or prinal only. General obligations; unlimited tax. Delivery at
place of purchasers.s. place of purchaser's choice.
WILSON, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received unti ment Commission. for the purchase of a $\$ 300,000$ issue of electric light and
 without option of prior payment. There will be no auction. Deno.:
$\$ 1,000$; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; principal and int. $\$ 1,00 ;$ coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone, principal and int.
(Oct. i, 1940 and semi-annually thereafter on the first days of April and
October of each year) Oct. 1, 1940 and semi-annualy thereafter on the first days of April and
October or each, year) payable in legal tender in New Yors City; general
obligations; ; nilimited tax; delivery on or about March 7 , at place of purchaser's choice.
$6 \%$ Bidders are reduested to name the interest rate or rates, not exeeccing roate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The boacds will be awardec to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest of the premium, bid from the aggregate amount of interest upot all or the
bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incormorated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the state Treasurer for $\$ 6,000$. The approving opinion of Masslich and Mitchell,

## NORTH DAKOTA

DICKINSON, N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed City Auditor, for the purchase of a 2 p . m . on Feo Feb issue of comy by D . Mars. bonds. Denom. \$1.00. Due \$1, \$00 on May 1 in 1941 to 1950 , incl.
Authority for issuance: Chap. 196 , Sess. Laws, 1927 .

## OHIO


 named a rate of $3 \% \%$, plus $\$ 5.37$.
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (P. O. Urbana), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGEarl D. Sexton, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, will receive $4 \%$ interest delinquent tax bonds. 1 for the purchase of $\$ 7,800$ not to exceed xpressed in a June 1 and Dec. 1 in 1940 and 1914. Rate of interest to be purpose of paying county bills incurred prayable J-D. Bonds are issued for check for $\$ 78$, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELECTION delinquent tax bonds to meet outstanding obligations as of Dec. 31,1939 .
DAYTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-E. E. Hagerman, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on March 1 for the purchase of
$\$ 300.00021 / \%$ delinquent tax poor relief coupon bonds of 1940 . Dated
 Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates
are expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at are expressed in a multiple of $1,1 /$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. A-O) payable at able from ample taxes levied within tax limitations and are also ba payfrom delinquent taxes. Split rate bids will not be considered. Purchaser may obtain without expense legal approving opinion of Peck, sharchaser
Wiliams $\&$ Gorman of Cincinnati. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Accountant, must accompany each
proposal proposal.
COLUMBUS, Ohio-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The syndicate composed of R. W. Wresprich \& Co, and Eldredge \& Co., both of Nef New
York; Pohl \& Co., Incs, and Seasongood \& Mayer, both of Cincination which were awarded on Feb. 8 an aggregate of $\$ 633$,'930 $11 / 2 \%$ and $13 \%$ 150 , p. 1029-made pubiic reoffering of the obligations, due serially from

rate of $1 \% \%$ on all of the bonds and specified a premium of $\$ 214$ for the
$\$ 34,330$ refunding issue and $\$ 1,314$ for the $\$ 309,600$ general refunding
loan. other bids: oan. Other bids:

Interest
Rate $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Total } \\ \text { Premium }\end{gathered}$

## Bidder- Fox,

- Premu merce Union Bank; Mas. Chag. A. Hinsch \& \& Co.: P. E Bank Richards \& shepard, Inc.; First Cleveland
$13 / 4 \%-\$ 4,387.00$

Corp.; McDonald-Coolidge \& Co.; G. Parr Ayers The Northern Trust Co; Harriman, Ripley \& Co. Inc.:The Thart ois Co. of Chicago; Wells-Dickey Co-
HalseY Suart
Rollin \& Co., Inc.; Blair \& Co., Inc.; E. H. Harris Trust \& Savings Bank; First of Michigan Corp Se-urites Corp-; Equitable securities Corp.
Unawley, Huller Lowry Sweney, Inc.; Hayden, Miller \& Co.; Fahey Clark \& Co., IRy.;n, Suthen, Mand \& \&o Co Co.; Fahey,
Byth \& Coo.. Inc.; Paine, Webber \& Co.; Merriil Tancohen \& Cocurities Co.; VanLahr, Doll \& Isphord Brang, Bo--1.orth \&o.; Fulierton \&o. Provident
$13 \% 1.416 .65$
$13 \% \quad 1,029.65$
$13 \% \quad 1,005.00$
$13 \% \quad 579.00$
$\begin{array}{ll}13 \% & 476.00\end{array}$
34-2\% $\quad 2,706.00$
-13\% $\quad 515.00$
$2 \% \quad 9,670.00$
Savings Bank \& Trust Co.; The Well, Roth \&
Prudden \& Co. Inc
DELPHOS, Ohio-BOND SALE-The ming pool, stadium and athletic field bonds offered Feb. 13-V. 150 , p. par plus a premium of 8251 , equal to 100.57 , a basis of about $1.38 \%$ 1949, incl. Second, high bue of 100.19 for $11 / 2$ s was made by Johnson,
FELICITY, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-H. J. Stevens, Village Clerk Wil receve sealed bids untin fire prevention bonds. Dated Jan. 1 . 1940 .
not to exceed $6 \%$ interest for
Dent
 for $2 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to order of the village Treasurer, is
GIRARD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFERINGtion until noon on Feb. 24, for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest refunding bonds. Dated April 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due on
April 1 and Oct. 1 Prom 1941 to 1952 incl 1 R

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Cincinnati) Ohio-LOSES SECOND upheld the decision handed down by Judge Dennis J. Ryan of Common ing priourt in July, 1939, in which the county. Was restrained from redeem $\$ 250,00031 / 2 \%$ memorial building bonds, dated Aus. 1,1903 . The ruling was issued following announcement by the county of its intention to redeem the bonds then outstanding on Feb. 1. 1939. Judge Ryan ruled in favor to redeem the bonds prior to maturity date of Aug. 1.1953 was limited to
 years after date of the issue-- V. 149, p. 289 , His opinion on this point, as contained in the declaratory judgment denying right of the county to call of the petition for a declaratory judgment and-there being no dispute as to the facts-defendants declining to plead further, the court is of the opinion that the provision which gave the county commissioners the right to call
said bonds for redemption ${ }^{3} 30$ years after date, and which date was fixed as Aug. 1, 1933, authorized the acceleration of the maturity of said bonds
to that specific
county and and not to any time,'on or after Aug. 1, 1933' that the The county is expected to appeal the decisions to the State Supreme Court. HUBBARD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hubbard), Ohio-BOND SALEThe $\$ 8,000$ fire truck bonds offered Feb . $10-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p} .724$-were awarded equal to 100.35 a a basis of about $1.64 \%$. Dated Jan. 1 , 1904 and due 8800
on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1945 , incl. Ammg other bids were the following:

WENTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Ralph E. Yauger, City Auditor will receive sealed bids until noon on March 1 for the purchase of $\$ 7,425.663$
 Bidder may name a different rate or interest provided that fractional rates
are expressed in a multiple of
It of $1 \%$ Interest $\mathrm{F-A}$.
Deficiency in are expressed in a multipie or may be made outside of Kenton at expense of successful bidder. A certi-
fied check for $\$ 75$, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal.
$\underset{- \text { An issue of } \$ 10,000 \text { ( } \mathbf{p} \text { poor reilief bonds was sold to the Sinking }}{\text { O. Mund }}$ Trustees.
LORAIN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Frank Ayres, City Auditor, will not to exceed $3 \%$ interest real estate bonds. Dated March 1940 DT,000 $\$ 1,000$ Due Oct. 15 , as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1941 to ion in, incl, and 33,000 in 1944 and 1945 . Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of
if of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at office of the Sinking sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland will be furnished the successful bidder at purchaser of the issue. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid must for by the of the bid must accompany

LORAIN, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council ha improvement bonds. Dated Aug 1,1939 . One bond for $\$ 931.40 .0$
 1946 to 1949, incl. Princip
MANSFIELD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFER on Feb. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 23,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest school $\$ 5,000$ Proned Feb. 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due Oct. 1, as follows:
 for \$230, payable to order of the Board of Education, must accompany
MINSTER, Ohio-BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The $\$ 30,000$ 214\% sewage plant bonds purchased by the Minster State Ban
1029 -were sold at a price of 100.50 , a basis of about $2.19 \%$.
NORTH KINGSVILLE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Florence G. the purchase of $\$ 6,2505 \%$ special assessments street improvement bonds.
Interest $J J$. A . certified check for $2 \%$ of the bond bid for, payable to order Interest $J-J . ~ A ~ c e r t i f i e d ~ c h e c k ~ f o r ~$
of the
Village
Treasurer, is required.
PERRY COUNTY (P. O. New Lexington) Ohio-BOND SALEto the Perry County Bank of New Lexington, as 1 s , at a a price of 100.005 , a basis of about $0.998 \%$ Dated Feb. 1. 1940 and dues a 3.000 on May 1 a and
Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1943 incl. Second high bid of 100.33 for $11 / 4$ was ade by Fox Einhorn \& Cocl. Anc of Cincinnati. of 100.33 for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was

SANDUSKY, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-C. F. Breining, City Treas-
 1941 to 1943 , incl., and $\$ 1,300$ in 1944. Sidder may name a different rate of interest providid that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple
of 3,4 of $1 \%$ A A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the city, must
accompany each proposal
SHAKER HEIGHTS, Ohio-NOTE SALE-The Treasury Investment Fund pu
of issue.
TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFERINGMay P. Foster, Cerk-Treasurer of Board of Education, will receive sealed
bids until noon on Mar. 4 for the purch. of $\$ 600,0004 \%$ coup. delinquent bids until noon on Mar. 4 for the purch. of $\$ 600,1000$. Due. 875.000 on
tax bonds. Dated March 15,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $y_{4}$ of $1 \%$.
Principal and interest ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{O}$ ) payable at the Chemical Bank $\&$ Trust Co ., New York City
Coupon bonds will be issued which may be registered as to principal only pense, registered bonds may be issued in lieu of the coupon bonds. Bonds will be delivered at the Toledo Trust Col, Toledo, 0 , on or about March 15 , anticipation of the collection of delinquent taxes due said school District for the purpose of paying outstanding accounts incurred prior to Jan. 1,
1940. The proceedings looking to the issuance of these bonds have been 1940. The proceedings 1 ooking to the issuance of these bonds have been of Cleveland, whose approving opinion may be obtained by the purchaser at his expense, A certified che
mentioned official, is required
WARREN, Ohio BONDS AUTHORIZED-City Council passed
ordinance providing for an issue of $\$ 125,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest an ordinance providing for an issue of $\$ 125,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest
 Trustees.

## OKLAHOMA

 City, on an interest cost basis of about $2.07 \%$, according to the Clerk of the Board of Education. Due $\$ 2.000$ in 1943 to 1947 , inclusive.
KIOWA, OHla-BONDSSOLD-It is stated by the Town Clerk that the $\$ 4,996$ water works extension and improvement bonds offered for sale
without success on Oct. 2 , as noted here, have since been sold to local without success on cat.




## OREGON

COLUMBIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2 (P. O. St. Helens),

 n 1952 . Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer sorfice, or at the finclude in his bid a statement of the total net a mount of interest, after
deduction of premium offered, if any, which the district will be obliged to pay upon the bonds under the terms, of his bid. No bid at less than par Teal Winfree, McCulloch, shuler \& Ked. Kelley of Portland, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the district
FREEWATER, Ore- - BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the City Recorder that the $\$ 20,000$ coupon refunding bonds, series A, awarded
to the State Bond Commission, as noted here $-V .150 .{ }_{p}$. $1029-$ were purchase a as ${ }^{2} 1 / 2$ s. at a a price of 10.70, a basis of about $2.25 \%$. Due on The second best bid was an offer oo 100.2$\rangle$ for $21 / 2$ s, submitted by the Baker, Fordyce, Tucker Co. of Portland.
HILLSBBORO, Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 180,000$ water system reve-
nue bonds offered for sale on Feb. $9-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{c}$, 876 -were awarded to nue bonds offered for sale on Feb. $9-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. 876-were awarded to
Atkininson, Jones $\&$ Co. of Portland, at a price of 100.14 . a net interest cost


ONTARIO, Ore.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by F. P. Ryan, fity Recorder, that he will receive seawater, series IT-A bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\% payable A-O. Dated April 15, 1940. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due April , as follows: $\$ 2.000$ in $1941, \$ 3,000$ in 1942 to 1946 .
 Feb. 2, by a vote of 98 to 11 . The approving legal opinion of Teal, Winfree,
McCulloch, Shuler \& Kelley, of Portland, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 640$.

PORTLAND, Ore--BOND SALE-The $\$ 100.000$ assessment collecgroup composed of the Baker. Fordyce, Tveker Co.: Tripp \& McClearey,


## PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN HOUSING AUTHORITY (P. O. Allentown) Pa.-

 each year from 1940 to 1965 , and bear coupons at rates varying from
$11 / 2 \%$ to $23 \%$. They are being reoffered at prices to yield from $0.30 \%$
to $2.65 \%$. according to maturity to $2.65 \%$. according to maturity
CENTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aliquippa), Pa.-BOND ISt November by the First National Bank of Monaca-V.
purchased lat
p. 3303 -mature $\$ 1,000$ annually on May 1 from 1940 to 1942 incl.
HOMESTEAD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Mary
 Due $\$ 12,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1950 incl. Bidder to name the rate of
interest. Legality to be approved by Burgwin, Scully $\&$ Churchill of Pittsburgh.
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Aliquippa), Pa.-BOND OFFERING
 Selkovits, Esq., 439 Franklii Ave., Aliquippa. until 8 p. m. on Feb. 29 . Bonds will be dated Feb. 1 , 1940. Denom. s1,000. Rexisterable as to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple or 14 or $1 \%$ Prin. bonds will be furnished and paid for by the township; also approving legal
opinion of Burgwin. Scully $\&$ Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check opinion of Burgwin, scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check
for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the township, must accompany each proposal.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Ivan N. Coene, Borough Secretary wil receive sealed bids uftil $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on Feb. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 35,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest funding bonds. Dated Feb.
$1,1940$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Feb. 1, as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1944 and
$1945 ; \$ 2,000,196 ; ; 30,060,1947$ and $1948 ; \$ 2,000,1949 ; \$ 3,000,1950 ;$
$\$ 2.000,1951 ; \$ 3,000,1952 ; \$ 2,000,1953$ and $1954 ; \$ 3,000$ in $1955 ;$ and 32,000 in 1956 and 1957 . Bidder to name interest rate in multiples of Trust Co. New Brighton. Bonds will be registered as to principal only. may be registered at option of the holder. Borough will furnish the bonds bonds is subject to approval, of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Depart-
ment of Internal Affairs. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to order ment of Internal Affairs. A certified check
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-FUNDING ISSUE AUTHORIZED-The the funding of outstanding mandamuses. No attempt will be made to market the loan until the issue has been upheld as to legality by the courts. The State Supreme Court may be asked to take original jurisdiction in
the case. Under the terms of the ordinance, the bonds are to be of the the case. Under the terms of the ordinance, the bonds are to be of the
serial type, one-tenth of the principal being retired every year. The
interest is limited to $4 \%$ for any one maturity, and $3 \%$ for the average interest is limited to $4 \%$ for any one maturity, and $3 \%$ for the average
over 10 years.
PROSPECT PARK, Pa--BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ public playground
mprovement bonds offered Feb. $14-$ V. 150, p. $470-$ were awarded to M. M. Freeman \& Co. of Philadelphia, as 2s, at a price of 100.53 , a basis of about $1.86 \%$. Dated March 15,1940 and due March 15 as follows:
$\$ 2,000$ in 1942 and $\$ 1,000$ from 1943 to 1950 incl. Borough reserves right to redeem remainder of the bonds, at par and accrued interest, on any inThe Interboro Bank \& Trust Co. of Prospect Park, second high bidder, offered a price of 101 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
ROBESONIA, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Richard M. Moll, Borough
Secretary, will receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on Feb. 26 for the purchase of $\$ 15,00011 / 2,134,2,21 / 4$ or $21 / 2 \%$ coupon street and alley improvement bonds.
on March 1 in $1942,1944,1946,1948,1950,195 \dot{2}, 1954,1956,1958,1960, ~$ 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968 and 1970. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. Pria. \& int. (M-S) payable at the Robesonia State Bank. Bonds may be
registered as to principal only and are issued subject to the 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.
ROBESON TOWNSHIP, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 4 for the purchase of $\$ 13,00011 / 2,13 / 4,{ }_{2}, 21 / 4,21 / 2,23 / 4$
or $3 \%$ funding and improvement bonds. Dated March 1,1940 . Denom. or $3 \%$ funding and improvement bonds. Dated March 1, 1940. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 from 1941 to 1953 incl. Interest M-S. A certified check for 2\% or bonds will be issued subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.
ROBESONIA, Pa.-BOND OFFERING R. M. Moll, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until Feb, 26 for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ coupon
street and alley improvement bonds. Dated March 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Principal and interest payable at the Robesonia State Bank. A certified check for $2 \%$ must accompany each proposa
proved by Townsend, Eliott \& Munson of Philadelphia.
ROSS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Perrysville), Pa.-BOND OFFERINGWade Winner, Township Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 10 a a m . 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 10,000$ on March 10 in 1945, 1950,1955 , a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. The sale of bonds is subject to the approval of the opinion of Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh. Bids will be opened at the office or John E. Winner, Esq., 1809 Union National Bank Bldg.,
Pittsburgh. A certified check for $\$ 500$. payable to order of the Township
Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.
2, Elverzon), Pa, BOND OFFERING-E DISTRT (P. O. R. F. D. No. will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Feb. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 14.000$ $21 / 2,23 / 4,3$ or $314 \%$ coupon school bonds. Dated March 1,1940 , Denom.
$\$ 1.000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 in 1943 , $1944,1945,1948$ to 1950 incl. 1953 to 1955 incl. and from 1958 to 1962 incl. Bidder to name a single
rate of interest, payable M-s. Bonds may be registered as to principal rate of interest, payable M-s. Bonds may be reedist by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs and approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia. A certified check for 2\% of the bonds
bid for, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required.
YOUNGSVILLE, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,00031 / 2 \%$ coupon sewer
bonds offered Feb. 9-V. 150, p. 877 -were awarded to Phillips, Schmertz bonds offered Feb. $9-$ V. 150, p. 877 -were awarded to Philips, schmertz
$\&$ Co. of Pittsburgh, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,563.50$ equal to 107.817.
Dated July 1,1939 and due serially from 1949 to 1964 incl. Second high Dated July 1,1939 and due serially from 1949 to 1964 incl. Secon
bid of 107.665 was made by Singer, Deane \& Scribner of Pittsburgh.

## RHODE ISLAND

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I.-BOND OFFERING-Chester E. Butts, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $8: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Feb. 20 for the pur-
chase of $\$ 80.000$ coupon emergency relief bonds. Dated March 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on March 1 from 1941 to 1956 , incl. Bidder
to name one rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interto name one rate of interest in a multiple of Bi4 of of Poston or at the Town Treasurer's office, at holder's option. Coupon bonds may be registered as to principal and interest. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& be valid general obligations of the town and all txable property in the town will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both prinable at thterest, except that taxable inch $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation.
NEWPORT, R. I.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-In connection with the offering on Feb. 20 of $\$ 3,100,000$ not to exceed $23 \% \%$ water works
purchase bonds previously referred to in V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1030$, we are in receipt of the following additional particulars:
Bidders to name one rate of interest for the entire issue in a multiple of 1/4 of $1 \%$, not exceeding $23 / 4 \%$. Bids for less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery will not be accepted. These bonds will be issued in coupon form, registerable as to principal only, or at holder's option as
to both principal and interest, in denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each, with interest
payable semi-annually on the first days of September and March. Both payable semi-annually on the first days of September and March. Both holder's option at the First National Bank of Boston, in Boston. The bonds will be payable from the revenue of the Newport Waterworks and will be valid general obligations of the City of Newport. and all taxable
property in the city will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes property in to principal and interest, except that taxable intangible personal property is taxable at the uniform rate of 40 cents for each $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation. The issue will be engraved under the supervision of and authen-
ticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston. The ticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston. The
legality of the bonds will be examined by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& legality of the bonds will be examined by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \&
Dodge, of Boston, and a copy of their opinion will accompany the bonds when delivered, without charge to the purchaser. The original opinion and complete transcript of proceedings required for the proper issuance and a available for inspection upon request. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified checik, payable to the order of the City of Newport for $2 \%$
of the par value of the bonds, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at the First National Bank of Boston, 67 Milk Street, Boston, or at the New York Trust Co.,
New York City, N. Yt purchasers option, on or about Monday, March 11, 1940 , against payment by certified check. Bids are desired on forms Downing, City Treasurer, Newport, R. I., or may be submitted on bidder's check.
WARWICK (P. O. Apponaug), R. I.-BOND SALE POSTPONED-
The sale of $\$ 177.500$ coupon bonds schedved for Feb. $15-V .150$, p. 1030
-was postponed to Feb. 19 at 11 a. m., because of storm conditions.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

SILVERSTREET CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 58 (P. O. Siverstreet), S. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids wiil be
received untir $7: 3 \mathrm{p}$.m. on Feb. 24, by Henry M. Havird, Secretary of the
 Denom. $\$ 500$. . Due Jan. 1, as follows. \$500 in 1941 to 1956 , and $\$ 1,000$ in
1957 and 195 Prin. and int payable in legal tender at the Chase National Bank, New York. The bonds will be the generean obligigations of the district
and the purchasers will be furnished with the printed bonds and with the and roving opinion of Nathans \& Sinkler of Charleston, as to their legality.

## TENNESSEE

CHESTER COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Henderson), Tenn.-BOND
The $\$ 30,000$ war memorial bonds offered for sale on Feb. $2-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p}$. 77 -were awarded to the First State Bank of Henderson, according to the
Dated Dec. 1, 1934. Due $\$ 3,000$ on Chairman of the county Cl.
HENDERSON, Tenn.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 30,000$ coupon war
memorial bonds offered on Feb. 2-V. 150, p. 878 -were not sold on that date, the city officials deferring award until construction bids have been submitted. Dated July 1, 1937. Due on July 1 in 1943 to 1957.
KINGSPORT, Tenn--BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, on March 5 , by F. L. Cloud, City Manager, for the purchase until 8 p. m. on March 5, by F. L. Cloud, City Manager, for the purchase
of the following coupon not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-ann. bonds aggregating $\$ 190,000$ : 75,000 fire department building and equipment bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ on 25,000 Mark and in playground bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 in 1941 to 25,000 civic auditorium bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 in 1941 to 1965 Denom. \$1,000. Dated March 1, 1940. Bidders must state in their proposals a single rate of interest which the bonds are to bear, expressed in a
multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$, and must state the price offered. The
 awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the same at the lowest interest cost to the city aiter deduction of the amount of premium, if any, bid. The furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to J. R. Pecktal,
WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Tenn.-BOND SALE CON-TRACT-It is reported that $\dot{W}$. N. Estes \& Co. of Nashville ha
tracted to purchase $\$ 129,00026 / 4 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds.

## TEXAS

ALVIN, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 4,00031 / 2 \%$ r
funding bonds have been purchased by the Alvin State Bank at par. CLIFTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clifton) exas-b onds originally offered on Dec. 30 , have been sold to the State Board of Education at par.
COLEMAN, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 50,000$ electric light revenue bonds have been purchased jointly by as 3 s at par. Due on Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1940 and $1941 ; \$ 7,000$, CORRICAN INDEPENDENT SCHOO
CORRIGAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corri to have been purchased as 4 s by the State Board of Education. Dated
March 1, 1940 . Due in 1941 to 1968 ; callable in five years.
DALLAS COUNTY (P. O. Dallas), Texas-WARRANTS OFFERED-
Sealed bids were received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Feb. 17, by B. H. Fly, County Sealed bids were received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Feb. 17, by B. H. Fly, County
Judge, for the purchase of a $\$ 280,000$ issue of road and bridge warrants, series 1940 , dated April 10, 1940, and maturing on April 10 , as follows:
$\$ 50,000$ in 1943; $\$ 75,000$ in $1945 ; \$ 75,000$ in $1946 ;$ and $\$ 80,000$ in 1947, but all warrants maturing in each of the years 1946 and 1947 will be re-
deemable, at the option of the County, on April 10,1945 , or on any indeemable, at the option of the County, on April 10, 194, or on any in-
terest payment date thereafter, Said warrants shals bear, interest at the
rate or rates to be agreed upon between the Commissioners' Court and the rate or rates to be agreed upon between the Commissioners' Court and the
purchaser of said warrants, the interest rate or rates to be set forth in such purchaser of said warrants, the interest rate or rates to be set forth in such seal. 10,1940 , and thereafter semi-annually on April 10 and 0 oct. 10 , in each year both principal and interest being payable by the levy of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax on all taxable properties in said County, out of the 9 , Article 8 , of the Texas Constitution.
thized by Section
The legality of the warrants will be examined by W. P. Dumas, of Dallas, The legality of the warrants w, ill be examine
whose approving opinion will be furnished.
DICKINSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dickinson), TexasBONDS VOTED-At the election held on Jan. 27 the voters approved the
issuance of the $\$ 100,000$ in school construction bonds. (These are the
bonds that were sold subject to the election, as noted here-V. 150, p. 878 .) (P.OLVESTON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 Belcher, Superintendent of Schools, that $\$ 100,000$ building completion bonds have been purchased by Mahan, Dittmar \& Co. of San Antonio.
GUADALUPE COUNTY (P. O. Sequin), Texas-BONDS SOLD-
It is reported that $\$ 1000031 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds have been rt is reported that $\$ 10,00031 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds have been
putchased by Newman \& Co. of San Antonio. HAMILTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hamilton), Texas-BONDS SoLD-It is stated by the District Secretary that $\$ 11,00031 / 2 \%$ refunding
bonds have been purchased by Robert Levy \& Co. of Waco. These bonds were approved by the voters on Jan. 29
JEFFERSON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jefferson), Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 30,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. school

KILLEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Killen), Texas- $B O N D S$ SoLD-It is reported that $\$ 42,0004 \%$ sem
bonds have been purchased by the State Board of Education.
LIBERTY COUNTY (P. O. Liberty), Texas-BOND SALE-The $\$ 208,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ coupon semi-ann. road bonds offered for sale on Feb. 13-V. 150, p. 878-was awarded to a syndicate composed of the
Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, Bosworth, Chanute, Loughbridge \& Co. of Denver, Russ, Roe
\& Co. of San Antonio, and Allen-Robertson, Inc., of Houston, paying a premium of $\$ 212$, equal to 100.101 , a basis of a bout $2.49 \%$. Dated March
12,1940 . Due on March 12 in 1941 to 1953 , incl. 12, 1940. Due on March 12 in 1941 to 1953. incl.
LINDALE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lindale), Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 10,000$ issue of building b
LORAINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Loraine), Texas- $B O N D S$, $\$ 5,000$ construction bonds have been purchased by the
Education that $\$ 5$,
State Board of Educationtate Board of Education
MLCULLOCH COUNTY (P. O. Brady), Texas-PRE-ELECTION SALE-It is stated by the County Judge that $\$ 25,000$ highway improve-
ment bonds have been sold to a local bank, subject to an election to be
held on March held on March 9 .
MAYPEARL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mayof Education that $\$ 3,0004 \%$ semi-ann. construction bonds have been purchased by
MEDINA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Hondo), Texas
-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the County Judge that $\$ 60,0003 \%$ semi-
ann. road bonds were offered for sale on Feb. 12 and were awarded to a
group composed of Garrett \& Co. of Dallas, Dewar, Robertson \& Panon Aug. 1, as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 and 1942; $\$ 2,000,1943$ to 1947; $\$ 3,000$, 1948 to 1953 , and $\$ 5.000$ in 1954 to 1959 . MULESHOE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by Mayor A. E,
Lewis that $\$ 12,000$ paving and water bonds have been sold to local pur-
chasers. POINT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Point), Texas-BONDS SOLD - It is stated by the District Secretary that $\$ 10,000$ construction bonds approved by the voters last
County Board of Education. TIMPSON, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by
the City Secretary that the \$40000 light and water system improvement
bonds sold to McClung \& Knickerbocker, Inc., of Houston, as noted
 $1952 ; \$ 2,000$, June; and $\$ 1,000$, Dec. 1,1953 and, $1954 ;$ and $\$ 1,000$. June
and Dec. 1,1955 to June 1,1959 . Optional on and after 1950. Interest
payable J-D. WEINERT RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Weinert), Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the superintendent of Schools that $\$ 15,000$ construction bonds approved by the voters at an election
on Jan. 30 , have been purchased by the State Board of Education.

## VERMONT

 FAIRFIELD, Vt.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The issue of $\$ 80.000$ not toexceed $3 \%$ interest refunding bonds offered Feb. $14-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. $726-$ was
not sold. Payable over a period of 20 years.

## WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. T. S. 35 P. O. Belingham, Wash.-BONNS SOLD -It is stated by the City Comptroller that $\$ 54,200$ improvement bonds approved by the voters at an FERRY COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. (P. O. Republic), Wash.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 19,449.10$ school
onds offered for sale on Feb. 10-V. 150, p. 878 -were awarded to the First National Bank of Tonasket, as $3 \frac{1}{2}$ s, paying par, according to the
OAK HARBOR, Wash.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the Town Clerk that the $\$ 4,022$ special water revenue bonds sold to the 878 -were purchased as 5 s , at par. Due on Dec. 1 in 1941 to 1955 . ${ }^{\text {The }}$ said Town Clerk also states that the $\$ 6,000$ general obligation sold docal purchasers, as noted here-V. 150, p. 878were awarded at par, divided as follows: $\$ 2,000$ as 5 s ; $\$ 400$ as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$; and
3,600 as 6 s , all payable J-D.

## WEST VIRGINIA

ROANE COUNTY (P. O. Spencer), W. Va.-BONDS DEFEATED It is stated by the superintendent of the county Board of Education that the voters turned down a proposal to is

## WISCONSIN

 ONALASKA, Wis.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that$\$ 36,000$ sewage disposal plant bonds authorized by the City Council last
October, have been purchased by Harley, Haydon \& Co. of Madison.

## WYOMING

GILLETTE, Wyo.-BOND SALE-The following semi-annual general p. 878 -were awarded jointly to the Casper National Bank of Casper, and
the Stockmen's Bank of Gillette, as 21/2s, paying a premium of $\$ 142.50$, equal to 100.167, a basis of about 2.47
$\$ 57.000$ water bonds. Due in 1941 to 1950 , inclusive.
28,000 sewer bonds. Due in 1941 to 1950 , inclusive.

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-ADDITIONAL BONDS DEFAULTEDTotal of bonds on which the province is in default was increased to ap-
 hat date, a block of $\$ 290,000$ were in the provincial sinking fund, leaving
$\$ 2.460,000$ in hands of the public. Defarlts embraced $\$ 2,000,0005 \mathrm{~s}$ issued in 1924 and $\$ 750,0005 \mathrm{~s}$ which were brought out in 1925 . As with previously namen
DARTMOUTH, N. S.-BOND SALE-The Royal Bank of Canada,
of Montreal, was awarded on Feb. 5 an issue of $\$ 5.00031 / 2 \%$ 11-year average water and sewer bond issue at a price of 100.89 a basis of about
$3.40 \%$ The Nova Scotia Bond Corp., second high bidder, offered a rice of 99.52 .
DELPHI, Ont-BOND SALE-The Midland Securities Corp. of Toronto purchased an issue of $\$ 30,000 ~$
price of 100.55 , a basis of about $3.46 \%$. Due in 1960 .

MONTREAL, Que-FINANCIAL PROBLEMS CITED-In a lengthy report in its issue of Jan 27, detailed extracts of which appear in the Quebec
(Province of) item-V.150.p. 878 the "Financial Post" of Toronto lauded the steps followed by the Quebee Municipal Commission in adjusting local ing their financial operations. Noting that the 14 municipalities under the
 Catholic and Protestant School Boards are excluded from the supervision
of the Municipal Commission. the article went on to say as follows: of the Municipal Commission. the article went on to say as follows: that recently that city has had to get the approval of the Commission for new loans for capital works. This lack of supervision may be one reason
why Montreal finds itself faced with financial difficulties. why Montreal finds itself faced with financial difficulties.
:Hopes are held in some quarters that
Hopes are held in some quarters that the new government of Quebec
will take drastic action to solve Montreal's financial problems. In this connection it is suggested that administration of the city's affairs. should be placed in the hands of a commission of business men.
from the Quebec government, and also that the report of the forthcoming mission on Dominion-Provincial Relations will recommend that the Dominion and Provincial governments assume the entire cost of unemployment
QUEBEC (Province of)- $\$ 65,000,000$ BONDS SOLD-The province negotiated the sale of $\$ 65,000,000$ bonds in the past week, of which $\$ 25,-$
000,000 three-year $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ were sold privately to banks and $\$ 40,000,000$ publicly offered by a large underwriting group, the principals of which included
the Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada, Banque Canadienne Nationale, LaBa nque Provinciale due Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, A. E. Ames \& Co., L. G. Beaubien \& Co. Wood,
Gundy \& Co. and the Dominion Securities Corp. Purpose of the financing was to reimburse the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenditures charged
against such funds. A total of $\$ 22,000,000$ provincial bonds mature in the against such funds.-A total of $\$ 22,000,000$ provincial bonds mature in the
latter part of $1940-V$. $150, \mathrm{p}$. 1030 . The $\$ 40,000,000$ new bonds offered for public subscription consisted of: $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ (non-callable), dated Feb, 15 , 1952, or on any subsequent interest date, on 60 days' prior notice, at par $3.90 \%$ to maturity. Coupon bonds in denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$, reCanada in Cities of Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto, at holder's option. The
offering was made only in Canada. Legal opinion of Meredith, Holden, Heward \& Holden. A sinking fund of at least $1 \%$ will be provided an-
nually by the province during the term of the loan.


[^0]:    The Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, hereby announces that pursuant to the Offer of the Cash Office, published on July 23, 1937, it will during the period stated, at the rate of $\$ 8.75$ per coupon detached from a $\$ 1,000$ bond. Such payment will be made through its Central Paying Agents in New York SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY, 46 William Street, New York, N. Y.

    This Offer does not apply to coupons attached to the security below mentioned which shall have been stamped and registered as being in Hungarian ownership under the Decree of the Hungarian Cabinet Council, No. $300 / 1936 \mathrm{M}$. E. and is porations situated outside Hungary, excluding branches thengary or firms or cor

    Coupons presented in acceptance of this Offer must in Hungary.
    SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY, as Central Paying Agents of the Cash Office to foreign Credits, together with a form of letter of transmittal which is obtainable from such Paying Agents.

    Name of Issue
    CITY SAVINGS BANK CO., LTD. BUDA
    PEST, $7 \%$ Twenty-Five Year Sinking
    Fund' Secured Gold Bonds "Series A of
    1928" Dollar Issue.
    February 15, 1940.

    Coupon Date Offer Expires

    February 15, 1940
    August 14, 1940

[^1]:    * Not shown separately but included in United states totals.

[^2]:    Treasury Department

[^3]:    For footnotes see page 1126

[^4]:    American Public Service Co.-Consolidation-

