## $\square$ Tine oummerial <br> $\int_{\text {finumitial }}$ tit <br> 

VOL. 150. Issued Weekly 40 Oents a Copy- NEW YORK, MARCH 30, $1940 \quad$| William B. Dana Co., Publishers, |
| :---: |
| 25 Sor Pruce St., New York City |$\quad$ NO. 3901.

| BROOKLYN TRUST |
| :---: |
| COMPANY |
| Chartered 1866 |
| George V. McLaughlin |
| President |
| NEW YORK BROOKLYN |
| Member Federal'Deposit Insurance |
| Corporation |


| PUBLIC UTILITY INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD MUNICIPAL BONDS A.C.ALLYN ANDCOMPANY <br> INCORPORATED. <br> CHICAGO <br> $\begin{array}{lcc}\text { New York } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Boston } \\ \text { Detroit }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Philadelphia } \\ \text { Milwaukee } \\ \text { Omaha }\end{array}\end{array}$ Milwaukee Omaha |
| :---: |
|  |  |




Members New York Stock Exchange
Commission Orders Carefully Executcd for Institutions and Individuals

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK


## B A N K

OF
N E W YORK


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


## THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Maintaining effective correspondent bank service is a traditional policy of the Chase National Bank.
Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## City of Philadelphia

 BondsMoncure Biddle \& Co. philadelphia

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST SECURITIES

Drumhuller, Elurlichman (Vmpayy
Exchange Bldg.
Seattle


This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securitics for sale, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

## The Mead Corporation

$\$ 6,000,000$
Fifteen Year $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Fịst Mortgage Bonds, due March 1, 1955
Dated March I, 1940

Price $\mathbf{1 0 1 \%}$ and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the several underwriters, including the undersigned, as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Lehman Brothers

Goldman, Sachs $\mathcal{E}$ Co.
Graham, Parsons \& Co.
A. G. Becker E Co.

Incorporated Kidder, Peabody $\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{G}}$ Co.

March 26, 1940


| Dividends | Dividends | Dividends |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| indiana pipe line company ${ }^{26}$ Broadway. <br> New York, March 27, 1940 | AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Noble and West Streets rookiyn, New York The Board of Directors of the American Manu- | Electric Bond and Share Company $\$ 5$ and $\$ 5$ Preferred Stock Dividends |
|  | facturing Company has declared the regular quaterly divicon of | The reguar quarterly dividends |
| 1940. | the Company. | pany have bee |
| J. R. FAST, Secretary | April 1.1940 to stockhold | (1) ${ }^{\text {of business A April }}$ |

This is not an Offering Prospectus.
The offering of these securities is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus.

# The Kresge Foundation 

\$8,500,000 Ten-Year 3\% Collateral Trust Notes<br>(Convertible after May 1, 1941 into Common Stock of S. S. Kresge Company)

To be dated March 15, 1940
To be due March 15, 1950

## \$3,000,000 Serial Collateral Trust Notes

To be dated March 15, 1940; to be due in ten equal semi-annual installments between March 15, 1940 and March 15, 1945.

The Ten-Year Notes and the Serial Notes are to be secured initially by pledge with
National Bank of Detroit, as Trustee under the Indenture, of 1,150,000 shares of Common Stock of S. S. Kresge Company.

From May1, 1941 to and including March 14, 1943, each $\$ 1,000$ Ten-Mear Note is to be convertible into 33 shares of Common Stock of S. S. Kresge Company; thereafter to and including March 14, 1946 into 29 shares of such Stock; thereafter to and including March 14, 1948 into 26 shares of such Stock; and thereafter to and including March 14, 1950 into 23 shares of such Stock. The conversion privilege in respect of Ten-Year $\mathcal{N}$ otes called for redemption will cease on the sixth day prior to the date fixed for redemption.

## Price of Ten-Year Notes 102\%

(plus accrued interest from March 15,1940 to date of delivery)

Further information is contained in the Offering Prospectus, which is obtainable from such of the underwriters, including the undersigned, as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

## Lehman Brothers

[^0]
## INTERBOROUGH-MANHATTAN UNIFICATION PLAN

## To Holders of Securities of

## Interborough Rapid Transit Company

## AND

## Manhattan Railway Company:

The Interborough-Manhattan Unification Plan, which was declared to be operative by the Transit Commission on November 22,1939, was approved by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in an opinion handed down on March 12,1940. The Court held that the Plan is fair and equitable in its treatment of all classes of security holders. In view of the prices at which the properties were sold in foreclosure and of the provisions of the order as to the settlement and allowance of claims, the holders of securities who do not assent to the Plan will receive substantially less than those who assent, and, in the case of the Interborough stockholders, will receive nothing. The Committees referred to below therefore urge all holders of undeposited Interborough or Manhattan securities to deposit their securities promptly.
Copies of the Plan and of the letters of transmittal for the deposit of securities thereunder may be secured upon application to the appropriate depositary named below.

Committee for
Interborough Rapid Transit Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5\% Gold Bonds,

By J. P. MORGAN,

Committee for
Manhattan Railway Company Guaranteed 7\% Stock
By'THEODORE S. WATSON,
Chairman

Depositary for Interborough 5\% Bonds, J. P. MORGAN \& CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Committee for
Interborough Rapid Transit Company Ten-Year Secured Convertible 7\% Gold Notes,

Chairman
Committee for
Manhattan Railway Company Modified Guaranteed 5\% Stock,
By CHARLES FRANKLIN, Chairman

By J. HERBERT CASE
Chairman

Committee for
Manhattan Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 4\% Gold Bonds,

By WILLIAM S. KIES, Chairman

Committee for
Manhattan Railway Company Manhattan Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage $4 \%$ Gold Consolidated Mortgage $4 \%$ Gold
Bonds, By
ByVAN S. MERLE-SMITH, Chairman

Committee for
Interborough Rapid Transit Company Ten-Year Secured Convertible 7\% Gold Notes, By NORMAN JOHNSON, Chairman

Interborough Secured 7\% Notes, CITY BANK FARMERS
TRUST COMPANY,
22 willam Street, New York, N. Y.

Depositary for
Manhattan Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 70 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CHEMICAL BANK \& TRUST COMPANY
165 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

We wish to announce the formation of the firm of

Houston \& Jolles
Industrial and Financial Consultants

George H. Houston
Hendrik R. Jolles

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
whitehall 3-0680

Edward W. Higgins

## Notices

## RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG

 railload companyThe $\$ 300,000$. outstanding $41 / 2 \%$ Bonds, secured by Consolidated Mortgage of Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, maturing April 1 . 1940, together with interest coupon maturing April 1, 1940, will be paid on and after April 1 April presentation at office of Brown Brothers upon presentation Harriman \& Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY
By ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR.
H. L. Borden,

Vice President.

# The First National Bank of Chicago 

Statement of Condition March 26, 1940

## ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks,
\$290,214,716.74
United States Obligations-Direct and fully Guaranteed,
Unpledged, . . . . . . \$389,375,665.42
Pledged-To Secure Public Deposits and
Deposits Subject to Federal Court Order,
34,053,897.23
To Secure Trust Deposits, . 40,818,645.57
Under Trust Act of Illinois,
550,000.00
464,798,208.22
Other Bonds and Securities,
79,337,618.86
Loans and Discounts, . 247,713,023.67
Real Estate (Bank Building), . . . . . . 5,722,187.78
Other Real Estate, . . . . . . . . 1,124,340.69
Federal Reserve Bank Stock, . . . . . . 1,950,000.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances, . . 2,931,813.12
Interest Earned, not Collected, . . . . . 3,929,617.96

Other Assets,
326,572.41
\$1,098,048,099.45

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock-Common, . . . . . . . $\$ 30,000,000.00$
Surplus Fund, . . . . . . . . . 35,000,000.00
Other Undivided Profits, . . . . . . . 3,136,603.49
Discount Collected but not Earned, . . . . 814,578.07
Dividends Declared, but Unpaid, . . . . . 1,200,000.00
Reserve for Taxes, etc., . . . . . . . 2,933,300.88
Liability Account of Acceptances, . . . . . 3,020,371.06
Time Deposits, . . . . . $\$ 182,234,945.57$
Demand Deposits, . . . . . 783,203,425.52
Deposits of Public Funds, . . . 56,501,918.57
1,021,940,289.66
Liabilities other than those above stated,
2,956.29

GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET


# COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939 AND DECEMBER 31, 1938 

|  | December 31, $\begin{gathered}\text { Years }\end{gathered}$ |  | December 31,1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales |  | \$145,615,242 |  | \$135,221,301 |
| Cost of goods sold, including provision for depreciation and freight charge | \$94,052,135 |  | \$88,288,687 |  |
| Selling, administrative and general expenses and other charges.... | 33,016,220 |  | 31,065,592 |  |
| Provision for Profit Incentive Plan Fund.................... | 437,798 | 127,506,153 | 293,244 | 119,647,523 |
| Profit from operations |  | \$ 18,109,089 |  | \$ 15,573,778 |
| Other income: |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends received from The Best Foods, Inc. | \$. 471,250 |  | \$ 614,800 |  |
| Other dividends and interest. | 97,399 |  | 110,299 |  |
| Royalties and miscellaneous income | 332,678 | 901,327 | 223,805 | 948,904 |
| Total income. |  | \$19,010,416 |  | \$ 16,522,682 |
| Provision for Federal income tax | \$ 3,268,200 |  | \$ 2,712,814 |  |
| Provision for foreign income taxes. | 165,240 |  | 104,189 |  |
| Provision for unrealized loss on foreign exchange | $309,510$ |  |  |  |
| Interest paid | 23,481 |  | 21,115 91,441 |  |
| Preferred stock-expense of issuance ${ }^{\text {Propertionate share of losses of controlied companies (not consolidated) }}$ | 125,922 | 3,892,353 | 16,048 | 2,945,607 |
| Net profit, carried to surplus |  | \$15,118,063 |  | \$13,577,075 |

## NOTES

1-Intangibles consisting of good will, trade-marks, patents, etc., carried in the accounts at substantial amounts, have been applied as at December 31, 1939, against reserve accounts (representing, in part, appropriations, as arising from reduction of capital stock liability account) and, consistent with the procedure followed since 1922, are shown at the nominal amount of $\$ 1.00$
2-Net current assets and deferred expenses of subsidiary companies located in Canada, England, and Philippine islands and the results of their opera tions are summarized in accompanying text of report to stockholders, and
have been included in the foregoing balance sheet and related statement of profit and loss at amounts reflecting current rates of exchange at the close of the respective fiscal periods; property accounts have been included on the basis of approximate cost of exchange.
3-Depreciation provided for 1939 aggregated $\$ 2,874,409$ ( $\$ 2,357,760$ in 1938) of which $\$ 966,205$ ( $\$ 705,505$ in 1938 ) has been included in selling, administrative and general expenses, and other charges.
4-The consolidated statements reflect the accounts of three small foreign subsidiary companies on the basis of their fiscal year ending November 30th.

## AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

## DECEMBER 31, 1939 AND DECEMBER 31, 1938

## LIABILITIES

## CURRENT LIABILITIES:

| Acceptances and drafts payable | \$ | 344,971 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Preferred dividend payable |  | 168,750 |  |
| Foreign drafts discounted |  | 100,224 |  |
| Accounts payable |  | 3,206,449 |  |
| Accrued expenses..... |  | 1,092,076 |  |
| Accrued salaries, wages, |  | 1,042,980 |  |
| Provision for Federal and foreig |  | 3,795,378 |  |
| Total current liabilities |  |  |  |

## RESERVES:



MON STOCK OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (aggregate par value- $\$ 1,871,100$ )

## CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:

Preferred stock:'
Authorized- 350,000 shares without par value
Issued-150,000 shares $\$ 4.50$ cumulative preferred (involuntary liquidation preference $\$ 100$ a share)

Common stock:
Authorized - $6,000,000$ shares without par value
Issued-5,359,751 shares
\$48,402,798
(Including 85,778 shares held by a subsidiary company for conversion of its Class " $A$ " stock in hands of public).

Less-Amount allocated in respect of common stock reacquired and held in treasury ( 108,311 shares at cost).

5,131,454
\$19,118,729
$\$ 16,364,599$
$\begin{array}{r}5,131,454 \\ \hline \$ 13,987,275\end{array}$
Total capital stock and surplus
79,767,397

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939 AND DECEMBER 31, 1938

|  | Years ended |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | December | 31, 1939 | Decembe | 31, 1938 |
| Balance at beginning of $y$ |  | \$19,118,729 |  | \$16,798,284 |
| Net profit, from consolidated statement of profit and loss......................... |  | 15,118,063 |  | 13,577,075 |
|  |  | \$34,236,792 |  | \$30,375,359 |
| Dividends on stock in hands of public: |  |  |  |  |
| Common- $\$ 2.25$ per share ( $\$ 2.00$ a share in 1938) | $\$ 11,815,740$ 675,000 |  | $\$ 10,502,880$ 491,250 |  |
| Excess of amount paid for minority interest in subsidiary company over nominal stated amount. | 249,999 |  | - |  |
| Excess of preferred stock liability over net consideration received for shares upon issuance, charged to surplus | - | 12,740,739 | 262,500 | 11,256,630 |
| Earned surplus at end of year |  | \$21,496,053 |  | \$19,118,729 |

## ACCOUNTANTS' OPINION

To the Board of Directors of
General Foods Corporation:
We have made an examination of the consolidated balance sheet of General Foods Corporation and subsidiary companies as at December 31, 1939 and of the related statements of profit and loss and earned surplus for the year 1939. In connection therewith, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate, we reviewed making a detailed audit of the transactions, examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence of the parent corporation and subsidiary and controlled companies in United States and Canada. We have been furnished with reports of other public accountants pertaining to the accounts
56 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
of five foreign subsidiary and controlled companies located in England and in the Philippine Islands; the aggregate assets of such companies represent approximately $1 \%$ of the consolidated assets.
In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and related statements of profit and loss and earned surplus present fairly the combined position of the companies at December 31,1939 and the results of their operations for the year 1939, in conformity with generaly accepted account-
ing principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceeding year.

Price, Waterhouse \& Co.

New Issues

# \$28,160,000 <br> City of Miami, Florida 

## $31 / 2 \%, 33 \%$ and $4 \%$ Refunding Bonds of 1940

Dated April 1, 1940
Due July 1, 1941-65 incl.
Bonds maturing after 1960 will be subject to redemption on July 1, 1945, or on any interest payment date thereafter prior to their respective maturities, either in whole or in part, in the inverse order of their maturities, at $103 \%$ if redeemed on or prior to July 1,1950 , at $102 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or prior to.July 1, 1955, at $101 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or prior to July 1, 1960, and at $100 \%$ thereafter to maturity, plus accrued interest in each case.
Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1 and July 1 (first coupon due January 1, 1941), payable in New York City at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Company. Coupon bonds in denomination of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal only or as to both principal and interest, and interchangeable with respect to fully registered bonds.

Interest Exempt from all present Federal Income Taxes

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND YIELDS

| Amount | Rate | Due | Yield | Amount | Rate | Due | Yield | Amount | Rate | Due | Yield |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 400,000$ | $4 \%$ | 1941 | $1.00 \%$ | $\$ 1,100,000$ | $4 \%$ | 1949 | $3.20 \%$ | $\$ 1,400,000$ | $31 / 2 \%$ | 1957 | $3.60 \%$ |
| 400,000 | 4 | 1942 | 1.50 | $1,100,000$ | 4 | 1950 | 3.30 | $1,500,000$ | $31 / 2$ | 1958 | 3.60 |
| 400,000 | 4 | 1943 | 2.00 | $1,100,000$ | $33 / 4$ | 1951 | 3.40 | $1.500,000$ | $31 / 2$ | 1959 | 3.65 |
| 400,000 | 4 | 1944 | 2.25 | $1,200,000$ | $33 / 4$ | 1952 | 3.50 | $1,600,000$ | $31 / 2$ | 1960 | 3.65 |
| 500,000 | 4 | 1945 | 2.50 | $1,200,000$ | $31 / 2$ | 1953 | 3.50 | $1,600,000$ | $33 / 4$ | 1961 | 3.75 |
| 500,000 | 4 | 1946 | 2.75 | $1,300,000$ | $31 / 2$ | 1954 | 3.50 | $1,700,000$ | $33 / 4$ | 1962 | 3.75 |
| 500,000 | 4 | 1947 | 3.00 | $1,300,000$ | $31 / 2$ | 1955 | 3.55 | $1,800,000$ | $33 / 4$ ea.yr. $1963-64$ | 3.75 |  |
| $1,000,000$ | 4 | 1948 | 3.10 | $1,400,000$ | $31 / 2$ | 1956 | 3.55 | $1,460,000$ | $33 / 4$ | 1965 | 3.75 |

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by $u$ and subiect
to approval of legality by Messrs. Masslich and Mitchell, Attorneys, New York City.

The Chase National Bank Smith, Barney \& Co. Chemical Bank \& Trust Company Lazard Freres \& Co. Lehman Brothers


## Meetings

DIEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPA
NOTICE OF
STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders MINING COMPANY will be held at the office way, Now York,' N. Yo 1940, at $2: 00$ oclock $P$. $M$., to consider and act

1. Thewing maters!
2. The election of eleven Directors for the elleted and qualified.
3. The authorization of the cancellation of stock, held in of this Company's capital directing the amendment of the Company's charter accordingly.
4. Continuing the employment of Ernst \& Ernst
5. The transaction
6. The transaction of such other business as may properly come before the moeting, or
any adjournment or adjournments thereof. For the purpose of the meeting, the transfer books of the Company will be closed from noon, March 23, 1940, until ten a. m., April 4, 1940. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD J. PERLMAN

Dated March 20. 1940
Dated March 20. 1940.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Notioe to shareholders
The Fifty-ninth Annual General Meeting of tions of Directors to take the places of the retiring girectors and for the transaction of business day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon,
daylight saving time.
closed in Montreal, Toronto, New York and London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the ninth day of
April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed
April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed All books will be re-opene
second day of May.
By order of the Board,
F. BRAMLEY, Secretary.

Montreal, March 11, 1940.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY Roanoke, Virginia

March 9, 1940
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of
Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, April 11.1940, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of eleven act upon proposals to amend the Company's Charter so as to empower the Company to effect staggering of terms in office of its Board of Di-By-laws so as to permit such staggering ompany's the date of annual meeting of stockholders to the scond Thursday in May, beginning in 1941, to holders of annual and special meetings and call by stockholders for special meetings to statutes of the company's incorporating state-Virginia, determined at this time, as properly may come before the meeting.
Stockholders of record at the close of business meeting. 1940, will be entitled to vote at such meeting.
L. W. COX, Secretary

## Dividends

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 97
A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 20, 1940, for the $2 \%$ of its par value, will be paid equal to Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business
on March 30, 1940. The Transfer Books
D. H. Foote

San Francisco, California.

## The "EXPANDIT" BINDER

## A Practical and Serviceable Binder for Your Magazines and Publications



The "Expandit" Binder is so constructed that it will always open flat. whether it be filled to its capacity of sixinch expansion, or whether it contain only one igsue.

Its back is adjustable to the size of the number of issues it contains, thereby eliminating all waste space and adding greatly to its appearance. This is an exclusive feature. The magazines are held in place by means of a wire holder. and can be inserted in less time than it
takes to tell about it, without punching holes, pulling strings, or mutilating copies In any way.
Successive or intervening lasues may be inserted without the necessity of disturbing other issues. You handle only insert or remove the that you desire to their proper position others remain in heir proper position
Whether an issue be thick or thin to its thickness. It embodiss every feature that has proved of practical value and it avoids all that are objec
 tionable.
n sizes up to $13 \times 81 / 2$ inches Price $\$ 2.00$ each

Plus Postage
Prices for larger sizes
on application

## The "Expandit" Binder

25 Spruce St.,

## Directory of Stock and Bond Houses

# "Security Dealers of North America", 

Published semi-annually
A 1,202 Page Book containing over 11,000 listings arranged alphabetically by States and Cities with full details such as:

Street address
Officers or Partners
Department Heads
Branches maintained with street address and name of resident manager
Character of business and class of securities handled
Stock Exchange memberships held
Correspondents
Private wire connections
Local \& Long Distance Telephone Numbers

HERBERT D. SEIRERT \& CO.

85 Epruce Etreet
Tow Iorl Oity

For other dividonds see pages ii

## F. H. PRINCE \& CO. <br> BANKERS <br> PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS

Members
New York, Chicago \& Boston Stock Exchanges

## Wellington \& Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

> 120 Broadway
> NEW YORK

## OTTO FUERST \& CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway New York Cables: "Lindros"

| Leading Out-of-Town <br> Investment Bankers \& Brokers <br> st. Louls |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| MILWAUKEE |
| WISCONSIN CORPORATION SECURITIES Teletype-Milwaukee 92 |
| EDGAR, RICKER \& CO <br> East Michigan St., <br> Milwaukee, Wis. |

MARX \& CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
SOUTHERN MUNICIPALS and CORPORATION BONDS

## HARTFORD

Specialists in Connecticut Securities

PUTNAM \& CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
6 CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD Tel. 5-0151 A.T.T. Teletype-Hartford 564

DETROIT
INVESTMENT HOLDINGS ANALYZED

Charles A. Parcells \& Co.
Members of Detroit Stock Exchange PENOBSCOT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE HEAD OFFICE: Established 1867 Paid-Up Capital_.... $\$ 30,000,000$ Reserve_............... 20,000,000

This Bank is in close touch with the commercial and financial life of Canada and is well equipped to serve corporations, firms and individuals interested in Canadian business.
Branches in every important city and town in Canada and Newfoundland, also in Portland, Oregon; San Francisco; Seattle; Los Angeles; London, England; Havana; Kingston, Jamaica; Bridgetown, Barbados, and Port of Spain, Trinidad

## NEW YORK AGENCY

Exchange Pl. \& Hanover St.

## Foreign

Australia and New Zealand

## BANK OF <br> NEW SOUTH WALES <br> (ESTABLISHED 1817)

Paid Up Copital $\quad 58,780,000$
Paid-Up Capital .........-......-.-. $\quad 68,780,000$ Reserve Funili..................... $8,730,000$
Reserve Liabily of Proprietors_-.
$\square=$
Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., $1939 \_\AA 130,808,611$
SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E., General Manager
Head Office: George Street, SYDNEY

The Bank of New South Wales is the oldest and largest bank in Australasia. With over 900 branches in all States of Australia, Nuinea, and London, it offers the most complete and efficient
banking service to investors, traders and travellers banking service to investors,
interested in these countries.

LONDON OFFICES:
29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
47 Berkeley Square, W. 1
Agency Arrangements with Banks throughout
the U.S. A.

Royal Bank of Scotland
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727

```
200 Years of Cover
```

HEAD OFFICE-Edinburgh
General Manager
William Whyte
Total number of offices, 258
CHIEF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
3 Bishopsgate, London, England
Capital (fully paid)................- $83,780,192$ Reserve fund.................................... $£ 4,125,965$


Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
NATIOMLL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda
Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C
Branchet in India, Burma, Ceylon, Kenya
Colony and Aden and Zanzibar
Subscribed Capital......-- $£ 4,000,000$
Subscup Capital................2,000,000
Reserve Fund.................... $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 , 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
The Bank conducts every description of banking
and exchange business
Trustreships and Executorships also

Established 1856
H. Hentz \& Co.

## Members

New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trado
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Now Orleans Cotton Exchange And other Exchanges
N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Sidg. NEW YORK.

BOSTON CHICAGO DALLAS DETROIT PITTBBUHCH AMSTERDAM GENEVA LCNDON PARIS ROTTERDAM

MONTE OARLO


BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817


Montreal

Capital $\$ 36,000,000$ Rest and Undivided Profits $\$ 40,265,700$ Total Assets in Exicess of $\$ 1,025,000,000$ President
Huntly R. Drummond Vice-Presidents
Maj.-Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G. W. A. Bog General Managers
Jackson Dodds - G. W. Spinney
Branches and Agencies
In Canada and NewfoundlandMore than 500 Branches.
In London: $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 9 \text { Threadneedle St., E.C. } \\ & \text { Waterloo Place, S.W. }\end{aligned}$ In the United States-New York, 64 Wall St.; Chicago: 27 Srancisco: Bank of Montreal (San Francisco), 333 California
Street.

## NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT

Head Office
FULLY PAID CAPITAL $53,000,000$ RESERVE FUND . . . . $£ 3,000,000$

LONDON AGENCY
6 and 7 King William Street, E. C. 4
Branches in all the
principal Towns in
EGYPT and the SUDAN
Hong Kong \& Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION
Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of members is limited to the exte of 1929 of the Colony.
Authorized Capital (Hongkong Currency) H $\$ 50,000,000$ Pald-up Capital (Hongkong Currency) ...H $\$ 20,000,000$

 kong Currency)....-.-........... Agent 72 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

## 



[^1]
## The Financial Situation

PRONOUNCEMENTS by party leaders, presidential candidates, and sundry others in positions of public influence have long foreshadowed the debate that has been in progress in the Senate during the past week on the question of the socalled reciprocal trade treaty program of the Administration and the close division of opinion revealed there. Both strongly suggest that the matter will play an important role in the political campaigns soon to be under way in earnest. The discussions throughout have, however, not been particularly edifying, and it is to be feared that even with this question one of the leading issues before the country this autumn we may emerge from the elections without the benefit of any deepgoing inquiry into the general subject of our international economic relations, of which this particular trade treay program is but a part.
The matter is already bedeviled with the factors of influence that have always clung to the tariff question in American politics - hypocrisy, unenlightened selfishness, lack of broad understanding, unrealistic idealism, and all the rest. The technique chosen by the Administration for the purposes in hand at the moment also suffers from one of the defects found in practically its entire program of action, namely, the investment in the Executive Department of authority normally, under our form and theory of government, reserved for the people themselves for exercise through their chosen legislative representatives in Congress. The very real problem of our international economic relations of which this particular program is a part is further complicated by the intrusion of the persistent "peace sanctions" idea of the Wilsonian idealists, as witness the "moral embargoes" and the evident desire of the Administration to make use of our economic position in any way it can to purnish certain nations and to give aid and comfort to others.
We must somehow get these various, often more or less unrelated, topics disentangled in our minds, and come really to grips with the broad, general question of our economic relations with the rest of the world. When we do so we may well find that this trade treaty program of the Administration

## On Getting Ready for Peace

A glance into the post-war period is even more beclouded [than the war period] with uncertainties [as respects our foreign trade]. Conditions at that time will be determined partly by the duration, destructiveness, and the outcome of the conflict itself. It seems inevitable, however, that the whole world will be staggering under the burdens and dislocations imposed by the war and will need every aid and encouragement that can possibly be given to the resumption of normal international economic relations.
The United States should be in a position to play an important part in the great task of reconstruction, and nowhere can our efforts be more helpful than in the field of international trade. Stabilization of currencies, removal of trade barriers, and redistribution of the world's gold are among the problems that will press for settlement and that will largely depend for their successful solution on the policies followed by the United States. By the end of the war, our already unwieldy gold holdings will probably be further increased at the expense of foreign countries; inflationary dangers will be present throughout the world, and barriers to international trade will be more formidable than ever before. Under such conditions, a repetition of some past mistakes would be disastrous. Neither a policy of economic isolation nor a futile effort to sell abroad without buying would be conducive to world recovery, or even to the attainment of the immediate objective-our own national wel-fare.-The Guaranty Survey.
Few, if any, familiar with the trend of thought in the business community will for a moment doubt that in looking forward with concern to the conditions likely to exist in international economic relations after the war the author is here expressing not only the views of the great institution responsible for the sentences but of the more forward looking business executives throughout the country.
We have here a striking contrast to the attitude generally evinced in 1915, and in the attitude now in evidence there is much reason for encouragement.
The task remaining is that of working out a rational foreign trade policy and of pbtaining support for it among the great rank and file.
has been given a place of prominence in our thinking which it does not fully deserve. Heaven knows there is need enough to make a beginning in clearing away some of the innumerable restrictions, not to say absolute prohibitions, from which international trade has long been suffering, and is today still suffering, not unnaturally, in greater degree than before the outbreak of war last autumn. The treaties that the Administration has been entering are, however, but a halting approach to the problem, and now that the world, or large parts of it, are engulfed in war, even the theoretical scope of opportunity for such a program, so far as the establishment of permanent relations is concerned, is severely limited.

## Not Merely a Matter of Tariff

Much more important, however, is the fact, not always appreciated and certainly wholly alien to official thought in Washington, that our foreign economic policy is not merely a matter of tariff making, or of trade restrictions or embargoes, or even of such matters combined with currency tinkering and foreign lending -that, indeed, really significant tariff reductions, currency control, or lending abroad, however desirable in normal circumstances, may under other conditions become highly dangerous and in the end be productive of disaster. One might suppose that the planners at Washington, as fond as they are of picking flaws in virtually everything that took place in the 1920 's, would not need to be reminded of such facts as these, but there is nothing to indicate that they have learned anything of great moment from that period of our national existence at least so far as international economic relations are concerned.

They appear wholly unaware that they have been feverishly engaged during the past seven years in reshaping our economic system, so far as it within them lay, in total disregard of our need to compete in foreign markets and without giving a thought to the possibility-which in a way fortunately was hardly more than a possibility in view of our prohibitive tariff rates-of foreign producers taking a large part of our domestic markets from domestic producers. What they have been doing in this respect has imposed burdens grievous to be borne
in any event. No such system could possibly long survive real competition from other countries where there has been no New Deal or where New Deals have been more conservatively or more wisely effected. The type of planned economy envisaged by the New Deal virtually presupposes a very large degree of economic isolation.
For various excellent reasons in addition to our tariff we have not as yet been called upon to feel the effects of a great deal of real competition from abroad either in neutral or foreign markets in recent years. Our more important competitors, for one thing, have been too much engrossed in building their own autarchies, in preparing themselves for mortal combat, and more recently in the conduct of war. There can be no doubt, however, that once peace has been restored on anything approaching a solid footing we shall feel the effects of such competition, and it is none too soon to be preparing for it. Our export trade of late years has been supported in part at the expense of debt service payments due but not made, and in part by the inflow of "capital funds." A substantial part of the latter has been temporarily invested here, other parts merely left here for safe-keeping, but a good deal of it has paid for goods purchased in this country. Most of this so-called capital is now being sequestered by warring governments, and if the war continues, particularly if it should grow more active, will unquestionably be expended for goods needed to conduct that conflict. Such a development would naturally stimulate exports for the time being, but would leave foreigners minus this source of dollar funds with which to purchase our post-war goods. Precisely what the status of the foreign industrial plant will be at the close of the war cannot of course at this time be foreseen, but it is a wellknown fact that several countries either actually or potentially competitive with us have been and are buying immense quantities of machine tools, industrial machinery and the like to bring their plants as near to perfection in the productive process as possible in the circumstances. The immediate purpose in most instances has been and is without question that of preparing for the utmost war effort, but the plant for the most part can be quickly and easily converted to the pursuits of peace. It is well within the bounds of possibility that at the close of the war we shall find ourselves faced by the severest of competition from precisely those customers whose orders are now keeping our machinery makers working at capacity.

## Factors Involved

Obviously, to discuss the preparation for such a situation as this in terms of tariff duties alone would be to leave other equally vital factors entirely out of consideration. Still more inadequate would be any analysis of the problem merely in terms of currency control mechanisms and loans, whether of gold, as some observers are now sug. /gesting, or of anything else. It has long been true that any very substantial enlargement of our export trade to be sound and enduring is dependent upon a freer admission of foreign goods into our markets. The impact of the war is even now at bottom making larger imports more and more essential to greater export sales, and a long continuation of the conflict. must almost inevitably render a decision on our part unavoidable as to whether
we want export trade enough to permit it to be financed by additional imports. Loans are not and never can be a substitute for a reasonable balance of payments resulting from the interchange of goods and services among nations. It is in this fact that we find the weakness of the program being fostered in Washington to provide loans to this, that, and the other country desiring to buy goods in this country. Conceivably, we could finance an export trade quite out of proportion to our imports via the loan method-provided we could find suitable investments abroad and were willing to send our funds abroad and leave them and their earnings there indefinitely. Such export of capital would, however, have to be of large proportions-exceedingly large if they are, in addition, to finance payments on debts already owed us by foreigners-and any discussion of the placement of such sums abroad under present conditions or under any circumstances that can at present be foreseen is hardly of more than academic interest.

Obviously, we should be more than naive should we suppose that a substantial unbalance in international payments can be overcome or rendered barmless by currency agreements, by the operation of stabilization funds, or by other similar devices. In this connection, it should be said at once and bluntly that the vague idea of "lending gold" for such purposes may as well be abandoned here and now. The mere fact that by arbitrary agreement loans to foreign peoples or foreign governments take the form of gold rather than, let us say, machinery or cotton, does not and can not impart a touch of economic magic to the transaction. It may occur that a country whose trade relations with the world and with us are in balance or approximately so will need gold to establish its currency system upon a sound footing, and therefore may prefer the yellow metal to steel. In such circumstances we could well give favorable consideration to a loan of gold, so-called. A fundamental balance in the trade relations of the country in question is, however, quite as essential in considering a so-called gold loan as in the loan of anything else. Too many people appear to lose their common sense when engaged in the discussion of gold.

## Further Vital Considerations

Most discussions of these subjects end here-if they get this far. That, however, is one of their fundamental weaknesses. An enlarged import trade does not by any means guarantee a flourishing export business. Our ability to sell our goods abroad is vitally affected by the price of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets, but it likewise depends upon a number of other factors of equal importance. It is, of course, perfectly obvious that our difficulties in recent years in exporting our cotton and wheat have not been so much the result of the price of the dollar as the price of cotton and wheat. Artificial factors introduced by government for the purpose of holding the prices of these commodities at a level satisfying to the farmer (but at the expense of the rest of the community) simply placed them out of reach of would-be foreign buyers who were able to find other suppliers ready to take a lower price. Secretary Wallace has often had a good deal to say about "opening foreign markets" to our agricultural products, and upon occasion there has been good hard sense in what he had to say, but he has ap-
parently never been able to bring himself to see that foreigners are not likely to take our farm products when they can get similar products elsewhere much cheaper-not merely because dollars are expensive but also because the commodities are, relatively speaking, high in terms of dollars. We have in one way or another been indirectly subsidizing exports of some of these products, but while such a method may move some of them for a time it patently provides no basis for an enduring export trade in them.

In a different way we have been doing much the same thing as respects practically all the goods we normally offer in the export market. True enough, it has certainly not been the general practice of the Administration to subsidize either the manufacturers of the country or their export trade, but many policies of the Administration have consistently and persistently increased the cost of manufacturing goods and thus rendered it the more difficult for manufacturers to sell in any foreign market where competitive goods are available. This has been the effect of most of the New Deal programs, but results have been most direct and most conspicuots in the field of taxation and labor. Taxes now imposed upon the petroleum industry and its products during 1939 are estimated by competent students of the subject at $\$ 1,335,000,000$ compared with $\$ 671,000,000$ as recently as 1930 . The amount was $\$ 747,000,000$ in 1932, the last pre-New Deal year. The General Motors Corp. recently estimated its "ascertainable direct tax bill" in 1939 at some $\$ 101,884,000$, or some $55.6 \%$ of total net earnings available for dividends. The United States Steel Corp. reports taxes paid during the same year in the amount of over $\$ 67,000,000$ although its operating income after taxes were deducted amounted to less than $\$ 60,000,000$. These, of course, are but illustrations. The picture is substantially the same no matter which way we turn. It is difficult to present direct statistical evidence concerning labor costs of products normally offered for export, but it is common knowledge that these too have risen enormously in recent years despite the immense strides made in perfecting technological improve. ments in production.

It would plainly be suicidal for us to open our markets to foreign competition and to expect our producers to sell competitively abroad with success at the same time that we, through our government, make it as expensive as possible for our own enterprises to operate. The question of our foreign economic relations is thus plainly seen as embracing much more than is popularly assumed. We must consider it in all of its aspects if we are to be successful in formulating a wise policy.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

OFFICIAL banking statistics this week reveal a resumption of the tendency toward expansion in the idle credit resources of the country. This trend was interrupted over the March tax date, but the outpouring of Treasury funds from the general account with the Federal Reserve banks now has been resumed, and gold imports are exercising their usual effect. In the week to March 27 the gold stocks of the United States increased $\$ 53,000,000$ to $\$ 18,413,000,000$, which is of course a record. Money in circulation fell $\$ 13,000,000$ in the week, to $\$ 7$,$471,000,000$, and this helped the upbuilding of member bank deposits. Excess reserves of the
member banks over legal requirements increased $\$ 90,-$ 000,000 , to an estimated total of $\$ 5,680,000,000$, which is only $\$ 100,000,000$ under the record established two weeks ago. There appears to be little likelihood of a change in the situation, and fresh records in excess reserves probably will be attained in a matter of weeks. On the demand side, the credit picture shows little change in the week to March 27. New York City weekly reporting member banks found their business loans off $\$ 5,000,000$ in the statement week, to $\$ 1,679,000,000$. Brokers' loans on security collateral fell $\$ 18,000,000$ to $\$ 467,000,000$.

No further action was taken by the 12 Federal Reserve banks with respect to the open market portfolio of United States Treasury securities, the total remaining at $\$ 2,475,270,000$. The Treasury in Washington deposited $\$ 49,996,000$ gold certificates with the regional institutions, raising their holdings to $\$ 16,047,618,000$. Other cash of the 12 banks increased modestly, and total reserves advanced $\$ 60,377,000$ to $\$ 16,428,119,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 4$, ,069,000 to $\$ 4,899,117,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks advanced $\$ 47,464,000$ to $\$ 13,801$,773,000 , with the account changes consisting of a gain in member bank reserve balances by $\$ 37$,752,000 to $\$ 12,294,002,000$; a decline of the Treasury general account by $\$ 7,616,000$ to $\$ 699,877,000$; an increase of foreign bank deposits by $\$ 4,293,000$ to $\$ 395,073,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 13,035,000$ to $\$ 412,821,000$. The reserve ratio remained at $87.8 \%$. Discounts by the regional institutions increased $\$ 124,000$ to $\$ 2,090,000$. Industrial advances declined $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 10,483,000$, while commitments to make such advances were lower by $\$ 856,000$ at $\$ 8,224,000$.

## Foreign Trade in February

THE United States in February exported to other countries $\$ 147,004,000$ more merchandise than was imported during the month, the largest export excess of any month since November, 1928-and large export balances have been the rule rather than the exception in the past few years. In only the month preceding a balance of exports of $\$ 126$,685,000 was recorded, which, until the February figures appeared, was the largest of any month since October, 1929. In the first two months of the year, therefore, exports have exceeded imports by no less than $\$ 273,689,000$ compared with $\$ 95,276,000$ in the same period of $1939, \$ 217,367,000$ in 1938 , and an import balance of $\$ 62,364,000$ in the two months of 1937.

It does not appear, however, that the heavy export movement resulted in any depletion of foreign balances here, for during the two opening months net imports of gold to the United States amounted to $\$ 437,814,000$, which compares with $\$ 379,627,000$ in the corresponding period of last year and $\$ 10,124$,000 in the 1938 period. In addition, silver was received here during January and February in a net amount of $\$ 9,120,000$, compared with $\$ 16, \tilde{3} 32,000$ in the same months of 1939 and $\$ 43,608,000$ in 1938.

February's merchandise exports aggregated $\$ 346$,$779,000,6 \%$ below January's $\$ 368,583,000$ but $59 \%$ higher than February, 1939 when shipments amounted to only $\$ 218,682,000$. Imports in February, amounting to $\$ 199,770,000$ were more sharply reduced from the preceding month, the total being $17 \%$ below January's $\$ 241,897,000$; compared with
the February, 1939 total of $\$ 158,072,000$ the month's imports showed an increase of $26 \%$. The fact that February was shorter by two days than January would be more than sufficient to account for the reduction in exports from January, and would account for a considerable part of the decrease in imports.

Cotton shipments, alone, however, which were seasonally reduced by $\$ 15,601,000$ last month, explain nearly the entire export decrease of $\$ 21,804,000$. Exports of the staple in February, aggregated 793,934 bales, valued at $\$ 44,283,000$, in comparison with $1,058,078$ bales worth $\$ 59,884,000$ in January, but with only 282,307 bales worth $\$ 13,732,137$ in February last year. There were other items of trade which also were shipped in smaller quantities than in January; copper shipments were reduced about $\$ 6,000,000$ and aircraft about $\$ 5,000,000$, but both remained substantially higher than a year ago. Tobacco shipments, which, in the last six months of 1939 , were little more than a third as great as the corresponding 1938 period, dropped even lower in February. There were decreases also in soy beans, petroleum and its products and passenger automobiles. Increased truck shipments about offset the smaller passenger car exports. In addition, there were increases in shipments of grain, canned fruit, leather and paper manufactures, industrial machinery and agricultural implements.

Smaller rubber and silk imports accounted for about half the $\$ 44,810,000$ reduction in imports from January while the balance was spread over a wide list of items including wool and mohair. The last named continued, as in previous months, much higher than a year ago. A few items, as for instance cane sugar and hides and skins were imported in larger volume than in January.

## The New York Stock Market

FOR a few brief sessions, this week, the New York stock market climbed out of the lethargic routine that has marked trading for some four months. Dealings started in the usual dull fashion, with small fractional gains and losses reported in the first two sessions of the week. After the close of the market on Tuesday, however, directors of United States Steel Corp. held an unexpected meeting and declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the common stock of that foremost industrial organization of the country. This stimulated trading to some extent in the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday, and also brought about an improvement of price levels that took in virtually the entire list. As against turnover on the New York Stock Exchange of only a little more than 500,000 shares in the previous sessions, dealings mounted modestly over the $1,000,000$-share level Wednesday and Thursday. The stimulating effect of the "Big Steel" dividend wore off by Friday, however, and turnover again fell below the $1,000,000$-share figure. Utility stocks came into demand yesterday on indications that some progress soon may be made toward intergration under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Aircraft manufacturing stocks were in fair demand throughout the week.
The net result of this week of fair stock market activity is an irregularly higher scale of prices for leading issues. A few specialties, such as Loft, Inc., forged ahead rapidly. The steel and aircraft stocks show gains for the week of one to three points, the
latter group owing its advance largely to indications that latest types of combat airplanes are to be made available to the Allies. Motor shares varied little, while other industrials were generally improved. Rail shares advanced to a modest degree. Earnings reports for 1939 still are appearing and the results remain favorable, but current business trends within the United States are not entirely comforting. Overshadowing all other aspects of the market still is the European war and the course that curious conflict may take, and the neutrals that may eventually become involved. The European outlook seldom has been more confused than at present, and our markets were not inclined to speculate on events. It was almost entirely on the pivot of domestic affairs, such as the United States Steel dividend, that the market turned this week.
In the listed bond market tendencies were mixed, with the undertone firm. United States Treasury securities and the best rated corporate obligations moved higher by small fractions. New issues of high-grade bonds that appeared on the market were absorbed readily. In the speculative groups, convertible issues showed best results, owing to the influence of the price rise of related equities. The lower-priced railroad bonds were slightly improved and some other groups also gained mild stimulation from the better sentiment. Foreign dollar securities were idle at previous levels. The commodity markets showed only modest changes for the week, with leading grains losing a little ground. Base metals were steady. Foreign exchange dealings mere marked by violent fluctuations in "free sterling" balances held in London. Most transactions in the British unit were covered, of course, by the official British control rates, but hasty transfers of free sterling from London caused a plunge in the quotation to the lowest level in nearly seven years. French francs dropped to a historic low in terms of the dollar. Gold continued to move in heavy volume toward the United States.

On the New York Stock Exchange 141 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 84 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 87 stocks touched new high levels and 61 stocks touched new low levels.
Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange the sales on Saturday were 392,470 shares; on Monday, 594,990 shares; on Tuesday, 622,600 shares; on Wednesday, 1,191,870 shares; on Thursday, $1,019,888$ shares, and on Friday, 836,530 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 150,465 shares; on Monday, 170, 120 shares; on Tuesday, 166,695 shares; on Wednesday, 276,58 shares; on Thursday, 261,100 shares, and on Friday, 252,535 shares.
Advantage was apparently taken of the holiday on Friday of last week by many traders who extended the customary week-end by remaining away from the market on Saturday. A narrow range obtained throughout, with opening prices quiet and irregular. Aeronautical issues held the day's interest, with stocks of airline companies most popular. Notwithstanding this fact, however, Loft, Inc., assumed the leadership and broke into a new high record with an advance of $11 / 8$ points to $331 / 4$. For the general list, prices at the close were mixed. No
change of consequence developed on Monday, and stocks that were prominent on Saturday again dominated the session, with Loft, Inc., establishing a new high record at $347 / 8$. Interest shifted to the beverage and associated shares on Tuesday, and stocks in this group enjoyed much activity and increased values. Loft, Inc., once again showed up in the forefront. Closing time found the general list mixed and dull, losses being more numerous than advances. Word of the declaration by United States Steel of a dividend on its common stock came too late on Tuesday to affect that day's trading, but had a very beneficial effect on Wednesday's operations. The day's transactions totaled about $1,200,000$ shares as compared with about 600,000 shares the day before. Right from the start United States Steel took the initiative and surged forward to show a gain of $15 / 8$ points. With the approach of the noon hour a brief pause came, arresting the forward movement of the list, but fresh support extended the rise and equities finished from one to three points higher on the day. The desire on the part of traders to realize profits on Thursday proved too alluring and resulted in profit-taking filtering through the general lisit. Further, the new spending program embarked on by the House afforded no hope for that long-awaited trend toward Government economy promised at the initial session of Congress, but only proved to be an obstacle in the way of higher stock prices. The opening was followed by an easier tendency, until a show of strength around noon time colored trading; subsequent softening of prices ensued and left the list irregular at the close. Yesterday generally higher prices prevailed at the close, with best values recorded in the morning session, when advances of fractions to more than a point were attained. A firm undertone was present throughout, and Loft, Inc., again broke through for a new high at $381 / 8$. McKesson \& Robbins, in its initial trading since it was stricken from the list, showed unusual activity and made impressive gains in both classes of stock. Utility shares also perked up and made a moderately good showing. Advances predominate in a comparison of closing prices for yesterday with those on Thursday a week ago.

General Electric closed yesterday at $385 / 8$ against $385 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $313 / 4$ against 31 ; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $61 / 4$ against $53 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at 42 against 42 ; International Harvester at $581 / 4$. against 56 ; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $861 / 2$ against $853 / 8$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $523 / 4$ against $535 / 8$; Woolworth at $403 / 8$ against $403 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 1721/8 against 1713/4.

Western Union closed yesterday at $221 / 2$ against $221 / 2$ on Thursday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 179 against 179 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1853 / 4$ against 185 $/ 4$; National Cash Register at 143/4 against 15; National Dairy Products at 18 against $171 / 8$; National Biscuit at $237 / 8$ against $233 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $331 / 8$ against $337 / 8$; Loft, Inc., at $381 / 8$ against $317 / 8$; Continental Can at $473 / 4$ against $461 / 2$; Eastman Kodak at $1511 / 2$ against 152; Standard Brands at $67 / 8$ against $67 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1131 / 2$ against 111; Canada Dry at $223 / 4$ against 21 ; Schenley Distillers at $141 / 8$ against $127 / 8$, and National Distillers at 26 against 251/4.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $227 / 8$ against $225 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $187 / 8$ against $187 / 8$, and United States Rubber at 34 against $341 / 4$.

Railroad shares were lifted fractionally higher the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at 22 against $217 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 225/8 against 22; New York Central at $157 / 8$ against $151 / 2$; Union Pacific at $951 / 2$ against $951 / 4$; Southern Pacific at $121 / 2$ against 12 ; Southern Railway at $161 / 4$ against $151 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at 8 against $73 / 4$.

Steel stocks made modest advances this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $575 / 8$ against $555 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; Crucible Steel at 38 against $371 / 4$; Bethlehem Steel at $753 / 4$ against 75, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $405 / 8$ against $393 / 4$.
In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $15 / 8$ against $11 / 2$ bid on Thursday of last week; General Motors at $541 / 8$ against 54 ; Chrysler at $861 / 4$ against $851 / 4$; Packard at $35 / 8$ against 4 . and Hupp Motors at $3 / 4$ against $3 / 4$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $433 / 8$ against $433 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $117 / 8$ against $107 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $227 / 8$ against $225 / 8$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $291 / 4$ against $283 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 50 against $491 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at $371 / 4$ against $367 / 8$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at $101 / 4$ against $101 / 2$ on Thursday of last week; Boeing Airplane at 23 against $213 / 4$, and Douglas Aircraft at $841 / 4$ against 82.

Trade and industrial reports reflected only small variations in business. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $60.7 \%$ of capacity, against $62.4 \%$ last week, $65.9 \%$ a month ago, and $56.1 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power was reported by Edison Electric Institute for the week ended March 23 at $2,424,350,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., against $2,460,317,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the previous week and $2,198,681,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of 1939. Car loadins of revenue freight for the week to March 23 are reported by the Association of American Railroads at 619,886 cars, an increase of 901 cars over the previous week, and of 17,938 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 $1041 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $1053 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Thursday of last week. May corn closed yesterday at $561 / 2$ c. against $565 / 8$ c. the close on Thursday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at 41c. against $413 / 8$ c. the close on Thursday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 10.79 c . against 10.84 c . the close on Thursday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed yesterday at 18.19 c . against 18.50 c . the close on Thursday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Thursday of last week. In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $207 / 16$ pence per ounce against $2011 / 16$ pence per ounce the close on Thursday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed
yesterday at $343 / 4$ c., the close on Thursday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 3.523 / 4$ against $\$ 3.723 / 4$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.001 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $2.111 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

SMALL and irregular movements were reported this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers. After the long Easter holiday, business was resumed quietly at London, Paris, Amsterdam and Berlin, with tension regarding the war developments unrelaxed. It was recognized everywhere that the Allies and Germany are equally at a loss whether to make war or to make peace, and in the prevailing uncertainty traders and investors obviously preferred the sidelines. The French Cabinet crisis subdued the London market early in the week, but when it appeared that France would continue to stand by its Ally, the British market recovered. Gilt-edged issues held at former levels on the London Stock Exchange, and home industrial stocks also were fairly steady. Some interest was taken in American securities, after the $\$ 1$ dividend declaration by U. S. Steel. Dealings on the Paris Bourse were quiet throughout, with the tone steady to firm. Demand for securities increased somewhat on the Paris market when Premier Reynaud took a firm stand for vigorous action in the war. The Amsterdam market was unsettled in the opening session of the week, Tuesday, but regained most of its losses in subsequent trading. The Berlin Boerse reported a firm tone in all sessions, but variations were small. Trade relations of the European countries are being unsettled more and more by the great conflict, and a good deal of market discouragement is occasioned thereby.

## Welles Returns

MAINTAINING a strict diplomatic decorum, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles arrived at New York on Thursday, en route to Washington after haying gathered information for President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull as to the present state of affairs in Europe. Mr. Welles traveled on the Italian liner Conte di Savoia, which was held by the British for some hours at Gibraltar while an unsuccessful search was made for a mythical German passenger. On his arrival the Under-Secretary parried all questions with diplomatic ease and promptly proceeded to Washington, where he immediately conferred at length with the President and his Departmental superior. At the White House it was stated in advance that no comment would be forthcoming during the day regarding the findings submitted by Mr. Welles, and press representatives were urged to avoid speculation. It is still obvious, however, that the mission could not have been simply one of "fact-finding," for the American Embassies in the four capitals visited are quite capable of supplying all available information. The real intent of Mr. Roosevelt in sending Mr. Welles abroad thus remains to be disclosed.

American neutrality, meanwhile, seems to be limping along in a haphazard fashion which gives much concern to those really anxious to avoid measures leading to involvement in the European conflict.

The problem of supplying latest types of American combat airplanes to the Allies was debated at great length in Washington, and restrictions were removed early this week. Whether some important American military "secrets" also will be divulged remains to be seen. Washington disclosed on Tuesday that British trade authorities have decided to curtail imports of American cotton in an endeavor to conserve their foreign exchange resources, this measure being entirely in keeping with many previous steps. It appeared, Thursday, that an American airplane found it necessary to halt at Bermuda on a return flight from Europe. The British authorities promptly seized for examination some 80,000 letters on the airplane, notwithstanding the resentment occasioned in America by previous measures of this nature. British interference with our mails had provoked a decision to eliminate Bermuda as a port of call for the trans-Atlantic clippers.

## European Warfare

$A^{\mathrm{L}}$LMOST seven months have elapsed since the great European war between the AngloFrench Allies and the German Nazi Reich began, but there is still no definite indication of the manner in which the conflict will reach a decisive stage. Throughout Europe the feeling prevailed, this week, that intensification of the war, by one means or another, cannot be long delayed. The unfortunate result of the Russo-Finnish conflict continued to echo in Britain and France, particularly, but also in many neutral countries. The fall of the Daladier Cabinet in France was nearly followed by a similar fate for the regime headed by Paul Reynaud, which was sustained on its first test by a single vote. Growing unrest in Britain with the conduct of the war was reflected in many ways, and demands for peace were among them. All signs point, however, to an increasing determination of the Allied Governments to carry the conflict to a successful conclusion. With the advance of better weather there was, indeed, somewhat more activity in the air and on the high seas, but whether this reflected a calculated policy or merely a greater opportunity could not be determined. On the Western Front, meanwhile, the huge Allied and German armies continued to repose in their Maginot and Limes fortifications.

Diplomatic aspects of the European struggle were far more significant than the strictly military moves. Since the Finns found it necessary to accept the harsh terms meted out by Russia, unrest in Britain and France has tended steadily to mount. It is in France, typically enough, that the uncertainty is most apparent. Resignation of the Daladier regime last week, owing to abstentions by some 300 Deputies, possibly was intended as a political maneuver, designed to bring M. Daladier back to power with greater Parliamentary support. $\therefore$ But the maneuver actually resulted in the selection of Paul Reynaud to head a successor regime, and M. Reyand was accorded a majority of only a single vote when he outlined a policy of "arousing, gathering and directing all energies of France in order to win" the war. Undaunted by this narrow escape, the energetic Premier promptly deliberated on intensification of the conflict, and over the last weekend a number of Deputies decided to change their votes, so that the official count was more fayorable than the first tabulation.

In England, dissatisfaction over the conduct of the war seemed to develop more slowly, but it also lasted longer. There was a general expectation that changes would be effected in the British Cabinet, and this view still prevails. Early this week a definite and pronounced "end-the-war" movement was reported in London dispatches, with the Easter season possibly contributing to the sentiment. Smaller Laborite factions seemed to take the lead in that direction. German propaganda was held largely responsible for the peace agitation by some London observers, but there were reflections of the trend which could hardly be attributed to German radio speakers and other Reich propagandists. The British novelist, H. G. Wells, declared on Thursday that the Chamberlain Cabinet is "grossly incompetent," and he likened the trust of the British people in their government to the German faith in Herr Hitler. The aggressive tone and spirit of the new French leadership mollified the British critics to some degree, on the expectation that a general intensification of the conflict would follow.

Great and costly attacks on the Western Front were regarded as highly unlikely, regardless of the unrest, and there were signs pointing ever more clearly to a broadening of the warfare in Eastern Europe. The neutrals in the Balkans were already apprehensive because of the Hitler-Mussolini conference last week, and their anxieties increased as the British and French deliberated on policy. In his Ministerial declaration, M. Reynaud referred openly to the "treason" of Soviet Russia. It was made known at Mcscow, early on Wednesday, that Jacob Suritz, the Russian Ambassador to Paris, had been recalled at the request of the French Government, which took exception to a telegram of congratulations sent by the Ambassador to his own Government after the Finns capitulated. An open breach in Franco-Russian relations was held possible, and Britain seemed to be moving at least tentatively in the same direction when ships of the Soviet Union were taken into Hong Kong and held there. Also significant was evidence that the Manretania and Queen Mary, the great British luxury liners which sailed from New York last week, were proceeding to the Pacific, where they probably will be used as troop transports from Australia to the Near East. These moves carry the suggestion of strokes against the Russian supply lines for the Reich, which in turn would mean a second war area centering around the Black Sea.
Meanwhile, the economic warfare conducted by the Allies against Germany was continued on more stringent lines, involving neutrals in all parts of Europe. British submarines appeared off the Norwegian coast and torpedoed at least two German merchant ships engaged in the ore trade between Sweden and the Reich. The British seizure of Russian ships in the far Pacific was said in London to be merely a tightening of the blockade, for the Soviet craft were transporting materials from the United States to Vladivostok which the British thought were destined for Germany. It was made known in London, Thursday, that all British diplomatic representatives in Southeastern European countries had been called home to the British capital for consultations. This was regarded as the beginning of a sterner "diplomatic" offensive by Britain in the Balkans and the Near East. A tightening of AngloFrench lines resulted, finally, from a further meet-
ing of the Supreme Allied War Council, in London, Thursday. The highest functionaries of both Governments attended the meeting, at which agreement was reached that only by mutual decisions will any move toward peace be made. After conclusion of the war, moreover, the two Governments will maintain a "community of actions in all spheres," for so long as may be necessary to safeguard their security. Also included in the official summary of the meeting was a notation that the Allies now have decided upon a future course of action. This was generally interpreted as foreshadowing greater Allied war activity.

Actual fighting between Germany and the Allies was much along previous lines, but on a somewhat more active scale. The great Western Front was the scene of heavier artillery fire and more numerous airplane dog-fights. No large-scale developments occurred, however, in the "no-man's land" between the Maginot and Limes lines. The most spectacular event at sea was the appearance of British submarines on the route of the German ore ships, two of the German vessels being sent to the bottom before a cautious withdrawal by the Reich of its merchant craft: Several British warships were sighted off the Norwegian coast, and London made no secret of its desire to entice the German fleet out to battle. German submarines also were active, and a sensation was caused, Wednesday, by the torpedoing of a Norwegian ship in the British control port of Kirkwall. German airplanes increased their bomber attacks on convoyed ships, according to reports available yesterday. Both British and German airplanes engaged in extensive flights near and over the opposing territory, and it appears that scant regard was paid in some instances to the rights of neutrals. A German submarine stranded on the coast of Norway, Thursday, and the crew promptly was interned. A British bombing airplane was shot down by Netherlands fighting airplanes on the same day.

## Nervous Neutrals

THROUGHOUT neutral Europe much apprehension prevailed this week regarding a possible intensification of the Allied-German war in a man- ${ }^{-}$ ner designed to involve peaceful countries and establish two fronts in the great conflict. The popular reaction to the Russian defeat of Finland was especially indicative in England and France. Not only was the Russian Ambassador to France recalled, Wednesday, at the insistence of the French Government, allegedly because Ambassador Jacob Suritz sent to his own government a teleggram distasteful to Paris, but open talk was heard in the British and French capitals about a full break with the Soviet Union and enlargement of the war. The new French Premier, Paul Reynaud, spoke in his ministerial declaration, late last week, of "Russian treason." London dispatches of last Sunday maintained that war against Russia would be preferred by Great Britain to any Russo-German move which might swing Rumania into the German economic orbit. British seizures of Russian merchant ships in the Pacific also bear out the general tendency, which may lead to a conflict in the Near East aimed at the cutting of Russian oil and other supplies to the Reich.

If intensification of the war takes the form of active strife between the Allies and Russia, it is
clear that some real neutrals will be involved, and Italy is the first country to come up for consideration. The ability of Italy to close the Mediterranean possibly was one subject discussed at the Brenner Pass, early last week, by Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini. That meeting occasioned intimations from Berlin of an important diplomatic move in the Balkans, but nothing of this nature so far has developed. In the meanwhile, however, pressure has been increased by both sides in order to induce the Balkan countries to side economically with either Germany or the Allies. For some neutrals, such as Rumania, this is a perilous matter. That the Germans are attaining a measure of success in their efforts to obtain greater Rumanian supplies was admitted in Bucharest, early this week. But counter moves by the Allies are indicated in a London announcement, Thursday, that all British diplomatic representatives in Southeastern Europe are to report at London for consultations. The Hungarian Premier, Count Paul Teleki, conferred in Rome over the last weekend with Italian officials, but the substance of these conversations has not been disclosed. It is indicated in Rome reports, on the other hand, that the status quo will be maintained in the Balkans.
For the Northern European neutrals, problems arising from the great war also are becoming increasingly vexatious. British forays against German ore ships using the territorial waters of Norway occasioned a protest by the Norwegian Government to London, last Monday, but the Birtish view was held to be anything but sympathetic. In Paris it was proclaimed that the inability of a neutral to enforce respect from one belligerent gives the other belligerent the right to take measures. The position was clouded additionally, Thursday, when the Norwegians acted briskly against a real German breach of their neutrality. A Nazi submarine grounded in Norwegian waters and the crew promptly was interned, notwithstanding a German protest. The aerial activities of the belligerents are providing still more headaches for the small neutral States of Europe. Copenhagen reported last Saturday the appearance of an airplane with Allied markings which machine gunned promenading Danes in Jutland and then disappeared. A Netherlands military airplane shot down a British bombing airplane, Thursday, over Dutch territory.

## Finland

QUIETLY and steadily the peace terms imposed by Russia upon Finland in the settlement of March 13 are being placed in effect, and the small country is finding itself in much the same position with respect to its huge neighbor as Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania found themselves. The outside world, however, shows signs of remembering Finland and of aiming to right the wrong committed by the Kremlin. The last of the immediate Russian demands was carried out last Saturday, at Hangoe, when that important base at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland was turned over to Russian forces under lease. Thick ice on the water prevented the dispatch by the Russians of the imposing array they reputedly desired to send to Hangoe, but it is understood that a garrison of $5,000 \mathrm{men}$ will occupy the 100 square miles of the base eventually. Formal representations apparently were
made by the Russians, early this week, that they were unable to obtain food, water and electric power from Finland for the Hangoe base, but this incident doubtless will be adjusted without much trouble. Only the rail transportation portions of the Russo-Finnish agreement now remain to be fulfilled, and a good deal of time necessarily must elapse for such measures to reach their conclusion.
As the doughty Finns started their long and arduous task of reconstruction, they may conceivably have gained a little encouragement from a speech which Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, delivered last Sunday. "When our victory has been won," the British spokesman said, "Finland will inevitably share in the benefits which will spring from the establishment of that lasting and righteous peace which the British Prime Minister and the President of the United States both have declared to be the only peace which is possible." The practical Finns gave no sign, however, of having noticed this vague promise. Instead, they suggested on Tuesday that Germany may well become the best customer of their small country, owing to the exigencies of war-time transportation and the Reich needs for Finnish wood products and metals. The hope also was expressed in Helsinki, according to a United Press dispatch, that trade can now be resumed with the United States, Belgium and Holland. Of some interest are belated eye-witness accounts of the Russo-Finnish war by press correspondents, who now are able to disregard censorships. These reports suggest that the Russians conducted an able offensive in the sweeping operations which began Feb. 1, notwithstanding some bungling and wastage of man-power. For a correct estimate of the part which Russia now is playing in the general European game, these reports are significant.

As one factor in the immense reconstruction problem faced by Finland, the Cabinet of the country was reconstructed, Wednesday, with Dr. Risto Ryti continuing as the Premier. The principal change was the substitution of Professor Rolf J. Witting in the Foreign Affairs post for Vaino Tanner, who held the office throughout the trying period of the war and the peace settlement. Finance Minister Mauno Pekkala was retained in the Finance Ministry, which promises to be a highly important office, since loans for reconstruction from foreign countries are to be requested. Dr. Tanner was named Minister of Food and Supply, which also is sure to prove a difficult and worthy office. "Our country is mutilated, and this is a matter that we mourn," said President Kyosti Kallio, in an address concerning the ministerial changes. "But the Finnish people are alive to their duties, and our independence and our heroic army still exist. These are the foundation stones on which we shall continue to build our future." The Parliament held its first post-settlement session late on Wednesday, and heard Premier Ryti outline the program which now will be followed. Internal reconstruction and a foreign policy of peace and neutrality will be the keystones on which Finland will build, he indicated. Not only will Finland endeavor to regain all her losses, within her new borders, but efforts will be made to increase useful production beyond anything previously achieved, said the Premier of the remarkable Finnish nation.

## China and Japan

JAPANESE authorities will attempt today to give a new direction to their "China incident" by inaugurating at Nanking a new puppet-regime headed by the renegade Nationalist Chinese, Wang Ching-wei, who formerly held high office in the real Nationalist Government of China. The expedient may occasion a better feeling among the Japanese people regarding the long-continued war in China, for the Japanese press is controlled in the typical manner of totalitarian States. For the outside world, however, the inauguration of the Wang regime is of no more significance than was the establishment of the Peiping puppet-regime. Nor, it appears, is the great area of China still unconquered by the Japanese militarists likely to be impressed. All accounts agree that the real Nationalist regime headed by Generalissimo Chang Kaishek will calmly continue its opposition to the Japanese invaders. Reports of battles in various portions of China show clearly that the real strug. gle continues, even though the Japanese no longer are intent upon enlarging the area of conquest. Even some coastal cities are held feebly by the Japanese, according to reports made available this week. The drain occasioned upon Japanese , resources was indicated, Tuesday, by the termination of the Tokio Diet session, which voted a budget of no less than $10,633,000,000$ yen, much of it for prosecution of the war against China. In the closing sessions of the Diet, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita expressed regret over the inability of the United States to understand the Japanese attitude. Mr. Arita also gave the impression that he is fully cognizant of the eventual outcome of the European war, but he failed to enlighten the Diet as to the winner.

## Canadian Elections

TWO months after dissolution of the Canadian Parliament new elections were held in that Dominion, Tuesday, and they resulted in a sweeping victory for the Liberal regime headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. The campaign was waged largely on the issue of prosecution of the war with Germany. Returns possibly were influenced to a slight degree by harsh weather conditions, but even these could detract but little from the hearty support apparent for the Prime Minister and his party associates in the balloting. The soldier vote remains to be counted, and this may take some weeks. But the men in uniform cannot change the general results, no matter how they voted, for Mr. Mackenzie King emerged with the greatest triumph of his political career. Even the record support given the Liberals in the 1935 elections was exceeded in the voting on Tuesday, and the regime will have an enlarged majority in the Parliament. According to present indications, Mr. King will be able to count upon a clear majority of 125 or more over all opposition groups combined, or 25 more than he had in the previous Parliament. Even the leaders of the Conservatives lost their seats, in some instances. But Canadian affairs cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory, despite the national electoral trend. In local balloting in Alberta Province, where "social credit" is the issue, proponents of that particular form of economic nonsense late last week retained their hold on
the Provincial regime. The financial affairs of the Province have been chaotic for years, owing to the social credit doctrines which Prime Minister William Aberhart attempted unsuccessfully to apply, but the vague appeal of the group to the electorate has diminished but little.

## Mexican Expropriation

SLIGHTLY more than two years after Mexico expropriated on flimsy pretexts American and British oil properties valued at approximately $\$ 450,000,000$, the Mexican tendency to seize foreignowned lands again made its appearance this week. That the Mexican action with respect to the oil lands was contrary to all ordinary concepts of international law has been made evident. Only prompt and adequate compensation could justify such high-handed action, and not even a basis for compensation has been laid down in the oil matter, obviously because Mexico is unable to pay. This, however, did not deter the Mexican Government from voiding the titles of three American corporations to some $1,500,000$ acres of land in the State of Chiapas, devoted largely to the production of chicle.
"This time the Mexican Government varied its method of attack," a Mexico City dispatch to the New York "Times" said on Tuesday. "It claims to have found a flaw in the original land grant made in the last century by the late President, Porfirio Diaz." The Mexican contention, according to the report, is that the corporations never were legal owners of the lands, although they have been in undisputed possession for periods of 35 to 40 years. The State Department in Washington interested itself in the matter sufficiently to obtain a stay of 30 days, but the Department is notoriously lax in the protection of United States interests in Latin America, and not much can be hoped for from such measures. It is interesting to note that our Treasury continues to buy Mexican silver at inflated levels, at the very moment when Mexico "expropriates" the property of American citizens held under titles running back for decades.

## 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

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Thursday were $11-32 \%$, as against $11-32 \%$ on Friday of last week and 11-32@1 1-16\% for three-months' bills, as against 11-32@11-16\% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Thursday was $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

T${ }^{\top}$ HERE was a further expansion of $£ 2,466,000$ in the Bank's note circulation in the week ended March 27 , bringing the outstanding to $£ 543,106,000$, compared with $£ 481,986,595$ a year ago. Customarily there is a decline in circulation in the week following Easter, but the rise in the present instance is probably associated with the approaching month-end. Since Feb. 21 currency outstanding has increased steadily and the total increase in the period now amounts to $£ 13,131,000$. As the current rise in circulation was attended by a small loss of $£ 25,752$ in the Bank's nominal gold holdings, a decrease of $£ 2,492,000$ in reserves resulted.
Public deposits dropped $£ 6,341,000$ from the high level of a week ago, but there was not a corresponding rise in other deposits which increased only $£ 280,015$. Public deposits now total $£ 43,143,000$ compared with $£ 21,774,470$ a year ago. Other deposits consist of bankers’ accounts which fell off $£ 150,937$ and other accounts which rose $£ 430,952$. Government securities rose $£ 550,000$ while other securities fell off $£ 4,102,263$. Of the latter amount $£ 1,123,790$ was from discounts and advances and $£ 2,978,473$, from securities. The reserve proportion rose a little to $21.8 \%$ from $21.4 \%$ a week ago. No change was made in the $2 \%$ Bank rate. Below we show the different items for several years:


## Bank of France Statement -

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended March 21 showed a decline in note circulation of $505,000,000$ francs, which reduced the total outstanding to $154,943,000,000$ francs, compared with the record high, $156,150,385,560$ francs three weeks ago and $115,922,329,625$ francs a year ago. The Bank's gold holdings and temporary advances to State remained unchanged, the former at 84,613 ,667,810 francs and the latter at $20,349,990,139$ francs. Balances abroad, and creditor current accounts gained $6,000,000$ francs and $573,000,000$ francs, while French commercial bills discounted, and advances against securities dropped $38,000,000$ francs and $39,000,000$ francs respectively. The proportion of gold to sight liabilities is now at $49.60 \%$, compared with $62.50 \%$ last year. Below we show the various items with comparisons for previous years: bank of france's comparative statement

|  | Changes <br> for Week | Mar. 21, 1940 | Mar. 23, 1939 | Mar. 24, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ftancs <br> No change | $\underset{84,613,667,810}{\text { Francs }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 87,265,942,141 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Francs }}{55,806,959,832}$ |
| Ciedit bals. abroad- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o change } \\ & +6,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,613,600,000 \\ 59,000 \end{array}$ | 15,027,485 | 39,193,875 |
| a French commerc'l bills discounted. | -38,000,000 | 11,689,000,000 | 8,396,358,090 | 11,567,863,309 |
| b Bills bought abr'd | ,000,00 | ${ }^{*} 70,013,783$ | 745,005,859 | 826,877,276 |
| Adv. against securs | $\bigcirc 39,000,000$ | 3,352,000,000 | 3,332,149,921 | 3,627,166,055 |
| Note cir culation---- | - $573,000,000$ | 15,643,000,000 | 23,704,612,883 | 24,392,734,213 |
| c Temporary advs. to State. | No change | 20,349,950,139 | 20,627,440,996 | 36,673,974,773 |
| Propor'n of gold on | -0.02\% | 49.60\% | 62.50\% | 46.81\% |
| * Figures as of Feb. 29, 1940. <br> a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bllis discounted abroad. c In the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, the three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new entry of non-interest-bearing loans to the state. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg gold 0.9 fine per franc) under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the statement of Nov. 17 , 1938; prior to that date and from June 30, 1937 , valuation had been at the rate of 43 mg . gold 0.9
tine per franc: previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26,1936 , the value was 49 mg . per frinc, and before sept. 26 . 1836 , there were
the franc. The present value is 23.34 mg . gold to the franc.

## Bank of Germany Statement

T${ }^{-}$HE quarter-month statement of the Bank dated March 23 showed a decline in note circulation of $29,506,000$ marks, which reduced the total outstanding to $11,526,232,000$ marks. Notes in circulation during the last quarter of February rose to a record high of $11,877,237,000$ marks, compared with $7,463,727,000$ marks the third quarter of March a year ago. Gold and bullion fell off 270,000 marks to a total of $77,451,000$ marks and bills of exchange and checks $66,011,000$ marks to a total of $11,555,-$ 062,000 marks. The proportion of gold to note circulation remained unchanged at $0.67 \%$, compared with $0.65 \%$ (the lowest on record)• the two previous quarters and $1.03 \%$ a year ago. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:
reichsbank's comparative statement


| Changes for Week | Mar. 23, 1940 | Mar. 23, 1939 | Mar. 23.1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reichsmarks$\mathbf{7 7 , 4 5 1 , 0 0 0}$ | Retchsmarks | Reichsmarks |
|  |  | $70,772,000$ $10,572.000$ | $70,771,000$ $20,333,000$ |
|  |  | 6,019,000 | 5,622,000 |
|  | 11,555,062,000 | 6,992,413,000 | 4,921,760,000 |
|  | c429,616,000 | 233,932,000 | 239,830,000 |
|  | c37,327,000 | 36,950,000 | 44,216,000 |
| +8,373,000 | 128,101,000 | 968.265,000 | $422,980,000$ $830,909,000$ |
| +108,488,000 | 1,698,310,000 | 1,303,400,000 | 830, |
| -29,506,000 | 11,526,232,000 | 7,463,727,000 | 4,807,821,000 |
| +94,551,000 | $1,648,947,000$ c689,660,000 | $1,014,222,000$ $469,360,000$ | $832,199,000$ $204,626,000$ |
| No change | 0.67\% | 1.03\% | 1.58\% |

a "Reserves in foreign currency" and "Deposits abroad" are included in "Gold a "Reserves in foreign currency" and "one
coin and bullion." c Figures as of Feb. 29, 1940.

## New York Money Market

DULL conditions prevailed this week on the New York money market, and rates were unchanged in all departments. Only the usual small amount of business was done in bankers' bills and commercial paper. The Treasury sold on Monday a further issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were either at or above par, indicating costless borrowing because of the tax situation in certain Middle Western States. 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 $1 \frac{1}{2} \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper continued moderately active this week, there being very little change in the volume of business over the preceding week. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown only moderate activity this week. as prime bills have been in light supply. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months,
$5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days.

## Discount Rates"of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks; recent advances on Government obligations are shown in the footnote to the table. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:
discount rates of federal reserve banks

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate $1 n$ Effect on Mar. 29 | Date Established | Preotous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 | $11 / 6$ |
| New York | 1 | Aug. 27, 1937 | $11 / 2$ |
| Philadel phis. | 13/6 | Sept. 4, 1937 |  |
| Cleveland. | $11 / 2$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond | 113 | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Chtanta | *113 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls. | -13/3 | Sept. 2, 1937 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| Minneapolis. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas Clty | *13/6 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas. | *1/13 | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Francisco | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange in the free market continues nervous and irregular. The undertone is very easy and trading is extremely limited. The market has been further curtailed during the past two weeks by reason of the Easter holidays. Most European houses are closed at this season. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 3.441 / 2$ and $\$ 3.723 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.701 / 2$ and $\$ 3.771 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 3.443 / 4$ and $\$ 3.727 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.703 / 4$ and $\$ 3.773 / 4$ a week ago.
The official rates fixed by London are as follows: New York cables, $4.021 / 2-4.031 / 2$; Paris cheecks $1761 / 2-1763 / 4$ ( 2.2883 cents buying); Amsterdam, 7.53-7.58; Canada, 4.43-4.47; Australia, 3.21503.2280; New Zealand, 3.2280-3.2442. Berlin is not quoted. Italian lire are unofficially quoted in London at around 77.50.
The outstanding feature of the market this week was the severe decline in quotations in the free market which began on Monday. The European markets were closed, but sterling was offered in such quantity in the free market, without takers, that sterling cable transfers registered a low of $\$ 3.681 / 4$, the lowest since April, 1933. With the general opening of all markets on Tuesday, European and South American offerings of sterling became so excessive that cable transfers in New York dropped to a low of $\$ 3.52$. There was practically no demand.
This was the first time since April 17, 1933 that so low a quotation for sterling was seen in the New York market. At that time suspension of the gold standard in the United States was just beginning to drive up the British pound and other foreign currencies as the dollar fell.

The current break in sterling was the widest since the beginning of hostilities last September. It occurred as the new exchange regulations announced on March 9 by the British authorities came into effect. The new ruling was effective as of March 25, Easter Monday, and therefore was not registered in the market until the following day.

Now that free market sterling can no longer be used to pay for key exports from Great Britain and the overseas Dominions such as rubber, tin, jute,
jute products, whiskey, and furs, so far as the United States and many other nations are concerned, the demand for free market sterling is only a shadow of the demand prior to March 9. Only a few weeks ago the New York market probably could have absorbed, without much difficulty, a volume of orders such as appeared this week.

On March 9 the British Defense (Finance) regulations were amended by an Order-in-Council requiring the export of certain goods from the United Kingdom to specified countries to be paid for in stipulated currencies at the official exchange rates. Formerly they could be bought with free sterling. The net effect of these regulations was to remove from the market a major part of the former sterling demand.
Payment for the goods, principally those enumerated above, must be made in belgas, guilders, Netherlands East Indian guilders, Swiss francs, and United States dollars. The countries to which these regulations apply are: North and South America, with the exception of British and French possessions and Argentina (Uruguay was also exempted in a later order); Philippine Islands and all United States possessions, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Netherlands and Netherlands East Indies, and Switzerland. Similar requirements were imposed on shipments of jute and jute manufactures and rubber from India, rubber from Burma, and rubber, tin, and smelted metal from the Colonies. Any shipments made after March 25 on contracts entered into before March 9 may be paid for in free sterling until June 9 .
It is believed in foreign exchange circles that many importers of the specified items who made contracts prior to March 9 have postponed buying their exchange in an attempt to obtain cheaper sterling.
The low registered on Tuesday indicated a decline of $511 / 2$ cents below the official sterling selling quotation of $\$ 4.031 / 2$. The low for the pound on April 19, 1933, when the United States placed an embargo on gold export.s, was $\$ 3.461 / 2$. There were then no restrictions on the uses to which sterling bought in the New York market could be put. Before the outbreak of the present war sterling cable transfers averaged around $\$ 4.60$, as in August, when between the 25 th and 28 th, the rate dropped from 4.60 to 4.12 , when London was confronted by a flow of war-fearing funds to this side.
As was to be expected, the French franc, which is linked to the pound, had a corresponding decline, falling to a low on Tuesday of $1.993 / 8$ cents, to close at $2.001 / 8$ cents. The franc quotation merely reflected the decline in sterling. The drop in the franc carried it close to the historic low of 1.96 cents in New York recorded on July 20, 1926, at the height of the postwar French inflation. The 1926 quotation, however, was in gold dollars, while Tuesday's rate was in paper dollars. Tuesday's low of $1.993 / 8$ was equal to $1.173 / 4$ cents in terms of the former gold dollar.

The weakness in the pound continued throughout the week, greatly accentuated on Wednesday last, when, under the pressure of offerings chiefly in Europe and South America and overwhelming the thin demand in New York, sterling broke to a low of $\$ 3.443 / 4$, the lowest since April 15, 1933.

This level represented a net decline of $583 / 4$ cents from London's official selling quotation of $\$ 4.031 / 2$.

The French franc, pulled down by the pound, its monetary partner, fell in Wednesday's trading to
the lowest level at which the unit had ever been quoted in the New York market. At the extreme low for the day, $1.953 / 8$ cents, the franc compared with the previous record low of 1.96 cents established on July 20, 1926. It was at that time that the French inflation was halted by the first signs of French political and financial stability with a gradual recovery and stabilization at 3.92 cents two years later.
In terms of gold the value of the franc is still lower than at the period of post-war French inflation, as current quotations in New York are in terms of the devalued 59.06 -cent paper dollar.
The severity of the present drop in sterling is indicated by the fact that on Feb. 25, 1939 the pound registered a high for the month of $\$ 4.691 / 2$, and on Sept. 15, 1939 shortly after the outbreak of the war, the low was $\$ 3.73$, while in February of this year the range for cable transfers was between $\$ 3.923 / 4$ and $\$ 3.993 / 8$.

The present ruling rates for the pound seem to have attracted attention in Washington where, according to press dispatches of March 27, administration officials indicated that employment of currency depreciation practices outlawed by the tripartite monetary agreement and by the reciprocal trade agreements to stimulate export trade of belligerents to the United States would not be tolerated. However, it is clear that the above agreements have only a nominal existence as they have not been practically effective since the outbreak of the war.

At the present time more than 80 of the world's commercial international ports work under numerous constantly changing exchange restrictions and under import and export regulations in varying degrees adverse to international trade.

The London price for gold, the Bank of England's buying price, continues at 168 s. per ounce. Open market money rates continue easy and unchanged from last week. Call money against bills is available at $3 / 4 \%$. Two- and three-months bills are $11-16 \%$, four-months bills $11 / 8 \%$, and six-months bills $13-16 \%$.

Canadian exchange continues to be influenced by the action of sterling. However, the unit did not follow the pound in its severe decline this week except momentarily, and at no time did it reflect the full extent of the fluctuations in sterling.

The New York Bankers Foreign Exchange Committee announced on March 27 the receipt of advices from Canada as follows:
"Existing practice of providing foreign exchange for Canadian notes and gold received from abroad terminates with shipments in transit not later than midnight Saturday, March 30. Thereafter Canadian notes and coin are in the same position as Canadian deposits, namely, freely usable and transferable by non-residents, but not eligible for foreign exchange at official rates."

Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $191 / 2 \%$ and a discount of $18 \%$.

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 March 20, 1940:
gold exports and imports, march 14 TO march 20 ,



* Chiefly $\$ 101,906$ Nicaragua, $\$ 134,297$ Mexico, $\$ 165,116$ Ecuador, \$696,136 Philippine Islands, \$128,043 Australia, \$285,771 British Oceania. Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was increased during the week ended March 20 by $\$ 20,123,294$.

The latest monthly report of the Department of Commerce showed that $\$ 1,086,016,000$ gold was held under earmark for foreign account as of Feb. 29.

The current issue of the "Monthly Review". of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York estimated that at the end of March $\$ 1,300,000,000$ gold was held under earmark.
Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last moved under Friday's average in listless trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.71 @ \$ 3.723 / 4$; cable transfers $\$ 3.711 / 8 @ \$ 3.727 / 8$. On Monday, sterling was off sharply in a dull market. Most European business houses were closed in observance of Easter Monday. The range was $\$ 3.68 @ \$ 3.711 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.681 / 4 @ \$ 3.711 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was again off sharply. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.513 / 4 @ \$ 3.641 / 2$; cable transfers $\$ 3.52 @ \$ 3.643 / 4$. On Wednesday sterling registered extreme lows and was in slight demand. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.441 / 2 @ \$ 3.563 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 3.443 / 4 @$ $\$ 3.565 / 8$. On Thursday the pound made a marked recovery but the tone of the market was unchanged. The range was $\$ 3.501 / 4 @ \$ 3.61$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.501 / 2 @ \$ 3.611 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday the sterling market presented no new trends. The range was $\$ 3.52 @ \$ 3.591 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.521 / 2 @$ $\$ 3.591 / 2$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 3.521 / 2$ for demand and $\$ 3.523 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 3.51 / 2,60$-day bills at $\$ 3.501 / 2,90$-day bills at $\$ 3.50$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 3.501 / 2$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 3.505 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 3.511 / 2$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

T${ }^{\top}$ HE French franc situation presents no new features from recent weeks. The extreme fluctuations recorded by the franc in the New York free market this week are fully discussed above in the review of sterling exchange and, as explained there, the drop in the franc merely reflected the changes in sterling, to which the franc is linked by official Anglo-French agreement.
Italian lire have for a long time been held steady by the Roman control at 5.05 cents. This week the unit showed no change and was not apparently in the least influenced by the wild sterling-franc quotations in New York.

- Belgian currency continues to display the firmness which has characterized the unit for the past few weeks. While spot belgas have been ruling in the free market between 17.01 and 17.07 cents as compared with par of 16.95 , the discount on future belgas rules around 25 points below the spot rate for 90 days.
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 2.00 and cable transfers at $2.001 / 4$, against 2.11 and $2.111 / 8$. Antwerp belgas closed at $17.081 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $17.081 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $17.031 / 2$ and $17.031 / 2$. 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 0.50 (nominal), against 0.50 (nominal). Exchange on Finland closed at 1.90 (nominal), against 1.80 (nominal). Greek exchange closed at $0.671 / 2$ (nominal), against 0.70 (nominal).

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-1918 is steady and apparently unaffected by the sharp reaction in sterling. In the free market the Swiss franc and the Holland guilder showed practically no change in quotations from day to day during the past week. The Scandinavian currencies are likewise steady. For a long time Sweden has been consistently increasing its gold shipments to New York. Swedish gold exports to this side have averaged around $\$ 7,000,000$ a week since Jan. 1 and in the week ended March 20 they were $\$ 24,391,675$, mostly government bullion.
Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.10 , against 53.10 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.10, against 53.10; and commercial sight bills at 52.95 , against 52.90 . Swiss francs closed at $22.431 / 2$ for checks and at $22.431 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 22.43 and 22.43. Copenhagen checks finished at 19.33 and cable transfers at 19.33, against 19.32 and 19.32. Exchange on Sweden closed at 23.84 for checks and at 23.84 for cable transfers, against 23.84 and 23.84 ; while checks on Norway finished at 22.73 and cable transfers at 22.73 , against 22.73 and 22.73 . Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 10.00 , against 10.15 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is held steady by the official exchange controls and in the free markets of South America there, was hardly any response to the extreme variations in sterling in the New York market. The exchange position of the South American countries is greatly enhanced owing to the improvement in their export position. The amounts involved in the new trade agreement between Argentina and Japan are relatively small. Each country is to increase its purchases from the other by about $\$ 7,000,000$. The total is less than $1 \%$ of Japan's entire export trade last year and less than $2 \%$ of Argentina's total exports. It is less than $3 \%$ of the United States exports to Japan and about $10 \%$ of its exports to Argentina.
Argentine unofficial or free market closed at 23.25 @ 23.35 , against $23.60 @ 23.61$ on Friday of last week. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.15, against 5.15. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.17 (official), against 5.17. Peru is nominally quoted at 18.00 , against 18.00.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries shows comparative steadiness in all centers. The price changes are unimportant. While most of the Far Eastern centers are allied to sterling, either legally or by exchange control, they seem not seriously to have reflected the decline in sterling in the current New York free market. The Japanese yen is pegged to the dollar at the rate of 23.46 cents.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 23.10 , against $231 / 8$; Shanghai at 6.20 , against 6.50; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at $475 / 8$, against $475 / 8$; Bombay at 30.35 , against 30.25 ; and Calcutta at 30.35 , against 30.25 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

| Banks of | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | ${ }_{* 656,486}^{¢}$ | *129,998,979 | 327, $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{233,957}$ | 314,645,760 | $\stackrel{\underset{21,634,366}{\boldsymbol{E}}}{ }$ |
| France | 242,446,039 | 295,815,871 | 293,720,843 | 347,628,740 | 524,694,624 |
| Germany | b3,372,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,521,900 | 2,432,200 | 2,576,400 |
| Spain. | c63,687,000 | 63,667,000 | 87,323,000 | 87,323,000 | 90,117,000 |
| Italy. | 223,400,000 | 23,400,000 | 25,232,000 | 42,575,000 | 42,575,000 |
| Netherlands | 85,278,000 | 115,500,000 | 122,150,000 | 76,630,000 | 58,057,000 |
| Nat. Blg'm | 95,089,000 | 89,086,000 | 92,716,000 | 104,403,000 | 94,722,000 |
| Switzerland | 86,187,000 | 110,936,000 | 76,300,000 | 83,525,000 | 48,145,000 |
| Sweden. | 50,872,000 | 33,111,000 | 26,323,000 | 25,635,000 | 23,893,000 |
| Denmark | 6,505,000 | 6,555,000 | 0,542,000 | 6,550,000 | 6,554,000 |
| Norway | 6,667,000 | 8,222,000 | 7,442,000 | 6,603,000 | 6,602,000 |
| Total week- | 664,139,525 | 879,291,850 | 1,067,549,700 | 1,097,950,700 | 1,099,570,390 |
| Prev.week. | 636,485,268 | 907,432,687 | 1,075,965,534 | 1,098,826,879 | 1,100,908,205 | Parsuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act. 1939, the Bank of England at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price Which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (168s. per fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of $1,1,293,172$ equivalent, however, to only

about
f656,486 at the statutory rate ( $84 \mathrm{~s}, 111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per fine ounce), according to about $£ 656,486$ at the statutory rate ( 84 s . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per fine ounce), according to
our calculations. In order to make current figure comparable with former periods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.
a Amount held Dec. 31, 1938. 1atest figures availlable. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany include "deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currencles," to As of April
sequent to Aug. 1, 1936 .
The value of gold held by the Bank of France was revalued with the statement of the Bank as of March 7. In accordance with the decree of Feb. 29, 1940, at the rate of 23.34 mg . gold 0.9 tine equals one franc; prior to the latest revalorization ciee of Nov. 13, 1938, at 27.5 mg. gold 0.9 fine per franc; prevlously and subsequent to July 23,1937 , gold in the Bank was valued at 43 mg . gold 0.9 fine per franc; before then and after Sept. 26, 1936, there were 49 mg . to the franc; prior
to Sept. $26,1936,65.5 \mathrm{mg}$. gold 0.9 fine equaled one franc. Taking the pound sterling at the English statutory rate ( 7.9881 gr. gold 11-12th fine equals $£ 1$ sterling) the sterling equivalent of 349 francs gold in the Bank of France is now just about $£ 1 ;$ at 27.5 mg . gold to the franc the rate was about 296 francs to the $£ 1$; When there
were 43 mg . gold to the franc the rate was about 190 francs to the $£ 1$; when 49 mg . were 43 mg . gold to the franc the rate was about 190 francs to the $£ 1$;
about 165 francs per $£ 1$; when 65.5 mg ., about 125 franes equaled $£ 1$.

## Arrogance of SEC Demonstrates Wisdom of Doing Away with Bureaucracy and Reverting to Government by Law

It is to be hoped that at long last the Securities and Exchange Commission is due for the overhauling it richly deserves.
Substantial credit for this must be given to the Investment Bankers Association. Its recent "Reply to the SEC Concerning the Underwriting and Sale of . . . Rule U-12F-2 and Related Matters" may be the document that will go down in Wall Street history as having cracked the situation open. At last the investment bankers have spoken straight from the shoulder, caught the SEC off base, provoked it to an abusive reply, and capped that reply with a courteous insistence of the original question while the ink on the SEC blast was still wet. This is man-bites-dog news in Wall Street; it is almost like the rebellion of a lamb. For years everybody in the Street has been taking the SEC's attacks "lying down," like the small boy in George Rea's speech who foiled the school bully's attacks in that ignoble fashion. For years Wendel Willkie has been almost the sole individual in Wall Street to reply to Washington attacks. And the Street has been steadily paying the bill for its political cowardice.

The background of the story is that the I. B. A. has been trying for nearly two years to get the SEC to give serious consideration to certain necessary technical changes in Federal regulations which haye been unnecessarily hampering and burdening business. Singly and in groups the investment bankers have petitioned the Commissioners by day and talked with them by night, urging consideration of a carefully thought out program of much-needed technical modifications. Nothing happened. The SEC
repeated that the time was politically inopportune, and as the Commission's personnel changed the prospects of action dwindled instead of improving.
The SEC's conduct on the arm's length bargaining issue was the last straw and its Feb. 29 letter to the trade on the subject, containing a misleading misquotation of the law itself, finally precipitated action. The last standouts against action among the bankers were won over and the I. B. A. issued its 45 -page reply-vigorous, but carefully documented.

Nothing could have better indicated the intolerant attitude of the SEC than its prompt reply. Ignoring the careful argument of the I. B. A., and accidentally sideswiping it with a remark about the $\$ 25,000$ capital requirements for I. B. A. membership-the Commission has been pressing the Stock Exchange for years to raise the capital requirements for its floor-traders and specialists-the SEC termed the reply "a lengthy assault on all the statutes of the past seven years protecting investors and consumers." "It now appears," said the Commission, "that the I. B. A. is still concerned not with constructive criticism and suggestion, but with ill-tempered obstructionism and Government baiting." There was more of the same neurotic calumny.
Such is the response each branch of business has in turn received from the SEC. Most notable was the reception given by the present Justice William O. Douglas, when he was Chairman of the Commission, to the carefully-worked-out program of representatives of 20 stock exchanges who went to Washington, hammered out a program for submission to the Commission, and 18 hours later had it roughly dismissed by the Chairman as a "p-h-o-n-e-y."
Mr. Douglas had several times referred to the "runaround" which the SEC used to receive from the old administration of the Stock Exchange. The term is apt for the treatment which the Stock Exchange, individual investment bankers, investment trust managements, corporate trustees, and over-thecounter dealers have successively suffered. The utility managements, too, have laid out their tentative programs for SEC approval and have had them quietly ignored.
The misinterpretation of the law exposed by the I. B. A.'s "Reply" is an interesting example of SEC method. The Commission's original letter began by stating that "By express provisions of the Act of 1935 . . . the SEC is charged with the 'maintenance of competitive conditions' . . . in the distribution of securities of . . holding companies and their . . . subsidiaries." By direct quotations from the Act, the I. B. A. "Reply" showed that this is not so. The Commission is charged with the maintenance of competitive conditions only with respect to intra-system or interaffiliate transactions or to sale by a holding company of securities or "utility assets" which it already owns.

The SEC letter also stated in the first paragraph that it is "directed to construe that Act so as to assure the 'elimination of the evils which result from an absence of arm's length bargaining or from restraint of free and independent competition' in the distribution of securities of . . . holding companies and their . . . subsidiaries." The I. B. A. "Reply" indicated that this was also a misreading (as well as a misquotation) of the law. The phrase "transactions in which evils result from an absence
of arm's length bargaining or from restraint of free and independent competition" comes from Section 1 (b)(2) which deals with intercompany relationships. The phrase "eliminate the evils" comes from Section 1 (c) and refers to " . . . the evils as enumerated in this section," and nowhere in the Section is arm's length bargaining referred to except in the (b) (2), above-mentioned, applying to inter-company transactions. As the I. B. A. states, "In this Section 1 (b) (2) Congress did not make any reference to transactions involved in the sale of public utility securities to investment bankers or others in the general market."
The I. B. A. went on to point out that Section 1 (b) (2) refers to "transactions in which evils result from an absence of arm's length bargaining
Comments the I. B. A., "It would seem therefore to be a condition precedent to the application of Section 1 (b) (2) to the type of transactions therein described, that the existence of 'evils' be affirmatively shown. It was evidently not the intention of Congress that the mere existence of a relationship between a holding company and a subsidiary should be prima facie evidence of evil."
Lastly the I. B. A. adds, "The position of Congress as to this matter is made still more evident on reading the first phrase of Section 1 (c) in conjunction with the preceding subsections of Section 1 (b). Section 1 (c) begins with the statement-'When abuses of the character above enumerated become persistent and widespread . . . ' (italics supplied). Congress plainly was not concerned with the mere suspicion of non-existent evils but sought to correct the real evils recited as resulting in persistent, and widespread abuses."
So, concludes the I. B. A., the SEC is off the reservation when in Rule U-12F-2 it directs that ". . . no underwriter's or finder's fee shall be paid to ... . any person who the Commission finds stands in such relation to the declarant or applicant . . . that there is liable to be or to have been an absence of arm's length bargaining . . . "
To the ordinary layman it must seem nonsense that it should be necessary for a respectable body of professional men to have to weave its way through such a labyrinth of words to demonstrate that a Commission is exceeding its powers. It makes even less sense that such a Commission should send out a letter misquoting the basic law under which it operates, and then should state in the letter that "it is felt that discussion of the merits of this particular aspect of the law would, in this connection, be of little assistance." Least of all can it make sense for the Commission to reply publicly to a correction on the actual meaning of the law by terming the correction "ill-tempered obstructionism and Government baiting."
There was widespread public disapproval last year when the Federal Communications Commission received a report from one of its members on the American Telephone \& Telegraph Co., on which the telephone company's principal comment was that it had been permitted no rebuttal or cross-examination. One item in the I. B. A.'s "government-baiting" was pointing out that, despite the lengthy Temporary National Economics Committee hearings on investment banking in May and December, the I. B. A. has not yet been granted an opportunity to present testimony, the data and testimony so far on
investment banking having been rigidly restricted to what the SEC thought desirable.
Most of the rest of the I. B. A. "Reply," i.e., approximately the first 20 pages, were devoted to a discussion of the hackneyed subject of competitive bidding, hackneyed because the arguments have been presented over and over and the SEC has been deaf to them. An excellent statement of them was published in July last year by the firm of Harriman Ripley \& Co.; another was made by Harold Stanley in December; and the subject has been worn threadbare by the SEC's tropismatic neglect of the obvious. The Association's "Reply" pointed out that the market always maintains competitive conditions, that "private placement" is a stand-by competitive threat, that means are readily available for the Commission to determine the fairness of an underwriter's spread, that New York City issues have suffered from competitive bidding, that the Federal Government does not auction its long-term securities, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation frequently makes negotiated sales and gets a better price than would be possible with competitive bidding, that Massachusetts's experience with competitive bidding has not been encouraging, that competitive bidding must almost necessarily limit underwriting and selling groups-and a few other arguments.

But the mere fact that the SEC calls this "illtempered obstructionism and Government baiting" is clear enough evidence of its true attitude. It is "I am the law."
The real law is being distorted and abused. The Street is opposed to the way in which the Securities Acts are being administered, and in particular to the way in which the SEC is squeezing every inch of leeway for discretion and interpretation to increase its own powers.

The fortunate thing is that a responsible organization has at last taken its courage in its hands and spoken out against the regulatory body which has power over its members. For years the Commission has been publishing reports, studies, and statements which have distorted the facts and abused logic in ways which were transparent to those familiar with the subjects discussed; but by and large no one in the Street has heretofore dared publicly to point out the truth.

## The Vice-Presidency in History and in 1940

Everyone is familiar with the sad story of the poor widow whose three sons disappeared without trace. One had been among the missing after a great battle, one had sailed in a ship that never reached any port, the third had become Vice-President of the United States. Called the most insignificant office ever contrived by man, disdained by most of those of recognized fitness for the Presidency, and rarely sought save by men ready to regard their election to the higher office as inconceivable, the position of VicePresident has a way of becoming suddenly important to the consternation of those by whom it has been too lightly considered.

It is seriously to be questioned whether Daniel Webster, whose vanquished aspirations to the Presidency might have been satisfied, or Thurlow Weed, by whom he was denied the Whig nomination that went to William Henry Harrison, had the greater cause to regret, when President Harrison died just a
month after his inauguration and the Presidency passed to John Tyler, that Mr. Webster had scornfully rejected the tendered designation for the second office. As President, had he succeeded to that office, Mr . Webster, as well as attaining the destiny that was the goal of his high ambition, would most certainly have pursued the Whig policies approved by the great political leader of Albany, all of which were reversed and abandoned by the Virginia Democrat, John Tyler, whose single claim to Whig support was his antipathy to General Jackson and the slight advantage anticipated by reason of his political alliances in the South.
President Tyler was the first of the Vice-Presidents to attain the position of Chief Executive upon the death of his predecessor in that office. Millard Fillmore, whose attitude upon the principal issues of his time, slavery and States' rights as involved in the Compromise of 1850, was the exact reverse of that held by President Taylor, was the next and, as in the case of Mr. Tyler, his accession was followed by the re-instatement, at the next National election, of the political party which had opposed his election. History has done a great deal to rescue the reputation of Andrew Johnson from the attacks of the radicals in his own party, whose advice he rejected, and it is now. clear that he followed, as closely as the limitations of his personality permitted, the course of action determined upon by Abraham Lincoln, but his defects of character and capacity so weakened his administration that he barely escaped impeachment and his stormy term of office ended in the election of General Grant, his adversary in nearly all the elements of his policies. Alterations of policy were less conspicuous in the cases of Chester Alan Arthur, who succeeded upon the murder of President Garfield; Theodore Roosevelt, who followed President McKinley; and Calvin Coolidge, who came after President Harding. Nevertheless, the truth of history requires record of the fact that Mr. Arthur's nomination was a consolation prize accorded to a defeated and disgruntled faction by which it was accepted without enthusiasm; that of Theodore Roosevelt was over the bitter oppostion of William McKinley and Senator Hanna and attributable to the desire of Senator Thomas C. Platt to supersede him as Governor of New York supplemented by the wish of Senator Matthew S. Quay to act in any way displeasing to Senator Hanna, his adversary in the Senate; and the selection of Calvin Coolidge, in 1920, was the sudden and planless revolt of a much-bossed National convention against those who had dictated all its previous action. That President Arthur failed in his efforts to obtain nomination as his own successor and that his party met defeat in the ensuing election, while Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Coolidge, under similar conditions, were nominated and re-elected, is probably proof of the growing power of the Presidency rather than testimony indicating superior satisfaction with their policies on the part of their partisans or of the Nation, a growth of executive power by no means inconsequential at the present hour.
Even without the history here summarized, it must seem significant and highly important that of the 26 men who have attained the Presidency of the United States by election, no less than six; or about one in every four (actually, a ratio of 1 to $41-3$ ) have died in office and have been succeeded, in each instance, by men who could not possibly have been named for
the office by the conventions which chose them as candidates for the subordinate and normally unimportant place. Otherwise, the list of those who have been Vice-Presidents without achieving the Presidency, either accidentally or by the subsequent favor of the electorate, is by no means inspiring-Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, adroitly used by Van Buren to overcome the threatened rivalry of DeWitt Clinton; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, with his negro mistress and mulatto progeny; Shuyler Colfax, of Indiana, with his Credit Mobelier gains, clandestinely and gratuitously acquired; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; chief hatchet-man of the first Cleveland Administration; and many others as manifestly unacceptable to the country as Presidents.
The fault almost obviously lies in the laws controlling the election and in their operation. Under the Constitution, as originally adopted, the electors chosen by the States did not vote at all for a VicePresident but each voted for two men for the Presidency and when the votes were counted, whoever was the second choice of the largest number of electors, even though less than a majority voted for him, became the Vice-President. In this way, John Adams, receiving only 34 out of 69 electoral votes, became the first Vice-President, in 1789, and Thomas Jefferson, who ran for the Presidency against him, in 1796, also with less than half the electoral votes cast, became the Vice-President who served throughout his administration. But, since the fourth election, when the tie for the Presidency bėtween Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, forced an election by the House of Representatives, and Mr. Burr became Vice-President, the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution has required the electors to vote separately for a President and a Vice-President.

As it has come to pass that the electors exercise no personal discretion but invariably vote to register the will of a nominating convention, it follows that whatever may be the action of the National convention of the successful party determines the ultimate designation. No one votes for or against a candidate for the office of Presidental Elector because of the anticipated course of that candidate, if elected, as to the VicePresidency. Therefore, in actuality, the Vice-President is selected exclusively in the nominating convention. But it can hardly be said that such a convention ever chooses a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. In reality the nominal choice is commonly much less than an act of deliberation. It is always the concluding event, after everything else has been settled, and a task hastily and perfunctorily performed by a weary remnant after the real leaders have disappeared and many of the tired delegates have retired from the gathering. Sometimes the candidate for the Presidency dictates the choice for the second office, and in that case it is commonly used to assuage the potential discontent of any faction to which the principal candidate is more or less opposed, as Theodore Roosevelt designated Charles W. Fairbanks to run with him in 1904, and John W. Davis chose Charles W. Bryan in 1924. Sometimes the office really seeks the man, as it did in 1924, when Senator William E. Borah, Governor Frank O. Lowden, and Senator Hiram Johnson successively refused to become candidates and a rapid survey of the field made Charles G. Dawes the final selection. Another element of selection, occasionally dominant, is capacity to figure as the principal actor in a "whirlwind cam-
paign" of itinerant speech-making, and Franklin $\overline{\mathrm{D}}$ elano Roosevelt seems to have been named, in 1920, as the candidate second to James Middleton Cox, in the hope that some of the remote constituencies would accord support on account of their affection for an earlier possessor of the same surname.

Whatever may be the considerations that have prevailed, it is plainly evident that fitness and acceptability in the highest office have always been the last to be considered, when they were considered at all. The method is clearly wrong and it is one which has in the past produced injurious results, and may easily produce them again. Within a short time two principal conventions will select candidates for this potentially important office. Never in history could the security of wise selections have been of greater importance. Expectancy of life in the Presidency, as has hitherto been shown in these columns, is unfortunately much below the normal. The ratio of mortality in the office has been lamentably and exceedingly high. Should Mr. Roosevelt be named for a third term, his partisians, and others, ought always to bear this in mind as well as the fact that his health may fail markedly. It must be conceded, therefore, that an obligation rests upon the coming conventions which none of their predecessors has borne with full recognition or with high credit; or with much success other than that of chance. In 1940, neither the Republican nor Democratic convention should name for the Vice-Presidency a candidate not fully capable of filling the more exalted station should misfortune call him to that great office.

## The Course of the Bond Market

The various bond averages have remained nearly stationary all week, some of the higher grades having edged up minutely to new highs. United States Governments have recovered after the half-point decline of last Wednesday and Thursday.

High- and medium-grade railroad bonds have been generally inactive and unchanged. Chesapeake \& Ohio $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1992, were unchanged at $1221 / 4$, as also the Great Northern $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1961$, at $1073 / 8$. Lower grades have been more buoyant. The St. Louis Southwestern $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1952$, were up $1 \%$ points at $181 / 4$. Upon announcement of the court's confirmation of a reorganization plan for the Chicago Great Western the company's 1 st $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1959$, advanced several points, closing at $287 / 8$, up $17 / 8$ for the week.

Firm conditions have prevailed in the utility bond market this week. High grades adranced, but changes have been narrow and only a few issues, such as Central Hudson Gas \& Electric $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1965, were singled out for gains of more than a fraction. Lower grades and speculative issues have been in some demand, but here, too, the gains have been relatively small. Specific developments have been lacking, and offerings were limited to $\$ 5,000,000$ Central Electric \& Telephone 41/2s, 1965.

Industrials this week have. shown but few changes of importance. Several of the lower grades, including the Childs Co. 5s, 1943; the United Cigar-Whelan 5s, 1952, and the Paramount Pictures $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$, showed strength, while others in the same classification, such as the International Mercantile Marine 6 s , 1941, lost ground. Steels and oils have been generally steady to fractionally higher, while among metals, the Anaconda Copper $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$, declined a few points on the announcement that a substantial portion of the bonds will be redeemed May 15 at prices ranging downward from 104 to 101.

Foreign bonds displayed a declining tendency, and closing prices have been generally below the level of last week. Australian bonds registered losses of several points, while Australian bonds registered losses of several points, whine
Canadians have been fractionally lower. Fresh weakness Canadians have been fractionally lower. Fresh weakness
developed in Danish bonds, while Norwegians moved within narrow limits. Price changes in the other departments have been unimportant, but Japanese bonds have been firm and reaching 88, the $61 / 2 s$ established a new high for the year.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

## 

"The annual pamphlet report of the United States Steel Corp., issued on March 28, reveals that the corporation operated at a profit for the year of $\$ 41,119,934$ after deducting all general charges, including depreciation, interest on bonds and mortgages, and provisions for Federal income and profits taxes. This profit compares with a loss of $\$ 7,717,454$ reported for 1938. The corporation, in making public its newly-designed thirty-eighth annual report, discloses a different form of accounting which, under 10 simple headings, gives the whole operating history of the corporation in 1939 in gross figures, in percentages, and as reduced to a per employee basis. In addition to the usual financial outline, the report places at the disposal of stockholders, workers and the public a clear picture of all the money received by the corporation, since its organization, from the sale of its products and services.
In introducing the new form of annual report in his review of the year, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Chairman of the Board, explains that management realizes if industry is to provide the maximum volume of production and employment the public must have a broad comprehension of the problems of industry, and industrial management must understand the legitimate needs of the public. "Good public relations begin at home, and there thus rests upon every employee an obligation to cooperate with the management in meeting the present and in anticipating the future requirements of the pub. lic," says Mr. Stettinius.
The account follows none of the forms and uses none of the phrases of accounting. It takes the amount received from sales by the corporation and shows the disposition of the money under two general divisions. The first division shows the sums, other than wages, which had to be paid in order to do business-"goods and services purchased from
others," "wear and usage of facilities," "taxes" and "interest." As to the amount of these payments, as is explained in the report, the corporation had little or no control. They came to $52.2 \%$ of the total received. In the account for 1939 these facts stand out: The corporation had sales in the amount of $\$ 857,000,000$, or $\$ 3,829$ per employee. Out of this it paid or set aside $36.2 \%$, or $\$ 310$, 000,000 , for goods and services purchased from others, or $\$ 1,384$ per employee ; $\$ 61,000,000$, or $7.1 \%$, for wear and usage of facilities, or $\$ 274$ per employee; $\$ 67,000,000$, or $7.8 \%$, for taxes, or $\$ 299$ per employee, and $\$ 9,000,000$, or $1.1 \%$, for interest, or $\$ 42$ per employee. There was left over for wages for the services of men and facilities the sum of $\$ 110,000,000$, or $\$ 1,830$ per employee, being $47.8 \%$ of the total receipts. Out of this sum the corporation paid $90 \%$, or $\$ 369,000,000$, as wages and salaries for men, leaving only $\$ 41,000,000$ as wages for the use of facilities.
In his review of the year Mr. Stettinius states: "During 1939 production and shipment tonnages of the corporation's subsidiaries were greater than in any year since 1930 with the exceptions of 1936 and 1937. Public shipments of rolled and finished steel products during the year amounted to $11,707,251$ net tons, compared with shipments of $7,315,506$ net tons in 1938, an increase of $60 \%$. At the opening of the year shipments were somewhat above the level attained in the closing months of 1938. Although they gradually decreased early in 1939, the first six months' total was greater than for the first six months in 1938. In the second half of 1939 shipments went sharply upward above the level of the first half of the year and reached their peak month in December with $1,443,969$ net tons. The higher level of operations which prevailed during the year, compared with 1938, resulted in larger earnings, although not in proportion to those of 1936-a year of comparable tonnage. The lower relative earnings in 1939 were due to a number of factors, an important one being that a considerable
part of the total tonnage consisted of products yielding lower prices. The increased tonnage failed to reduce unit costs sufficiently to offset the influence of the lower price yield. It has been the policy of the corporation to lower prices (or to give a better product for the same price) and to increase wages as savings have come about through progress in manufacturing technique. But in the absence of corresponding price advances, costs over which the corporation has no control have advanced faster than technical savings and improvements."

The corporation's operations are best disclosed by an examination of the quarterly returns. In reviewing the results of the previous calendar years we pointed out that beginning with the third quar ter of $192 \hat{y}$ each succeeding quarter, without a single exception, had shown smaller earnings than the preceding quarter, and that in the latter quarter of 1931 the shrinkage had been most pronounced of all. In greatly aggravated form the unfortunate record was continued all through the calendar year 1932 and up to the end of the first quarter of 1933. As a matter of fact, there were no net earnings at all for any quarter of 1932 and the first quarter of 1933, each and every quarter having failed to earn expenses, not to speak of charges and allowances for depletion, depreciation and obsolescence and interest charges on bonds and mortgages. In the June quarter of 1929 the corporation had aggregate earnings of $\$ 73,861,42 \mathrm{5}$, and while in the September quarter of that year the downward descent which was to last so long began, earnings in that quarter still amounted to $\$ 72,009,666$. The change from that condition of affluence to a deficiency in the third and fourth quarters of 1932 and the first quarter of 1933 of $\$ 4,474,719, \$ 3,755,503$ and $\$ 4,045,065$, respectively, was a most extraordinary one and indicative of the slump experienced. In the following table we show the earnings by quarters for the last 10 calendar years. The figures, as already stated, are exclusive of charges for interest on bonded and other debt, and of depletion, depreciation and obsolescence, but inclusive of allowances for estimated amount of Federal income taxes payable in succeeding years

|  | Fourth Quarter | Third Quarter | Second <br> Quarter | First Quarter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| y 19 | \$48,801,947 | \$28,247,189 | \$17,324,233 | \$17,325,669 |
| y 193 | 21,336.676 | 11,500,257 | 11,170,183 | 11,334,085 |
| y 1937 | 18.716.056 | 48,213,455 | 53,716,626 | 45,260,205 |
| Y1935 | 30,520,928 | - $13,469,570$ | 14,117,865 | 12,428,449 |
| 1934 | 3,788,375 | 3,768,863 | 21.082.389 | 6,578,731 |
| 1933 | 5,587,543 | 11,816,832 | 4,631,963 | -4,045,065 |
| 1932 | x $3,755,503$ | -4,474,719 | x3.362,737 | >1,136,607 |
| 1931 | $4,020,549$ $23.038,230$ | $9,181,091$ $37.995,300$ | 13,817.524 | $19,464,836$ $49,615,397$ |

$\times$ Loss. y Figures reported in quarterly statements.
The report for 1939 shows that total gross sales and revenues of the corporation amounted to $\$ 904$, 151,897 , an increase of $\$ 271,618, \overline{5} 14$ over the total of $\$ 632,533,383$ reported for 1938 ; after deducting costs of goods sold, operating and other expenses, including allowances for depreciation, depletion and obsolescence the net operating income (including other income received) remained at $\$ 63,440,550$, while the call for minority portion of profits of companies not wholly owned, interest on bonds and mortgages, and provisions for Federal income and profits taxes left a net income available for dividends on the capital stocks of the corporation of $\$ 41,119,934$, from which was deducted preferred dividends paid amounting to $\$ 25,219,677$, leaving a balance of $\$ 15,900,2 \breve{5} 7$ of net income for common
stockholders. This compares with a deficit of $\$ 32$,937,131 in 1938 after preferred dividend payments. The earnings available for payment of interest and dividends, although a decided improvement over the previous year's results, do not represent from any viewpoint an adequate return upon investment, nor were the 1939 earnings sufficient to offset the 1938 deficit after payment of preferred dividends.
The net working capital of the corporation and subsidiaries increased during the year $\$ 39,116,645$ to $\$ 431,988,446$. The following table shows the relative position of current assets and current liabilities for the past two years:

The net amounts are stated after including in liabilities the preferred dividend declared in Januery of succeeding years and capital obligations due within one year, and after excluding from current assets the receivables not collectible within one year.

Taxes levied by State and Federal authorities, especially in recent years, have constituted an increasing burden not only as to specific totals but also with respect to the cost per ton of products sold. The total tax bill of the corporation for the year 1939 amounted to $\$ 67,017,086$. Increasing taxes, says Mr. Stettinius, have become a serious factor in the production and marketing problems of the corporation. Thus the taxes in 1939 were equivalent to: Per employee, $\$ 299.39$; per ton of finished steel, $\$ 5.59$; per $\$ 100$ of sales and revenues, $\$ 7.41$; per share of common stock, $\$ 7.70$. A summary of the 1939 tax accruals compared with those of 1938 is as follows:

|  | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State and local taxes (includ. State income taxes) Social security taxes (State and Federal) Tederal taxes (excluding social security) | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \$ 36,827,279 \\ 14,88,056 \\ 15,371,751 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | \$32,044,825 <br> $11,309,215$ <br> 5,488,09 |
| Total | \$67,017,086 | \$48,842,131 |

State and local property and income taxes constitute the major part of the total taxes paid by the corporation's subsidiaries. This arises from the fact that the production of steel involves a raw material reserve and plant investment proportionately larger than required in many other industries.
Expenditures during the year 1939 for general maintenance and upkeep of properties and the further charges against earnings and income for accruing depreciation and obsolescence, of improvements, equipment and facilities, and for depletion of natural resources totaled $\$ 1.51,591,681$ in comparison with $\$ 113,642,375$ for similar expenditures and allowances for the preceding year. Capital expenditures, necessarily on a restricted basis during the depression years (the net property expenditures reaching only $\$ 7,313,792$ in 1934 as against $\$ 7,875,635$ in 1933 ), were increased from $\$ 31,705,235$ in 1935 to $\$ 69,421,594$ in 1936 and $\$ 123,617,832$ in 1937, but declined to $\$ 66,949,512$ in 1938 and $\$ 18$, 917,623 in 1939. In previous years the capital outlays were of large proportions. At the close of 1939 unexpended balances on approved authorizations for additions, extensions and improvements to plants and facilities aggregated approximately $\$ 55$, 000,000 . In referring to general conditions, the Chairman of the Board commented: "During the year, in addition to increased demand for heavy
goods, there was a continuation of the general trend toward lighter steels, thus further justifying the expenditures the management has made in recent years for new plants and facilities to meet this situation. With continued improvement in business we may expect further expansion in the demand for lighter steels. And with a renewed flow of capital the capacity of the corporation to produce heavy steels may be even more rapidly utilized."

Employment during 1939 was at a high level. The average number of employees working at the end of 1939 showed an increase of 21,736 over 1938 , or a total of 233,844 , while the payroll increased $\$ 86,368,379$ to $\$ 368,577,711$. The average earnings per employee per hour was 89.7 c ., a decrease of
$0 . \check{c} .$, while the average hours per employee per week increased 5.5 to 35.2 .

In discussing war conditions, Mr. Stettinius observed: "In the latter part of the year the course of business was influenced by the outbreak of war in Europe. It seems appropriate to state that, quite aside from the question of humanitarian and moral issues, war orders represent only a fleeting prosperity and war business is certain to result in a disruptive shifting of our economy. War results in a destruction of capital that takes years to restore and of lives that can never be restored. The management of the United States Steel Corp. is convinced that the first requisite of the attainment of a lasting prosperity is peace and the prospect of enduring peace."

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME
Friday Night, March 29, 1940.
Business activity showed a further drop this week. Trade reports would seem to indicate that the leveling off point has not been reached as yet. Steel output, automotive activity, coal production and electric output showed declines from the previous week, while merchandise loadings and crude runs-to-stills gained. European war developments are being watched closely, it being realized that happenings of a highly momentous nature could bring about drastic changes in the markets of the world. This, together with the domestic political situation, is contributing much to the great uncertainty that prevails. The erratic changes in foreign exchange have not helped matters much. However, export sales are promising, there having been an increase both in the number of countries placing orders here and in the number of items ordered. The automobile industry continues at a high rate, though not showing gains over the previous week. Chicago reports indicate that retail sales in the first three weeks of March in that important territory ran nearly $40 \%$ over a year ago. So the general business picture is not without its cheerful aspects.
New steel business, although improved slightly in some products, has failed to develop in sufficient ageregate volume to check the decline in production, which has continued without interruption from the high point of last November, the "Iron Age" says in its midweek reviews. "March, traditionally one of the most active months in "March, traditionally one of the most active months in expectations of seasonal expansion," the surrey says. "Bookings of a major steel company in March have fallen below those of February, and while some other companies have had gains of $10 \%$ to $15 \%$ in aggregate tomnage, the comparison loses significance from the fact that February bookings were generally lower. In only three of the 20 years previous to 1940 has March steel production failed to show a gain over that of the preceding February, and of these, three occurred in such periods of marked depresof these, three occurred in such periods of marked depresOctober hare been neak months in production in the steel industry. There is, moreover, still no indication of a broad upward movement within the immediate future, though at the same time there may be said to be reasonable hones for a belated seasonal expansion of moderate proportions, possibly sufficient to check the production decline at not much below its current rate, which is estimated at $61 \%$ of capacity this week, $11 / 2$ noints below last week's average. In contrast with the comparative dulness of domestic steel business is the continued high rate of activity in exports," business is the continued high rate of activity in exports,
the survey observes. Scrap markets reflect the uncertainty of immediate prospects. The "Iron Age" scrap composite has declined 25 c. to $\$ 16.29$, lowest since the first week of Sentember, 1039.
Production by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended March 23 amounted to $2,424,350,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $10.3 \%$ over the total for the like 1939 week. Output for the latest week, according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute, was $35,367,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. below the preceding week's total of $2,460,317,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. , but was $225,669,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. above the $2,198,681,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. reported for the week ended March 25 , 1939.

Engineering construction airards for the week total \$45,018,000 , a decrease of $14 \%$ from last week, and $24 \%$ below the corresponding 1939 week, reports "Engineering NewsRecord." Current awards bring the 1940 total to $\$ 642$,741,000 , or $20 \%$ below the 13 -week period last year. Private construction, $\$ 215,826,000$, is $2 \%$ above a vear ago. Private awards are 12\% lower than a week ago, and $7 \%$
below a year ago. Public construction is $15 \%$ to $29 \%$ lower, respectively, than the preceding week and the 1939 week.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended March 23 totaled 619,886 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public today. This was an increase of 901 cars from the preceding week this year, 17,938 cars more than the corresponding week in 1939, and 46,934 cars above the same period two years ago. This total was $97.18 \%$ of the average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.
Bank clearings for 22 leading cities of the United States for the week ended March 27 again fell below the amount for the like 1939 week, owing to the sharp drop at New lork. Clearings for all major cities excent New York rose substantially above the rolume recorded last year. Turnover for the 22 cities as compiled by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., amounted to $\$ 4,570,564,000$, a decrease of $6.7 \%$ from the $\$ 4,897,918,000$ for the same 1939 week. New York exchanges totaled $\$ 2,520,522,000$, representing a decrease of $17.4 \%$ below the $\$ 3,050,033,000$ recorded last year, while the 21 cities outside of New York had an aggregate of $\$ 2,050$,042,000 , a gain of $10.9 \%$ above the $\$ 1,847,885,000$ for the like 1939 week.
Class I railroads of the United States had a net railway operating income of $\$ 78,373,416$ in the first two months of this year, compared with $\$ 51,584,878$ in the same period of 1939 and $\$ 113,013,227$ in the first two months of 1930. Gross operating revenues for the first two months this year tctaled $\$ 658,973,031$, compared with $\$ 582,683,101$ for the same period in 1939 and $\$ 868,785,724$ in the same period of 1930. The Association said the Class I carriers had a ret operating income of $\$ 32,617,743$ in February, compared with $\$ 18,637,706$ in February, 1939; and $\$ 58,367,529$ in February, 1930

Automobile production this week is estimated at 103,370 units, according to Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This is a decrease of 25 units from last week, but a gain of 17,390 units over the corresponding 1939 week. A minor advance may be shown next week, Ward's said, but no material gains from current levels are likely through the balance of the season.
Orders for approximately 5,000 American fighting planes costing approximately $\$ 500,000,000$ are reported under negotiation by the British and French commissions now in this country, it was reported here today. The negotiations furthermore are declared to have advanced to the stage where the actual placing of the orders awaits only the necessary arrangements between the War Department and the manufacturers for permission to change over from Lnited States Government contracts already awarded. Six manufacturers, a majority of whom may sub-contract, will receive the Allied business, it is declared.
Spring business continues to lag, failing to show the traditional seasonal reviral usual at this time of year according to the weekly trade review of Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., released today. Reports to the publication from trade and industry reveal a continuation of the mixed trend in evidence since the first of the year. Retailers, the review added, noted a definite post-Easter slump in buying. Weather conditions have been a deterrent to sales, but prices continue to hold up on spring goods as merchants appear to be determined to prolong the regular selling season. Retail trade, however, showed a gain of $4 \%$ to $8 \%$ over the corresnonding week of 1939, which was the second week before Easter. A gain of less than $4 \%$ for the East contrasted with one of $9 \%$ to $12 \%$ for the Southwest, where temperatures were quite favorable. Percentage increases for other regions were: New England and Middle

West, $3 \%$ to $6 \%$; South, $5 \%$ to $10 \%$; Northwest, $3 \%$ to $7 \%$; Pacific Coast, $4 \%$ to $6 \%$.

One of the outstanding features of the weather the past week was the blizzard that struck in upper Uew York State, and was regarded as the worst since the historic blow in 1888 . Hundreds of autos were trapped in drifts, and six deaths were reported. Five cities were cut off by huge snow-drifts. Police barred road traffic in or out of Syracuse, Utica and-Rochester. No order was necessary in Rome and Malone, N. Y., for there were no roads open. So many automobiles were buried under the drifts in Onondaga County that snowplows were not used for fear of hitting them. The blizzard missed the big city, though it raged as far southward as Sullivan County. Freezing weather was experienced as far south as the central portions of the east Gulf States and northern Texas, with temperatures below 20 degree quite general in the Ohio Valley and central and northern Great Plains. Below zero readings were renorted from the extreme Northeast and the unper Mississippi Valley, as well as the eastern Dakotas. Lowest temperature for the week, as officially re ${ }^{2}$ ported, was 17 degrees below zero at Moorhead, Minn., on the $23 d$ and 25 th. In the New York City area the weather was more or less unsettled during the week, with generally cold temperatures prevailing.

Today was overcast and punctuated at intervals by light rains. Thermometer readings ranged between a minimum of 36 degrees and a maximum of 46 degrees. Occasional rains and warmer weather in prospect tonjght and Saturday. Sunday, probably fair and cooler.

Overnight at Boston it was 34 to 41 degrees; Baltimore 40 to 58 ; Pittsburgh, 47 to 60 ; Portland, Me., 24 to 44 ; Chicago, 39 to 58 ; Cincinnati, 55 to 72 ; Cleveland, 45 to 53 ; Detroit, 34 to 38; Milwaukee, 35 to 44 ; Charleston, 58 to 64; Savannah, 62 to 70; Dallas, 61 to 87; Kansas City, Mo., 45 to 79 ; Springfield, Ill., 50 to 65 ; Oklahoma City, 43 to 78; Salt Lake City, 41 to 52, and Seattle, 46 to 65.

## Moody's Commodity Index Declines

Moody's Daily Commodity Index declined to a new 1940 low of 155.7 this week, occasioned by small losses in eight commodities. Only two commodities had minor gains over a week ago and five quotations were unchanged.

The movement of the Index is as follows:

"Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Gained 0.3 Point in Week Ended March 23
The "Annalist" announced March 25 that peace rumors subsided last week and commodity prices staged their best rally since the middle of January. The "Annalist" index closed at 81.0 on March 23, a gain of three-tenths of a point as compared with the previous week, and placing the index $21 / 2$ points above a year ago. The announcement further stated:
War commodities led the upturn, with wheat up more than 3c. a bushel. Rye gained almost as much, but corn and oats showed smaller gains. A much stronger tone prevailed in the livestock market, with steers reaching a new high for the year. Hogs rose above $\$ 5$ per hundredweight once again. Cotton gained ground, but silk and wool declined. Metal
markets were slightly easier, although a better tone was noticed late in markets were slightly easier, although a better tone was's loss.
"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES ( $1926=100$ )


## February Truck Loadings $\mathbf{1 7 . 5} \%$ Ahead of 1939

The volume of revenue freight transported by motor truck in February decreased $5.7 \%$ under the volume transported in January, but increased $17.5 \%$ above the tonnage carried in February, 1939. The figures, contained in a monthly survey prepared and released on March 25 by the American Trucking Associations, were based on comparable reports from 208 motor carriers in 39 States and the District of Columbia. The Associations' report also stated: These carriers transported 853,700 tons of freight in February. This compared with 905,382 tons in January and 726,629 tons in February of
last year. The average monthly tonnage of reporting carriers in 1936 last year. The
was 726,252 .
The A. T A. index figure, computed on the basis of the 1936 monthly averaze tonnage of the reporting carriers as representing 100, stood at 117.55 for February. In Janu.
February, 1939, it was 101.90 .

The decline in February as compared with January was chiefly the result of fewer business days- there were 26 in January and only 24 in February. Poor weather conditions, particularly in the
contributing factor to the decline, some carriers indicated.
Eighty-three per cent of all the freight transported in the month was reported by carriers of general merchandise. Although the volume
of general merchandise transported decreased $4.7 \%$ under January, it represented a $17 \%$ increase over February, 1939 .
Transporters of petroleum products, accounting for slightly more than Transporters of petroleum products, accounting for slightly more than
$6 \%$ of the total tonnage reported, showed a decrease of $3.8 \%$ in February as compared with January, and an increase of $26.7 \%$ as against February as compared
Movement of new automobiles and trucks in February decreased $10 \%$ under January, but represented an increase of $28.9 \%$ above February, nained "quiet" situation in the automobile manufacturing industry renained "quiet," and the $10 \%$ decrease in tomage und
attributed to
Iron and steel products, representing about $3 \%$ of the total reported tonnage, showed a sharp drop of $24.2 \%$ under January, but still held $3.2 \%$ above the February, 1939, volume.
Four per cent of the total tonnage reported was miscellaneous commodities, including tobaceo, textile products, bottles, building materials, cement and household goods. Carriers in this group reported a decrease in tonnage of $8.3 \%$ below January. They showed an increase of $13 \%$ however, as compared with February, 1939.

## Loadings of Revenue Freight Totals 619,886 Cars in Week Ended March 23

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended March 23 totaled 619,886 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on March 28. This was an increase of 17,938 cars or $3 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 46,934 cars or $8.2 \%$ above the same week in 1938. Loading of revenue freight for the week of March 23 was an increase of 901 cars or 1-10th of $1 \%$ above the preceding week. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 259,598 cars, an increase of 6,459 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,502 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 147,685 cars, an increase of 158 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 6,03 cars below the corresponding week in 1939 .
Coal loading amounted to 118,034 cars, a decrease of 7,838 cars below the preceding
Grain and grain products loading totaled 31,441 cars a decrease of 136 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 238 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of March 23, totaled 18,485 cars, a decrease of 18 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 160 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.
Live stock loading amounted to 10,797 cars, an increase of 158 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 518 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of March 23, totaled 7,989 cars, an increase of 176 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 405 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.
Forest products loading totaled 33,346 cars, an increase of 2,469 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,225 cars above the corresponding week in 1939 .
Ore loading amounted to 10,444 cars, an increase of 134 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,867 cars above thi in 1939.
Coke loading amounted to 8,541 cars, a decrease of 503 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,378 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1939 and all districts reported increases over 1938 except the Central Western and Southwestern.

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 weeks of Ja | 2,555,415 | 2,288,730 | 2,256,717 |
| 4 weeks of February | ${ }^{2}, 6484,8180$ | ${ }^{2,2894,424}$ | 2, 552,892 |
| Week of March 9. | 620,997 | ${ }^{588,426}$ | ${ }_{556,730}^{505}$ |
| Week of March 16 . | 618,985 68988 | ( $\begin{aligned} & 591,166 \\ & 601948\end{aligned}$ | 540,365 572,952 |
| Week of March 23 | 619,886 | 601,948 | 572,952 |
|  | 7,536,5. | 6,947,560 | 6,635,19 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended March 23, 1940 loaded a total of 290,861 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 294,787 cars in the preceding week and 282,733 cars in the seven days ended March 25, 1939. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from connectons

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 23 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r .16 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 25 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \operatorname{Mar} .23 \\ 1940 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 a \tau .16 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 25 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Atchis | 17,413 | 17,306 | 18,295 | 5,277 | 5,213 | 5,069 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo | 28,435 | 29,024 | 27,925 | 14,732 | 15,704 | 14,676 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohlo F | 22,737 1386 | 23,307 | 20,351 | 9,324 7 | 8,875 7 | 9,046 7,059 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy | 17,994 | 17,931 | 17,544 | 7,269 | 7,252 | 7,247 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 13,876 | 14,006 | 12,989 | 9,477 | 9,322 | 9,457 |
| Gult Coast Lines. | ${ }^{2,666}$ | 3.156 | 3,282 | 1,395 | 1,442 | 1,507 |
| International Great Northern RR | 1,700 | 1,790 | 1,687 | 2,609 | 2,472 | 2,668 |
| Mlissourl-Kansas-Texas | 12,114 | 13,089 | 12,091 | 8,719 |  | 8,259 |
| New York Central Lines | 36,825 | 37,185 | 35,291 | 38,024 | 37,905 | 37,292 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls | 4,937 | 4,826 | 4,927 | 10,124 | 9,972 | 10.010 |
| Norfolk \& Western Ry | 17.930 | 17,727 | 15,892 | 48,488 | - ${ }^{4,268}$ | - ${ }^{4,409}$ |
| Pennsylvania RR | 54,889 | 55,741 | 4,739 | 5,414 | 5 5,054 | 5,155 |
| Pere Marquette Ry...- | 5,524 | 5,323 | 5,255 | 5,131 | 5,010 | 4,453 |
| Southern Pacific Lines. | 25,511 | 25,505 | 24,870 | 8,372 | 8.533 | 7,944 8,249 |
| Wabash Ry- | 5,094 | 5,339 | 5,061 | 8,617 | 8,642 | 8,249 |
|  | 290,861 | 294,787 | 82,733 | 187,161 | 185,8 | 181,539 |

- TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNEOTIONS

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 23, 1940 | Mar. 16, 1940 | Mar. 25, 1939 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry- | 22,645 | 22.278 | 23,058 |
| ulinols Central System-.......- | 30,117 | 29,982 | 29,167 12,092 |
| St. Louls-San Franclsco Ry-....- | 12,423 |  |  |
|  | 65.185 | 64,420 | 64,317 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings 1940. During this period 77 roads showed increases when for separate roads and systems for the week ended March 16, compared with the same week last year

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MAR. 16


New York Reserve Bank Reports Chain Store Sales in February Were $10 \%$ Above Year Ago
Total February sales of the reporting chain store systems in the Second (New York) District were about $10 \%$ higher than in the corresponding period of last year, a slightly larger year-to-year gain than in January; in both months the number of business days was one more than in 1939, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states in its "Monthly Review" of April 1. The Bank adds:
The grocery and ten cent and variety chain stores continued to show sizable increases in sales over last year. Sales of reporting shoe chains were somewhat smaller than a year ago, and showed a less favorable comparison than in the preceding month. The candy chains continued to report considerably smaller sales than last year.
There was a net reduction of $31 / 2 \%$ in the total number of chain stores in operation between February, 1939, and February, 1940, owing As a result of this decrease in the total number of stores in operation. and the tendency of the grocery chains to concentrate their in operation larger units, total sales per store of all chains combined were approximately $14 \%$ higher than last year, as compared with the rise of about $10 \%$ in total sales.

| Type of Chain | Percentage Change, February, 1940, Compared with February, 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Stores | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Soles } \end{aligned}$ | Sales pet Store |
| Grocery - - ${ }_{\text {Tencent }}$ | -0.5 | +19.4 +7.9 | +31.9 +7.4 |
| Shoe --...-------- | +0.4 | + ${ }^{\mathbf{7} .9} \mathrm{~F}$ | + 7.9 |
|  | $-7.3$ | $-13.8$ | ${ }_{-6.9}$ |
| All types................. | -3.5 | +10.2 | +14.1 |

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined 0.4\% During

 Week Ended March 23, According to Bureau of Labor Statistics' IndexThe downward movement in wholesale commodity prices which began early in January continued through the week ended March 23 when the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index dropped $0.4 \%$ to $77.9 \%$ of the 1926 average, the Department of Labor reported on March 28 . The decline was largely the result of falling prices for farm products and foods, particularly grains, cereal products and meats. The all commodity index is nearly $41 / 2 \%$ above the 1939 low point of Aug. 19 and $2 \%$ below the high point reached in late September. The Labor Department's announcement further stated:
Each of the commodity groups except fuel and lighting materials and building materials declined during the week. Building materials advanced fractionally and fuel and lighting materials remained unchanged. Each group except fuel and lighting materials is substantially above the Aug. 19 evel. The increases range from $2 \%$ for metals and metal products to nearly Weakening products.
as coffee, silk, and rubber were as coffee, silk, and rubber were mainly responsible for the decline of $0.6 \%$
in the raw materials group index. The semi-manufactured and finished product groups also declined. The indexes for "all farm products" and "all commodities other than form products and foods" dropped to the lowest point reached this year.
A decline of $1.5 \%$ in grains contributed largely to the decrease of 0.7
in the farm products group index. Quotations were to decrease of $0.7 \%$ oats, rye, wheat, steers, hogs, sheep, cotton, lemons, oranges and flaxseed. Higher prices were reported for calves, cows, live polutry (Chicago) onions, and sweet potatoes. A general decline occurred in the wholesale foods group and the index fell $0.7 \%$. Dairy products dropped $0.3 \%$ :fruits and vegetables, $0.5 \%$; meats, $0.7 \%$; and cereal products and "other foods." $0.8 \%$. Prices were lower for butter, cheese (San Francisco), flour, oatmeal, fresh fruits, lamb, fresh and cured pork, dressed poultry (New York),
coffee, copra, lard, oleo oil, pepper, edible tallow, and most vegetable oils. Lower prices for cow and steer hides accounted for a decrease of $0.4 \%$ in the hides and leather products group index. Prices for calfskins and such as print cloth, sheeting, and yarns, together with lower prices for raw silk and burlap brought the textile products group index down $0.4 \%$ to the lowest point since September. Minor increases were reported in prices of silk weaving yarns.
The index for the metals and metal products group declined fractionally because of lower prices for scrap steel and pig tin. Higher prices for com mon building brick, yellow pine timbers, linseed oil, rosin, turpentine, and prepared roofing caused the building materials group index to rise $0.1 \%$ Lower prices were reported for yellow pine lath and flooring, red cedar shingles, copal gum, shellac, sand, and gravel.

Falling prices for fats and oils were responsible for the decline in the chemicals and drugs group index. Lower prices for sheets and pillow cases caused the housefurnities group crude rubber declined $2.1 \%$ and cattle feed dropped $1.8 \%$ Prices were lower for cylinder oils and soap. eed dropped $1.8 \%$. Prices were lower for cylinder oils and soap.
The frlowing tables show the 19. 1939 and the percentage changes from March 16 and Feb. 24, 1940, and Aug. 19, 1939; and (2) important changes in subgroup indexes from March 16 to March 23, 1940

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{gathered} M a r . \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 9940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ 24 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 19 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage Changes to March 23, 1940, from |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mar. 1940 | Feb. 24 1940 | $\begin{gathered} A \text { Aq. } \\ 19 . \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| All commodities..-.-.-.---- 77.9 | 78.2 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 74.6 | $-0.4$ | -0.9 | +4 |
| Farm products.-----------6. 67.5 | 68.0 | 68.5 | 69.4 | 60.4 | . 7 | -2.7 | +11. |
| Foods---------------6.0.6 | 70.4 |  | 71.0 | 66.2 |  |  | +5. |
| Hides and leather products.- 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 102.7 | 92.8 |  | -. 6 | +10. |
| Textile products---------72.7 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 74.2 | 67.4 | -. 4 | -2.0 | +7.9 |
| Fuel and lighting materials_- 72.6 | 72.6 | 72.8 | 73.0 | 73.6 |  | -. 5 | -1.4 |
| Metals and metal products_- 95.4 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 95.3 | 93.5 | -. 1 | +. 1 | +2. |
| Building materials ...----- 93.3 | 93.2 | 93.3 | 93.0 | 89.5 | +. 1 |  | +4.2 |
| Chemicals and drugs...-...-- 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 77.7 | 74.2 | -. 1 |  | +4.2 |
| Housefurnishing goods....- 89.5 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 89.5 | 87.0 | -. 1 |  | +2.9 |
| Miscellaneous .-.--------- 76.5 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 77.2 | 73.0 |  | . 9 | +4.8 |
| Raw materials-..-.-.-.-.-. 71.5 | 71.9 | 72.2 | 72.9 | 66. | -. 6 | -1.9 | +8.0 |
| Semi-manufactured articles_ 79.4 | 79.6 | 79.7 | 79.6 |  | -. 3 | -. 3 | +6.9 |
| Finlshed products .-..----- 81.2 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 81.5 |  | -. 2 | -. 4 | +2.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products............. 80.2 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 80.6 |  |  | -. 5 |  |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods.- 82.9 |  |  |  |  |  | -. 5 |  |
| IMPORTANT PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUB-GROUP INDEXES FROMMARCH 16 TO MARCH 23,1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increases |  | Decreases |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paint and paint materials_ | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lumber | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other building materials | 0.1 |  <br> Other miscellaneous $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decreases |  | Fruits and veget |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cruderubber | 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and skins | 2.1 | Livestock and poultry |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle fe | 1.8 | Other textile products. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grains. | $1: 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton goods | 1.4 | Furnishings -.-.----------- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal produc | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bituminous coal_..-.-.-.---------- |  |  |  |  |  |

Wholesale Commodity Prices Remained Unchanged During Week Ended March 23, According to the National Fertilizer Association
There was no change in the general level of wholesale commodity prices last week, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association. This index in the week ended March 23 remained at $76.4 \%$ of the 1926-28 average, the same as in the preceding week. This is the lowest point reached by the index since early last September. The index was 77.4 a month ago, 72.8 a year ago, and 75.8 two years ago. The Association's announcement, dated March 25, went on to say:
The food price average sagged to a new low for the year, with 11 items in the group declining in price and only three advancing. Most of the sharp advance in food prices which occurred last fall has now been lost. A moderate upturn was registered last week by the farm product index, with increases in grains and livestock more than offsetting a decline in catton. The fifteenth consecutive weekly decline took place in the textile price average; burlap was the only item in the group to move upward, while seven items declines. Declining quotations for steel scrap, copper, tin, and lead were responsible for a downturn in the metal index. Other changes during the week were small increases in the indexes representing the prices of fertilizer materials and miscellaneous commodities, nd a fractional increase in the building material index.
Although the all-commodity index remained unchanged for the week, ceclines in individual price series outnumbered advances 30 to 16 ; in the preceding week there were 17 declines and 21 advances.

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

| Percent Each Gioup Bears to the Total Index | Group | Latest Week Mar. 23, 1940 | Preced' $g$ Week Mar. 16, 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Feb.24, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Mar. } 25, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 70.3 | 70.7 | 72.6 | 69.6 |
|  | Fats and oils | 50.7 | 51.9 | 53.1 | 50.7 |
|  | Cottonseed 0 | 64.0 | 65.7 | 66.7 | 65.4 |
| 23.0 | Farm products...---------- | ${ }^{63.9}$ | 62.9 | ${ }^{65.8}$ | 63.5 |
|  | Cotton----------------- | 57.9 | 58.2 | 59.8 | 47.9 |
|  | Grains. | 72.9 | 68.3 | 73.6 | 52.3 |
|  | Livestock | 60.5 | 60.1 | 62.7 | 69.8 |
| 17.3 | Fuels.-- | 84.1 | 84.1 | 83.7 | 76.1 |
| 10.88.2 | Miscellaneous commoditles-- | 87.3 | 87.6 | 88.5 | 77.8 |
|  | Textiles | 72.2 | 72.6 | 74.0 | 60.9 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 91.6 | 91.9 | 91.6 | 90.5 |
| 6.1 | Building materlals | 86.7 | 86.6 | 86.0 | 84.6 |
| 1.30.30.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 91.9 |
|  | Fertilizer materials. | 72.9 | 73.0 | 73.2 | 71.4 |
| 0.30.3 | Fertillzers | 78.4 | ${ }^{78.4}$ | 78.7 | 77.6 |
|  | Farm machinery | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.8 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined...-.. | 76.4 | 76.4 | 77.4 | 72.8 |

Electric Output for Week Ended March 23, 1940, 10.3\% Above a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended March 23, 1940 , was $2,424,350,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $10.3 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1939, when production totaled 2,198,681,000 kwh . The output for the week ended March 16, 1940 , was estimated to be $2,460,317,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $10.6 \%$ over the like week a year ago.
percentage increase from previous year


Bank Debits 9\% Higher Than Last Year
Beginning with this week, the district summary of bank debits to deposit accounts shows comparative totals for the 13 -week period ended with the current week and the corre sponding 13 -week period a year ago, in addition to com parative figures for the current week and the corresponding week a year ago. Total debits for the 141 cities for which figures are available since 1919 are shown in tabular form at the end of the district summary.

These figures are as reported on March 25, 1940, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY by federal reserve districts
In Millions of Dollars

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1940}{M a r .} 20,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. 22, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. }_{1940} \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1939} ^{\text {Mar. } 22,}$ |
| Boston | \$476 | 8445 | \$6,069 | \$5,800 |
| New York | 3,933 | 3,773 | 47,356 | 48,764 |
| Philadel phia | 483 | 439 | 5,872 | 5,343 |
| Cleveland | 594 | 486 | 7,246 | 6,339 |
| Richmond | 331 | 294 | 3,964 | ${ }_{3}^{3,595}$ |
| Atlanta. | 299 | 250 | 3,511 | 3,182 |
| Chicago | 1,330 | 1,152 | 16,157 | 14,284 2 |
| St. Louls | ${ }_{161}^{271}$ | 149 | ${ }_{2,192}$ | 2,937 |
| Minneapolis | ${ }_{287}^{181}$ | 252 | 3,400 | 3,261 |
| Dallas | 249 | 218 | 2,809 | 2,612 |
| San Franci | 727 | 664 | 8,836 | 8,329 |
| Total, 274 reporting cente | \$9,141 | 88,367 | \$110,437 | \$106,238 |
| New York City ${ }^{\text {- }}$-.......- | 3,598 | 3,509 | 43,328 | 45,031 |
| 140 Other leading eiti | 4,787 <br> 756 | 4,189 | 58,133 8,976 | 52,952 |

* Centers for which bank debit figures are avallable back to 1919.


## Business (Corporate) Profits During Fourth Quarter

 of 1939 -Profits of 221 Companies Nearly Double Those of Third Quarter and $60 \%$ Above Year Ago Reports New York Federal Reserve BankIn its March 1 "Monthly Review" the Federal Reserve Bank of New York states that "the sharp rise in industrial production which followed the outbreak of hostilities in Europe last September was reflected in a very large in crease in profits of several groups of industrial corporations during the last quarter of 1939. A compilation of the quarterly profits of 221 industrial and mercantile corporations whose reports have been issued by this time indicates that aggregate fourth quarter net profits of this group of that aggregate fourth quarter net profits of this quarter of 1939 and some $60 \%$ larger than in the fourth quarter of 1939 and some $60 \%$ larger than in
1938 ." The Bank goes on to say:
On the basis of the profits reported by this group of companies it appears that seasonally adjusted profits of leading companies rose in the fcurth quarter of the year to at least the same general level as prevailed in the first nine months of 1937, a level which was the highest since the third quarter of 1929. However, it should be emphasized that the report from which corporuing durable cods whose output rose more rapidly in the fourth puarter of 1939 than the output of non-durable roods Profits report or all corporations in the country were they available, undoubtedly would show a less favorable comparison than is indicated for these principal corporations.
All of the groups of companies listed in the following table showed increases in profits between the third and fourth quarters of 1939, and

March 30, 1940
steel companies, reported profits which were considerably above seasonal expectations for the fourth quarter. As compared with the fourth quarter reported in profits of the steel, rail
For the entire year 1939 aggregate net profits of these 221 companies were nearly twice the total reported by these companies for 1938. The indications are, however, that profits of principal companies for 1939 remained about one-fourth less than for the full year 1937. This Bank's tabulation of annual business profits, covering a much larger number of companies, will appear in the April 1 "Review."
(Net Profits in Mulions of Dollars)

| Corporation Group | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Cos. } \end{aligned}$ | 1938 |  | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fouth Quarter | Year | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter | Year |
| Automobile and automobile parts.- | 31 | 77.5 | 108.2 | 17.9 | 88.1 | 242.4 |
| Building materials. | 14 | 6.6 | 15.0 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 29.2 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 22 | 19.7 | 70.8 | 27.8 | 32.4 | 108.1 |
| Electrical equipment | 11 | 4.9 | 16.4 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 26.1 |
| Food and food products | 24 | 25.3 | 83.0 | 21.1 | 23.6 | 83.8 |
| Machinery and tools. | 19 | 3.6 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 19.8 |
| Mining | 22 | 5.6 | 20.0 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 30.1 |
| Paper and paper products | 8 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 5.6 |
| Petroleum | 7 | 4.2 | 24.1 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 24.4 7 |
| Railroad equipr | 7 | 0.9 | $-1.8$ | 1.6 | 4.3 | 7.5 |
| steel .-. | 19 | 13.3 | -6.0 | 28.2 | 70.9 | 119.0 |
| stores | 9 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 11.8 |
| Textlles | 7 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 11.1 |
| Miscellaneou | 21 | 7.4 | 23.5 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 35.0 |
| Total, 14 groups. | 221 | 177.8 | 381.3 | 147.8 | 289.1 | 753.9 |

Country's Foreign Trade in February-Imports and Exports
The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on March 26 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for February and the two months ended with February, with comparisons by months back to 1935. The report follows:
General imports in February, valued at $\$ 200,000,000$, dropped $17 \%$ below the January total, partly due to substantially reduced imports of both rubber and silk. Imports of rubber have been irregular during
recent months, and the high price of silk has undoubtedly curtailed purrecent months, and the high price of silk has undoubtedly curtailed pur-
chasing. Our exports, including re-exports, for the short month of Felruary showed a decline of $6 \%$ from the high January total. The major part of this decline was attributable to a decrease of $\$ 15,600,000$ in the shipments of raw cotton.
Compared with the corresponding month of last year, when our foreign trade was influenced by a lower level of world industrial activity, the February totals were much higher. Export trade was up $59 \%$ in value over last F'cbruary and that of import trade was higher by $26 \%$.
As a zesult of the greater decline in imports than in exports the Felruary export balance increased to $\$ 147,000,000$ from $\$ 127,000,000$ in January. This latter figure represents not only the largest merchandise export balance recorded in recent months but also the largest export alance for any one month since November, 1928.
Exports, including re-exports, amounted to $\$ 346,779,000$ in February, 1940 , as compared with $\$ 368,583,000$ in January, 1940 , and with $\$ 218$,882,000 in February, 1939.
The value of general imports (goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in the country) amounted to $\$ 199,775,000$ in February as Fompared with $\$ 241,897$, ebruary, 1939.
Imports for consumption (goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in the country, plus withdrawals for consump-
tion from warehouses) amounted to $\$ 189,824,000$ in pared with $\$ 234,634,000$ in January, 1940, and with $\$ 152,577,000$ in February, 1939.
Arrivals of foreign goods during February were again larger in value than the aggregate of goods moved into consumption channels. Arrivals of goods for warehousing have been considerably larger than withdrawals from bond during each month since September; the excess of $\$ 10,000,000$ in February compares with $\$ 7,000,000$ in January and $\$ 14,000,000$ in December.
Re-exports of foreign merchandise, like exports of domestic products, decreased in value as compared with January, but they were larger than in the corresponding period of 1939. The February total of re-exports at $\$ 8,100,000$ compares with $\$ 9,000,000$ in January; $\$ 10,369,000$ in
December, and $\$ 2,525,000$ in February 1939 . December, and $\$ 2,525,000$ in February, 1939.

## Changes in Export Commodities from Preceding Month

Reduced shipments of a few leading commodities accounted, in the main, for the decline of approximately $\$ 20,000,000$ in the value of total tured cotton totaled $\$ 44,283,000$ for the month, down $\$ 15,600,000$ from January ; those of copper were $\$ 9,320,000$, off by $\$ 6,200,000$; and aircraft were $\$ 20,600,000$, down nearly $\$ 5,000,000$. Exports of other commodities, including tobacco, soy beans, crude petroleum, gasoline, aluminum, passen ger automobiles, cotton manufactures and rubber manufactures were also smaller in value than in January; the aggregate decrease in these was nearly $\$ 10,000,000$.
Exports of some commodities, especially grain, canned fruits, oilcake meal, leather manufactures, paper manufactures, industrial machinery agricultural implements, and motor trucks, were larger in value in February than in January. Chiefly as a result of the expansion in these ommodities, the value of total exports of three economic classes-crude oodstuffs, manufactured foodstuffs and finished manufactures-was, in

Changes in Export Commodities from a Year Ago
In comparison with February, 1939, larger exports of non-agricultural products accounted for approximately $\$ 93,000,000$ (or three-quarters) of the increase of $\$ 122,500,000$ in the total export value in February, 1940 Exports of principal commodities showed gains as follows: Iron and steel mill products, from $\$ 13,111,000$ to $\$ 36,809,000$; aircraft, from $\$ 6,776,000$ to $\$ 20,600,000$; non-ferrous metals, from $\$ 8,099,000$ to $\$ 18,389,000$; lubricants, from $\$ 5,072,000$ to $\$ 10,254,000$, and metal-working machinery, from $\$ 8,140,000$ to $\$ 14,344,000$.
Among the agricultural commodities, raw cotton exports reached a value of $\$ 44,283,000$ in February, 1940, as compared with $\$ 13,732,000$ in
February 1939 . February, 1939.
Exports of certain commodities were smaller in quantity and value in
February than in February, 1939-namely, wheat, fruit, tobacco, passenger
automobiles, crude petroleum and gasoline. The demand in certain countries for some of these commodities has been influenced by the strict control maintained over imports considered non-essential under war concitions, while the
sources of supply.

Changes in Imports by Economic Classes and Commodities
In the import trade, smaller receipts of crude materials and semimanufactures largely accounted for the decline in total value during February. Crude rubber imports were valued at $\$ 16,526,000$, a decrease of $\$ 11,200,000$ from January, while the value of raw silk imports dropped off from $\$ 15,329,000$ in January to $\$ 6,371,000$ in February. The value of crude material imports (principally because of the decline in the quantity of rubber and silk) dropped $26 \%$ in February, while that of semi-manufactures was reduced $20 \%$ from January. The February total of both crude materials and semi-manufactures was the smallest for any
month since last September though considerably above the imports in month since las
February, 1939.
Imports of finished manufactures, which comprise a smaller portion of the import trade than raw materials, also decreased a smaller portion compared with January, to reach the smallest total in a year. This class of commodities bad shown a rather moderate increase in the months immediately preceding, and was, therefore, only slightly larger in value in February, 1940, than in February, 1939. Though imports of newsprint and burlaps were considerably larger in February than in the corresponding month of 1939, other imports, including leather manufactures, cotton manuiactures, linens, paper manufactures, steel manu-
factures and art works declined in value from a year ago.
Imports of foodstuffs in February were-smaller in value than in the preceding month but larger than in February, 1939. Crude foodstuffs
imports were about $4 \%$ larger in value than in the corresponding month of last year, whiie manufactured foodstuffs registered a $24 \%$ gain. The latter was due mainly to larger movements of Cuban sugar into the United States than during the corresponding month of 1939.
Merchandise export bal


Exports of United States Merchandise and Imports for Consumption

| Exports and Imports | Februaty |  | 2 Months Ended Feb. |  |  | Increase ( + ) <br> Decrease(-) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 |  |
| Exports (U. S. mdse.) <br> Imports for consumption | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 1,000 \\ \text { Douars } \\ 216,157 \\ 152,577 \end{array}$ | 1,000  <br> Dollars  <br>  189,829 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 426,418 \\ & 321,930 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 697,737 \\ & 424,458 \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 Dollars $+271,319$ $+102,528$ <br> $+102,52$ |
| onth or Period | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 |
| Exports-U. S. MerchandiseJanuary | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 173,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 | 1,000 | $1,000$ | 1,000 Dollars 338,639 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 179,381 | 219,063 | 285,772 | $\xrightarrow{210,260} \mathbf{2 1 5 7}$ |  |
| February | 160,312 181,667 |  | 229,671 | 259,160 |  |  |
| May | $\begin{aligned} & 16,511 \\ & 159,791 \end{aligned}$ | 197,020 | ${ }_{285} \mathbf{2 6 4 1}$ | 271 | 227,624 |  |
| June | $\begin{aligned} & 159,791 \\ & 167,278 \end{aligned}$ | 181,386 | 256,481 | 229,554 | 233,465 |  |
| July. | $\begin{aligned} & 167,288 \\ & 167,865 \end{aligned}$ | 177,006 | 264,613 | 224,866 | 226,740 |  |
| August | $\begin{aligned} & 167,865 \\ & 169,683 \end{aligned}$ | 175,825 | 273,561 | 228,312 | 247,796 |  |
| Septemb | 169,683 | 217,925 | 293,374 | 243,595 | 283,815 |  |
| October | 218,184 | 262,173 | 329,373 | 274,059 | 323,677 |  |
| Novemb | $\begin{aligned} & 210,107 \\ & 220,258 \\ & 220,931 \end{aligned}$ | 223,920 | 311,212 | 249,844 | 286,761 |  |
| December-..---.--- |  | 226,666 | 319,431 | 266,358 | 357,450 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { mos. ended Feb... } \\ & 12 \text { mos. ended Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 333,873 \\ 2,243,081 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 375,070 \\ 2,418,969 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 448,734 \\ 3,298,929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 544,932 \\ 3,057,169 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 426,418 \\ 3,123,260 \end{array}$ | 697,737 |
| Imports for Consumptior- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 168,482 | 186,377 | 228,680 | 163,312 | 169,353 | $\begin{aligned} & 234,634 \\ & 199,824 \end{aligned}$ |
| February | 1752,246 1758 | 189,590 | 260,047 | 155,923 | 152,577 |  |
| April. | 166,070 | 199,776 | 280,899 | 173,196 | 191,2 |  |
| May | 166,756155,3131 | 189,008 | 278,118 | 147,123 | 194,18 |  |
| June |  | 194.311 | 278,300 | 147,779 | 178,373 |  |
| July | 173,096 | 197,458 | 262,919 | 147,767 | 170,430 |  |
| August | 180, 381 | 200,783 | 248,730 | 171,023 | 180,225 |  |
| Septemb | $\begin{aligned} & 168,683 \\ & 189,806 \end{aligned}$ | 218,425 | 233,959 | 172,909 | 199,404 |  |
| November-.-.-.-.-.------ | 162,828 | 200,304 | 226,48 | 178.447 | 207,131 |  |
|  | 179,760 | 240,230 | 203,644 | 165,359 | 232,736 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { mos. ended Feb..- } \\ & 12 \text { mos. ended Dec... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 320,728 \\ 2,038,905 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 375,968 \\ 2,423,977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 488,726 \\ 3,009,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 319,235 \\ 1,949,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321,930 \\ 2,276,100 \end{array}$ | 424,458 |

GOLD AND SILVER BY MONTHS


Canadian Sales of Life Insurance in February Increased 9\% Above Year Ago
Sales of new ordinary life insurance in the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of Newfoundland in February totaled $\$ 39,820,000$, according to a report issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. This total represents an increase of $9 \%$ as compared with a year ago. For the year-to-date the volume of sales amounts to $\$ 65,546,000$, which is $13 \%$ above the volume of sales in the same period of 1939. The figures for February and the year-to-date are given in the following table:


February sales of ordinary life insurance in the United States was reported in our issue of March 23, page 1842.

## Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau Holds

 Conference for Home Office ExecutivesUnder the auspices of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, 27 agency department executives and other home office officials attended a conference at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago on March 12-14. Sixteen companies were represented at this meeting which was limited to executives of companies having from $\$ 125,000,000$ to $\$ 400,000,000$ of ordinary insurance iu force. The conference was devoted to discussion of agency department problems which were selected in advance by the executives in attendance as being of particular interest to the companies in this size grouping. The topics of special interest seemed to be Compenstaion of Agents, Home Office Supervision, Agency Financial ProbAgents, Agency Department Objectives and Policies, and Supervision Within the Agency.

## Analysis of Imports and Exports of the United States

in February and Two Months Ended February
The Department of Commerce's report of the character of the country's foreign trade reduces the export and import
figures into five separate groups, ranging from crude materials to the finished manufactures, in each of which the agricultural and non-agricultural totals are shown separately. This tabulation, which reveals that in the first two months of $1940,25.4 \%$ of domestic exports and $52.6 \%$ of imports for consumption were agricultural products, we present below in the usual manner.

Another arrangement of the figures given out by the Department shows the value of each of the chief items of the export and import trade arranged according to economic groups, and since a special interest attaches to these figures at this time because of the war in Europe, we append them also. Both tabulations are given below:
DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM AND IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND TWO MONTHS ENDING FOR THE MONTH OF FEB
FEBRUARY 1940 AND 1939

Analysis by Economic Groups
(Value in 1,000 Dollars)


Analysis by Leading Commodities in Each Economic Group (Value in 1,000 Dollars)

|  | Month of February |  | $2 \mathrm{Mos.End}. \mathrm{Feb}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| Crude Materials- |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton, unmanufactured | $13,732$ | 44,283 | 28,707 18653 | 104,167 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | $\begin{array}{r} 10,179 \\ 2,585 \end{array}$ | 3,189 3,296 | 18,653 5,179 | 9,264 8,897 |
| Crude petroleum | 6,328 | 4,403 | 12,143 | 10,208 |
| Undressed fu | 1,748 | 2,351 | 4,369 | 4,307 |
| Soy beans. | 70 | 788 | 102 | 2,880 |
| Phosphate rock | 365 | 118 | 747 | 212 |
| All other crude materials Crude Foodstuffs- | 1,479 | 2,695 | 2,976 | 5,371 |
| Wheat. | 5,379 | 1,245 | 11,960 | 1,700 |
| Corn | 1,704 | 3,989 | 6,214 | 7,502 |
| Vegetables, fresh | ${ }_{1} 5649$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,666 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,137}$ | 2,770 |
| Apples, fre | 1.649 832 | ${ }_{726}$ | 1,201 1,786 | 540 1.241 |
| Oranges.en-- ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ | 338 | 291 | 1880 | ${ }_{768}$ |
| All other crude foodstufts | 936 | 602 | 1,717 | 1,490 |
| Manufactured Foodstufs- |  |  |  |  |
| Meat products.---u-arailar | 1,865 | 1,685 | 4,092 | 10,555 |
| Dairy products, except fresh mil | 429 | 529 | 802 | 1,096 |
| Flish, canned, prepared, \&c. | 1,120 | 2,154 | 2,296 | 3,811 |
| Wheat flour | 2,024 | 2,095 | 3,647 | 3,899 |
| Ollcake and oilcake meal | 782 | 1,052 | 1,581 | 1,656 |
| Vegetables, canned and prep | 456 | 395 | 843 | 2,084 |
| Dried and evaporated fruits |  | 1,201 <br> 3 <br> 185 |  |  |
| Canned fruits. $\qquad$ <br> All other manufactured foo | 2,005 2,718 | $\mathbf{3 , 0 7 5}$ 4,724 | 3,517 $\mathbf{5 , 2 9 7}$ | 4,467 <br> 9,365 |
| Semi-Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |
| Leather | 891 | 1,351 | 1,699 | 2.418 |
| Naval stores, gums and resin | 707 | 1,366 | 1,449 | 2,787 |
| Cotton semi-manufactures | 791 | 1,771 | 1,517 | 3,102 |
| Sawed timber. | 363 | 432 | 722 | 881 |
| Boards, planks, | 2,401 | 1,639 | 4,703 | 3,645 |
| Wood pulp | 224 | 1,326 | 514 | 2,180 |
| Gas and fuel ol | 3,768 | 2,311 | 7,129 | 5,349 |
| Crude sulphur | 575 | -849 | 1,131 | 1,850 |
| Iron and steel semi-manufa | 9,606 | 26,603 | 19,609 | 51,451 |
| Iron and steel scra | 3,345 1,196 | ${ }_{7}^{4,138}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 6 9 8}$ <br> $\mathbf{2}, 556$ |  |
| Ferro-alloys....-. | ${ }^{1} 401$ | 1,608 | 1,041 | 3,251 |
| Aluminum semi-manufacture | 617 | 1,623 | 1,367 | 4,098 |
| Copper (ingots, plates, rods) | 4,675 | 9,320 | 9,480 | 24,914 |
| Coal-tar products. | 1877 | 2,421 4 | 1,891 | 5,316 |
| Industrial chemical | 1,799 | 4,727 | 3,569 | 8,933 |
| Pigments | 1,076 | +1,442 | 1,912 | 2,933 |
| All other semi-man | 6.095 | 12,442 | 12,546 | 23,509 |
| Finlished Manufactur | 772 | 714 | 4,467 | 5,259 |
| Rubber manufactu | 2,413 | 2,906 | 4,400 | 6,125 |
| Automobile casings | 1,270 | 1,262 | 2,220 | 2,709 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 1.439 | 1,164 | 2,486 | 2,378 |
| Cotton manufactures | 4,136 | 5,333 | 7,369 | 10,912 |
| Cotton cloth, duck and tire fab | 2,730 | 3,456 | 4,863 | 7,144 |
| Ray on manufactures. | 1,289 | 1,461 | 2.318 | 3,017 |
| Paper and manutactures............ | 1,973 | 4.756 | 3,830 | 8,784 |


|  | Month of February |  | $2 \mathrm{Mos}$. End. Feb. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| Gasoline and other motor fuel |  | 5,434 | 12,922 |  |
| Gasoline and other motor fue | ${ }_{5,072}^{5,683}$ | 10,254 | 10,554 | ${ }_{20,233}^{11,754}$ |
| Glass and glass prod | 621 | ,961 | 1,234 | 1,995 |
| Steel-mill manufacture | 3,505 | 10,206 | 7,027 | 19,805 |
| Iron and steel advanced | 2.924 | 4,404 | 5,979 | 9,329 |
| Electrical machinery and apparatus | ${ }_{7} 7115$ | 9,254 | 13,835 1,176 | 18,623 1,137 |
| Household retrigerator | 1,373 | 1,772 | 2,839 | 3,567 |
| Industrial machinery | 20,634 | 28,996 | 38,672 | 57,904 |
| Wells and retinery | 3,185 | 2,099 | 5.840 | 4,089 |
| Metal-working mach |  |  |  |  |
| Offlce appliances | 2,358 | 2,085 | ${ }_{1}^{4.514}$ | 4,069 |
| Printing and bookbinding machin | 3,873 | 4,497 | 7,395 | 7,885 |
| Automobiles, incl. parts and acces | 25,297 | 23,835 | 46,693 | 47,571 |
| Motor trucks and buses (new) | 6.889 | 8,967 | 11,914 | 15,178 |
| Passengers cars (new) | 9,907 | 6,136 | 18,818 | 13,948 |
| Alircraft, including | 6,776 | 20,600 | 11,672 | 46,081 |
| Medicinal and pharmace | 1,483 | 2,246 | 2,632 | 4,454 |
| Paints and varnishes. | ${ }^{602}$ | 682 | 1,203 | 1,496 |
| Soap and tollet preparatlo | 673 | 792 | 1,283 | 1,559 |
| Photographle and projecti | 1,522 | 1,305 | ${ }_{1}^{2,932}$ | 2,700 |
| Scientific and protessional instru |  | 1,196 | 1,656 | 2,437 |
| All other finished manufac | 16,654 | 31,177 | 32,325 | 57,029 |
| Total domestic expor | 216,157 | 338,639 | 426,418 | 697,737 |
| Imports for Consumption Crude Materials- |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and skins. | 3,937 | 5,411 | 8,551 | 0,1 |
| Undressed furs | 2,952 | 4,198 | 4,860 | 10,1 |
| Crude rubbe | 10,927 | 16,526 | 23,840 | 44,253 |
| ilseeds |  | 3,872 | 7,269 | 7,911. |
| Flaxseed. | 2,499 | 2,365 | 4,861 | 3,514 |
| Tobacco, unm | 2,703 | 2,712 | 5,473 | 5,898 |
| Cotton, unmanufact | 532 | 1,923 | 1.141 | 2,490 |
| Jute and jute butts | 112 |  | ${ }_{668}^{612}$ | 2,661 |
| Wool, unmanu | 3,399 | 8,825 | 7,627 | 19,738 |
| Silk, raw | 5,301 | 6,371 | 13,545 | 21,700 |
| Other text | 1,117 | 2,003 | 2,287 | 4,537 |
| Pulpwood. | 292 | 479 | 612 | 72 |
| Crude petroleum | 1,178 | 1,668 | 2,419 | 3,115 |
| Diamonds, rough, uncut.-.-.-.-.-....-- | 718 | ${ }_{2}^{238}$ | 1,034 |  |
| Diamonds for industrial use. <br> Manganese, chrome, and other ferro-alloy- <br> ing ores. | 22 | 327 | 740 |  |
|  | 1,020 | 2,220 | 1,559 |  |
| All other crude mater | 9,579 | 11,801 | 19,838 | 26,551 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle, except for breeding | +245 | 857 533 | 4,228 1,025 | 2,257 |
| Wheat for milling and ex Vegetables, fresh and dri | 5389 | 1,086 1,083 | 1,417 | 1,756 |
| Banana | 1,802 | 1,932 | 3,763 | 3,976 |
| uts | 623 | 388 | 1,401 |  |
| Cocoa or | 3,043 | 3,043 | 4,664 | 5,449 |
| Coffee | 10,768 | 11,369 | 24,889 | 23,189 |
|  | 1,639 | 2,129 | 3,218 | 4,754 |
| All other crude foodstuffs... Manufacured FoodstuffsMeat products. | 2,701 | 2,501 | 5,116 | 5,184 |
|  | 2,026 | 1,736 | 4.145 | 3,720 |
| Cheese | ,984 | ${ }^{736}$ | 1,830 | 1,524 |
| Flish and sheilifish (canned, prepared, \&c.)- | 1,633 | 2,066 | 3,488 | 5,572 |
| Fodders and feeds, ex | 535 | 932 | 1,157 | 1,928 |
| Vegetable olls, edible | 1,212 | 785 | 2,112 | 1,260 |
| Cane sugar-From Philid | 3,072 | 4,388 | 4,919 | 6,390 |
| From foreign countries | 2,579 | 6,350 | 3,970 | 1,722 |
| Whisky and other spirit | 2,843 | 2,482 | 5,631 | 5,323 |
| Wines-..-.------7---7 | 459 | 536 3,127 | 1,060 $\mathbf{6}, 961$ | 1,265. |
| All other manufactured $f$ Semi-Manufactures- | 3,292 | 3,127 | 6,961 | 7,750 |
| Semi-Manusactures- <br> Leather | 835 | 483 | 1,908 | 1,184 |
| Expressed oils, Inedible-d | 2,939 | 4,463 | 6.460 | 10,339 |
|  | 630 | 452 | 1,609 | 1,081 |
|  | 637 | 481 | 1,189 | 1,365 |
| Sawed boards, sidings and lumber (except railroad tles) | 1,122 | 1,382 | 2,243 |  |
|  | 4,482 | 6,694 | 11,086 | 16,819 |
| Diamonds, cut but not | 2,355 | 2,162 | 4,180 | 4,925 |
| Iron and steel sem | 205 | 158 | 483 | 413 |
| Copper_e | 2,075 | 6,000 | 5,213 | 11,992 |
| Nickel and alloys | 1,843 | 2,071 | 3,734 | 4,612 |
| Tin (bars, blocks, | 5,111 | 6,239 | 9,003 | 14,525 |
| Coal-tar products - d | 1,794 | 419 | 3,610 | 1,601 |
| Industrial chem | 1,146 | 1,136 | 2,266 | 2,544 |
| Fertlilizer-d.-.-.-.-.-.-- | 2,417 | 3,061 | 5,665 | 6,170 |
| Finished Manufactures- <br> Leather manufactures | 6.40 | 7,659 | 12,476 | 16,278 |
|  | 7082,767 | 388 | 1,295 | 823 |
| Cotton manufac |  | 2,380 | 6,087 | 5,943 |
| Cotton | 821 | 685 | 1,642 | 1,478 |
| urlaps_ | 1,275 | 3,227 | 3,719 | 8,995 |
| Manufactures of | 1,599 | 1,443 | 4,276 | 3,480 |
| Wool manufactur | 1,272 | 1,320 | 2,981 | 3,283 |
| Sulk man |  | 489 | 1,163 | 1,127 |
| Shingles | 595 650 | 553 | 1,561 | 1,062 |
| Newsprint. | $\begin{array}{r}6,337 \\ 904 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,026 | 14,313 | 16,840 |
| Other pap |  | 737 | 1,825 | 1,581 |
| Pottery | 904 <br> 436 <br> 88 | 419 | 819 | 699 |
| Steel-mill m | 781 | 305 | 2.056 | 678 |
| Machinery | 78161,753 | 803 | 1,974 | 1,671 |
| Works of art |  | 714 | 2,769 | 1,865 |
| All other finlshed manufactures.........--------- | 6,9702,017 | 6,851 | 14,833 | 14,621 |
|  |  | 1,812 | 4,066 | 3,709 |
| Total imports for consumption .........-152,577 |  | 189,824 | 321,930 | 424,458 |
| a Includes a small item which is not a semi-manufacture. b Includes tinplate scrap and waste-waste tin plate. c Includes sisal, manila, kapok, New Zealand tiber, crin vegetal, \&o. d Includes a few items which are not semi-manufactures. e Chiefly unrefined copper for refining and export. if Chiefly merchandise returned. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Conference Board Reports Slight Increase in Living Costs in February-January Figures
An increase in the cost of food was largely responsible for a rise of $1.5 \%$ in the cost of living of wage earners in the United States between January and February, according to the regular monthly survey made by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. Under date of March 12 the Board also said:
Food prices rose $1.3 \%$ between January and February, reversing the declining tendency of the four previous months, and raised food prices o approximately than in February, $1939 ; 30.6 \%$
lower than in February, 1929.
Rents were unchanged from those in January and December. They were $0.6 \%$ higher than in February, $1939 ; 38.1 \%$ higher than in January, 1934 , but $5.8 \%$ below those in February, 1929.
Clothing prices in February rose $0.3 \%$ over the January level; $1.1 \%$ over those in February last year, and $20.6 \%$ over the low point of 1933.
were caused entirely by rises in costs of men's clothing, since prices of women's clothing showed no change between the two months and were $0.3 \%$ lower than those of a year ago.
Coal prices advanced $0.4 \%$ between January and February, but were still $0.2 \%$ lower than in February, 1939, and $8.4 \%$ lower than in the same month of 1929.
The cost of sundries did not change between January and February, but was $0.2 \%$ higher than in February, 1939 ;
1933 , but $3.6 \%$. lower than February, 1929.
The purchasing value of the dollar was 116.6 c . in February as compared with 117.1c. in January; 117.5c. in February, 1939; 100.3c. in pared with 117.1c. in January;
Y'ebruary, 1929, and 100c. in 1923.

| Item | Relative ance in Family | Indexes of the Cost of Living $1923=100$ |  | $\|$Per Cent of <br> Increase ( + ) <br> or Decrease ( $(-)$ <br> from <br> Jan., 1940 to <br> Feb., 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { February, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { January, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Food_a | 33 | 79.8 | 78.8 | $+1.3$ |
| Housing | 20 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 0.0 |
| Clothing | 12 | 73.2 | 73.0 | +0.3 |
| Men's. |  | 80.0 | 79.7 | +0.4 |
| Women's |  | ${ }^{66.3}$ | 86.3 | 0.0 |
| Fuel and light | 5 | 86.0 | 85.8 | +0.2 +0.4 |
| Coal --.------------------ |  | 85.6 | 85.3 86.9 | +0.4 |
|  | 30 | 86.9 96.9 | 86.9 96.9 | 0.0 0.0 |
| Weighted average of all ttems_-- | 100 | 85.8 | 85.4 | +0.5 |
| Purchasing value of dollar. | -- | 116.6 | 117.1 | -0.4 | Purchasing value of dollar.. a Based on food prices indexes

Feb. 13, 1940 and Jan. 16, 1940 .
This February rise compared with an advance of only 0.1 of $1 \%$ in January, despite rises of $0.4 \%$ in food prices and of $0.5 \%$ in coal prices.
All items considered, the cost of living in January was the same as in January, 1939. It was $19.1 \%$ above the low point that was reached in April, 1933, but $14.4 \%$ lower than in January, 1929. The Board on Feb. 20 also said:
Food prices increased $0.4 \%$ between December and January. They
were $0.5 \%$ lower than in January, 1939 and $24.9 \%$ lower than in were $0.5 \%$ lower than in January, 1939 , and $24.9 \%$ lower than in January, 1929, but $29.0 \%$ higher than in March, 1933.
Rents were the same in January as in December, $0.5 \%$ higher than last January, $38.1 \%$ higher than in January, 1934, but $5.9 \%$ below Janury, 1929.
Clothing prices in January were $0.1 \%$ higher than in December, $0.4 \%$ higher than a year ago, $20.3 \%$
lower than in December, 1929.
Coal prices showed an $0.5 \%$ increase between December and January, but were $0.6 \%$ lower than in January, 1039, and $8.8 \%$ lower than in the same month of 1929 .
Gas and electricity costs, which are compiled only twice each year, were $0.2 \%$ lower in January, 1940, than in July, 1939; 10.2\% lower than in January, 1929, and $0.8 \%$ higher than in January, 1939.
The cost of sundries was $0.1 \%$ higher in January than in December and January last year; $7.4 \%$ higher than in June, 1933, but $3.6 \%$ lower than in January, 1929.
The purchasing value of the dollar was 117.1c. in January, as compared
with 117.2 c. in December, 100.2 c . in January, 1929, and 100.0 c . in 1923.

## New York State Factory Employment Gained $0.8 \%$ from

January to February, but Payrolls Declined $0.4 \%$
The usual seasonal revival in February of the highly important apparel industries in New York State produced a net gain in total factory employment of $0.8 \%$ from January to February. Large payrolls losses at metals and printing plants obliterated the wage gains at apparel firms and the net result was a $0.4 \%$ decline in payrolls. According to a statement issued March 11 by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller, the experience this month was not as good as the average January to February changes, which indicate gains of $1.5 \%$ in both employment and payrolls. Average weekly earnings fell to $\$ 27.40$ in February from the January figure of $\$ 27.72$. The statement continued:
Some leveling of production in the producers' goods industries after
俍 the rapid rise in the last quarter of 1939 was to be expected. The losses in employment 2nd payrolls that have occurred in these industries in the last two months have not as yet wiped out all the gains that were
made then. Although the February losses in these industries were contramade then. Although the February losses in these industries were contraseasonal, they represent a return to more normal operations after the
hectic scramble to fill orders that the last quarter of 1939 witnessed. Most of the consumers' goods industries, on the other hand, have followed heir normal seasonal course in the last few months and the expected upturn occurred in February. The New York State Department of Labor's indes of factory employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100 , was 90.4. The correspanding payroll index was 85.9. These indexes are over 10\% higher than those in February, 1939, and are higher than the figures for any February since 1930. An analysis of preliminary tabulations, covering 2,264 factories throughout the State, made by the Division forms the basis for the Inmation under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton, reporting factories employed 438,771 workers on a total weekly payroll of $\$ 12,023,700$.

Employment Increases in Four Industrial Districts
Factory employment in New York City recovered in February from the seasonal losses that were suffered in January. All industrial groups, except metals and machinery, reported increases in forces this month, with the largest gains at apparel plants. At all the up-State districts the varied changes at metals and machinery plants were the main influences that directed the movements in the total employment and payroll figures. In Rochester the good gains at railroad equipment and machinery firms were sufficient to offset losses at apparel firms. Syracuse and Albany-Schenectady-1roy metal and wood products ers, while lower averags hours reduced payrolls. In Buffalo and Utica
the primary metal plants reported large, losses, and these were sufficient
to obliterate the gains that consumers' goods industries in both these districts reported. Not only were the business machines firms in the Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City area reducing their operations, but shoe firms also reported net losses.

| Cut | January to February, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employment | Payrolls |
| New York City--alo-- | ${ }^{+3.0}$ | $\pm{ }_{-1.6}^{1.6}$ |
| Albany-Schenectady-Troy. | +0.8 +0.5 | ${ }^{-0.2}$ |
| Rochester | ${ }_{-0.3}^{+0.3}$ | ${ }^{+0.1}$ |
| Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City. | ${ }_{-0.8}$ | -1.8 |
|  | -3.1 | $-3.8$ |

Pennsylvania Factory Employment and Payrolls Declined from January to February-Delaware Factories Report Changes
Factory employment and payrolls in Pennsylvania declined from January to February, but the reductions were smaller than those that occurred the month before, according to figures received from some 2,500 manufacturing establishments by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The number of wage earners decreased nearly $1 \%$ to an estimated 893,000 in February, representing a reduction of about $4 \%$ from the high reached last November. Wage disbursements amounted to about $\$ 20,900,000$ a week in February, or 3\% less than in January and about $9 \%$ less than at the peak reached in December, 1939. Compared with February, 1939, employment was $10 \%$ and payrolls $17 \%$ higher. Under date of March 18 the Bank further announced:
Among the major industry groups the sharpest declines were at plants producing building materials, iron and steel products, and transportation equipment. In the iron and steel industry payrolls declined substantially instead of showing the usual seasonal increase at steel works and rolling mills and foundries, and at plants turning out structural steel, and heating and plumbing supplies. While declines were reported for most lines of transportation equipment, both employment and payrolls increased considerably at plants producing locomotives and cars.
In the non-durable goods industries wage disbursements for the most part showed smaller than seasonal gains. At leather tanneries and shoe factories declines were reported instead of the customary expansion. In
the textile and clothing industry generally, payrolls increased less than the textile and clothing industry generally, payrolls increased less than
half as much as was to be expected. Large decreases instead of the half as much as was to be expected. Large decreases instead of the
customary gains were reported by mills turning out cotton and woolen customary gains were reported by mills turning out cotton and woolen
and worsted goods, while some improvement was noted at carpet and rug and worsted goods, while some improvement was noted at carpet and rug
mills. At factories producing women's clothing and miscellaneous furnishmills. At factories producing women's clothing and miscellaneous furnish-
ings, increases in payrolls were sharply larger than were to be expected, ings, increases in payrolls were sharply larger than were to be expected,
while the output of men's clothing, as measured by wage disbursements, while the output of men's chothing,
failed to increase as much as usual.
Average hourly earnings of factory workers in Pennsylvania declined Average hourly earnings of factory workers in 71. in in February. The hours worked per week also declined somewhat to approximately $361 / 2$, so that average weekly earnings dropped from $\$ 26.36$ to $\$ 25.78$ in the month.
Concerning conditions in Delaware factories, the Bank had the following to say:

At Delaware factories employment declined $1 \%$ but payrolls increased fractionally from January to February but continued $6 \%$ and $11 \%$, respectively, above the levels of a year ago. The principal reductions in payroll in the month were at plants producing building materials and metals.

## Illinois Industrial Employment and Payrolls Declined from December to January

Reports from 6,565 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments in Illinois, covering 631,828 workers in January, indicate a decrease of $4.2 \%$ in employment and a decrease of $4.8 \%$ in payrolls from December, 1939, to January, 1940, for reporting Illinois industries, it was reported Feb. 27 by the Division of Statistics and Research of the Illinois Department of Labor. The following was also reported:
The December to January decreases in employment and payrolls follow the usual seasonal trend since declines in both employment and payrolls from December to January have been reported in each of the 17 years for which the Division has recorded such data. The average per cent changes in employment and payrolls from December to January for the
17 -year period ( $1923-1939$ ) were declines of $2.4 \%$ in employment and of $3.2 \%$ in payrolls.
Because of the changes in the sample group of reporting establishments, especially during 1934 when many non-manufacturing firms were added, the average decline for the 17 -year period may not be repredsentative of the true December to January seasonal change in employment and payrolls for the present group of reporting firms. Other comparisons show that the current December to January declines were only slightly greater than the declines of $4.0 \%$ in employment and of $3.8 \%$ in payrolls from December, 1938 , to January, 1939. Again, the current December to
 employment and $8.5 \%$ in payrolls from December, 1937 , to January, 1938 , which months were in the midde of a peridod of decting employmdent.
Comparison of the January, 1940, all-industries indexes with indexes for January, 1939, shows that employment was $10.0 \%$ higher and that for Jaynuary, $1930 \%$ where $14.0 \%$ higher than during the same month of last year. Another comparison shows that employment and payrolls in January, 1940 , were $4.3 \%$ and $11.4 \%$ higher, respectively, than during January, 1938, or than during the same month two years ago.
Both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups of industries reported declines in employment and payrolls from December to January. The relative decreases were much smaller for manufacturing than for non-manufacturing industries, primarily due to the large seasonal decline in employment in retail stores from December to January following the peak Christmas season employment.
Reports from 2,370 manufacturing establishments covering 425,758 wage earners in January indicate declines of $2.1 \%$ in employment and of
$4.3 \%$ in payrolls for the period December to January. These percentag $4.3 \%$ in payrolls for the period December to January. These percentage declines are both greater than the average December to January declines period. Declines in employment in manufacturing industries from December to January were recorded in 14 of the previous 17 years, and declines in payrolis in 14 of the 17 years.

Reports from 4,190 non-manufacturing establishments covering 206,070 workers in January indicate declines of $8.3 \%$ in employment and of $6.0 \%$ in payrolls from December to January. These declines were both greater than the average declines of $5.1 \%$ in employment and of $4.2 \%$ in
puyrolls for non-manufacturing industries during the previous 11 -year period (1929-1939). Declines in both employment and payrolls were recorded from December to January in each of the previous 11 years.
The current declines in employment and payrolls from December to January for non-manufacturing industries compare favorably with the declines of $8.9 \%$ in employment and of $6.0 \%$ in payrolls from December, 1938, to January, 1939.

## Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended Mar. 16, 1940

Lumber production during the week ended March 16, 1940, was $5 \%$ greater than in the previous week; shipments were $2 \%$ greater; new business, $0.4 \%$ greater, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $3 \%$ above production; new orders, $7 \%$ above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1939, production was $19 \%$ greater; shipments, $9 \%$ greater, and new business, $11 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $69 \%$ of the seaşonal weekly average of 1929 production and $69 \%$ of the seașonal weeky average of 1929 production and
$72 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. The Association's reports $72 \%$ of average 1
further showed:

Reported production for the 11 weeks of 1940 to date was $11 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1939 ; shipments were $5 \%$ above the shipments, and new orders were $11 \%$ above the orders of the 1939 period. For the 11 weeks of 1940 to date new business was $10 \%$ above production, and
shipments were $6 \%$ above production.

## Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $22 \%$ on March 16, 1940, compared with $16 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $32 \%$ heavier than a year ago; gross stocks were $2 \%$ less.

## Softwoods and Hardwoods

During the week ended March 16, 1940, 515 mills produced 216,111,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped $222,365,000$ feet; booked orders of $230,988,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 530 ; production, $206,184,000$ feet; shipments, 217,552,000
feet; orders, $230,119,000$ feet. feet; orders, $230,119,000$ feet.
wood mills totaled $220,278,000$ feet, or $7 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $211,181,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ above production. Production was $205,203,000$ feet. Reports from 110 hardwood mills give new business as $10,710,000$ feet, or $2 \%$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $11,184,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ above production. Production was $10,908,000$ feet. Identical Mill Comparisons
Production during the week ended March 16, 1940, of 400 identical sfftwood mills was $202,509,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $168,842,000$ feet ; shipments were, respectively, $207,775,000$ feet and 189,793,000 feet, and orders received, $216,948,000$ feet and 194,571,000 feet. In the case oi hardwoods, 92 identical mills reported production this year and a year ago $9,006,000$ feet and $8,228,000$ feet; shipments, $8,664,000$ feet and $8,824,000$ feet, and orders, $8,781,000$ feet and $8,372,000$ feet.

## Domestic Demand for Farm Products Slightly Affected <br> by Industrial Decline in Month Ended March 15

Business conditions affecting domestic demand for farm products showed continued weakness during the past month ending March 15, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on March 18, but, says the Bureau, this weakness was no more than expected, and the demand outlook remains about the same as in recent months. Industrial activity has declined since January, but in recent weeks the decline has become more gradual and there are several preliminary indications which suggest the probability of an early end to the downward trend. The Bureau further reported:
As is usual, there was a delayed reflection in consumer purchasing power of the relapse in industrial activity. Although consumer income unless the advance in January it held close to the December level, and expected the buying power of consumers probably will not be substantially reduced.

Export statistics continue to indicate that the Eurof pean war is having an adverse effect on exports of American farm products. Even the gain in cotton exports as compared with those a year earlier, induced by depleted European stocks and export subsidies, is being rapidly diminished, according to recent weekly data. Industrial product exports continue to show substantial gains over corresponding periods a year earlier, and inquiries for aircrend to the domestic demand situation may be expected from foreign sales.
stable guring the past wonth stable during the past month, following the declines from December to February, and signs of strength have appeared in a few commodities. and no widespread declines in the conidered less vulnerable than in 1937-38 and no widespread decines in the general price level are anticipated.
Prices received by farmers in March were somewhat lower than February, according to preliminary indications, and prices paid probably remained at about the same level as during the past six months Farm income declined less than seasonally in February, and remained higher than a year earlier. Income from sales in March will probaby make about the usual seasonal increase, but Government payments will be smaller than in February.

Domestic Wheat Supply in 1940-41 Expected to Be $900,000,000$ Bushels, Says Bureau of Agricultural Economics
The domestic wheat supply in 1940-41 is expected to total approximately $900,000,000$ bushels, according to presen indications, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on March 26 in its monthly analysis of the wheat situation This total, says the Bureau, is based on a winter wheat crop

March 30, 1940
indicated as of Dec. 1, 1939 at about 399,000,000 bushels, a spring wheat crop (including durum) tentatively placed at $200,000,000$ bushels on the basis of average yields on prospective plantings, and a carryover on July 1, 1940 estimated at about $300,000,000$ bushels. The total domestic supply in 1939-40 was $1,009,000,000$ bushels, consisting of a carryover of $254,000,000$ bushels and a crop of $755,000,000$ bushels. The Bureau further said:
On the basis of supplies of $900,000,000$ bushels, prospects that domestic disappearance will be about $660,000,000$ bushels, and shipments to our possessions $3,000,000$ bushels, the quantity available for export to foreign countries and for carry-over on July 1, 1941 would be about $237,000,000$
bushels. It is expected that exports in $1940-41$ will be small bushels. It is expected that exports in $1940-41$ will be small. (Under the
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provision is made for a carryover of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provision is made for a carryover of
$30 \%$ of a normal year's consumption and exports, which, on the basis of $30 \%$ of a normal year's consumption and exports, which, on
most recent averages is approximately $225,000.000$ bushels.
While prospective spring wheat production has been interpreted in terms of average yields in order to summarize the situation, such an interpretation is not to be considered as an estimate. The Crop Reporting Board will indicate a probable range in spring wheat production in its report on June 10 and will issue its first estimate on July 10.

375,317 Tons of Sugar Delivered During January,
Reports Sugar Division of Department of Agriculture
The Sugar Division of the United States Department of Agriculture issued on March 8 its monthly statistical statement for January, 1940, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others. Total deliveries of sugar during January, 1940, amounted to 375,317 short tons, raw value, compared with 375,230 tons during January last year. The Division's announcement went on to state:
Distribution of sugar in continental United States during January, 1940. in short tons, raw value, was as follows:
Raw sugar by refiners (Table 1).
Beet sugar processors (Table 2) 2 , less exports). Beet sugar processors (Table 2)--1.-.-.
Importers of direct consumption sugar (Table 3)
Malnland cane mills for direct consumption (Table 4) 3711
$\mathbf{5}, 140$
53.209 $\begin{array}{r}35,303 \\ 9,354 \\ \hline\end{array}$

The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawail for January, 1940, was 1,295 tons and in Puerto Rico it was 1,774 ons (Table 5)
Stocks of sugar on hand Jan. 31, in short tons raw value, were as follows:*

* Not including raws for processing held by importers other than refiners.

|  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retiners' raws | 460,414 | 269,210 |
| Refiners' refined | 367,570 | 357,029 |
| Beet sugar factories | 1,346,339 | 1,379,649 |
| Importers' direct-consumption sugar | 88,985 | 69,157 |
| Mainland cane factories. | 146,757 | 166,332 |
|  | 2,410,065 | 2,241,377 |

These data were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937. The statement of charges against the 1940 sugar quotas during the month of January was made public on Feb. 14.
TABLE 1-RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS, $\xrightarrow{\text { AND }} 1940$ *

*Compiled in the Sugar *Complled in the Sugar D
Form SS-15A. a Revised.
TABLE 2 -STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DELIVERIES OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERIES AND PROCESSORS, BEET SUGAR BY

| JANUARY, 1940* |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | (In Short Tons, Raw Value) | * Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by

importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms $\mathrm{SS}-15$ B and importers and distributors of direct-consump
SS-3. a Includes sugar in bond. b Revised.

TABLE 4-MAINLAND CANE MILLS' STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND
(In Short Tons, Raw Value)

## Stocks on Jan. 1, 1940


Delveries-For dorect eo
For further procesing.
Stocks on Jan. 31,1940 163,272
19,278 26,439 TABLE 5-DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN
THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO, JANUARY, 1940 (In Short Tons, Raw Value)
Territory of Hawall
Puerto Rico

## Sugar Statistics for 1939 Announced by Agriculture

 Department-Deliveries Totaled 6,865,402 TonsThe Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture on Feb. 21 issued its statistical statement covering sugar deliveries for the calendar year 1939, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers and others. Total deliveries of direct-consumption sugar by manufacturers and importers of sugar during 1939 amounted to $6,865,402$ short tons, raw value, as compared with $6,642,981$ short tons, raw value, in $1938 ; 6,677,456$ tons in 1937; 6,704,496 tons in 1936; and $6,623,698$ tons in 1935. The Department further said:
Total deliveries of sugar (in short tons, raw value) by the four types of distributors during 1939 as compared with the previous four years are shown in the following table:

| Deltveries by | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cane sugar refiners.-.-.-.-- Less exports of refined suga | $\begin{array}{r} 4,468,690 \\ 132,061 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,594,891 \\ 65,474 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,714,835 \\ 74,199 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 4,518,413 \\ 65,267 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,564,943 \\ 120,514 \end{array}$ |
| Cane sugar refiners for domestic continental consumption | ,336,629 | 4,529,417 | 4,640,636 | 4,453,146 | 4,444,429 |
| Beet sugar processors_a.....-.- | 1,805,830 | 1,448,867 | 1,245,606 | 1,364,765 | 1,478,660 |
| Importers of direct-consumption sugar.b | 582,064 | 572,460 | 635,212 | 729,225 | 614,590 |
| Contlinental cane mills for direct consumption | 140,879 | 92,237 | 156,002 | 157,360 | 86,019 |

Total. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\overline{6,865,402} \widetilde{6,642,981}^{6,677,456} \mid \overline{6,704,496} \overline{6,623,688}$ a Includes raws for direct consumption delivered by refiners. (In the above
table, the deliveries in form for consumption are converted to short tons, raw value, table, the deliveries in form for consumption are converted to short tons, raw value,
by applying the factor 1.07 to all dellveries except those made by cane sugar re-
finers. Deliveries by retiners are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.060259 finers. Dellveries by retiners are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.060259
for $1939,1.059$ for $1938,1.0571$ for 1937 , and 1.057537 for 1936 and 1935 . The factor represent the relationship between meltings of raw surar and production of
refined sugar during the two-year periods 1937-1938, 1936-1937, 1935-1936 and durrefined sugar during the two-year
ing the year 1935, respectively.)
b These figures have been corrected as a result of a field audit made during the
past year. Further adjustments may be made with the completion of the 1939 audit Deliver of ugar for local conion in the Teritory of Hawl. Deliveries of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawai during the calendar year 1939 amounted o 30,842 short tons, raw valu e Rico, 1939 deliveries totaled 62,393 short tons, raw value, as compared with 69,086 tons in 1938 and 72,396 tons in 1937
Stocks of sugar (in short tons, raw value) in the hands of refiners, beet Stocks of sugar (in short tons, raw value) in the hands of refiners, beet
sugar factories and importers of direct-consumption sugar on Dec. 31, sugar factories and importers of direct-consumption sugar on Dec. 31 ,
1939, are shown in the following table along with the corresponding figures 1939, are shown in the follo
for the previous four years:
for the previous four years:

| Refiners' stocks of raws <br> Less overquota raw sugar.-. - <br> Refiners' stocks of quota raws <br> Refliners' stocks of refined....... <br> Less overquota refined sugars. <br> Refiners' stocks of quota reilned. <br> Beet factories' stocks of retined- <br> Importers' stocks of direct-con- <br> sumption sugar. <br> Less overquota sugar.......----- <br> Importers' stocks of quota <br> sugar. $\qquad$ <br> Total stocks.b $\qquad$ <br> Less total overquota stocks. <br> Total quota stocks. $\qquad$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 480,275 | 288,971 | 207, | 199,685 | 255,933 |
| a31,951 | 109,553 | 42,552 | 58,273 | 165,417 |
| 448,324358,5050 | 179,418 | 164,829 | 141,412 | 90.516 |
|  | 358,229 | 376,425 | 263,411 | 264,574 |
|  | 47,080 | 34,649 | 13,659 | 98,607 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 358,505 \\ 1,356,409 \end{array}$ | 311,149 | 341,776 | 249,752 | 165,967 |
|  | 1,383,052 | 1,084,214 | 965,838 | 919,928 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 108,044 \\ 3,589 \end{array}$ | 82,077 | 63,465 | 61,545 | 143,616 |
|  | 5,242 | 20,228 | 4,554 | 29,996 |
| 104,455 | 76,835 | 43,237 | 56,991 | 113,620 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2,303,233 \\ & 1,391,949 \end{aligned}$ | 2,112,329 | 1,731,485 | 1,490,47 | 1,584,051 |
|  | 1,544,927 | 1,181,643 | 1,043,324 | 1,213,948 |
| 911,284 | 567,402 | 549,842 | 448,155 | 370,103 |

a Sugar in bond on Dee. 31, 1939. b Excluding raws for processing held by
importers other than refiners, and the stocks of sugar held by mainland cane factories Importers other than refiners, and the stocks of sugar held by mainland cane factories
shown in table 4 . shown in table 4.
TABLE 1-RAW SUGARS: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS,
AND DELIVERIES FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION FOR JANUARYAND DELIVERIES

| Source of Supply | Stocks on Jan. 1, 1939 | Receipts | Meltings | Delvertes for Direct Consumption | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lost } \\ \text { by Ftre, } \\ \text { \&ec. } \end{gathered}$ | Stocks on Dec. 31. 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba: | 10,136 | 1,553,765 | 1,311,356 | 1,704 | 0 | 250,841 |
| Hawail | 22,299 | 890,178 | 863,473 | 2,792 | 0 | 46,212 |
| Puerto Rico | 114,705 | 817,699 | 894,995 | 222 | 0 | 37,187 |
| Phillppines | 28,112 | 902,510 | 911,714 | 1,006 | 0 | 17,902 |
| Continental | 99,953 | 442,214 | 423,125 | 306 | 0 | 118,736 |
| Virgin Islands |  | 5,566 | 5,566 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Other countries_-.---) | 13,766 0 | $72,522$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,743 \\ 527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $0$ | 9,397 0 |
| Total. | 288,971 | 4,684,979 | 4,487,499 | 6,176 | 0 | 480,275 |
| Non-quota raw sugars | 109,553 |  |  |  |  | a31,951 |
| Balance. | 179,418 | --- | ------- | ---- |  | 448,324 |

* Complled in the Sugar Division, from reports submitted by refiners on Form * Complied in the Sugar Division, from rep
SS-15A. a Sugar in bond on Dec. 31, 1939 .

TABLE 2-STOGKS, PRODUGTION, AND DELIVERIES OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERS AND PROCESSORS, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1939 *
(In Short Tons, Raw Sugar Value)


* Compiled by the Sugar Division, from reports submitted by sugar refineries
and beet sugar factories on Forms SS-16 A and SS-11G.

Which is the ratio of meltings of raw to raw value by using the factor 1.060259 , Which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the
years 1937 and 1938. b Revised. d Dellveries include sugar delivered against years 1937 and 1938. b Revised. d Dellveries include sugar delivered against sugar amounted to 132,061 short tons, raw value, during the calendar year 1939 . d Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in transit, hrough reprocessing, \&c.
TABLE 3-STOCKS, RECEIPTS, AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT CON-
SUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS, JANUARY-DECEM-
BER, $1939 *$
SUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS,
BER, $1939^{*}$ (In Short Tons, Raw Sugar Value)

| Source of Supply | Stocks on Jan. 1, 1939 | Receipts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deliveries } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Usage } \end{gathered}$ | Stocks on Dec. 31, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 66,418 | 364,406 | 345,748 | a85,076 |
| Hawail |  | 13,484 | 13,346 |  |
| Puerto Ric | a7,787 | 143,513 | 139,987 | 11,313 |
| Phillppines | 6,994 | 74,793 | 70,270 | 11,517 |
| China and Hongkong | 0 0 | 191 | 191 | 0 |
| Other foreign areas. | 878 | 5,468 | 6.346 | . 0 |
| Total.- | 82,077 | 601,855 | 575,888 | 108,04 |

* Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by
by Importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms SS-15 B and SS-3.
TABLE 4-MAINLAND CANE MILLLS' STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND
DELIVERIES, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1939 (IN SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE)
Stocks on Jan. 1, 1939
 Deliverles-For direct consumption. Stocks on Dec. 31. 1939. a Revised.

THE TERRITORY OF OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN DECEMBER, 1939
Territory of Hawaii. (In Short Tons, Raw Value)


## Petroleum and Its Products-Texas Again Exceeds Bureau's Market Estimates-Crude Oil Production

 Dips-Petroleum Inventories Jump-Proven Crude Reserves Mount in 1939-Set Import Quota on Trade Pact OilThe Texas Railroad Commission, for the second successive month, ignored the market demand estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, in setting the April allowable. When the March allowable was set far above the total recommended by the Federal agency, it was indicated by the Railroad Commission that this would be corrected in the April proration orders.
Daily average production for April was set at 1,443,700 barrels in the Commission's proration orders issued in Austin, which is 111,000 barrels above the figure set for the Lone Star State by the Bureau of Mines. The current allowable in Texas is $1,556,000$ barrels but actual production is only 1,492,000 barrels daily. While the April order permits less production than in the current month, it still ignores the suggestions of the Federal agency.
Exception to the new proration order was taken by Commissioner E. O. Thompson, who refused to sign the new allowable orders, favoring instead the return of Texas daily average production to the Bureau's April market demand estimate of $1,332,000$ barrels daily. The order was signed by Chairman Lon A. Smith and Commissioner Jerry Sadler. Commissioner Thompson long has represented the minority interest on the Commission which he formerly headed.

We firmly believe that the market will safely absorb the allowable," Commissioner Sadler said, adding that while operators generally at the proration hearing asked for a cutback to the Bureau of Mines' estimated of $1,332,000$ barrels. back to the Bureau of Mines' estimated of $1,332,000$ barrels.
individually many sought increases in specifie fields. "If the market falls below the allowable production figure, he added, "we will immediately reduce it."
Although production showed a slight decline during the week ended March 23, daily average output of crude oil continued nearly 400,000 barrels in excess of the figure recommended for the Nation by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for March. A drop of 18,600 barrels daily pared the daily figure to $3,871,450$ barrels, which compares with the March quota of $3,500,600$ barrels daily suggested by the Government agency.
The American Petroleum Institute report disclosed that Illinois, despite a slight drop, had managed to hold on to the third-place position from which she had dislodged Oklahoma in the previous week. Daily average output of 448,750 barrels of crude oil for Illinois was off 8,050 barrels. Oklahoma, which lost its traditional place as third-largest oil State, was up 10,600 barrels to a daily figure of 418,450 barrels.

Production in the Lone Star State climbed 7,900 barrels to daily figure of $1,497,350$ barrels, which was nearly 170,000 barrels above the total set for Texas in the Bureau of Mines' March market demand issue. Continuation of this trend will see consistant over-production of crude oil, well informed oil men point out. Sharpest decline was shown by California, production on the West Coast dipping to a daily average of 598,000 barrels, off 23,000 barrels. Louisiana was off 1,200 barrels to 278,750 barrels, while Kansas was up 3,400 barrels to a daily total of 180,150 barrels.

A gain of $1,000,000$ barrels in inventories of domestic and foreign petroleum stocks held in the United States during the week ended March 16 lifted the total to 246,762,000 barrels. The Bureau of Mines report disclosed that holdings of domestic crude oil rose 610,000 barrels during this period,
while stocks of foreign crude showed a gain of 390,000 barrels. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the "refinable" crude stocks, totaled $13,463,000$ barrels, up 171,000 barrels
New proven crude oil reserves in the United States totaling $2,399,122,000$ barrels discovered or developed in new and old oil fields during 1939, which is almost double the amount of oil produced in this country during that period, according to a report of the Committee on Petroleum Reserves of the American Petroleum Institute.

The net increase of $1,134,866,000$ barrels in known underground stocks of petroleum, after deduction of the 1,264,256,000 barrels of oil produced in 1939, raised the Jan. 1, last, proved-reserved inventory to a new record total of $18,483,012,000$ barrels. This figure, the committee's report stressed, represents only a conservative estimate by the many geologists and petroleum engineers who participated, of the reserves already proved by drilling and recoverable by present production methods. No estimates were included for oil which still is to be found in areas known to be favorable to the accumulation of oil, but as yet untested.
New pools and new producing horizons discovered in 14 States last year gave the Nation a minimum of $340,667,000$ barrels of new reserves, the committee stated, adding that 'pools tested by only one or two wells have been assigned relatively low reserves which may be considerably augmented by "later developments."
"The ultimate magnitude of the reserves in the new pools will now be known until their respective production limits are completely outlined," the report pointed out. "This may not occur for a period of years. As development continues and as new reserves are discovered they will appear as upward revisions of these earlier estimates."
A total of $61,892,000$ barrels of crude petroleum will be permitted entry into the United States during the calendar year at the reduced rate of duty provided by the reciprocal trade agreement with Venezuela, Commissioner of Customs Basil Harris informed the Customs Service in a notice released in Washington on March 22. This is the equivalent of $2,559,464,000$ gallons.
Repeating that individual States cannot solve the problem of conserving the Nation's oil supplies, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, speaking at a banquet in Kilgore on March 27 celebrating the 10th anniversary of the discovery in the East Texas area by famed wild-catter Dan Joiner, charged that opponents of the Cole bill oppose it "because they want to run their own business in their own way, regardless of the effect upon the public interest.'
"I have often been accused of wanting to be an oil dictator," he said. "Let me point out that in the seven years I have been associated with oil enforcement I have neither dictated "to any State, nor assumed that I had the right to dictate." In answering another argument voiced by opponents of the Cole measure, he said that "when I appeared before the Cole Committee in support of the bill, several statements were read to me to the effect that the bill was as red as Russia. I replied that if there was any concealed communistic language in it, to strike it out.'
Sixteen years of litigation over the Elk Hills Naval petroleum reserve ended March 27 when the Government accepted settlement of $\$ 7,138,297$ from the Standard Oil Co. of California. Judge Yankwich entered judgment in favor of the Government in February of 1938, and the Supreme Court upheld his decision last Monday.
Dispatches from Mexico City on Wednesday reported that the First Civil District Court set May 28 as the preemptory time limit by which evaluation of the properties formerly belonging to the expropriated oil companies must be completed. Immediately afterward the oil controversy will enter, as iar as the Mexican Government is concerned, into its final phase in which the determination of how much the Mexican Government will pay for the expropriated properties and how the payments will be effected.
There were no price changes posted during the week.
Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravitles where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Corning, Pa
Iulnois,



REFINED PRODUOTS-PRICE WAR IN EAST TEXAS-RISE IN MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SLAOKENS-REFINERY OPERATIONS ABNORMALLY HIGH
A severe price war broke out in the important East Texas area over Easter week-end, and prices broke as much as 4 cents a gallon "at the pump" as independents and major companies cut their quotations to meet the new competitive conditions. Fear was expressed that the weakness might spread to the mid-continent where the price structure already is under pressure due to the weakened statistical position of the gasoline branch of the industry.

Behind the latest outbreak of price cutting was the practice of independent refiners of cutting their profit margins as low as $11 / 2$ cents per gallon from refinery dock to retail customer, a result of the abnormally heavy stocks of gasoline they held. Under this setup, retail prices were cut generally to 11 cents, 13 cents and 15 cents, respectively, for third-grade, regular and premium gasoline, with all taxes paid.

Most of the major companies have met the price cuts, in part, at least. Magnolia Petroleum cut third-grade from 15 cents to 11 cents. regular from 17 to 16 and premium from 19 to 18 cerits a gallon. Humble Oil and Refining and Sinclair have cut third-grade to 12 cents, and reduced other prades one cent. Gulf, Texas and Cities Service have lowered third-grade from 15 cents to 13 cents and have cut one ered third-grade from other grades of motor fuel.
The steady rise in motor fuel inventories which has seen total holdings of gasoline pass the $100,000,000$ barrel level slackened somewhat during the March 23 week despite a rise in refinery operations. This was due to the fact that broadening demand in response to the normal seasonal trend at this time of the year cut down stocks somewhat. The American Petroleum Institute showed that stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline were up 682,000 barrels, the smallest 7 -day gain in months, to $101,298,000$ barrels, a new high for the industry.
Refinery operations showed a contra-seasonal expansion of 1.6 points, to hit a figure of $83.7 \%$ of capacity, highest recorded for several weeks. Daily average runds of crude oil to stills mounted 60,000 barrels to reach $3,560,000$ barrels. Inventories of fuel oils, light and heavy, were off $1,660,000$ barrels in reflection of the low temperatures which prevailed through the greater part of the country during the period covered in the American Petroleum Institute report.
Representative price changes followed:
March 25-Prices of gasoline in the East Texas area were off from 1 to 4 cents a gallon, depending upon the grade, as majors and independents raged a price war tat carrad retail prices off as low as 11 cents, 13 cents respectively, taxes paid.
 New York $\qquad$

New York


 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery (Bayonne)
N. Y. (Harbor)Suin
Bunkder C-.. Diesel-....-. $2.10-81.50$
N . $\begin{gathered}\text { Bayonne) }\end{gathered}$ Gas Oill, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
$\rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Gasoline. Service Station, Tax Included }\end{gathered}$

 $\qquad$

$\qquad$ $\mathbf{- 1 7 4}$
$z$ Not including $2 \%$ city sales ta
,

## tion for W

## March 23,1940 , Off 18,600 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production for the week ended March 23, 1940, was $3,871,450$ barrels. This was a decline of 18,600 barrels from the output of the previous week, but the current week's figures were above the $3,500,600$ 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 March. Daily average production for the four weeks ended March 23, 1940, is estimated at $3,847,050$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended March 25, 1939, totaled $3,382,350$ 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 March 23 totaled $1,288,000$ barrels, a daily average of 184,000 barrels, compared with a daily average
of 185,143 barrels for the week ended March 16 and 226,143 barrels daily for the four weeks ended March 23. These figures include all oil imported, whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic Coast ports during the week ended March 23 amounted to 29,000 barrels, a daily average of 4,143 barrels, which was fuel oil received at Baltimore.
Reports received from refining companies owning $86.4 \%$ of the $4,441,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,560,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week $101,298,000$ barrels of finished and uninished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all co panies is estimated to have CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK (Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| Distict | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dally Refining } \\ & \text { Capactiy } \end{aligned}$ |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Gasoline Production at Refinerles Inc. NaturalBlended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Potenttal Rate | Percent Reporting | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ | Percent Operated |  |
| East Coast | 615 | 100.0 | 592 | 96.3 | 1,501 |
| Appalachian. | 166 | 87.3 | 133 | 91.7 | 450 |
| Indiana, Illinols, Kentucky- | 645 | 90.7 | 563 | 96.2 | 2,146 |
| Oklaboma, Kansas, Missouri | 419 | 81.6 | 270 | 78.9 | z953 |
| Inland Texas... | 316 | 50.3 | 115 | 72.3 | 502 |
| Texas Gulf. | 1,055 | 90.0 | 810 | 85.3 | 2,390 |
| Loulsiana Gulf | 179 | 97.8 | 120 | 68.6 | 253 |
| North Louisiana \& Arkansas | 100 | 55.0 | 41 | 74.5 | 102 |
| Rocky Mountaln | 118 | 54.2 | 54 | 84.4 | 214 |
| California. - | 828 | 90.0 | 510 | 68.5 | 1,395 |
| Reported |  | 86.4 | 3,208 | 83.7 | 9,906 |
| Estimated unreported. |  |  | 352 |  | 1,546 |
| * Estimated total U. S.: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 23, 1940 | 4,441 4,441 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,560 \\ 3,500 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,452 \\ & 11,372 \end{aligned}$ |
| *U. S. B. of M. Mar. 23, '39 |  |  | x3,191 |  | y10,655 |

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. X March, 1939, daily average. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ This is
week's production based on the U. S. Bureau of Mines March, 1939, dally average. $\mathbf{z 1 2 \%}$ reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | B. of $M$. Calculated Require(March) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slate. } \\ & \text { Allow- } \\ & \text { able } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Mar. } 23, \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Provorous } \\ \text { Wrook } \end{gathered}$ Week |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Mar. } 25 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma | 420,300 | 420,300 | b418.450 | +10,600 | 413,150 | 451 |
| Kansas- | 153,900 | c170,000 | b180,150 | +3,400 | 174,300 | 166,750 |
| Panhandle Texas |  |  | 82,600 | +2,300 | 80,100 | 64,650 |
| North Texas |  |  | 103,500 | -4,700 | 106,100 | 80,550 |
| West Central Texas |  |  | 33,350 | -150 | 33,350 | 30,600 |
| West Texas |  |  | 273,950 | +4,700 | 286,750 | 212,200 |
| East Central Texas |  |  | 89,850 | $+500$ | 86,150 | 96.100 |
| East Texas |  |  | 363,950 <br> 2900 | $+3,850$ | 419,000 251,400 | 372,850 <br> 250,450 |
| Coastal Texas.. |  |  | 253,150 | +1,400 | 248,500 | 217,500 |
| Total Texas | 1,330,600 | d1498815 | 1,497,350 | +7,900 | 1,491,350 | 1,324,900 |
| North Louisians. Coastal Louisiana.. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 68,400 \\ 210,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +800 \\ -2,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68,200 \\ 212,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,550 \\ \mathbf{1 9 1 , 3 5 0} \end{array}$ |
| Total Loulsian | 253,200 | 277,412 | 278,750 | -1,200 | 280,600 | 261,900 |
| Arkansa | 65,500 | 70,000 | 69,250 | $\square 500$ | 69,300 | 53,200 |
| Mississi | 1,300 329,700 |  | b8,100 448,750 | - $\mathbf{-}^{700}$ | 7,800 430,200 | 163,8 |
| Indiana. | 7,100 |  | b9,500 | -1,550 | 10,100 |  |
| Eastern (not incl |  |  |  |  |  | 94,400 |
| and Indiana) | 104,600 |  | 95,700 | $-2.200$ | 97,350 |  |
| W yoming | 64,800 60,600 |  | 63,850 70,800 | + +400 | 64,200 69,100 | 57,600 |
| Montana | 15,200 |  | 16,950 | -100 | 17,000 | 13,100 |
| Colorado | 3,500 |  | 4.000 |  | 4,000 | 3,700 |
| New Mexico | 103,200 | 114,000 | 111,850 | -1,900 | 113,000 | 108,600 |
| Total east of Callf. | 2,913,500 |  | 3,273,450 | +5,300 | 3,241,450 | 2,757,750 |
| Calliornia | 587,100 | e592,000 | 598,000 | -23,900 | 605,600 | 624,600 |
| otal |  |  |  |  |  |  | oll based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of March. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

b Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, and Indiana flgures are for week ended 7 a.m. March 20.
c February allowable of 165,000 barrels in effect until order of March 12, setting quota of 170,000 barrels retroactive to March 1.
d This is the latest revised net basic allowable as of the first of March. Past experience indicates it will increase as new wells are completed and if any upward revisions are made. It includes a net figure of 400,645 barrels for East Texas after deductions for 13 shutdown days, namely all of the Saturdays except March 2 , shutdowns are provided.
e Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.
Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which might have been surreptitiously produced.
STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED MARCH 23, 1940
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| District | Stocks of Fintshed \& Unfintshed Gasoline |  | Stocks of Gas Oil and Distillates |  | Stocks of Residual Fuel Oll |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Fintshed } \end{gathered}$ | Total Finished and Unfin'd | $\underset{\text { Refinertes }}{\text { At }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { At Terms. } \\ \text { in Transit } \\ \text { and in } \\ \text { Pipe Lines } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refinertes } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { At Terms. } \\ \text { in Transit } \\ \text { and in } \\ \text { Pipe Lines }\end{gathered}\right.$ |
| East Coast | 20,288 | 21,135 | 2,012 | 3,930 | 3,401 | 4,504 |
| Appalachlan | 3,467 | 3,959 | 260 | 120 | 665 |  |
| Ind., III., Ky ..... | 17,374 | 18,013 | 2,169 | 234 | 2,996 | 31 |
| Okla., Kan., Mo.-- | 8,406 | 8,949 | 1,039 | 17 | 1,954 |  |
| Inland Texas | 1,723 | 2,011 | 266 |  | 1,401 |  |
| Texas Gulf | 14,924 | 16,472 | 2,131 | 444 | 5,200 | 228 |
| Louislana Gulf. | 2,639 | 3,090 | 589 | 28 | 697 | 172 |
| No. La. \& Arkansas | 554 | 692 | 193 | 11 | 444 |  |
| Rocky Mountain-- | 1,702 | 1,783 | 150 |  | 547 |  |
| Callfornia | 16,753 | 18,154 | 7,206 | 1,856 | 55,897 | 22,666 |
| Reported. | 87.830 | 94,258 | 16,015 | 6,640 | 73,202 | 27,601 |
| Estd. unreported.- | 6,940 | 7,040 | 620 |  | 1,995 |  |
| * Estd. total U. S.: <br> Mar. 23, 1940 | 94,770 | 101,298 | 16,635 | 6,640 |  | 27,601 |
| Mar. 16, 1940...- | 94,143 | 100,616 | 17,201 | 6,874 | 75,426 | a28,232 |
| U. S. B. of Mines * Mar. 23, 1939 | 80,802 | 86,700 | 18,799 | 7,830 | 79,770 | 30,102 |

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division of the U.S. Department of the Interior in its latest coal report stated that the total production of soft coal in the week ended March 16 is estimated at $8,454,000$ net tons. This is an increase of 224,000 tons, or $2.7 \%$, over the preceding week, and is $9.5 \%$ above that in the corresponding week of 1939.
The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week of March 16 is estimated at 861,000 net tons, a reduction of 173,000 tons ( $17 \%$ ) from output in the week of March 9 . In comparison ( $17 \%$ ) from output in the week of March 9 . In comparison
with the corresponding week of 1939 (March 18), however, with the corresponding
there was a gain of $9 \%$.
estimated united states production of soft coal
(In Thousands of Net Tons)


Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2007

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE ND BEFHVE COKE

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Years to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 16 \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{1940}{M a r .9}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a r .18 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1940 | 1939 c | 1929 c |
| Penna. Anthracte- <br> Total, including col liery fuel- $\mathbf{3}$....... | ${ }^{861,000}$ | 1,034,000 | 791,000 | 11,191,000 | 11,106,000 | 16,410,000 |
| Commerc'l produc ${ }^{\text {Dalil }}$ averabe-b | 1818,000 | 1782,000 | ${ }_{751,000}$ | 10,632,000 | 10,551,000 | 15,228,000 |
| Beehive Coke United States total_ | $31,200$ | 31,400 | ${ }^{15.533}$ | $467,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 189.300 \\ 2,868 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} \hline & 1,322,300 \\ \hline 80,035 \end{array}$ |

a Includes washery and dredge coal and coal shipped by truck from authorized whing days in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
(The current weekly estimates are based on rallioad carloadings and river shiptrict and state sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

| tate | Week Ended- |  |  |  |  | Mar. <br> 1923 e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline M a r \quad 9 \\ 1940 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. }{ }^{2} 940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 11 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 12 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Mar. } 9 \\ 1929 \end{array}$ |  |
| Alaska | ${ }^{2}$ | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Alabama | 303 | 309 | 278 |  |  | 423 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma | ${ }_{93}$ | 70 | ${ }_{147}$ | 23 | 181 | $195^{\circ}$ |
| Colorado. | 93 | 112 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Glinois | 964 | 1,077 | 1,027 | 699 | 1,170 | 1,684 |
| Indiana | 345 | 403 | 392 | 293 | 401 | 575 |
| Iowa. | 54 | 66 | 89 | 65 |  | 122 |
| Kansas and Missour | 113 | 139 | 120 | ${ }^{94}$ | ${ }_{935}^{157}$ | 144 |
| Kentucky-Eastern | 680 152 | 781 168 | ${ }_{161}$ | ${ }_{1} 193$ | ${ }_{302}$ | $\stackrel{560}{215}$ |
| Maryland | ${ }_{33}$ | 36 | 39 | 26 | 58 | 52 |
| Michigan. | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 32 |
| Montana |  | 59 | 60 | 40 | 76 | 68 |
| New Mexico | 19. | 24 | 50 | 36 | ${ }^{54}$ | f34 |
| North and Sour | 42 | 60 | $\stackrel{50}{455}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 363 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | f31 410 | ${ }_{740}$ |
| Ohio. | ${ }_{2} 437$ | ${ }_{2} 468$ | - 1,910 | 1,527 | 2,772 | 3,249 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,102 | $\begin{array}{r}2,160 \\ \hline 126\end{array}$ | - 1,910 98 | 1,527 $-\quad 71$ | 2,112 | 118 |
| Texas | 17 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 23 | 19 |
| Utah | 47 | 50 | 85 | 39 | 101 | 68 |
| Virgina | 267 | 275 | 234 | 235 | 51 |  |
| Washington |  | 1.696 |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia-Southern | 1,682 561 | 1,696 | 1,492 | 1,343 445 | 1,889 | ${ }^{1} 717$ |
| Whorthern_b | 91 | 94 | 108 | 90 | 132 | 136 |
| Other Western States |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 17 |
| Total bituminous coal. | 8,230 | 8,800 | 8,068 | 6,439 | 10,447 | 10,764 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite.d | 1,034 | 866 | 769 | 1,057 | 1,176 |  |
| Total, all | 9,264 | 9,666 | 8,837 | 7,496 | 11,623 | 12,804 |

a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G.: cluding the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral and Tucker countles. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Date for Pennsylvania or entire month. f Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota included with "Other Western States."" *Less than 1,000 tons.

## Quiet Week in Non-Ferrous Metals-Lead, Tin and

 Aluminum Decline"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of March 28, "eported that uncertainty concerning political developments abroad again hung over the market for non-ferrous metals, and new business came in slowly. The Easter holidays contributed to the quiet. Domestic copper prices showed no further change, but export quotations were lower. Lead was reduced 10 points March 27 . Virgin aluminum declined to 19 c., a reduction of 1c. Tin was easier. Zinc showed no change. Orring to blocked exchange regulations, the sbarp drop in the free pound rate had little more than a sentimental influence on metal prices. The publication further reported:

Copper
Another quiet week was experienced by copper producers. Sales for the last week totaled 3,428 tons against 3,773 tons in the previous week. Sales for the month to date total 18,034 tons. Copper was offered freely at $111 / \mathrm{c}$., Valley, but large producers held to the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ c. basis. The trade believes domestic consumption for March will be around
Export trade was dull and there were sellers during the week at prices anging from 11.15 c . to 11.575 c ., f.a.s, New York, prompt and near-by delivery. Inquiries for substantial tonnages of copper from scattered neutral countrics in Europe were reported during the week.
The trade was interested in the report that a cargo of copper bound for Vladivostok was intercepted by the British in the Pacific and is now in Hongkong.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting \& Power Co., operating in British Columbia, has renewed an agreement to furnish Japanese interests with copper concentrate, the contract to extend over a period of three years, beginning with July. Either party to the contract has the right to cancel the agreement as of June 30 , 1941 Neglations of renewadi the contract were carred

## Lead

The reduction in the price of lead announced in the previous week failed to stimulate business during the seven-day period that ended March 27. The inactivity caused the leading custom smelter to lower the price York, the settling basis of the American. Smelting \& Refining Co., and at $4.90 \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{St}$. Louis. Sales for the last week dropped to less than 1,000 tons. Shipments to customers have been going forward at a better rate than in February, but, with widespread uncertainty in all commodity markets, created by conditions abroad, most buyers are moving slowly in making new purchases.

Zinc
Little business was done in the domestic zinc market during the last reek. The trade, apparently, exerted no selling pressure during that period, believing that increased demand for galvanized products will be felt as soon as weather conditions become more seasonable. Sales of the common grades last week totaled 421 tons against 402 tons in the
previous week. Shipments for the weck involved 3,569 tons, and the unfilled orders - w 5.75 c ., St. Louis.

## Tin

Buying in tin was quiet most of last week, with the trend in prices downward. A little buying interest was in evidence yesterday, as the price fell below 46 c . for Straits. Advices from Singapore indicated that some good business was placed in that center during the last week, but the activity failed Straits operations June, and July delivery was quoted at 45.625 c .
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: March 21, 44.75c. March 22, 44.75c.; March 23, 44.75. c.; March 25. 44.625c.; March 26 44.00 c . ; March 27, $43,625 \mathrm{c}$.

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts $71 r$ | Lead |  | $z i n c$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom..Refy | Exp., Refy | New Yotk | New York | St Louts | St Louts |
| Mar. 21.. | 11.025 | 11.325 | 46.750 | 5.15 | 5.00 | 5.75 |
| Mar, 22.-. | 11.025 | 11.200 | 46.750 46.750 | 5.15 5.15 | 5.00 5.00 | 5.75 5.75 |
| Mar. ${ }^{23}$ | 11.025 | 11.200 | ${ }_{46}^{46.750}$ | 5.15 5.15 | 5.00 5.00 | 5.75 |
| Mar. 26 | 111.025 | ${ }_{11.175}^{11.200}$ | 46.600 46 | 5.15 | 5.00 | 5.75 |
| Mar. 27.0. | 11.025 | 11.150 | 45.625 | 5.05 | 4.90 | 5.75 |
| Average - | 11.025 | 11.208 | 46.417 | 5.133 | 4.983 | 5.75 |

Average prices for calendar week ended March 23 are: Domestle copper f.o.b New York lead, 5.167 c. : St. Louls, lead, 5.017 c .; St. Louls zinc, 5.750 c .; and silver, | New Yo |
| :--- |
| 34.750 |

The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appralsal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced t the basis of cash, New York or st. Louis, as noted. Als prices both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellvered basts: that is, dotigures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.2250. per pound above the refinery basis. Export quotations for copper are reduce to net at rear, most sellers are restricting board. On foreign business, owing to ne esirs. Quotations, for the present, reflect
offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis.
thls change in method of doing business. We deduct . 05 c . from f.a.s. basis thls change in method of doing business. We deduct
Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices riven however, are as follows: March 21, spot ${ }^{\text {phzeen }}$
 months, $£ 243 \%$.

World Copper Production
The following accounting of world production of copper by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics is on the basis of smelter output, excluding secondary copper. The major part of the production for 1939 has been reported, but some figures are conjectural. The figures are in short tons.


Domestic orre

Finland--.-............-
Germany, including
Austria-1-...--- $\quad 75,8$

 a Copper content ( $95 \%$ ) of ore and matte impoited, including recelpts from Cuba and the Philippines, admitted duty free. B Comprise Belgian Congo, includlug Katanga the United States. c Conjectural, d Comprise Belgian Congo,

## New Steel Business Not Sufficient to Arrest Production

 DeclineThe March 28 issue of the "Iron Age" reported that new, teel business, while improving slightly in some products, has failed to develop in sufficient aggregate volume to arrest the decline in production, which has continued almost without interruption from the high point of last November. The "Iron Age" further reported:
March, traditionally one of the most active months of the steel industry, has failed this year to live up to earlier expectations of seasonal expansion of importance. Bookings of a major steel company in March have fallen below those of February and, while some other companies have had gains of $10 \%$ or $15 \%$ in aggregate tonnage, the comparison loses. sig pificance from the fact that February bookings were generally poor.
In only five of the 20 years previous to 1940 has March steel production failed to gain over that of the preceding February, and of these three occurred in such periods of marked depression as 1921, 1932 and 1933. Not infrequently March and October have been peak months in production in steel history.
There is, moreover, still no indication of a broad upward movement within the immediate future, though at the same time there may be said to be reasonable hopes for a belated seasonal expansion of moderate proportions, possibly sufficient to check the proauction docclne at a nuch below its current rate, which is estima
What the steel industry needs and what it lacks at the moment as a basis for second-quarter calculations is a definite idea of probable requirements in some of the capital goods lines, notably building construction and railroad equipment. A structural steel fabricating company whose business is national in scope reports that the total tonnage being figured for construction projects has declined to about one-third the January volume. In the railroad equipment field there is an expectation that 50,000 or more freight cars may be purchased this year, but action probably will be delayed for some months pending determination of the future trend of car loadings.
The automobile industry is continuing a high and steady rate of production, but its purchases of steel over the remainder of the 1940 model production period will be mainly in small lots to round out inventories as a precaution against leftove inaters. swings into production of 1941 models.

Small purchases of steel for die tryouts on new models have been made The largest automotive purchases of the past week were made by Ford Motor Co., which authorized specification of steel for 50,000 cars, but much of this will be furnished by its own mills, outside purchases probably not exceeding 20,000 tons. A minor tonnage was placed by the recrganized. Reo Motors, Inc., which is planning to get into production soon. Meanwhile retail sales of motor cars are continuing at an encouragingly high volume.
Can manufacturers are producing at a higher rate than they were a year ago, and are planning for huge food packs this year. Seemingly this is not indicated by the current rate of tin-plate production, estimated at $59 \%$, up three points, but the fact is that cold reduction mills are urning a practically full capacity, while many hot mills, which were in use last fall, are idle. The production rate on a percentage basis is Form of excess capacity
Farm tractor and implement production is slowing down because of heavy stocks of finished machines. Although crop forecasts are not par ticularly encouraging, the industry expects a $15 \%$ gain in sales this
year. Shi
Shipbuilding continues as one of the most active branches of steel con sumption. Pending boats call for about 75,000 tons of steel. Unquestionably the weather has played a part in the steel situation. Unseason ably low temperatures and snow have delayed the starting of some outdoor In contrast with the are under way at this time.
In contrast with the comparative dulness of domestic steel business is the continued high rate of activity in exports. The bottom of the recent an inclination toward firmer quotations, Plates have been the conspicuously weak item, although weakness has affected virtually all products.

Domestic prices, however, are generally firm except on reinforcing b
in which the situation is so chaotic that both buyers and sellers are unable to name quotations which are truly representative of the market.

Scrap markets reflect the uncertainty of immediate prospects. Prices on the No. 1 steel grade are lower at Chicago and Philadelphia and unchanged at Pittsburgh. The "Iron Age" scrap composite has declined 25 c . to $\$ 16.29$, lowest since the first week of September, 1939.
Machine tool demand continues to expand. There is so much unsatisfied decided up prospect that a Cleveland manufacturer of turret lathes has decided upon plant expansion.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel



Pig Iron
Mar. 26, 1940, 522.61 a Gross Ton ${ }^{\text {Based }}$ on average for basio fron at Valley One week ago -.....................22.61
One month ago furnace and foundry Iron at Chicago. One year ago..


Steel Scrap
Mar. 26, 1940. s16.29 a Gross Ton ${ }^{\text {Based on No. } 1 \text { heavy melting steel }}$ ne week ago-n....---................ 16.71 One year ago..


The American Iron and Steel Institute on March 25 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having $97 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $60.7 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning March 25, compared with $62.4 \%$ one week ago, $65.9 \%$ one month ago, and $56.1 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 1.7 points, or $2.7 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended March 18, 1940. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since March 16, 1939, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on March 25 stated:
Steel buying shows further moderate gains, with principal suppoprt resulting from inventory depletion by domestic consumers and from export of consumers are entering the market for the first time increasing number This results in a larger gain in number of orders than in total tonnage and in some cases has been insufficient to check the downward trend of
production, but the point of balance between demand and production is believed near.
Rate of decline in steel production, which has been slowing in recent weeks, apparently has reached a resting place and last week was unchanged from the preceding week, at $62.5 \%$. Recovery of $21 / 2$ points at Current served to halance slight losses in several other districts. strongest in bars, sheets, semi-finished and tince the war starte, though foreign business in the latter has lagged in recent weeks. Alloy bar manufacturer are receiving a large number of inquiries, frequently involving specia grades, apparently intended for military equipment manufacture, Rela tively little shell steel has been bought, except some small-diameter material for anti-aircraft projectiles. France, Holland and Sweden have been most active in the alloy bar market.
Building construction is expanding gradually. Bethlehem Steel Co. sulmitted the low bid for the 7,000 -ton Rainbow bridge at Niagara Falls, subject to commission approval. Two pending jobs in the Panama Canal zone, for army barracks, lead the reinforcing market with 13,000 tons of of plates and shapes Darge busines this year has bee the ton of plates and shapes. Barge business this yea
experienced, in the opinion of some fabricators.
While railroad buying currently is light and scattered, many steel makers see indications of additional freight car buying and some estimates run as high as 50,000 cars for the remainder of this year. Most steel booked for cars ordered last fall has been shipped to builders.
Backward weather conditions are hurting some products, notably wire. increase. Standard pipe demand in the Soing compensated by a sharp February in the experiencemand in the
Merchant pig tron is moving somewhat better, March shipments being $10 \%$ to $12 \%$ larger than in February. Foundries, especially those cater ing to machine tool and automotive manufacturers, are operating at a higher rate and agricultural implement builders are also taking fairly good tonnages.
High production of automobiles continues, total assemblies last week being 103,395 units, a drop of 2,325 from the previous week. Chrysler output declined 4,800 cars, which overcame increased production by re maining makers. Gentral Motors increased 260, Ford 1,675, and all others, 540.
Scrap continues dull, without indications of a marked chance in the near future. Many brokers expect a dip when buying is started, followed
by a quick rise, the usual pattern at the bottom of a movement by a quick rise, the usual pattern at the bottom of a movement. Many
present quotations are nominal and dealers in many cases refuse to present quotations are nominal and dealers in many cases refuse to entertain bids by melters below the present level. "Steel's" composite of steelSeptember. Purchases at Pittsburgh and Chicaro were below previous quotations, while prices in the East continued without change. The iron and steel composite receded 2 c . to $\$ 36.84$ as a result of scrap weakness. Tin-plate production has stayed its downward course at $53 \%$, with specifications steady and seasonal factors tending toward an upturn, especially in view of dissipation of inventory accumulated last fall.
In addition to Pittsburgh's increase of $21 / 2$ points to $571 / 2 \%$, Cleveland gained 1 point to $74 \%$ and Youngstown 1 point to $43 \%$. Wheeling made the greatest recession, 7 points to $73 \%$, followed by New England, 5 points to 65 , Detroit 4 points to 78 , Cincinnati $31 / 2$ points to 51 , and St. Louis 2 points to 58 . There were no changes in rate at Chicago, $591 / 2 \%$; Eastern Pennsylvania, 60; Buffalo, 61; Birmingham, 78.
Steel ingot production for the week ended March 25 shows a drop of $11 / 2$ points, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of March 28. The entire decrease is attributed to a reduction of three points by leading independents, as subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. are estimated to have held about unchanged. The "Journal" further reported:
For the industry as a whole, the rate is placed at $621 / 2 \%$, compared with $64 \%$ in the previous week and $641 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. United States Steel is estimated at $571 / 2 \%$, the same as the week before, and compared with $62 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $661 / 2 \%$, against $691 / 2 \%$ in the preceding week and $651 / 2 \%$ 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:


| Industry |
| :---: |
| ${ }_{56}^{621 / 2}+11 / 2$ |
| $34+1$ |
| $90+1$ |
| $59 \pm 81 / 2$ 45 |
| 47 - $1 / 2$ |
| $15+1$ |
| $24-1$ |
| ${ }_{76}^{55} \mathbf{- 2}_{2}$ |
| 76 |
| $9551 / 2$ |
| $90-2$ |




## Cotton Textile Institute Issues Study of Cotton Taxes and Their Effect on Farmer, Processor and Con-

 sumerThe Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., New York, of which Claudius Murchison is President, has issued a pamphlet entitled "Save Your Shirt," presenting a study of cotton taxes and their effect on the farmer, processor and consumer. The pamphlet "represents the considered view of the cottontextile industry with respect to the Marketing Certificate Plan of the Secretary of Agriculture and of any other direct tax on cotton." It is observed in the pamphlet that "with the desire to improve the farmers' lot, we are in complete sympathy; but we believe the method should be appraised against the background of wide and realistic experience gained during 30 months of the original (and unconstitutional) processing tax." In part, Mr. Murchison adds:
The shirt of the farmer, the mill operator and the American consumer is at stake. To save that shirt, the current crop of plans to levy special taxes on cotton, in the presumed interest of the cotton farmer, must be plowed nder because:

1. The processing tax or its marketing certificate equivalent, would in effect levy a retail sales tax on cotton of approximately $12 \%$. This would
mean a cotton tax on the American consumer of $\$ 500,000,000$ a year.
2. At a time when foreign markets are being lost by American cotton, cotton consumption in the United States would inevitably be curtailed because of consumer resistance to higher prices and of accelerated inroads on the traditional cotton market by competing fibers.
3. The earning capacity of the cotton-textile industry would be further mpaired, causing many mills either to shut down, with consequent loss of employment, or to turn to the processing of competing fibers.
4. While the processing tax would make the farmer an immediate cash beneficiary, its long-term consequences would diminish his own producing and earning ability and tend to dislocate the economy of the South.
The current situation, with its international as well as domestic complexities and uncertainties, demands not dynamics but the patience of the democratic process in the consideration of legislation affecting so vital a part of the national economy as cotton.

## Current Events and Discussions

## The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended March 27 Imember bank reserve balances increased $\$ 38,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 13,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 7,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, and an increase of $\$ 53,000,000$ in gold stock, offset in part by a decrease of $\$ 10,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit and increases of $\$ 8,000,000$ in Treasury cash and credit and increases of $\$ 8,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on March 27 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 5,680,000$,000 , an increase of $\$ 90,000,000$ for the week.

The statement in full for the week ended March 27 will be found on pages 2040 and 2041.

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and the year ended March 27, 1940, were as follows:

|  |  | Increase $(+$ ) or Decrease ( - ) Since |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 27, 1940 | Mar. 20, 1940 | Mat. 29, 1939 |
| Bils discounted | 2,000,000 |  | ,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| U. 8. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. | 2,475,000,000 |  | -89,000,000 |
| Industrial advances (not Including |  |  |  |
| \$8,000,000 commit'ts-Mar.27)-- | 10,000,000 | -10,000,000 | $\underline{4,000.000}$ |
| ther reserve bank credit-_-..--- $22,000,000-10,000,000 \quad+26,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Gold stock_-.................- $18,413.000,000+53,000,000+3.253,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Treasury currency | ,000,000 | +1,000.010 | +153,000,000 |
| Member bank reserve balances.-.-.- $12,294,000,000+38.000,000+3,169,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Treasury cash. | ,382,000.000 | +8.000,000 | 000.000 |
| $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Treasury deposits with } \mathrm{F} . \mathrm{R} . \text { banks } & 700,000,000 \quad-7.000,000 \quad-50\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

 Chicago-Brokers' LoansBelow is the statement of the Board of Governor of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES
(In Millons of Dollars)

| Assets- | Mar 27 Mar. 20 Mar. 29 |  |  |  | harego |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | cise |  | ${ }_{5}^{1940}$ | 1940 |  |
| Losans and livestments-total.. | ${ }^{9,050}$ | 9,036 | 7.895 | 2,170 | 2,273 | 1,974 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,679 | 1,6 | 1,360 |  | 80 | 63 |
| Open market paper...- | 112 | 115 | 118 | 18 | 18 | ${ }_{3}^{15}$ |
| Loans to brokers and dealers.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| carrying securitles. | - 164 | 159 | 190 | 64 | 63 | 70 |
| Real eatate loans. | 112 | 115 |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to panks | 39 | 45 | 77 | 49 |  |  |
| Other loans |  | 185 | 68 | 77 |  |  |
| Treasury blls | 174 | ${ }_{830}^{185}$ | 743 | 180 | 156 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other securities. | 1,348 | 1,310 | 1,186 | 343 | 345 | 325 |
| Reserve with Fed. Rees. banks. | 6,134 | 6,124 | 4,390 | 947 | 884 | ${ }^{08}$ |
| Cash in vault |  | 75 | ${ }^{55}$ | 28 | 26 | 4 |
| Balances with domestic banil | ${ }^{138}$ | 85 | 128 | ${ }_{47}$ | ${ }_{46}$ |  |
| Other assets-net. .-...--. | 352 | 351 | 392 |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted...- | 9,037 | 8,908 | 7.135 |  |  |  |
|  | . 701 |  | ${ }^{629}$ | 01 |  | 71 |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { United States Govt. doposits--- } & 44 & 44 & 111 & 85 & 85 & 83 \\ \text { Inter-bank deposits: }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: Domeatic banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forelgn banks. | 672 | 686 | 540 |  | 7 | 10 |
| Borrowings ${ }^{\text {Other }}$ | 87 | 276 | 114 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| al ac | 1,490 | 1,489 | 1,480 | 249 | 24.9 | 258 |

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week
As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures of the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.
In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business March 20:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended March 20: An increase of $\$ 12,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans,
$\$ 28,000,000$ in holdings of Treasury bills, $\$ 159,000,000$ in reserve balance with Federal Reserve banks, and $\$ 256,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 9,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 4,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 12,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $\$ 19,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 8,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 31,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Treasury bills declined $\$ 35,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 28,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of Treasury notes declined $\$ 24,000,000$ in the Richmond district, and increased $\$ 45,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 16,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of United States Government bonds declined $\$ 10,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and increased $\$ 10,00,0000$ the Boston district, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the St. Louis district and $\$ 10,0$, 0 ot all reporting member banks. Heclined $\$ 11000000$ in New York City and United states Government decle $\$ 1,00$, Ioldings " "other securities" $\$ 18,000,000$ at all re
declined $\$ 9,000,000$. $\quad$ Demand deposits-adjusted declined $\$ 84,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 108,000,000$ in the Ohicago district, $\$ 25,000,000$ in the Cleveland district $\$ 188,026000,000$ all reporting member banks. Time deposits declined and $\$ 000,000$.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 42,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 16,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, decreases being shown in most of the districts other than New York. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased $\$ 21,000,000$ in New York City.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{re}}$ porting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended March 20, 1940, follows:

| Assets- | $\text { Mar. } \underset{8}{20}, 1940$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase ( }+ \text { ) } \begin{array}{c} \text { on } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ \hline 8 \end{array}{ }_{8} 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decrease (-) } \\ \text { Mar. 22, } 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Commercial, Industrial, and agricultural loans. | 4,379,000,000 | +12,000,000 | + $574,000,000$ +28000 |
| Open market paper |  |  |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in | 628,000,000 | -31,000,000 | -166,000,000 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securittes | 473,000,000 | -3,000,000 | -57,000,000 |
| Real estate loans | 1,185,000,000 | +2,000,000 |  |
| Loans to bank | 50,000,000 | +2,000,000 | -40,000,000 |
| Other loans | 1,553,000,000 | +3,000,000 | +9,000,000 |
| Treasury | 645,000,000 | -28,000,000 | +211,000,000 |
| Treasury notes | 1,796,000,000 | +16,000,000 | 203,000,000 |
| United States bonds.......- $6,500,000,000 \quad+10,000,000 \quad+695,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Obligations guaranteed by United |  |  |  |
| States Govern | ,369,000,000 | -18,000,000 | $+333,000,000$ $+223,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balances with domestio banks....- 3,191,000,000 +10,000,000 +619,000,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| United States Government deposits $\quad 576,000,000{ }^{\text {a }}$ +3,000,000 - $54,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |
| Forelgn ban | 851,000,000 | $+21,000,000$ | +139,000,000 |
| Borrowings | 1,000,000 |  |  |

## British Treasury Allows Nationals to Sell Some o

Canadian Holdings in Canadian Market
A plan for liquidating some British holdings of Canadian securities, and at the same time protecting the Dominion stock exchanges from a flood of concentrated selling, was announced by the Treasury in London on March $28 . \mathrm{Ob}$ jective of the plan is to secure supplies of Canadian dollar exchange for the government to be used for purchase of war supplies said London advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of March 29 , which added:
"Arrangements have been completed," the British Treasury stated, "which make it possible to grant permits to United Kingdom residents for the sale of a limited amount of Canadian dollar securities in the Canadian market.
"Canadian authorities," it was added, "have expressed their willingness to cooperate by authorizing their residents to purchase these securities as part of a general program of repatriation which has been arranged to provide Canadian dollars for purchase of war supplies in Canada,"
Applications for permits to sell Canadian securities will be available for one month. and will be issued by the Bank of England. special forms will be available for this purpose. Selling orders se
It is understood in well informed quarters that this method of permitting It is understood in wit of negotiations between the British and Canadian iquidation is the resed to prevent a sudden flood of selling orders being dumped on the Canadian markets.
The plan whereby the British Treasury would take over the holdings of its nationals in American securitís was referred to in these columns of Feb. 24, page 1205.

## Details of Bulgarian Government's Arrangements for Current Service of League of Nations Loans and Various Pre-War Loans

A joint announcement was issued recently by the League Loans Committee (London) in respect of the two Bulgarian League of Nations Loans ( $7 \%, 1926$, and $71 / 2 \%, 1928$ ) ; the

Council of Foreign Bondholders, and the Association Nationale des Porteurs Francais de Valeurs Mobilieres, in respect of the Bulgarian pre-war loans ( $6 \%$, 1892; $5 \%$, $1896 ; 5 \%, 1902 ; 5 \%, 1904 ; 41 / 2 \%$, 1907, and $41 / 2 \%, 1909$ ) who have discussed the service of the Bulgarian loans with which they are concerned with MM. Momtchiloff (Minister Plenipotentiary) and Molloff (Director of the Debt Administration). These bondholders' associations announce, with reference to the communique issued on Dec. 1, 1938 that up to the month of September, 1939, the Bulgarian Government duly carried out the undertaking set out in Government duly carried out the undertaking set out in
that communique regarding the current service of the that communique regarding the current service of the above-named loans but that following the outbreak of war transfers of the agreed percentage of the interest in foreign exchange were temporarily suspended. Subsequently, how $\epsilon$ ver, the Bulgarian Government found it possible to effect all the transfers due in the year 1939. The Bulcarian Got ernment now propose the following arrangements for the current services of their League and pre-war loans:
(1) The Bulgarian Government will provide, the full service of these loans in their budget for the financial year 1940 .
(2) They will immediately hand to the League of Nations Commissioner in Bulcaria non-interest bearing leva Treasury bills for $60 \%$ of the (3) They the full amount of the sinking fund where this applies.
(3) They will transfer-
of (a) $40 \%$ of the Instalments of interest service due in forelgn exchange in respect $7 \%$ 1926 loan coupon du
$7 \% \% 1928$ loan coupon due May 15 and Nov. 15 , 1940 .
$6 \% \% 1892$ loan coupon due Jan. 15 and July 14,1940 .
$5 \% 1896$ loan coupon die
\% 1896 loan coupon due Jan. 14 and July 14, 1940 .
$5 \% 1904$ loan coupon due May 14 and Nov. 14, 1940.
5\% 1907 loan coupon due Feb. 1 and Aug. $1,1940$.
Such instalments as have already fallen dec. $1,1940$.
will be transferred immediately; the rest will be transferred have yet been transferred ment dates for each loan.
to (b) $40 \%$ of the 31,1940 .
For the pre-war loans in foreign exchange will be pealculages of the interest to be transferred the agreement of Dec. 11, 1926, for the years 1930 to 1933 provided by 1892, 1902, 1904, 1907 and 1909, for the years 1930 to 1933 . For the the amounts due in gold francs as provided in the original be based on Coupons paid at $40 \%$ in accordance with the above provisions will regarded as satisfied by those payments.
The further instalments of $40 \%$ of the interest service falling due up to and including Dec. 31, 1940, in respect of coupons maturing after Jan. 1, 1941, will be transferred in foreign exchange as provisional payments on account which will in no way prejudice any arrangements which may subsequently be made for the coupons to which they relate.
(4) At the end of the financial year 1940, when the Bulgarian Government have only transferred in foreign exchange $40 \%$ of the interest
service throughout the year, the League of Nations service throughout the year, the League of Nations Commissioner will release to them the Treasury bills for $60 \%$ of the interest and the full inking fund mentioned in paragraph 2.
(5) The Bulgarian Government undertake that, if they accord more favorable treatment to any foreign obligation due from or guaranteed by he Bulgarian State, they will accord at least as favorable treatment to the whole of all the loans now under consideration.
(6) The Bulgarian Government undertake to discuss the future service of these loans with the bondholders' committees concerned before thy trame their budget for the financial year 1941, and in any case before the end of the first week in December, 1940.
In proposing these arrangements to the above-named bondholders' associations, the Bulgarian Government feel that they should make it clear that while they will, of course, exert their best efforts to fulfil their fers of $40 \%$ of the interest feel certain of their ability to maintain transexchange markets do interest throughout 1940 if Bulgarian exports to free the country's requirements

For the Bulgarian Government.
(Sd.) N Moyernment:
(Sd.) A. MTCHILOFF, Minister Plenipotentiary:
(sa.) A. MOLLOFF, Director of the Debt Administration
Bulgarian Government will use ors' associations in taking note that the et out above, express the earnest hope that no fulfil the undertakings the proposed conditions of service. In that no breakdown will occur in ecommend the Bulgarian Government's the existing circumstances they holders' acceptance
For the League Loans Committec (London):
(Sd.) BESSBOROUGH, Chairman;
For the Council of Foreign Bondholders:
(Sd.) A. S. G. HOAR, Secretary.
(Sd.) BESSBOROUGH, President;
(Sd.) A. L. PHILP, Joint-Secretary,
For the Association
Mobilieres :
(Sd.) E. REGARD, President de l'Association: (Sd.) P. GAUTHIER, President du Comite. (Sd.) L. MARTIN, Directeur.

The Dec. 1, 1938, communique mentioned abore was given in these columns of Dec. 17,1938 , page 3686.
In our issue of March 23, page 1853, we gave a brief reference to this plan by servicing the loans.
$\$ 12,000$ of Irish Free State External $5 \%$. Gold Bonds Due 1960 Drawn for Redemption
The National City Bank of New York, as American fiscal agent, is notifying holders of Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) external loan sinking fund $5 \%$ gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1960 , that $\$ 12,000$ principal amount of this issue has been drawn by lot for redemption through the sinking fund on May 1, 1940, at par. Payment will be made at the head office of the bank, 55 Wall Street, New York.

Member Firms of New York Stock Exchange May Form Affiliated Corporations-Governors Adopt Resolution Instructing Committee to Receive Applications
The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, at its meeting on March 27, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Member Firms to receive applications from member firms to form affiliated corporations and to grant such applications only under such terms and conditions as the Committee on Member Firms may determine. The resolution also provides that the "Committee on Member Firms cooperate with the Securities and Exchange Commission on studying any proposed amendments to section 60 E of the Chandler Act." This action followed discussion by the Board of the report of the special committee on separation of brokerage function from underwriting and trading business. This report was mentioned in our issue of March 16, page 1685 . The resolution adopted by the Board of Governors on March 27, follows:
Whereas the report of the Special Committee appointed by the President of the Exchange on Sept. 25, 1939 to study Recommendation 8 of the report of the Public Examining Board has been received, and

Whereas such report has been distributed to the membership and disussed by this Board.
Be it Resolved that the report be referred to the Committee on Member Firms which is instructed to receive applications from member firms to form affiliated corporations and to grant such applications only under such and is further instruct tor and is further instructed to take no steps to make the formation of a corporate affiliate compulsory on any member firm, and
with the SEC on studying any proposed amendments to Firms cooperate Chandler Act. Chandler Act.

## Governors of New York Stock Exchange Repeals Rule

 Relating to Service ChargesThe Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange at a meeting on March 27 repealed, effective immediately, Rule 490 of the Board, relating to the mandatory imposition of specified minimum service charges by member firms. The Rule, which became effective on March 1 , required charges to be made by all firms for custodianship of accounts having no transactions during an accounting period; the cutting of coupons on securities in safekeeping; the collection of dividends, rights or interest on securities not in possession or custody of a member; special transfers; transcripts of statements, etc. The Exchange further explained:
Rescission of the mandatory service charge rule follows a questionnaire
sent on March 19 to all member firms and members of the Exchange net sent on March 19 to all member firms and members of the Exchange not
partners of member firms. More than 400 of the 518 firms which replied partners of member firms. More than 400 of the 518 firms which replied to the questionnaire favored the repeal of the present rule, and approxicharge rule. The replies from individual members of the Exchange, not charge rule. The replies from individual members of the Exchange, not
partners of firms, were also preponderantly against any form of mandatory partners of firms, we
Special services, while no longer required to be charged for by member firms, may be charged for at the discretion of the firm.
The questionnaire referred to above was mentioned in our issue of March 23, page 1854.

## New York Stock Exchange Amends Metered Charge for Bid and Asked Quotations

In a letter to member firms of the New York Stock Exchange on March 26, Charles E. Saltzman, Vice-President and Secretary of the Exchange, stated that the present metered charge for bid and asked quotations, which has been in effect since Oct. 2, 1939, has proved insufficient to meet the costs of providing adequate service. In addition, Mr. Saltzman says, this rate has not resulted in a proper allocation oï charges in proportion to the amount of service rendered to individual subscribers. Therefore the following changes have been made:
Effective April 1, 1940, the quotation service will be billed on the following basis: for each quotation line there will be a service charge of $\$ 25$ per month, and all calls made on the line will be billed at the rate of 2.4 cents per call. Chief Opera no maximum charge. No charge will be made for calls to the he financial district will remain une. Mileage charges for service outside he financial district will remain unchanged.
Chicago Mercantile Exchange Shortens Trading Period in Potato and Hide Futures
Governors of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have voted to shorten by 50 minutes the week-day trading period in potato and hide futures, effective March 25. Under the new trading schedule contract trading in potatoes and hides, Monday through Friday, will close at $12: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. instead of at $2: 00 \mathrm{p}$. m. The Saturday closing hour remains unchanged at 11:00 a. m. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange is the Nation's only market providing facilities for futures trading in potatoes.

New York Stock Exchange and Affiliates Show 1939 Deficit of $\$ 1,149,373$-Compares with 1938 Loss of $\$ 1,548,417-P r e s i d e n t ~ M a r t i n ~ S a y s ~ S e r v i c e s ~ H a v ~$
Been Maintained, Despite Additional Economies
The New York Stock Exchange, in its annual report dated March 23 and made public March 25, announced that operations in the calendar year 1939 resulted in a net loss of $\$ 1,149,373$, as compared with a loss of $\$ 1,548,417$ in 1938 . The report, submitted by William McC. Martin Jr., President of the Exchange, includes the accounts of affiliated
companies, such as the Stock Clearing Corp., the New York Quotation Co., the New York Stock Exchange Building Co., and the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co. The operating loss of the Stock Exchange before depreciation totaled $\$ 490,441$, compared with a 1938 net loss of $\$ 895,965$. Depreciation amounted in 1939 to $\$ 654,725$, compared with $\$ 660,064$ in 1938, while the 1939 loss in sale of securities was $\$ 4,205$, as against a profit of $\$ 7,612$ in 1938. In his introduction to the financial report Mr. Martin said: Consolidated financial statements for 1939 of the New York Stock Exchange and its affiliated companies, with comparative figures for 1938, are herevith submitted with the recommendation that they receive your interested attention. Included, also, are statements of condition and operations of the Gratuity Fund.
The welfare of the Exchange will be best served by a full understanding on the part of the membership of the Exchange's financial position and of its problems. To that end certain changes have been made in the form of presentation of this report to make it more informative. For example: All assets other than fixed assets are carried on the balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1939, at estimated realizable values. Accounts receivable from others than members or their firms are shown separately after provision of reserves for doubtful accounts in the amount of $\$ 13,980$. Miscellaneous securities, consisting chiefly of World's Fair bonds ( $\$ 89,500$ principal amount) and various marketable securities are carried at $\$ 71,407$, which figure represents market or estimated realizable value after provision for reserves of $\$ 164,476$. Prepaid taxes, insurance, \&c., are also shown as a separate item. The increase in this item is due chiefly to the prepayment of real estate taxes, amounting to $\$ 277,300$ as of Dec. 31,1939 , occasioned by the change in the fiscal year of the City of New York.
The fixed asset account has been broken down to reflect separately the book values of land, buildings and improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and ticker equipment. As indicated on the balance sheet, the amount stated for these items does not purport to represent realizable values.
The statement of income and expense is presented so as to show the major sources of operating income and important items of operating expense. The excess of assets over liabilities is described in the balance sheet as "Capital Investment of the Exchange," and a separate analysis of the changes in this item during the year is included as an additional financial statement

Real Estate Investment
It should be made clear that the Exchange's actual operations require considerably less real estate than it now owns. The heavy expenses incident to these real estate holdings, including depreciation, taxes and operating costs, constituted a major factor in the Exchange's loss in 1939. Without this excess investment in real estate, the balancing of the Exchange's budget would be a much simpler problem. The problem is being carefully studied with the hope of finding a solution, or, at least of developing means of substantially reducing the burden.
The depressed condition of our business and consequent shrinkage in Exchange revenue has, of course, focused increasing attention upon the investment in real estate. In order to clarify this problem, a cost study was made for the Exchange by the firm of Stevenson, Jordan \& Harrison, management engineers, covering 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939. This study showed the following space utilization:

| Space Occupancy- | Area in Square F'et | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { Cent } \\ \hline}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Are occupied by N. Y. S. E. and afrillates-Trading floor-. | 30,214 | ${ }_{5}$ 5.5 |
| Stock Clearing Corporation--------- | 25,915 | 4.7 |
| Other Exchange departments and affiliates_---------- | 177,908 | 32.6 |
| Total | 37 |  |
| Area ocupied by 0 | 217,900 | 39.8 |
| Corridors, \&c. | 11,114 | 15 2.0 |
| Total area | 546,900 |  |

In the course of this study estimates were made of rental values for all space occupied by the Exchange and its affiliates. For all space except the trading floor, estimates could readily be made on the basis of a survey of rents paid for comparable space in the financial district. Th unique character of the trading floor made this method unavailable in that case and therefore an estimate, necessarily arbitrary, of $\$ 15$ per actual costs of special services which are provided by the Building of including, among others, protection service, air conditioning, and the maintenance of the pneumatic tubes and annunciator boards. On the basis of these figures, it is estimated that the building investment and operation (including the 39 Broad Street building) cost the Exchang $\$ 394,501$ over and above these values for rent and services. This was determined as follows:


Cost to Exchange | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 6 8 0 , 3 2 2}$ |
| :---: |
| $1,285,821$ |

 As a result of economies effected during the latter part of 1939, it is
stimated that a cost study covering the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1939, estimated that a cost study covering the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1939, would show an excess cost of approximately $\$ 370,000$.

## Results of Operations

The chief satiafaction to be derived from a review of the Exchange' operations for 1939 is in the fact that the quality of its services has been maintained at maximum efficiency. Although substantial additional economies have been introduced, the adequacy of our personnel and our physical equipment has been demonstrated under the test of exacting requirements, notably in the sudden revival of market activity which filowed the the imposed by the obligation to provide service

The Exchange's 1939 income reflects the depressed state of securities business. The consolidated net loss of the Exchange and its affiliated companies for last year amounted to $\$ 1,149,373$, as compared with a loss
for 1938 of $\$ 1,548,417$, a reduction of approximately $\$ 400,000$. Both of for 1938 of $\$ 1,548,417$, a reduction of approximately $\$ 400,000$. Both of these figures are after depreciation and do not include initiation fees, which are a contribution to the capital investment of the Exchange. Th cperating loss for 1939 , before provision for depreciatio of $\$ 654,726$
amounted to $\$ 490,442$, as compared with an operating loss of $\$ 895,966$ amounted to $\$ 490,442$, as compared with an operating loss of $\$ 895,966$
in 1938, before provision for depreciation of $\$ 660,064$. Initiation fees for 1939, credited directly to capital investment of the Exchange, amounted to $\$ 224,000$. The total volume for 1939 amounted to $362,517,992$ shares, as compared with $421,599,838$ shares in 1938.

Gross income for 1939 totaled $\$ 5,337,692$, as against $\$ 5,657,331$ in 1938 , a reduction of approximately $\$ 320,000$. Income from members and member firms decreased $\$ 120,000$, while income from other sources decreased $\$ 200,000$. Of the decrease in income from other sources, $\$ 95,000$ is in the item of listing fees and results from the change adopted in 1939 in the babis of fee charges, under which a reduced initial listing fee and an time of listing 0 only may be paid hieu of a lump sum charge at the time of listing. Only that part of the fees actually received during the additional listing fees argrocating approximately $\$ 175,000$, payable over periods of future years, were filed during 1939.

Expenses
Expenses for 1939, excluding depreciation, amounted to $\$ 5,828,134$, as against $\$ 6,553,296$ in 1938, a decrease of $\$ 255,162$ for the year.
Salaries and wages of $\$ 3,618,634$ represent the largest single item of expense. The corresponding figure for 1938 was $\$ 4,056,928$. The total annual pay rate as of Jan. 3, 1940, for all employees and officers of $\$ 1$ Exchange and affiliated companies was $\$ 3,432,328$. Approximately of $\$ 570,000$ to the Stock Clearing Corp., $\$ 500,000$ to the building comper itself, $\$ 180,000$ to the New York Quotation Co., and $\$ 20,000$ to the Safe $\$ 180,000$ to
Deposit Co.
As of Jan. 3, 1940, there were nine officials of the Exchange and affiliated companies whose salaries were $\$ 10,000$ or more a year. The annual rate on that date of such executive salaries, including that of the President, was $\$ 161,569$, a reduction of $\$ 10,100$ compared with the same date in 1939. The annual rate as of Jan. 3, 1940, of the salaries of the 53 individuals receiving $\$ 4,500$ or more, but less than $\$ 10,000$, per annum was $\$ 297,915$, compared with $\$ 301,797$ for 52 such employees on the
same date in 1939 . Since May 16,1938 , the number of officers and same date in 1939. Since May 16, 1938, the number of officers and and the annual nate that date the number individuals receiving $\$ 4,500$ or. more but lea that $\$ 10,000$, nas been reduced from 57 to 53 , and or the more, but less such salaries has decreased by $\$ 44,662$.
The next largest single item of expense after salaries and wages, other than depreciation, was real estate taxes of $\$ 617,753$.
Legal and other professional services totaled $\$ 296,832$. In this item are included a special legal fee of $\$ 50,000$ incurred in connection with an investigation of certain investment trust transactions and a $\$ 45,000$ fee for a special study of a central depository for securities which was made by a firm of accountants.

## Gratuity Fund

Also included in this report is a statement of condition of the Gratuity Fund as of Dec. 31, 1939, with comparative figures for 1938, together with a condensed statement of operations of the Fund for the year 1939.
Both the consolidateed statements of the Exchange and affiliated companies and the statements of the Gratuity Fund are accompanied by the certificate of Messrs. John I. Cole, Son \& Co., Certified Public Accountants. Current Developments
As a result of arrangements concluded with the Trans-Lux Movie Ticke Curp. in the latter part of 1939, the revenue to the Exchange derived from ticker projectors is increased, beginning eally in 10te, by approximately $\$ 70,000$ per year on the basis of the present number of projectors.
In accordance with the Exchange's policy of divesting itself of nonExchange activities, the business of the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co. was discontinued on Feb. 14, 1940, and on Feb. 15, 1940 this business was taken over by the Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co.
With the volume of business falling last year to the lowest level since 1923, our community, in measuring up to its public responsibility, has assumed a great many additional burdens. The assumption of these burdens in the face of steadily shrinking revenue, and of irritations which, , follow:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
New York Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange Building Co., New York Quotation Co., Stock Cliearing
Co., 39 Broad Street Corp.


Total assets of $\$ 38,085,875$ are shown in the balance sheet submitted by Mr. Martin as of the end of 1939, as compared with $\$ 39,359,141$ at the end of the preceding year. The following statistics are quoted from the report:

## CONSOLIDATED balance sheets

New York Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange Building Co., New York Quotation Co., Stock Clearing CorD., New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Co., 39 Broad Street Corp.


LIABILITIES
Accounts payable
Accrued payroll

|  | \$389,485.02 | 8397,439.18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deposits in special funds (contra): |  |  |
| Stock Clearing Corp. clearing fund..--.-......... $\$ 11,267,500.00$ \$11,76 |  |  |
| Stock Clearing Corp. mark to market deposits, 8 | 297,866.90 | 224,270.08 |
| roceeds of sales of memberships | 187,182.51 | 6,000.00 |
|  | \$11,752,549.41 | \$11,995,370.08 |
| Unearned income | \$22,426.53 | \$21,184.66 |
| Capital Investment of the Exchange | -\$25,921,413.81 | \$26,945,147.27 |
|  | 8,085,874 |  |

Note-The amount stated for fixed assets is beot vaios, $874.77 \mathbf{3 9}, \mathbf{3 5 9 , 1 4 1 . 1 9}$ The cost of obtaining premises under long lease, demolltion and mew upon cost. has been capitalized; the allocation of costs between land and buildings is then made to meet the accounting requirements for tax purposes. The amount stated does not represent realizable value, which is belleved to be substantlally less. TRUSTEES OF THE GRATUITY FUND OF THE NEW YORK sTOCK EXCHANGE
Resources: STATEMENT OF CONDITION

| Resources: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Due from Treasurer of the Exchange in respect of contributions levied (net) when and as collected |  |
| Securitles-1939 at cost (market value $\$ 896,251,87$ ). 1, 1938 at book value (market value $\$ 1,544,440$ ).... |  |
|  |  |
| Cash deposited in trust for beneficiaries (contra)... |  |
| Total resources... |  |
| Llabilitles and deferred credits: Unpald gratultles |  |
|  |  |
| Due to the Treasurer of the Exchange and applicable to reduce future contributions. |  |
|  |  |
| Deposits | beneficiaries (contra) | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { Dec. 31, } 1939 & \text { Dec. } 31,1938 \\ 81,030,750.66 & \$ 481,870.18\end{array}$ contributions levied (net) when and as collected of


1938 at book value (market value $\$ 1,544,440$ ) $\ldots$ )

Caspensen deposited in trust for beneficiaries (contra) -235,582.03 2,015,754.17 $\begin{array}{ll}3,333.3 \overline{3} & \mathbf{3} 333.00\end{array}$ \$2,338,653.41 | $\$ 2,511,080.79$ |
| :---: |

Labilities and deferred credits:
Unpald gratulties -
to reduce future contributionange and applicabl
Total llabilities and deferred credits
Balance of gratulty fun
and deferred credits



| $\$ 131,000.00$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $3,550.67$ | $\$ 151,000.00$ |
| $-\cdots$ |  |

$\begin{array}{rr}.70 & \mathbf{1 5 , 3 7 0 . 1 0} \\ 3,333.33 & 3,333.33\end{array}$
$\$ 137,884.70 \quad \$ 169,703.43$
2,200,768.71 \$2,341,377.36 339,330.16

471,314.17
Net worth of the gratulty fund (securities at market
value) - $\$ 1,861,438.55$ \$1,870,063.19 CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1939 Balance of gratulty fund at Dec. 31, 1938 (securities at book value) .- $\$ 2,341,377.36$ deaths occurring in 1939 (includes Jan. 1, 1940 billing)
Portion of net income of gratuity fund (1938) allocat $\mathbf{~ 1 9 6 8 , 1 6 8 . 8}$
to reduce April 1, 1939, contributions..
Interest income from securitles (1939)
Less legal and miscellaneous expenses.--
Net income of gratuity fund (1939).
Unallocated amount
$\mathbf{8 5 1 , 9 1 7 . 7 8}$
$\mathbf{5 , 5 9 1 . 7 2}$
$15,265.81$

Allocated to reduce Jan. 1, 1940, contributions......... $46,325.36$
ess gratuities pald or due to beneficiaries of members $\$ 329,760.00$
deceased during year....-..............................-- $320,000.00$
Portion of 1938 income not allocated to reduction of members' con-
tributions, due to transfers of membershbips dur of 1939 _-................................................................
Initial contributions from members elected during year

| Loss on sale of securities | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,352,081.65 \\ -\quad 152,007.94 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | \$2,200,073.71 |
| cost of securities as of Dee. 31, 1939 | 695.00 |
| Balance of gratuity fund at Dec. 31, 1939 (securiti |  |

Balance of gratuity fund at Dec. 31, 1939 (securities at cost)........ $\xlongequal{32,200,768.71}$
Net worth of gratuity fund at Dec. 31, 1938 (securities
at market)
$-\cdots$ - $\mathbf{8 1 , 8 7 0 , 0 6 3 . 1 9}$
Net worth of gratuity fund at Dec. 31, 1939 (securities
at market)

Market Value of February Sales on National Securities Exchanges Decreased $24.4 \%$ from January and $12 \%$ from February, 1939, SEC Reports
The market value of total sales on all registered securities exchanges in February, 1940, amounted to $\$ 686,970,249$, a decrease of $24.4 \%$ from the market value of total sales in January, and a decrease of $12.0 \%$ from February, 1939, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced March 28. Stock sales, excluding rights and warrants, had a market value of $\$ 582,515,382$, a decrease of $24.8 \%$ from January. Bond sales were valued at $\$ 103,351,324$, a decrease of $23.1 \%$ from January. Sales of rights and warrants in February totaled $\$ 1,103,543$. The Commission further stated:
The volume of sales in stocks, excluding rights and warrants, was $24,-$ 977,502 shares, a decrease of $21.1 \%$ from January's total. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 153,589,050$, a decrease of $26.3 \%$ from January.
The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $93.6 \%$ of the market value of all sales, $92.5 \%$ of the market value of stock sales and $99.7 \%$ of the Market value of bond sales on all registered exchanges.
940 was $\$ 683,558$, a decrease of $3.9 \%$ from January 1940 was $\$ 683,558$, a decrease of $3.9 \%$ from January.

## Principal Effect of European War on American Business

May Be Readjustment Rather Than Expansion,
Says Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
For American business as a whole the principal effect of the war, as indicated at this time, may prove to be readjustment rather than expansion, states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in discussing trends in our foreign trade since the war began, in the current issue of "The Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States and abroad, published on March 25. "As far as can be seen at present," the "Survey" continues, "any trade expansion that may take place will continue to be highly selective, with stimulating effects in some lines offset by further obstacles in others. It seems inevitable, however," continues the "Survey," "that the whole world will be staggering under the burdens and diswhole world will be staggering under the burdens and disencouragement that can possibly be given to the resumption of normal international economic relations." The "Survey" goes on to state, in part:
The United States should be in a position to play an important part in the great task of reconstruction, and nowhere can our efforts be more helpful than in the field of international trade. Stabilization of currencies, removal of trade barriers, and redistribution of the world's cold are among the problems that will press for settlement and that will largely depend for their successful solution on the policies followed by the United States. By the end af the war our already unwieldy gold holdings will probably be further increased at the expense of foreign countries; infla tionary dangers will be present throughout the world, and barriers to international trade will be more formidable than ever before. Under such conditions a repetition of some past mistakes would be disastrous. Neither a policy of economic isolation nor a futile effort to sell abroad without buying would be conducive to world reeovery, or even to the attainment of the immediate objective-our own national welfare.
last few months. This gain seems to have brought about andy in the last few months. This gain seems to have brought about an upward lating effects of the war one quarters regarding the probable stimulating effects of the war on foreign demand for American products.
While recent developments may warrant some of this optimism they emphasize also the many uncertainties still of this optimism, they suggest that the earlier caution on the part of those concerned was misplaced.
For the most part the efforts of our Government have been aimed at promotion, rather than restriction or regulation, of foreign trade. The provision of funds for loans to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, China, and Iceland, while not primarily designed in all cases to stimulate trade, clearly has that tendency. The serious consideration that has been given the plan for a Pan-American bank suggests that public funds may be used for trade promotion purposes on a large scale.
The importance of maintaining sound conditions in our foreign trade at the present difficult stage of world affairs lies not so much in the absolute magnitude of our purchases and sales abroad as in the integral relation of this branch of business to our economy as a whole. In comparison with our domestic trade, the volume of our exports and imports
is relatively small. But this consideration should not be allowed to is relatively small. But this consideration should not be allowed to obscure the fact that serious disturbances to our foreign trade upset the delicate balance among the various parts of our economic structure and react severely on business at large.

Factors in the Outlook
Future trends in our foreign trade during the war will probably depend in large measure on the direction taken by military developments. As long as the present comparative inactivity continues, the war may have little effect aside from the disruptions and dislocations due to the blockade and to war-time regulations. If military operations become more active, the consequences to our trade will probably be much more pronounced. The financial zspects of the question will become more important as time goes on. The resources of the principal belligerent nations in this
country, while large, are not unlimited; and both the Neutrality Act and country, while large, are not unlimited; and both the Neutrality Act and credit This Act prohinit sales to the governments of those countries on increasingly potent factor limiting ony further rise in export that may fend to devep in reanse to the war requirements of the belisere

## Savings and Loan Associations Insured by FSLIC Paid <br> $\$ 56,000,000$ in Dividends to Investors Last Year

More than $\$ 56,000,000$ in dividends was paid to private investors last year by savings and loan associations insuring their accounts up to $\$ 5,000$ each with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, it was estimated by economists of that Corporation. Of this total, \$27,496,200 was distributed in the last half of 1939 and $\$ 28$,563,800 in the first half. The announcement went on to say:

Federal savings and loan associations-which are required by law to insure their private savers' accounts-paid an estimated $\$ 33,029,000$ in dividends to such investors last year, $\$ 18,029,000$ in the last six months and $\$ 15,000,000$ in the first six months of 1939.
At the end of last year insured associations-both Federal and State-chartered-numbered 2,196 as against 2,097 a year earlier. Private savings entrusted to them totaled $\$ 1,811,188,000$ at the beginning of 1940 , a rise of $\$ 355,432,000$ during the year, while aggregate assets amounted to $\$ 2,506,958,000$ on Jan. 1, 1940.

## Progress Made by Federal Savings and Loan Associa-

 tions in 1939 Pointed Out in SurveyFive points emphasizing the progress of Federal savings and loan associations in 1939 were listed on March 23 by Corwin A. Fergus, Director of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, in a special survey of 1,310 identical associations completed for the Board. The points, according to the announcement, were:

1. Saving placed in the associations increased $24.2 \%$ in the 12 months. This makes more money available to their communities for home loans.
2. Mortgage loan balances rose $19 \%$. This is considered exceptional because the repayments on all outstanding home loans are subtracted from the total new loans made during the year to give this balance.
3. Private thrift funds invested in the associations so increased that the institutions were able to reduce the investments by the Treasury and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in shares of these associations by $6 \%$.
4. Undivided profits and general reserves expanded $12.6 \%$, making the institutions stronger than ever.
This is another mark of success new loans.

## Mortgage Loans Made by Savings and Loan Associa-

tions of New York State Increase $28 \%$ in February

## Over Last Year

With the inauguration of Savings and Loan Week, April 1 to 7 , announcement was made on March 25 of a substantial increase in the mortgage loans made by savings and loan associations of New York State for the month of February over the same month in 1939. This increase of $28 \%$, or $\$ 791,193$, follows another rise of $33.4 \%$ in total mortgage loans made during January, 1940, over January, 1939, according to Zebulon V. Woodard, Executive VicePresident of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations, the organization which is sponsoring Savings and Loan Week. The announcement further stated:

One hundred and twenty-six of its member institutions with assets totaling $\$ 244,438,726$ report a total of 753 mortgage loans made during February, 1940, for a total amount of $\$ 2,238,229$. Projecting these figure to include all savings and loan institutions in New York State, a total of 1,205 mortgage loans in the amount of $\$ 3,581,166$ is reached, which represents the $28 \%$ increase, or $\$ 791,193$ over February, 1939, and also an increase of $27 \%$, or 257 , in the number of loans made for the same period.
The actual loans made by the reporting associations are divided into the following classes: 221 loans for the purchase of new homes totaling $\$ 766,503 ; 165$ loans for construction of new homes totaling $\$ 684,160$; 162 loans refinanced totaling $\$ 546,847$; 83 repair and modernization loans totaling $\$ 127,469$, and 122 other loans totaling $\$ 113,250$.

## American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers to Give <br> Case-Study Courses at University of Southern

 California in June-JulyThe American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers and the University of Southern California announce two two week case-study courses in real estate appraising to be given at Los Angeles in June and early July. The courses are designed to meet the need for practical training in valuation methods and procedure which today is an essential part of the equipment of real estate appraisers, brokers, builders, mortgage men, tax assessors, and property kers, builders, mortgage men, tax assessors, and property courses given by the Institute in cooperation with the University of Chicago in 1935, 1936 and 1938, in cooperation with Columbia University in 1937, and in cooperation with Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania in 1939, and with Tulane University in 1939 and 1940. Appraisal I, covering the fundamentals of real estate appraising, will be given June 10-22. Appraisal II, covering the appraisal of investment property will follow immediately, running from June 24 to July 6 . will follow immediately, running from June 24 to July 6. American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, will be one of the lecturers.

Institute of Real Estate Management Announces Broad Course in Management Technique to Be Given in New York City in May
The Institute of Real Estate Management, professional branch of the National Association of Real Estate Boards
in this field, announced on March 23 a lecture course on in this field, announced on March 23 a lecture course on to be given in New York, May 6-10. This, the first lecture course of the Institute to cover the whole field of real estate management, will be given at the Hotel Astor and will include from four to six lectures a day and opportunity for consultation of the students with the faculty, drawn from leading managers of the Institute's membership, headed by its President, H. P. Holmes, Detroit. The course is open not only to members of the Institute but to all
qualified students of real estate management problems. In announcing the course Mr. Holmes said:
Present-day rental levels for income property, institutional ownership of real estate, and other powerful influences are compelling new operating economies and new management techniques are making management a most important phase of the real business, canl tor the best managone ment objectives. the preliminary survey; planning income; producing ment of protecting income; maintaining income; public relations in income, property management; the control of administrative functions; purchasing; maintenance techniques; covering building exteriors; decorating tenant space; selective and purchase of fuel ; plumbing and heating; control of utilities; building interiors setting production standards; personnel; furniture and furnishings; record keeping and accounting; managing management.

Tenders of $\$ 289,388,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,640,000$ Accepted at Prices Slightly Above Par
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on March 25 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills totaled $\$ 289,388,000$, of which $\$ 100,640,000$ was accepted at prices slightly above par.

The Treasury bills are dated March 27 and will mature on June 26,1940 . Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of March 23, page 1855.
The following regarding the accepted bids of the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of March 25: is rotal applied for, $\$ 289,388,000$. Total accepted, $\$ 100,640,000$
The accepted bids were tendered at prices slightly above par, and at par. of the amount tendered at par, $75 \%$ was accepted.

New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of 91 Day Treasury Bills-To Be Dated April 3, 1940
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced March 29 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 will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and the
branches thereof up to 2 p . m . (EST), April 1, but will not branches thereof up to 2 p. m. (EST), April 1, but will The Treasury bills will be dated April 3, 1940 and will mature on July 3, 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 April 3, in amount of $\$ 101,930,000$. 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
Fractions must not be used. Tenders will be accepted
and trust companies and from tout cash deposit from incorporated banks ment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on April 1, 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 acceptabie 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 refection thereof Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on April 3, 1940.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited the Treasury Decision 4550, ruling hat other disposition of the Treasury bills gift tax.) No loss from of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its pos of any ta
sessions.
Treasury Department Oircular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

## Large Capital Withdrawals by Allied Powers from

 United States in December-German Balances Increase SlightlyThere was a net inflow of $\$ 17,619,000$ capital into the United States from abroad in December, according to figures published in the March issue of the Treasury "Bulletin." That the net movement was toward this country rather than away from it was due to neutral as well as German balances here rising in an aggregate amount in German of withdrawals by the Allied Powers. Great Britain, Canada and France reduced their holdings here during De cember by a total of $\$ 84,744,000$, while Germany increased cember by a total of $\$ 84,744,00$, whis sent here during the month $\$ 101,966,000$.

About three-fourths of the British withdrawal was in funds classified as short-term banking funds, and the rest chiefly in reduction of holdings of domestic securities. Large withdrawals by France and Canada of short-term banking funds were partly offset by increases in other classes of capital funds held in the United States.

The following tabulation has been prepared from figures appearing in the March issue of the Treasury "Bulletin" NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, JAN. 2,1935 TO JAN. 1,190 FOREIGN COUNTRIES, JAN. 2, 1935 TO JAN. 1,

+ Indicates Inflow. - Indicates Outflow

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. 2, 1935, to } \\ & \text { Jan. 1. 1940 } \end{aligned}$ | of Which in December, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement in Sh |  |  |
| France.-.. | + $+843,960,000$ | $\square_{12}^{31,101,000}$ |
| Canada.-: | +234,922,000 | -45,214,000 |
| Germany | +155,051,000 | - $+742,000$ |
|  | +1,661,929,000 | 34,692,000 |
| Movement | +3,001,266,000 | -2,941,000 |
| United Kingdom | +19,545,000 | -58,000 |
| ance |  |  |
| Germany | +8,895,000 | -135,000 |
| All | + $+31,388,000$ | +1,994,000 |
| Total |  |  |
| ovement in Tran | +78,189,000 | +1,049,000 |
| Urited | + 328,218,000 | -10,029,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {chance }}$ Crance- |  | +1,442,000 |
| Germany | 180,00 | 3,860,0 |
| All other | +725,299,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2} 214,000 \\ +\mathbf{7}, 474,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total | +1,098,517,000 | -5,187,000 |
| United Kinglom |  |  |
| France.- | +42, | +1,212,000 |
| da | -11,489000 |  |
| Germany | +36,621,000 | +10, +10000 |
| All other | +527,345,000 | +7,806,000 |
| Total | +720,102,000 | +24,698,000 |
| United Kingdom | +1,117273000 | - 207800 |
| France | +442,316,000 | -10.759,000 |
| Canada | +229,202,00 | 34,009,000 |
| All other | +183,262,000 |  |
|  | +2,945,971,000 | + 101,966,000 |
| Tot | +4,898,024,000 | +17,619,000 |

Obligations of Public Housing Agencies Included in
Treasury's Rules Relating to Money and Finance
The Treasury Department's regulations relating to money and finance has been amended to include obligations of public housing agencies, it was recently announced by D. W. Bell, Acting Secretary of the Treasury. The supplement, dealing with the special deposits of public moneys, was issued by the Treasury as follows:
To Federal Reserve Banks and Other Banks and Trust Companies Incorpo
rated Under the Laws of the United States or of Any State:
Treasury Department Circular No. 92, dated Feb. 23, 1932, as amended, is hereby further amended to include obligations of public housing agencies. Paragraph 11, Section 203.7 (1), therefore, under the caption
"Collateral Security," will read as "11
tions lof the Federal National Mortjage Association, and oblioations of Public Hous, obliga Agencles-Bonds of the Federal Land Banks, obligations of the Federal Hoomousing banks, obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Assoclation, and obligations
of Public Housing Agencies (as defined in the Lital of Public Housing Agencies (as defined in the United States Housing Act of 1937 , with the United States Housing Authority; all at face value."

President Rooseveit Proclaims April as Cancer Control Month-Calls Upon All Interested in Public Health to Unite to Impress Upon People Necessity of National Program
President Roosevelt on March 18 issued a proclamation designating the month of April as Cancer Control Month and invited the Governors of the several States to issue similar proclamations. The President also invited the members of the medical profession, other scientific groups and all organs of opinion to unite during April in concerted effort to impress upon the people the necessity of a national program for the control of cancer to the end of a suffering may be relieved and life preserved. The text of the proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America

## a proclamation

Whereas the President is authorized and requested by Public Resolution No. 82, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved March 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 148), to issue annually a proclamation setting apart the month of April of each year as Cancer Control Month, and to invite the Governors of the
several States, Territories, and possessions several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States to issue proclamations for like purposes; and
hereas it is also requested in the said Public Resolution No. 82 that the proclamations issued invite the medical profession, the press, and all agencies and individuals interested in the control of cancer through a national program of education and other cooperative means to unite in dedication to such a purpose and by concerted effort to impress its necessity upon the people of the Nation; and
Whereas by this dedication of the
program for the control of cancer month of April to a voluntary national program for the control of cancer, the people of the entire country will ernment through the United Stactes is being made by the Federal Government through the United States Public Health Service, by certain of struggle against that dread disease, which is second individuals, in the death in the United States:
Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim the month of April, 1940, as Cancer Contres Month, and do invite the Governors of the several States, Territories, and pcssessions of the United States to issue similar proclamations; and in order that the people throughout the land may have informed knowledge concerning the prevalence of cancer and of the means which can be taken to control it, I also invite the members of the medical profession, individually and through their associations, other scientific groups, all organs opinion, including the press, the radio, and the motion picture, and all others who have the interest of the public health at heart, to unite during
the month of April, 1940, in concerted effort to impress upon the people
of the United States the necessity of a national program for the control of cancer to the end that suffering may be relieved and life preserved. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.
(SEAL)
By the President:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

President Roosevelt Issues, Proclamation Designating
April 10 as Inventors' and Patent Day-Peoole April 10 as Inventors' and Patent Day-People Invited to Commemorate 150th Anniversary of First Patent Law
A proclamation designating April 10 as Inventors' and Patent Day was issued by President Roosevelt on March 21 to commemorate the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the first of the United States patent laws. The President invited the people to celebrate the event, which contributed so greatly to the encouragement of inventive genius in the United States. The following is the text of his proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America

## A PROCLAMIATION

Whereas the preamble to Public Resolution 58, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved March 15, 1940, recites:
"Whereas there will occur on April 10, 1940, the 150th anniversary of President George Washington's approval of the first Act of Congress authorizing and regulating
the grant of patents as contemplated in Article I, Section 8 , of the Constitution; and the grant of patents as contemplated in article 1, enection 8, of the Constitution; and inventors have both inspired and rewarded their genius to the benefit of this Natio and the whole world; and
promoted countless applications system inaugurated by this Act of Congress has being of our people and thereby contributed notably to a higher standard of living in our country; and ficial to the people of the United States should be worthily observed";
And whereas the said Public Resolution 58 creates a commission con sisting of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, the Chair man of the House of Representatives Committee on Patents, the Secretary of Commerce, the Commissioner of Patents, and five other members to be seiected by them to make arrangements for an appropriate observance of the sesqui-centennial of the first United States patent law, and provides that the Senate and House of Representatives shall conduct suitable exercises whereby Congress may mark the anniversary; and
Whereas the said public resolution requests the President of the United States "to set aside April 10, 1940, as Investors' and Patent Day to invite a general public commemoration of an event which has proved so important and salutary to this Nation"

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the request contained in the aforesaid public resolution, do hereby designate Aprit 10 of the present year as Inventors and Patent Day and do hereby invite the people of the United States first of the United States patent sesqui-centennial anniversary of the first of the United States patent laws, which, by affording protection and encouragement to inventors as envisaged and authorized by the g $\quad$ nius in the United States.
In witness whereof, I have bereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of March, in the ear of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.
(SEAL)
By the President:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

## National Electric Power Grid System Considered by President Roosevelt-Confers with Leland Olds on Program Recently Proposed by 20 Major Utility Companies

President Roosevelt and Leland Olds, Federal Power Commissioner, after a consultation on March 25, were reported to have considered a plan which Mr. Olds recently proposed to 20 major utility companies calling for the establishment of a high-tension electric grid system linking vital manufacturing and munitions centers at an estimated cost of $\$ 190,000,000$. Mr. Olds said that the program had been presented to utilities officials, with a request for their cooperation. He added that he had referred to the matter in his conversation with the President. We quote from a Washington dispatch of March 25 to the New York "Times":
The broad outlines of the plan originated by the National Power Policy Committee and calling for an estimated expenditure of $\$ 190,000,000$ for transmission lines and stand-by stations were given by President Roosevelt in December and discussed in greater detail by Mr. Olds two weeks ago in New York City at a meeting attended by executives of some 20 utility companies.
Although declining to give details of his conversation with the President today, Mr. Olds is understood to have reported a cooperative attitude on the part of leaders of the industry with whom he talked in New York. He said no further meetings were in prospect at this time, and indicated the utility executives were not likely to reach any decision in the matter soon.
"Everybody knows that we have been seeking a cooperative approach to the problem since last December, and we are simply trying to determine whether such a plan is feasible and economically sound," said Mr. Olds.

## Some Details of the Plan

As outlined by Mr. Olds to the New York gathering, the plan envisages construction of the co-called grid system jointly by the Federal Govern-
ment and the private industry. It would include about 2,500 miles of transmission lines, transformers and supplementary equipment. The extent
to which the Government and the industry would participate in the financing the project remains to be worked out
Officials conversant with the details of the plan said it was still an ergineering problem that would have to be settled before the attitude of the industry could be determined. One phase of the problem awaiting determination is the benefit to be derived by each component of the industry and the proportion of the expense that each should bear.
Until these and related problems could be solved, officials said, it was futile to talk of the amount of Federal participation or the prospective It was assumed that the Roosevelt might request authorizing legislation. called upon to lend Federal aid if and when the con was authorized it called upon to
was explained.
When he last discussed the subject at a press conference in December, President Rcosevelt emphasized that existing electric power production was adequate to meet all business and industrial requirements and that any shortage mentioned by authors of the grid idea was entirely potential and theoretical. There was no thought, he said, of coordinating private and Federal power courses under the state of limited national emergency then recently proclaimed.

In our issue of Dec. 15, page 3814 , a reference to the matter was made, and it was noted that the committee had been holding conferences with representatives of private utility systems during December to determine what facilities were necessary to meet both peace-time and emergency power needs.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull Confer with Under-Secretary Welles Following Latter's Return from Fact-Finding Mission Abroad-White House Warns Against Speculation on Washington Talk
Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles arrived in New York on March 28 aboard the Italian liner Conte di Savoia following his fact-finding tour of Europe. He went to Washington later that day and conferred with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the White House. The conference lasted oomewhat more than an hour but no details were given out. While the discussion was in progress, Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, summoned reporters to his office and announced that he had been authorized to warn them against any speculation on the meeting. He said he had been authorized to offer them a "friendly word of advice"-to wit:

Not to write yourselves out on the end of a limb or to attribute what you assume the President, Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles are discussing to any allegedly authorized or unimpeachable or reliable sources or friends close
to the President or to the Secretary of State or to the Under-Secretary of State.
That neither the President nor the Secretary of State nor the UnderSecretary of State will have any word to say following their conference to the press or to any of their friends or to any one anywhere.
When approached by newspaper reporters with the arrival of the Italian liner at Quarantine on March $28, \mathrm{Mr}$. Welles refrained from comment, and declared that "any information must come from Washington," and confined himself principally to the following remark (as given in the New York "Sun").

As representative of President Roosevelt, I was treated with the greatest courtesy wherever I went. That was to be expected. My mission was described as a 'fact-finding mission,' and that is entirely

Mr. Welles was accompanied by Mrs. Welles and Jay Pierrapont Moffat, chief of the State Department Division of European Affairs, and Lucius Hartley Johnson of the consular service, who served as Mr. Welles's secretary.

The Conti di Savoia was delayed on March 22 at Gibraltar for 13 hours when British authorities were reported to have searched the ship for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German financial expert, rumored as having been on board. Mr. Welles conferred with Dr. Schacht in Berlin during his trip there,


The completion of Mr. Welles tour of Europe was reported in these columns of March 23, page 1871.

## President Roosevelt Issues Order Limiting Photographs of Military Areas

President Roosevelt signed an executive order on March 26 indicating important military places and objects which may be photographed or mapped only with official permission and censorship. The order covers virtually every angle of the national defense and is effective at once. Regarding the order, Washington advices, March 26, to Regarding the order, Washin
A law enacted two years ago authorizes the President to define important military places and objects which require "protection against the general dissemination of information" and makes it a crime for any person to photograph, sketch or map them unless he receives permission the person must submit the material "for consorship or such other action the person must submit
as may be necessary."
The order, which comes with the approach of the fleet's war games the Pacific, applies to all minitary or naval installations and equipment which are or will be classified as "secret," "confidential" or "restricted," proving ground, range, mine field, fort, yard, station, district or area." Moreover, the restricted locations extend to established "defensive se areeas," "air space reservations" existing under authority of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, naval harbors closed to foreign vessels, areas required for fleet purposes and to "any commercial establishment engaged in the development or manufacture of military or naval arms, munitions, equipment, designs, ships or vessels for the United States Army or Navy.' Aircraft, weapons, ammunition, vehicles, ships, instruments, engines, Aircraft, weapons, ammunition, vehicles, ships, instruments, engines,
manufacturing machinery, tools, devices, or any other army or navy equip-
ment, either existing or in the course of development, which are classified as secret, confidential or restricted, are covered by the order. So also are books, documents, maps, charts, plans, models, photographs, contracts or specifications.
Violations are punishable by a fine of $\$ 1,000$ or imprisonment for one
or or both. ar, or both.
On March 27 the President issued an executive order prohibiting the taking of photographs by persons on vessels passing through the Panama Canal.

President Roosevelt Praises Airlines for Safety Record of Past Year-Achieved Through Cooperation with CAA
President Roosevelt praised the Nation's domestic air lines on March 26 for their record of having flown a full year without a single fatality or serious injury to any passenger or crew member. He also paid tribute to the Civil Aeronautics Authority for its part in regulating air travel. In a letter to Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the CAA, which was read in opening a nation-wide broadcast from Salt Lake City, Mr. Roosevelt wrote:
The news that our domestic airlines will on March 26 complete an entire year of flying without a single fatal accident is indeed gratifying.
Will you please extend my heartiest congratulations to every last employee of the air lines-be he field boy, pilot or President-and to your own personnel in the CAA.
I am deeply impressed by reports submitted to me showing that during the year now closing our domestic air lines have flown $87,325,145$ revenue plane miles, carried $2,030,000$ passengers, flown $814,906,250$ passenger miles-a truly remarkable aggregate.

Looking behind this record, in which we can all take pardonable pride, we find it has been achieved through cooperation and teamwork between ermment. I trust that this cooperation may continue with like satisfactory results through the years ahead.

Senate Passes $\$ 923,000,000$ Farm Appropriation BillMeasure $\$ 202,000,000$ Above Budget EstimatesHouse Sends Legislation to Conference-Secretary Morgenthau on Treasury's Working Balance
The House on March 25 sent to conference with the Senate the 1941 Agriculture Department supply bill. The bill as passed by the Senate by a voice vote on March 22 carries almost $\$ 923,000,000$ in direct appropriations, which compares with a House-approved bill (passed Feb. 2) appropriating $\$ 713,896,084$. In addition the Senate measure directs the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to authorize loans of $\$ 50,000,000$ for farm tenancy and $\$ 40,000,000$ for rural electrification. The major increases in the Senate bill, which exceeds by more than $\$ 200,000,000$ Budget Bureau estimates, were an item of $\$ 212,000,000$ for farm parity payestimates, were an item of $\$ 212,000,000$ for farm parity pay-
ments to farmers, which was approved by the Senate by a ments to farmers, which was approved by the senate by a
vote of 63 to 19 on March 20 , and $\$ 85,000,000$ for surplus commodities, involving the food stamp plan and export subsidies, which was adopted by a unanimous vote ( 79 to 0 ) of the Senate on March 21.

During the debate on the bill on March 22 Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, who had engaged in a discussion with Administration leaders earlier last week regarding the Treasury's ability to pay the increased appropriations out of its working balance, presented a letter from Secretary Morgenthau and a supporting memorandum from the General Accounting Office. Secretary Morgenthau's letter follows:

In the 1941 budget submitted to the Congress in January of this year it is estimated that the Treasury's working balance on June 30, 1940, will b3 about $\$ 1,011,000,000$, a reduction of $\$ 1,291,000,000$ during the current fiscal year. The Treasury does not segregate its working balances in the general fund to show its obligations on any particular class of accounts, but considers its total working balance as available to meet the demands made on any of these accounts as well as to the general and tur expenditure of the Government.

In view of the large amount of deman 1 obligations now outstanding which the Treasury may be called upon to meet, such as the checking accounts and deposits of governmental corporations, credit agencies, \&c., in the aggregate amount of over $\$ 400,000,000$; the unemployment trust fund amounting to $\$ 1,640,000,000$; special obligations issued for account of the
Postal Savings System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation amounting to $\$ 142,000,000$, and outstanding United States Savings bonds with a redemption value of $\$ 2,700,000,000$, it is felt that the estimated working balance of the Treasury on June 30, 1940, as contemplated by the President's budget will be about as low as it can be permitted to go.

The Secretary's letter was supported by the following memorandum from the General Accounting Office:
The general fund working balance, as of June 30, 1939, is reported to be $\$ 2,815,013,411.05$. In arriving at such balance, liabilities in the form of trust funds and the like were not taken into consideration, and if there is to be reserved an amount equal to such trust funds the balance above stated will be subject to a reduction of $\$ 1,150,788,296.12$, leaving an actual general fund working balance of $\$ 1,664,225,114.93$. If such balance is to be ra duced to the extent of $\$ 1,150,000,000$, as indicated in the budget, page XXV, it will be brought down to the low figure of $\$ 514,225,114.93$

Besides the appropriations carried in the Senate bill, as indicated above are $\$ 498,560,000$ for soil conservation, and $\$ 90,000,000$ of RFC loans for farm tenancy and rural electrification. Under date of March 22 advices from Washington to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said, in part:

The only fight in the Senate today concerning the measure revolved around proposed amendments to the Sugar Control Act offered as riders to the bill by Senator Ellender (Dem., La.) and Senator Byrd (Dem., Va.). Senator Ellender proposed to amend the law to permit benefit payments to year but was defeated 28 to 38 . Senator Byrd sought to limit amount of
individual sugar benefit payments to $\$ 5,000$ and was defeated 23 to 46 and again by a vote of 27 to 37 when he attempted to fix the ceiling at 850 ,000 .

## Defeat Is Explained

Defeat of the Ellender amendment was due entirely to objections voiced by the beet sugar bloc against writing legislation amending the sugar control law into the appropriation bill. Members argued successfully that the Senate from the House, but they could offer no assurances as to when this might be.
The latest information available concerning the Cummings bill is that absolutely nothing has been done about it by the House Agricultural Committee to which it was referred when introduced two weeks ago. The measure has not even yet been referred to the Government departments for report and no date has been fixed for hearings.
Senator Adams (Dem., Oolo.) who led the fight of the beet bloc against the amendment said that he was opposed to this type of legislation being offered to an appropriation bill. The concern of the beet people, he added, is not over the matter of benefit payments but over the effect than an additional 60,000 tons of sugar would have upon the market.
Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.) accused beet producers of opposing the Ellender amendment because they knew they could not get their amendmerit to the

## Senate Debates Resolution to Extend Reciprocal Trade

 Agreements Law-Senator Pittman's Proposal for Senate Ratification of Pacts Defeated-President Roosevelt Said to Oppose Senate Voice on TariffsThe United States Senate on March 25 opened debate on the House-approved resolution extending the reciprocal trade agreements law for three years. Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, started the debate on the resolution as its floor leader, with an appeal that the system be retained lest an evential world trade war threaten this country with "an economic collapse." Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the leading opponents, said the program was unconstitutional because it does not provide for Senate ratification of trade agreements. The agreements really are treaties, Senator Pittman argued, and therefore should be subject to ratification by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate. The Pittman amendment was defeated by the Senate yesterday (March 29) by a vote of 44 to 41 .
Senator Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, on March 25 defended the pacts while Senator Davis, Republican, of Pennsylvania, supported Senator Pittman's proposal for Senate ratification.
Following a conference with President Roosevelt, on March 26, Senator Harrison said that "the President is, of course, intensely anxious that the Pittman amendment and all others be defeated."
Concerning Senate debate on the resolution on March 26, Washington Associated Press advices on that date said:
Meanwhile Western support for the Pittman proposal welled up in speeches by Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, and Senator Joseph O. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, questioning the consti-
In anotionality of the trade agreements act unless Senate ratification is added.
In another day of debate, Senator McCarran asserted that the system Congress the taxing power involved in ghanging tant" by removing from
The debate on March 27 was taken up by Senators O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, and Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, in opposition to the program, and Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, in its support.
In his speech attacking the Administration's trade policy, Senator Vandenberg made these six contentions, according to the Associated Press:

1. The trade agreements law is unconstitutional.
2. It is "economic dictatorship come to America."
3. It is driving the country to a basis of uncompensated low tariffs :'which will ultimately wreck us."
4. War and post-war trade competitions involve a multitude of dangerous trade weapons which the agreement law cannot touch.
5. It is not working and cannot work as intended.
6. The alternative is to provide a concentrated foreign trade authorexport increasingly confronts." external trade penalties which American
Approval of the measure by the Senate Finance Com mittee was reported in our issue of March 9, page 1525.

## House Subcommittee Adds Amendment to Hatch Act

The Senate-approved Hatch Act, which would curb political activities of State employees paid in whole or in part with 'Federal funds, was approved by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on March 27 after a clause forbidding national political committees to spend more than $\$ 3,000,000$ each in any campaign was added. The amendment limiting national campaign expenditures was not contained in the bill as it passed the Senate on March 18 (noted in our issue of March 23, page 1858) but the Senate measure included a provision limiting individual contributions to $\$ 5,000$. This amendment was retained by the House subcommittee. Concerning other changes made by the House group, Washington Associated Press advices of March 27 said:
It eliminated, however, two Senate amendments-one by Senator Brown (Dem., Mich.) to exempt employees of educational, religious, eleemosynary, philanthropic and cultural institutions from the curb on political activities,
and another by Senator Adams (Dem., Col.) to to run for office in party primaries without resigning from their jobs.

Senate Committee Votes for Investigation of Foreign Propaganda-Approves Resolution Calling for
Appointment of Seven-Member Board to Make Appoint
Inquiry
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 27 approved a resolution calling for an investigation of foreign propaganda activities disseminated in the United States. The measure, which was introduced by Senator Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, calls for the appointment of a sevenmember board to make the inquiry and appropriates $\$ 25,000$ to conduct it. The measure which was approved unanimously, directs the inquiry committee to make "a full and complete study and investigation of the activities of any person, firm or corporation acting for any nation, by way of propaganda or otherwise, having as their ultimate goal or tending to cause, directly or indirectly, a change in the neutral position of the United States in the conflicts now being waged abroad."

## House Subcommittee Approves $\$ 15,000,000$ Grant for Polish Relief

A subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee gave preliminary approval on March 28 to a bill to authorize the appropriation of $\$ 15,000,000$ for relief work in Poland, according to the Associated Press. The subcommittee, meeting in closed session, instructed Representative Kee, Democrat, of West Virginia, to introduce a revised bill drafted so as to make sure that the money would go only to those in need
Former President Herbert Hoover appearing before the Foreign Affairs Committee on Feb. 29 recommended that Congress appropriate $\$ 10,000,000$ to $\$ 20,000,000$ for Polish relief; this was noted in our issue of March 2, page 1358.

House Passes $\$ 1,021,639,700$ Labor Department-Federal Security Agency Appropriation Bill-Measure is $\$ 55,651,058$ Above Budget Estimates and $\$ 67,450,000$ Above Total Recommended by Appropriations Committee
The House passed and sent to the Senate on March 28 the $\$ 1,021,639,700$ appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. The measure, which was passed without a record vote, is $\$ 67,450,000$ above the total recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, when the bill was reported to the floor of the House on March 21, and is $\$ 55,651,058$ above the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget. The increase is made up of an addition of $\$ 50,000,000$ to the $\$ 230,000,000$ budgeted for the Civilian Conservation Corps and $\$ 17,450,000$ to the $\$ 85,-$ 000,000 recommended for the National Youth Administration. The House voted these two increases on March 27 and affirmed this action the next day (March 28) by approving the CCC increase by a vote of 204 to 170 and the NYA appropriation by a vote of 221 to 157. The Appropriations Committee in reporting the bill reduced the total for the National Labor Relations Board by $\$ 337,000$ under budget estimates to $\$ 2,843,000$ and on March 28 an attempt to increase the item for the Board by $\$ 248,000$ was defeated by a vote of 160 to 90 . The amount recommended for the Wage and Hours Administration was reduced $\$ 1,080,000$ to $\$ 5,105$,000 and an attempt to restore $\$ 1,035,000$ of this amount on March 27 was voted down by 148 to 115 . From Washington March 28 advices to the New York "Herald Tribune" said: After the House had voted the $\$ 50,000,000$ increase for the CCC, Representative Malcolm M. Tarver, Democrat of Georgia, Chairman of the
Appropriations Appropriations Subcommittee, estimated that only $\$ 23,000,000$ of the amount could be used because of a "trick" proviso in the bill. Under this limitation, a written order of Paul V. McNutt. Federal Security Administrat $10 \%$ of the budgeted s230 into the excess and then only in the amount of $10 \%$ of the budgeted $\$ 230,000,000$.
Other items in the bill included $\$ 421,000,000$ for the social security proRetirement Board, and $\$ 5,000,000$ for Employees' Compensation Commission.

## U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Puerto Rican Law

Restricting Amount of Agricultural Land
The United States Supreme Court on March 25 upheld the validity of a Puerto Rican law enforcing a constitutional limitation of 500 acres on land holdings of agricultural corporations. Washington advices, March 25, to the New. York "Journal of Commerce" from which we quote further said:
In the Puerto Rican land ownership case the Court reversed the decision of the First Oircuit Court of Appeals, which held the laws designed to enforce
the Territory's 500 acre limitation unconstitutional. The text case was the Territory's 500 -acre limitation unconstitutional. The text case was a sugar firm.
Under the organic law for the Island it is provided that no agricultural corporation shall own more than 500 acres of land but provides no penalties for violation. The limitation was established in 1900 and reenacted in 1917. Justice Frankfurter Issues Ruling
Justice Frankfurter, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court, said that when Congress enlarged Puerto Rico's powers of self-government and reaffirmed the organic law containing the 500 -acre limitation it surely meant its action to have significance beyond mere empty words.
"To treat the absence of a specific remedy for violation of the restriction as an implied bar against local enforcement measures is to impute to ConIn its issue of March 27 the "Journal of Commer," The decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the Puerto Rican land law which limits corporation land holdings to 500 acres doe
not affect the set-up of leading sugar corporations in the island, it was stated here yesterday. Land holdings of the corporations, it is understood, are held in partnerships and growers' associations comprised of stockholders of the companies, and the law does not affect holdings of individuals or partnerships. To affect holdings, the law would have to be extended to these groups, among which are many Puerto Ricans, holding more than 500 acres.

## U. S. Supreme Court Decides to Hear Argument on Bituminous Coal Act

On March 25 the United States Supreme Court decided to review the constitutionality of the National Bituminous Coal Act. As to this a Washington dispatch, March 25, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:
Upon reconvening today following a two weeks' recess given over to consideration of cases previously argued and to new appeals docket in the last 30 days, the Court handed down 16 formal opinions and disposed of more than a score of other cases by routine denial of petitions for review of the decisions of lower courts.
Test of the validity of the Bituminous Coal Act, under which the Coal Division is now beginning to put into effect minimum prices for specific areas set out in the law, has been raised in a case brought by Sunshine Anthracite Co
County, Ark.
County, Ark.
The Court noted jurisdiction in the case, which means that arguments will be heard and a decision probably rendered on the questions raised. The coal company which has not subscribed to or accepted provisions of the coal code has challenged the law on the ground that the coal produced in Spadra field is anthracite and not covered by the Act; the $193 / 2 \%$ tax is applicable only to code members, and that the Act is an unwarranted delegation of Congressional authority.

## U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Oklahoma Law Taxing Income of National Banks Received From TaxExempt Federal Government Securities

The United States Supreme Court sustained on March 25, a 1935 Oklahoma tax law which levies a tax on income received by National banks on Federal Government securities which Congress has made tax-exempt. The "Daily Oklawhich Congress has made tax-exempt. The "Daily oklahoman" of Oklahoma City,
Washington, March 25, said:

The opinion, delivered by Justice Murphy, his first since being appointed to the bench, affirmed a ruling by the Oklahoma high court which held that the $6 \%$ levy was not an income tax but a franchise tax measured by net income.
The tax was attacked by the Tradesmens National Bank of Oklahoma City on the grounds that it impaired the borrowing power of the Federal Government, discriminated agalnst National banks in favor of other financial institutions, violates the tax-free provisions of Governmen securities and denied the inherent constitational. orrow money on the creait of the Unibd Stater.
The bank paid mond recovery
From United Press accounts from Washington, March 25, we take the following:
The state, in its defense, argued that Congress long ago placed National banks in a special status permitting states to tax them. Legislation has been enacted which specifically allows taxes to be "measured by" net been enacted which specifically allows taxes to me measured "from all sources," it said.
The Oklahoma Supreme Court declared the levy was a "Pranchise" tax as distinct from an income tax, and that legal precedents for 80 years supported the view that tax-free obligations may be included in computing such a tax. Justice Murphy's opinion upheld that view.
"The power of Congress to authorize a State to impose a tax on the franchise of a National banking association cannot now be doubted," he said.
"The power of a State to levy a tax on a legitimate subject, such as a franchise, measured by net assets or net income including tax-exempt Federal instrumentalities or their income is likewise well settled."

## U. S. Supreme Court Vacates Ruling on Minnesota

 Chain Store TaxThe United States Supreme Court on March 25 in a split decision, vacated the decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court holding invalid Minnesota's tax on gross receipts of chain stores. The Supreme Court, however, did not rule on the constitutionality of the law, but returned it to the State Court for a clarification of its ruling. A Washington disCourt for a clarification of its ruling. A Werald Tribune," patch,
The decision was handed down in an action by the State of Minnesota against National Tea Co. and Allied Stores Corp. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Associate Justices Harlan F. Stone and Owen J. Roberts dissented from the majority opinion delivered by Justice William 0 . Douglas.
The Minnesota statute was repealed in 1937 and was brought solely on the validity of past levies, which ranged from one-twentieth of $1 \%$ on gross sales of $\$ 100,000$ or less to $1 \%$ on sales exceeding $\$ 1,000,000$.

State Court Ruling
The Minnesota law originally had levied a progressively increasing tax on chain stores based on the number of stores in excess of ten and, in addition, the tax on gross sales up to $1 \%$. The State Supreme Court had previously ruled that the portion of the law taxing stores on a unit basis was valid, but had ruled invalid the gross sales tax.
The State contended in its appeal that the gross sales tax is a valid exercise of the police power of the State to restrain what it considers undue expansion of chain stores. It argued that the Legislature had determined the growth of chain stores to be an economic drawback to the State and that the tax was a proper means of preventing further spread.
National Tea and Allied Stores attacked the $i$ impost and defended the National Tea and Allied Stores attacked the impost and defended the tate court decision "efore, the and "discriminates" between chain stores that the law was arbitrar
and independent merchants.
The Supreme Court, in not passing on the constitutional questions involved in the gross sales tax, remanded the case to the State court for furtber consideration on the grounds that it was not clear from the State
court opinion whether its decision against the tax was based primarily on Federal or State questions of law.
Justice Douglas said that if the State court invalidated the tax because it violated the State constitution, the Federal Supreme Court would have no power of review, while it would have such review power if the decision rested on Federal grounds.
Chief Justice Hughes and the other dissenters took the position that the State court invalidation of the tax was based on non-Federal grounds and permitted the State court decision to stand, the Chief Justice said.

## U. S. Supreme Court Sustains Lower Court in Ruling That Philippine Government May Require Na-

 tional Banks To Pledge Assets as Security for Deposits of Government FundsThe Supreme Court sustained on March 25, a Circuit Court decision holding that the Philippine Government could require National banks in the United States to pledge assets to secure the repayment of Island Government deposits. Associated Press advices from Washington, March 25, indicating this, added:
The action was based on a decision delivered earlier in the day involving Government deposits in District of Columbia banks. Chief Justice Hughes and Justices McReynolds and Roberts dissented.
Bank receivers in Pittsburgh, Detroit and Washington had sought to recover funds now on deposit in the Chase National Bank of New York in the name of the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands.
In its further advices that the Supreme Court had ruled that a National bank may pledge its assets to secure deposits of Federal agencies, the Associated Press had the following to say:

The receivers of two Washington (D. O.) banks had sought to recover money derived from the sale of securities pledged by the banks to protect the deposits. In this case the majority decision was delliver ed by Justice Frankfurter, while Ohief Justice Hughes and Justices Roberts and McReynolds dissented and Justices Reed and Murphy did not participate.
"This practice (pledging of assets to secure Government deposits) had the approval of the omptroner (or the Currency) ," Justice Frankfurter within the scope of the Narin "Even con by usage."

## U. S. Supreme Court Holds Patentees May Not Fix Prices

The United States Supreme Court on March 25 handed down a decision holding that patent holders may not extend their legal monopoly to control their products after they have been received by the dealers, and also that they may not impose restrictions fixing prices. The case concerned the Ethyl Gasoline Corp. Assistant Attorney General Thuran Arnold said that the principle went "far beyond the oil industry" and that it was the "most important decision on the subject of the use of patents to restrain trade that has ever been handed down by the Court." Justrade that has ever been handed down by the Court. Justice Stone delivered the decision, which affirmed a ruling
of the United States District Court for the Southern Disof the United States District Court for the Southern Dis-
trict of New York, which enjoined the corporation from requiring jobbers to procure licenses in order to handle the product. In summarizing the ruling, Associated Press advices of March 25 from Washington said:
In its unanimous decision, the Court held that Ethyl Corp. was violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by its system of licensing 123 refiners to make anti-knock fuel with its patented tetra-ethyl lead fluid.
The 123 refiners handle $88 \%$ of all gasoline sold in this country. The license impose various restrictions upon their use of the fluid, one of which provides that the anti-knock gasoline must be sold at a certain fixed price increase over other fuel. Jobbers are required to apply for licenses through the refiners.
The decision, written by Justice Harlan F. Stone, said that these licenses went beyond mere protection of the Ethyl patent monopoly and gave the corporation "dominion over the jobbers' business" and control of prices.
"By the leverage of its licensing contracts resting on the fulcrum of its patents," Justice Stone said, "it has built up a combination capable of use, and actually used, as a means of controlling jobbers' prices and suppressing competition among them,"
He added that "this attempted regulation of prices and market pracices of the jobbers," which the Ethyl Co. could not legally bring about by contract, could not lawfully be done by "manipulation."
Assuming that the company, as owner of a patent, could issue or withhold licenses to jobbers at will, the decision said, "it does not follow that can lawfully exercise that power in such manner as to control the patented commodity in the hands of the licensed jobbers who had purchased it, or their actions with respect to it in ways not within the limits of the patent monopoly.
and the and the patent law does not sanction is the regulation of prices and the, suppression of competition among the purchasers of the patented articles. The Justice Department now is engaged in a campaign against alleged
 position hardboard industry, was filed two weeks ago in New York.

## U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Holds Federal Employees in Washington Are Not Subject to District's Personal Property Tax if Residence Is Claimed Else-

 whereEmployees of the Federal Government living in the District of Columbia, who claim legal residence in some other jurisdiction, are immune from the District's tax on intangible personal property, it was ruled on March 11 by the tangible personal property, it was ruled on District. It was United States Circuit of Appeals for the Distritw.en $\mathbf{7 5 , 0 0 0}$ believed that the decision might also exempt between 75,000
and 100,000 Federal employees from the District's income
tax. From Washington advices to the New York "Times" March 11, we quote:
Today's decision reversed a finding by the District Board of Tax Appeals rejecting a claim of James J. Sweeney, a Department of Justice
attorney, for refurd of 88 cents in tangible personal property. Although Mr. Sweeney has been employed in Washington since 1918, his claim stated that he had maintained his legal residence in Boston throughout the period.
The decision today supplements the announced intention of Massachusetts to resist in the courts if necessary the attempts of the district to tax "inhabitants" of Massachusetts.
"One who comes to the district," the decision set forth, "and remains to render service to the government which requires his presence here may
retain his domicile in the State from which he comes until the service retain his domicile in the State from which he comes until the service
terminates, unless he gives clear evidence of his intention to forego his terminates, unless
State allegiance.
State allegiance.
"This conclusi
weight of judicial we think, is supported by sound policy, the clear weight of judicial authority, many instances of Congressional recogni-
tion in principle, and the long-established custom tion in principle, and the long-established custom and practice of other
officials and departments. "Whether the principle
tiruity of State domicilization during the Federal employment of conprivilege derived from the dutl form of government, is perhaps a matter of more theoretical than practical consequence.
require strong evidence to overcome it. In either cat presumption would could not be overthrown by mere proof of long rease the State domicile formance or ambiguous showing of intention of change."

## Department of Justice Prohibits Use of Wire Tapping in Obtaining Evidence

Acting on the recommendation of J, Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Attorney General Jackson on March 17 announced that the Department of Justice will no longer permit the use of wire tapping to obtain evidence by any Government department. This restriction, the announcement said, would apply to cases havstriction, the announcement said, would apply to cases hav-
ing to do with laws governing the income tax, narcotic, mail fraud and alcohol tax.
On March 20, as reported in these columns March 23, page 1857, the Senate voted for an investigation by its Committee on Interstate Commerce, of wire tapping and listening devices. In its advices from Washington March 17 the New York "Times" said in part:
"Attorney General Jackson noted today that Mr. Hoover had twice "advised strongly" against extension of wire tapping.
Mr. Jackson put himself on record as approving the use of wire-tapping changed the law to make it possible F. From the time of its reorganization under Attorney General Harlan tapping was not authorized in the Bureau of Investigation. In In 1931 WreMitchell pointed out to a House Appropriations Committee that since wiretapping was practiced by the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau it might as well be used by the FBI and amended the rules to permit it.
The rule which prevailed prior to 1931 has now been restored. It reads: "Unethical tactics: WIre tapping, entrapment, or the use of any other improper
Mlegal or unethical tactlos in procuring information in connection with investigative illegal or unethical tactics in procuring information in connection with investigative
activity will not be tolerated by the Bureau."

This action restoring the
States District Attorneys and Justice Department instructions to United States District Attorneys and Justice Department attorneys to refuse cases
of other Federal agencies where of other Federal agencies where evidence has been obtained by such tactics, has been taken "in order that the rules governing the FBI shall conform
to the decisions of the Supreme Court in recent interception and divulgence of any wire in recent cases, which have held the terms of the Communications Act of 1934."

Handles All Prosecutions
The Attorney General noted that while other government agencies conducted investigations under some Federal laws, all their cases were presented to grand juries and courts by Department of Justice attorneys.
In his announcement today Mr. Jackson stated:

In his announcement today. Mr. Jackson stated:
used and only in cases of extreme importanco that thas been very little used and only in cases of extreme importance: that without the use of
wire tapping several kidnapping wire tapping several kidnapping cases would not have been solved; and that wire tapping has never been used in minor cases, nor on members of
Congress or officials or any citizens except where charg had been lodged against him. had been lodged against him.
is only fair to Mr. Hoover to state that the receriminate wire tapping, it show that on two occasions he has advised strongly against extensionent wire tapping.
in "In March, 1939, he advised this Department to oppose a bill pending in Congress to legalize wire tapping, and stated his view as follows:
 kind were enacted the abbses arisisg therefrom would far outwelgh the value which
might accrue to law enforcement as a whole. "Upon another occasion he advised the
stain in the Supreme Court the practice of wire tment against trying to "Notwithstanding it will handicap the FBI in solving.
serious cases, it is believed by the the FBI in solving some extremely the Bureau that the discredit and suspicion of the law enforcing bron of which arises from the occasional use of wire tapping more thy branch the good which is likely to come of it. "In a limited class of cases, such as eering, where the telephone is the usual meapping, extortion and racketinformation, it is the opinion of the present Attorney General threats and of Attorney General Mitchell that wire tapping should be authorized under scme appropriate safeguard. Under the existing state of the law and decisions, this cannot be done unless Congress sees fit to modify the existing
statutes."

Liberalization of Farm Credit Act Approved by Secretary Wallace-Tells House Committee that Measure to Lower to $3 \%$ Interest on Land Bank Loans
Would Be Beneficial Would Be Beneficial
General endorsement of the farm credit reorganization plan designed to give Federal Land Bank borrowers lower interest rates, and to readjust both principal and interest in
cases of hardship, was expressed on March 26 by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who testified before the House Agriculture Committee. The bill would reduce the interest rate on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner rate on Federal Lamd Bank and Land Bank Commissioner
loans to $3 \%$, as compared with the present rates of $31 / 2$ and $4 \%$, respectively. Mr. Wallace said that the provision for reducing interest. is "a highly desirable objective," but he refused to estimate the amount by which the rates could be lowered by refunding present obligations and by a Federal guarantee of future issues of Land Bank bonds. He said, in part:
One fact which our 25 years of experience with the Land Bank system has demonstrated is that the cooperative feature did not work out as its sponsors had hoped. Many farmer borrowers regarded the requirement of buying stock as just a form of commission which they had to add as part of the cost 33 years, if his loan tyas pical case, the borrower knew that at the end of sell the stock and get his money back. But to most men that time seemed far away, and they looked on the $5 \%$ as gone in the same way they looked on their $2 \%$ as gone when paid to the local loan agent on a 5 -year private loan.
Furthermore, in many cases, the farmers did not take any real interest or active part in their local "national farm loan associations." The farmer
directors passed on the character of applicants for loans and made apprisals directors passed on the character of applicants for loans and made appraisals of the value of the land offered as security. But from that point on, super-
vision of the loans was almost completely in the hands of the regional or Federal Land Bank officials.
The farmer members and directors of these associations could not control
the fluctuations in farm prices and farm the fluctuations in farm prices and farm land values the factors which in the main determined the soundness or unsoundness of the mortgage loans they had recommended.
And, contrary to the expectations of some of those who had hoped the
$5 \%$ stock ownership would give the farmer borrowers $5 \%$ stock ownership would give the farmer borrowers a genuine interest and bring pressure on them if they were delinquent, the experience of the last 25 years has been that the possibility of losing his $5 \%$ experience of the another $5 \%$ for which he was liable up to 1933) did not $\%$ of stock (plus farmer borrower to keep such wate up to 1933) did not cause the average In a few counties of course the farm such prois
In a few counties, of course, the farm loan association members have careful to see that no bad loans were made.
It is not due to any lack of spirit of cooperation or to any lock of die or good judgment on the part of the officers and directors of the national farm loan associations that these asscoiations have suffered losses of capita investment, and have been unable to perform the service in the credit field that was originally intended. Circumstances of far-reaching national and even international consequence have resulted in situations far beyond the control of local groups.
The only contact which most farmer stockholders have had with their association is at the time of the annual stockholders' meetings. In the last few years special attempts have been made to stir up interest in these meetings, but even with this special effort only 17 or $18 \%$ of the farmer stockholders have been attending stockholders' meetings.
The cooperative principle, with the farmer borrowers checking up on each other-Which presumably had operated in Germany where there was unlimited labiunt-probably did not operate in the case of one farmer in a thousand in the United States.
with the land banks is that when is a result of our 25 years of experience with the land banks is that when interest rates on farm loans are too high, the farmer borrowers have trouble repaying their loans and the entire system
is jeopardized. is jeopardized.
farm people, and in helping farm people to cooperate the welfare of all the farm people, and in helping farm people to cooperate with each other to accomplish sound objectives. All governments are, or ought to be, inter-
In indicating his views regarding the various sections of the bill (H. R. 8748) Secretary Wallace stated that "the provisions of Section 16 abolishing foreclosure proceedings causes me some concern." He went on to say:
Under this provision, no personal liability could be enforced against any mortgagor if he conveyed the mortgaged property to the Land Bank or Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. The only qualification now con-
tained in the section is that the Governor pay the amount of any damages to the mortgaged preperty mortgagor to the wilful or negligent act of omission of the mortgaporty resulting from that the committee might consider making the mortgagor personally lo me in any event, for any interest on the mortgage debt while the property was operated by the mortgagor, Which had not been paid by him while in possession of the farm. It seems to me that cases will undoubtedy arise from time to time, in which an unscrupulous mortgagor will keep hold of the mortgaged property as long as possible, with no intention of meeting the mortgage debt, and who might take advantage of the proposed provision against deficiency judgments by making no payments whatever for the period preceding his abandonment of the farm.
In discussing the details of the legislation, Secretary Wallace undertook "to make it clear that nothing in the proposed legislation touches in any way on the cooperative features of the production credit associations oe the banks for cooperatives."
As to the specific provisions of the bill, Secretary Wallace expressed his views in part, as follows:

1. The provision for reducing interest rates on Land Bank loans and Land Bank Commissioner loans embodies, in my opinion, a highly desirable objective.
2. I am impressed with the desirability of the reamortization provisions of Section 15 of the bill. In my opinion, it is netiher sound banking policy hor sound public policy to require the borrower to repay the principal of the neglecthin so short a period as to require the mining of the property. ating capital which he must have in order successfully to carry on farming operations.
3. The refinancing provisions contained in Sections 10 to 14 also embody, equal opinion, a sound policy from the standpoint of agriculture, and equally from the standpoint of a really sound farm credit policy.
4. The provisions of Section 8, which look towards the vesting of additional functions in national farm loan associations, seem to me highly
5. The provisions of Section 14 (a) for favorable payments also seem to embody a desirable policy.
6. The provisions of Section 14 (b), authorizing the Governor to adjust uneconomic farm units and to make repairs necessary to place the farm in working condition seem to me highly desirable.
7. The provisions for the abolishment of joint stock liability also seem to 8. I am also inclined to
tirement of the presently approve of the provisions of Section 6 for the re farm loan associations, and particularly the provisions for the retirement without regard to impairments resulting from losses by other borrowers through the local farm loan associations.

The House on March 18 had passed a bill freezing for five years the existing $31 / 2$ and $4 \%$ interest rates in Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans. This bill, as originally introduced by Mr . Jones, would have pegged the rates permanently but an amendment limiting them to five years was adopted.
On March 22 Albert S. Goss, who recently resigned as Land Bank Commissioner, criticized the farm credit bill, contending that it would encourage farmers to refuse to repay their loans. Appearing before the House group, Mr. Goss said that the bill, which forbids deficiency judgments against Land Bank borrowers, "destroys the principle of personal responsibility, which underlies all sound credit policies."

His resignation as Commissioner was reported in our issue of March 23 , page 1871.

Minimum Coal Price Schedule for Western Area Recommended by Department of Interior-Represents First Important Step in Three-Year Study
Another step in the Administration's three-year effort to stabilize prices in the bituminous coal industry was taken on March 24 when the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior announced first tentative schedules of minimum prices covering approximately 1,000 miles in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. It was said that the prices approximate the same general level at which fuel was sold last year in the same area. Pointing out that the prices are for coal at the mines and represent recommendations by trial examiners, Associated Press accounts from Washington, March 24, said:
The recommendations, based upon many months of hearings, will be submitted to Director Howard A. Gray, who will pass them on to Harold
L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Before the prices L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Before the prices become final the mining companies will have an opportunity to file exceptions.
completion and will be announced soon. While saying that the schedule approximated generally the present price levels, the Division noted that this was not true in all instances because of "peculiar circumstances."
The examiners reported they believed their recommendations, "in addition to safeguarding the interests of the consuming public, will preserve to producers their existing fair competitive opportunities to sell their coals in their natural markets on a fair basis."
The Coal Act, empowering the Government to fix minimum prices, was based on the theorv that this would conserve natural resources and protect both the industry and the workers by preventing destructive competition of below-cost coal sales.
From its Washington bureau the "Wall Street Journal" of March 25 had the following to say, in part:

In general the minimum prices recommended approximate the actual average prices at which bituminous coal was sold at Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast mines during 1939.

## Other Schedules Also Drafted

It also was stated that the remaining portions of the examiners' reports, covering other production areas, are almost completed and will be issued covering
shortly.

Adoption of the proposed schedule will mark the second time in the three years since the enactment of the Coal Act that minimum prices have been officially promulgated. In December, 1937, the old Bituminous Coal Commission, then an independent agency, announced marketing rules and a minimum price schedule; but violent opposition from some sections of the industry and adverse court decision forced their revocation. In addition, there was another abortive attempt in 1939 by the old Commission to determine "weighted average costs" for producing and selling bituminous coal, the first step in the price formulation process, but that time no final schedule was advanced.
In July, 1939, President Roosevelt used the Reorganization Act to abolish the old commission and transfer its functions to the Interior Department while the commission was making another try at developing a "co-ordinated" price policy.

Examples of Prices Proposed
Examples of the minimum mine prices (retail sales not covered) propased by the schedule as applicable to rail shipments to certain coal pased by the

Prices for shipments to Denver, Colo.: District 16 prices for $21 / 2$-inch domestic lump range from $\$ 4.40$ for the Louisville coals to $\$ 3.20$ for the Jefferson coals. District 17 prices for 3 -inch lump for this destination for the Mount Harris and Canon No. 2 coals. District 17 prices for $11 / 2$-inch slack from Mount Harris, Oak Hills and Walsenburg are $\$ 1.70$ and District 16 prices for that size are $\$ 1.80$.
Prices for shipments to Boise, Idaho: District 19, 5-inch Kemmerer lump coals, $\$ 3.65$ and that size of Rock Springs, $\$ 3.55$. One and fiveeighths inch screenings from those coals are priced at $\$ 1.85$ and $\$ 1.75$ respectively.
Prices for shipments to Cheyenne, Wyo.: District 19 prices for 5 -inch ump range from $\$ 3.35$ for Rock Springs coals, to $\$ 3.00$ for the Hanna Rawlin coals. One and five-eighths inch slack from these sub-districts are priced $\$ 1.85$ and $\$ 1.50$ respectively.

Prices for shipments to Butte, Mont.: District 22 prices for 2 -inch lump range from $\$ 3.75$ to $\$ 4.00$ and for $11 / 4$-inch from $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.10$.

Prices for shipments to Portland, Ore. : District $23,31 / 2$-inch lump prices are $\$ 3.75$ for southwest Washington coals, and $\$ 4.15$ for sub-district Renton
coals. Two-inch screenings are priced $\$ 1.85$ and $\$ 2.75$ respectively for coals. Two-inch screenings are priced $\$ 1.85$ and $\$ 2.75$ respectively for merer, and $\$ 3.55$ for the Rock Spring coals. One and five-eights inch
screenings from those sub-districts are priced at $\$ 1.85$ and $\$ 2.00$ respec tively.

## Claim Producers Agreed on Rates

Division officials claim that a large percentage of these prices proposed for the western area are those agreed upon by the district boards reprebenting the affected producers, and therefore predict that the schedule will
be generally satisfactory to the industry. But if so, it will be the first be generally satisfactory to the industry. But if so, it will be the first
time in nearly three decades that the industry has agreed within itself and time in nearly three decades that the industry has agreed within itself and
with the government on a price stabilization policy. It seems more likely that Division Director Gray will have numerous exceptions filed to the examiners' recommendations, which may delay final promulgation.
The 1937 Coal Act itself was the outgrowth of nearly two decades of congressional and private investigations for an acceptable method of stabilizing the industry, although the need for stabilization was widely recognized. Between 1923 and 1929 approximately 3,000 commercial mines closed down, and from 1924 to 1939 the industry as a whole continued to operate at a net deficit. In one year this net over-all deficit amounted to $\$ 50,000,000$.
The report accompanying the latest minimum price schedule expresses the opinion that the suggested prices will preserve for producers their existing competitive opportunities to sell coal in their natural markets "on a fair basis" while at the same time safeguarding the consuming public. Competition of other forms of fuel and energy-such as fuel oil, natura and charge their effect upon coal producers were given full consider and charges and their effect upon coal producers were given full consider ation, it was stated.

Modification of Early Schedule
The report states that the prices are based upon the minimum prices as co-ordinated by the industry district boards and the old Bituminous Coal Commission "with such modifications, deletions and additions as are required and sustained by substantial evidence at the hearing."
The report stated that in some cases the invoices filed by the various producers showed "extremely wide and generally inexplicable ranges in the sales prices of identical coals and showed repeated instances in which reasons deducible from the documents themselves."
Some price differences did not reflect relative values of coals but rather such factors as the bargaining power of particular consumers, dumping of surplus sizes, price-cutting, "distress" sales and "in general the demoralized conditions of the industry," it was stated.

To the weighting of these factors was ascribed some occasional differences between the proposed minimum prices and the actual prices pre vailing during last year.

SEC Issues Volume Two of Survey of American Listed Corporations-Contains Data on Nine Industries The Securities and Exchange Commission released on March 19 Volume II of the Survey of American Listed Corporations, a 380 page book containing nine industry reports covering 142 corporations with aggregate assets of $\$ 13$, $000,000,000$ having securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act. The Commission states:

This is the second group of a new series of reports to be made a vailable based upon a Work Projects Administration project sponsored by the Commission. 1938 filed by in most cases cover information for the five years 1934 industrie which are included in this book are:

Aircraft and aircraft equipment.
Non-ferrous metals and their products, including smelting and refining (companies having assets over $\$ 20,000,000$ each).
Oil refiners and distributors with producing facilities (companies having assets over $\$ 50,000,000$ each).
Chain grocery and food stores.
Chain variety stores.
Dairy products.
Department stores (companies having annual sales over 10 millions each). Mail order houses.
Motion picture producers and distributors.
Copies of this publication, as well as of̂ Volume I previously released, may be secured without charge by request to the publications unit of the SEC in Washington, D. C. Issuance of the first volume was noted in our issue of Feb. 3, page 763.

## FDIC Reports Loans and Discounts of Insured Com-

 mercial Banks on Dec. 30, 1939, Increased $\$ 842,000$,000 Above Year Ago-Total of $\$ 16,866,000,000$ Is Only $\$ 178,000,000$ Under Largest Amount Ever Reported-Deposits Increased $13 \%$-Comparative Statement of Assets and LiabilitiesLoans and discounts reported by 13,535 insured commercial banks were larger in amount by $\$ 842,000,000$, or $5 \%$, on Dec. 30, 1939, than on Dec. 31, 1938, it was an nounced March 25 by Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Outstanding loans of these banks totaled $\$ 16,866,000,000$ on Dec. 30, 1939, an amount only $\$ 178,000,000$ smaller than that reported on June 30, 1937-\$17,044,000,000-the highest figure reported since the inauguration of deposit insurance.

The comparative statement of assets and liabilities of all insured commercial banks issiued by the Corporation also revealed the following significant changes during the 12 months ended Dec. 30, 1939:

1. Total deposits increased $\$ 6,298,000,000$, or about $13 \%$, during the period to $\$ 56,076,000,000$, the highest ever reported to the Corporation The continued growth may be attributed chiefly to inter-bank redepositing, the influx of funds trom abroad, and increases in loans and securities of the banks. Deposits of indivicuals, partnerships and corporations, payable on demand, which increased $\$ 3,720,000,000$, or almost $16 \%$, and deposit of domestic and foreign banks showed the greatest increases in the deposit items.
2. Cash and funds due from banks showed an increase for the year of $\$ 4,700,000,000$, or $27 \%$, and amounted to $\$ 21,876,000,000$ on Dec. 30 , 1939, the highest figure on record.
3. Holdings of United States Government obligations and obligations guaranteed by the United States Government increased by $\$ 1,061,000,000$ 4. Holdings of obligations of States and political subdivisions increased to. $\$ 3,285,000,000$ on Dec. 30,1939 , a gain of $\$ 274,000,000$, or $9 \%$, during
the year. Holdings of other securities, exclusive of foreign securities and
stock in Federal Reserve banks, amounted to $\$ 3,221,000,000$, a decrease of $10 \%$, during the period.
4. Holdings of other real estate acquired in settlement of debt, not used as bank premises, were reduced during the year by almost $14 \%$, or
$\$ 67,000,000$. 6. Total assets amounted to $\$ 63,147,000,000$ on Dec. 30, 1939, an increase since Dec. 31,1938 , of $\$ 8,346,000,000$, or $11 \%$. Of the
assets held by insured commercial banks on Dec. $30,1939,35 \%$ were assets held by insured commercial banks on Dec. $30,1939,35 \%$ were
cash, reserves and funds due from banks, $36 \%$ were securities, and $27 \%$ cash, reserves and funds d
were loans and discounts.
5. Total capital accounts of the insured commercial banks increased by $\$ 89,000,000$ during the period, reflecting increases in surplus, undivided profits and reserves, which more than offset retirements of preferred capital. Total capital accounts amounted to $\$ 6,524,000,000$ on Dec. 30 , $1939,10.3 \%$ of total assets, compared with $11.3 \%$ on Dec. $31,1938$.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS AS OF DEC. 30, 1939, JUNE 30, 1939, AND DEC. 31, 1938

In Thousands of Dollars

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 30, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 30, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 31, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of ban | 13,535 | 13,569 | 13,659 |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cash and funds due from banks: |  |  |  |
| In vault- ${ }^{\text {In }}$ - | 1,06105 |  |  |
| In process of collection | 11,803,504 | $\xrightarrow{2,239,010,744}$ | 1,813,703 |
| With other domestic ban | 7,319,063 | 6,142,436 | 5,663,962 |
| Wlth foreign banks. | 24,810 | 44,344 | 53,638 |
| Total cash and funds due from b | 21,875,590 | 19,354,284 | 17,176,085 |
| ans and securitles: |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government obligatlons and obllgations guaranteed by the U. S. Government | 15,567,480 | 15,038,215 | 14,506,807 |
| Obligations of States, political subdivisions, territorial and insular possessions | 3,285, 180 | 3,141,394 | 3,011,333 |
| Foreign securities.....-........... | 218,621 | 219,502 | 214,512 |
| Other securitles | 3,221,012 | 3,458,856 | 3,583,522 |
| Stock in Federal Res | 135,546 | 134,942 | 134,494 |
| Loans and discounts (including oo | 16,866,021 | 16,040,373 | 16,024,318 |
| Total loans and securi | 39,293,860 | 38,033,282 | 37,474,986 |
| Guarantees and securltles of customers and banks on account of acceptances. | 109,891 | 103,674 | 122,371 |
| Bank premises owned and furniture and fixtures - | 1,091,114 | 1,106,829 | 1,123,383 |
| Other real estate, acquired in settlement of debt: not used as bank premises | 422,182 | 451,750 | 489,556 |
| Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises owned or other real estate |  |  |  |
|  | 210,486 | 217,401 | 257,750 |
| Total miscellaneous ass | 1,977,076 | 2,038,293 | 2,149,183 |
| Total assets | 33,146,526 | 59,425,859 | 56,800,254 |
| Lhabduties- |  |  |  |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporatione payable on demand. | :7,196,842 | 24,772,378 | 23,476,863 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations deposited for periods of time |  |  |  |
| United States Government and postal savings. | 859,402 | 14,218,047 | 14,012,540 |
| States and political subdivisions | 3,413,160 | 3,657,639 | 3,516,769 |
| Domestic banks, certifted and officers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks |  |  |  |
| outstanding. | 9,373,382 | 8,171,622 | 7,336,072 |
| Forelgn banks | 762,507 | 608,853 | 512,370 |
| Total deposits | 56,076,349 | 52,326,754 | 49,778,676 |
| Borrowed m | 13,609 | 15,5 | 17,584 |
| Outstanding acceptances and bills of exchange | 126,107 | 122,169 | 140,404 |
| Other liabilit | 406,091 | 446,346 | 428,336 |
| Total miscellaneous liabilitle | 545,807 | 584,065 | 586,324 |
| Total liabilities (excluding capita | 56,622,156 | 52,910,819 | 50,365,000 |
| Capital accounts: |  |  |  |
| Capital stocks, notes, and debentures......-- | 2,914,004 | 2,954,886 | 2,981,666 |
| Surplus (paid in by stockholders or accumulated from earnings) |  |  |  |
| Undivided profits | 789, 310 | 799,018 |  |
| Amounts set aside for contingencles, \&o | 378,173 | $379,903$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1755,206 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total capltal accounts | 6,524,370 | 6,515,040 | 6,435,254 |
| Total liabilities and capital accounts. | 63,146,526 | 59,425,859 | 56,800,254 |

## SEC Issues Three Opinions in Its Accounting Series-

 One Has to Do with Changing from Calendar-Year Basis to Fiscal-Year Basis for Financial ReportsThe Securities and Exchange Commission made public on March 16 an opinion in its accounting series relative to the description of surplus accruing subsequent to the effective date of a quasi-reorganization. The Commission points out that "the term 'quasi-reorganization' has come to be applied in accounting to the corporate procedure in the course of which a company, without the creation of a new corporate entity, is enabled to eliminate a deficit and establish a new earned surplus account for the accumulation of earnings subsequent to the date selected." The opinion of earnings William W. Werntz, Chief Accountant, follows, in prepared by
Question has frequently been raised as to the proper description of the earned surplus account subsequent to the effective date of a quasi-reorganizain the course of which a deficit is chate procedure existing or arising in the course of the gurged to capital surplus previously It is $m y$ aring in the course of the quasi-reorganization
clear report be made to stockhounting practice ordinarily requires that that their formal consent thereto be obtained. In such a situationents and essential, in my opinion, that full disclosure of the procedure be made in the financial statements for the fiscal year involved and that any subsequent statements of surplus should designate the point of time from which the new earned surplus dates.
Furthermore, in view of the importance of such proceedings, I am of the opinion that until such time as the results of operations of the company on the new basis are available for an appropriate period of years (at least three) any statement or showing of earned surplus should, in order to provide additional disclosure of the occurrence and the significance of the quasi-
reorganization, indicate the total amount of the deficit and any charges that were made to capital surplus in the course of the quasi-reorganization which would otherwise have been required to be made against income or earned surplus.

In another opinion made public March 16, relative to the disclosure which should be made in the financial statements when a company charges a deficit to capital surplus pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors, but without the approval of the stockholders, such action being permissible under the applicable State law, Mr. Werntz stated:
It is my opinion that in such cases sound accounting practice ordinarily requires that a clear report be made to stockholders of the proposed restatethe applicable their formal consent thereto be obtained. If, however, under taining the formal consent of stockholders and if such consent of stockholders is not obtained, it is necessary in my opinion to make a complete disclosure of all the attendant facts and circumstances and their effect on the company's financial position in each balance sheet and surplus statement filed with the Commission thereafter.

On March 18 the SEC issued an additional release in its accounting series relating to the use of the natural business year as a basis for corporate reporting. This question was raised by a registrant which was considering the desirability of changing from the calendar-year basis to the fiscal-year basis for its financial reports and sought to ascertain the attitude of the Commission towards this question. In his reply, Mr. Werntz stated:
In this connection I may point out that the rules of the Commission do not prescribe the use of any particular fiscal year for the financial statements required. However, the advantages to be obtained from the adoption of a fiscal-year-end date which coincides with the lowest point in the annual cycle of operations are clear and to my mind have never been shown to be outweighed by related disadvantages. Among the more important advantages there may be mentioned the probability of obtaining more complete and reliable financial statements since at the close of the natural business year incomplete transactions, and such items as inventories, would ordinarily be at a minimum. Mention may also be made of the fact that the general adoption of the natural business year would facilitate the work of public accountants by permitting them to spread much of their work throughout the calendar year, and thus aid them in rendering the most effective service to their clients.

## SEC Adopts Two Minor Amendments to Rules for Registration of National Securities Associations Under Maloney Act

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on March 12 the adoption of two minor amendments to the rules for the registration of national securities associations under the Maloney amendment to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Maloney amendment provides for the organization and registration of one or more associations of over-the-counter brokers and dealers for the purpose of over-the-counter brokers and dealers for the purpose of
effectuating a program of regulation. The SEC announced effectuating a program
An amendment was adopted to Rule X-15AJ-1 (b) to eliminate the necessity for the filing of current supplements by a registered association, showing changes in the membership, provided the association publishes a record at least once a month indicating such changes and promptly files triplicate copies of the record with the Commission.
An amendment to Form X-15AJ-2 makes it unnecessary to include in the exhibits, showing alphabetical and geographical lists of members, any indication as to whether the member is a sole proprietor, a partnership or a corporation.

## SEC Chairman Frank Urges Stock Financing Rather than Bond-Also Says SEC Is Planning to Revise Holding Company Rules

Financing by means of stock rather than bonds should be encouraged by the doctrines of corporate reorganization recently laid down by the United States Supreme Court and the Securities \& Exchange Commission, Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the SEC, told the Bar Association of the City of New York on March 27. Mr. Frank also told the Association that the SEC is undertaking a general revision of the rules which it has promulgated under the Utility Act of 1935 . In reporting his remarks the "Wall Street Journal" of March 28 said:
One revision of these rules, he said, will speed up SEC clearance fc most utility security offerings which come before the Commission for approval. Other changes are expected to deal with the depreciation charges which utilities must meet before paying common stock dividends and with the role of service companies in holding company systems.
After opening his speech by saying that "developments of the past week or 10 days led me to reconsider momentarily my original plan' for the Bar Association address, Chairman Frank said:
"As you all know, political sun spots have recently charged the atmosphere surrounding our little SEC world with magnetic disturbances that tend to fill all developments and comments with static of a seeming conflict But the function of the SEC is not to fight-not to engage in conflictbut to administer and to try constantly to improve the technique of ad ministration. Therefore, at the risk that the meaning of my words may be distorted by the sun spots, I am proceeding with my remarks as originally planned."
Discussing the work which the SEC has done under recent amendments to the Federal Bankruptcy laws, Chairman Frank stressed recent Supreme Court decisions and SEC enunciations which have upheld the right of bondholders to full recovery in any reorganization before stockholders are given any participation in the reorganized company.
"The device of over-bonding is a real menace to investors in bonds," he said. "It is desirable to discourage it. And one way to do so is to make is top-heavy. It should be noted, in passing, that heave bond financing is not characteristic of most of our prosperous industrials in our major expanding industries, such as, for instance, General Motors, General Electric, Du Pont and United States Steel," he said.

In appraising the fairness of corporate reorganization plans under the recent bankruptcy law amendments the Commission has taken the position that "to be fair, plans must provide full recognition for claims in the order or their legal and contractual priority," according to the SEC chairman. The Commission does not consider a plan to be fair if it recognizes junior securities unless "there is a residuum of value for such interests," he said. "The SEC statutes and the SEC administration of those statutes are based on the very sound doctrine that those who, by investing in bonds, help to supply the capital funds for our industrial machinery must be protected. Contracts made with them must be honest," Chairman Frank told the association.

Creation of Inter-American Bank Virtually AssuredFour Nations Agree to Back $\$ 100,000,000$ Institu-tion-Signing by Fifth Nation Required
Establishment of the $\$ 100,000,000$ Inter-American Bank was virtually assured on March 15 when four nationsUnited States, Mexico, Brazil and Columbia-notified the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee that they would subscribe their allotted share to the bank. The bank's charter requires that five subscribing countries with 145 shares are necessary to start operations. The United States and Brazil each agreed to take 50 shares of stock; Mexico 35 shares and Colombia 30 shares. Each share represents a subscription of $\$ 100,000$.

The intention of the United States to sign a proposed convention creating the bank for the promotion of trade and financial stability in the Western Hemisphere was revealed by Secretary of State Hull on March 14. In a letter to the committee, which meets at the Pan American Union in Washington and is headed by Under-Secretary of State Welles, Mr. Hull wrote that the establishment of the bank "would be a step of major importance in the development of inter-American financial and economic cooperation."

On March 18 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau asserted that he was in favor of the formation and purpose of the bank.
Washington United Press advices on March 16 had the following to report on the bank:

Ten other countries responded to inquiries as to their position on establishment of the bank. Six of these were non-committal in their replies. The committee, anticipated early adherence by a required fifth member Extended the time for answers to its inquiries to April 1. It was believed this would be more than sufficient time to receive at least one more promise of adherence.

How and when the money subscribed for stock in the bank will be put up has not been definitely determined. It is believed that in most cases the appropriations will require legislative action by the various governments. Proponents of the proposed bank favor giving the institution wide powers and functions in inter-American fiscal affairs. In addition to acting as an exchange stabilization and clearing house organ in inter-American trade, some or investments in Latin American countries.
F The plan for establishing the bank was noted in these columns Feb. 10, page 920.

## New York State Senate Passes Bill Abolishing Double Taxation on Odd-Lot Sales

The New York State Senate has passed and sent to the Assembly a bill to eliminate the double levy on odd-lot transfers of stock, it was reported in Associated Press Albany accounts of March 28. Under date of March 21 Albany advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" Alband:

Efforts put forth by the New York Stock Exchange and others to obtain a downward revision of New York State stock transfer taxes apparently had failed today when the Coudert-Mitchell bill to reduce the taxes was amended in both houses of the Legislature to eliminate all its provisions excepting the one abolishing the present double taxation on odd-lot sales.

Merchants' Association of New York Opposes Move to Divert Special New York City's Relief TaxesProposes Changes in Law Affecting Business Proposes Tax
John Lowry, President of The Merchants' Association of New York, made public on March 11 a report prepared by its Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, of which Laurence A. Tanzer is Chairman, criticizing Mayor La Guardia's proposal to divert special relief taxes to cover such items as veteran relief, old age assistance, aid to dependent children, assistance to the blind, and other items which have hitherto been provided for in the city's regular tax levy budget. At the Mayor's request the proposal has been embodied in the Coudert-Moffat bill introduced at Albany recently, extending for another year the city's power to levy emergency relief taxes. Mr. Lowry said:
If this plan is carried through the city will be released from the imitations in its taxing power just as they begin to become effective. It means that the already overburdened business and industry of the city will have to submit not only to the present emergency relief taxes with all of their arbitrary and costly administration, but face the prospect of having additional taxes inmposed every time the city runs short of money from its traditional sources of revene.
The fact of the matter is that within the past year the yield of the rresent relief taxes increased to approximately $\$ 80,000,000,000$, according to reliable information received by the Association, while the expendiures for relief were substantially less than that sum.
Rather than keep faith with the business community by reducing or repealing eome of the taxes which business and industry assumed with good grace because they were specifically earmarked for emergency relief and use the surplus to avoid the curb on extravagant expenditures which $i_{s}$ contained in the constitutional limit on the taxation of real estate.

The time has come when the tax limit should serve the purpose for which it was put in the Constitution and put a curb on further expansion of expenditures.
To remove some of the hardships that have existed in New York City's administration of the emergency unemployment relief taxes and to correct an interpretation of the law which has caused the city to levy taxes on investment income derived from business transacted in other States, and even in foreign countries, The Merchants' Association proposes, in a report prepared by its Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, that when the city's power to levy these taxes is extended, the law be amended power to levy these taxes is extended, the law be amended explained, in part:

The chief complaint relates to the gross business receipts tax. Information placed in the hands of the Association's Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, of which Laurence Arnold Tanzer is Chairman, shows that during recent months the city has been attempting to enforce an interpretation of this tax in a retroactive manner which, if sustained, the committee believes, will be extremely prejudicial to the interests of the city and result in the loss of an important volume of business.
the taxing authorities to apply not onmittee states, this tax is held by the taxing authorities to apply not only to income received from ordinary commercial transactions actually conducted in whole or in part within the city, but also to investment income from other sources. The
report states that the city has been demanding from report states that the city has been demanding from New York corpora-
tions payment of the gross receipts tax on the proceeds of transations tions payment of the gross receipts tax on the proceeds of transactions in
foreign countries which do not enter the State of New York otherwise foreign countries which do not enter the State of New York otherwise
than as dividends from foreign subsidiaries, and even then may be merely credited on the New York books and not actually received in the city.

State Chamber of Commerce Urges Legislature to Amend State Income Tax Law to Permit Emergeney and Normal Taxes to Be Paid in Four Equal Instalments
A plea to the Legislature to amend the State income tax law so that emergency and normal taxes can be paid in four equal instalments was made on March 27 by the Committee on Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in an interim report. The State income tax law, as it now operates in regard to time and proportion of payments, was described as "harsh" and working a "serious hardship" on a large number of taxpayers. The report, which will be presented at the monthly meeting of the Chamber on April 4 by Jesse S. Phillips, Chairman of the committee, said:
The present requirements regarding the instalments and time of payment of the State income taxes are a serious burden to many taxpayers. In the opinion of the committee, the taxpayer should be permitted to divide the emergency and normal taxes into four equal instalments. Furthermore, Federal dates. Obviously, the Federal Government taxing the with the all the States cannot be expected to change its collection dates because the law in one State works hardship on the taxpayers.
It should be obvious that the present system imposes a serious hardship on a large number of payers. In the first place, the total emergency tax and half the normal tax must be paid on April 15. The second payment is due on June 15, the same date a Federal income tax instalment falls due. This arrangement is extremely harsh, and it is hoped remedial legislation will be passed at this session of the Legislature.

## Passage of Bill Abolsihing State Power Authority Urged by State Chamber of Commerce

Whe total contribution of the New York State Power Authority to public service in nine years has been the issuance of annual reports, Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, declared on March 26 in a statement commending the action of the Rules Committee of the Assembly in reporting out the Ehrlich bill which would in effect abolish the power body. Mr. Lawrence's statement follows:
The members of the Rules Committee of the Assembly deserve the gratitude of the taxpayers of New York State for their action in reporting out the
Ehrlich bill which would suspend all functions of the Power Authority. It Ehrlich bill which would suspend all functions of the Power Authority. It is to be hoped that the measure will be passed without delay and that Governor Lehman, in the interests of economy justified by the uselessness of the power body, will sign it.
The Power Authority will have been in existence nine years next month and it has cost the taxpayers upwards of $\$ 1,000,000$. Its total contribution to public service in that time has been the issuance of annual reports. Its chief activity has been an attempt to advance the and powerent whose injury to amarican industry and cof pisce wher far developm its alleged sectional benefits
The Chamber in January and again in April, 1939, adopted resolutions urging the repeal of the legislation creating the Power Authority. It is still firmly convinecd that a continuation of its existence is a waste of public funds.

Airplane Manufacturers Confer with Government Officials on Policy Regarding Sales to Great Britain and France-United States Reported to Permit 500 Latest Model Planes to Be Sold Abroad
Manufacturers of airplanes and airplane engines attended a Treasury conference in Washington on March 27 to discuss plans for speeding delivery of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ worth of war plans for speeding delivery of $\$ 1$, More than 20 representatives of the industry conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and officials of the War and Navy Departments, after having negotiated with the British-French purchasing mission in New York. On March 27 the House Military Affairs Committee gave its informal endorsement of the Administration's policy of releasing late model warplanes to the Allies after Secretary of War Woodring and other officials
of the War Department testified that the sales were increasing American productive capacity and making it easier for the armed forces to obtain better planes at lower prices. On the following day (March 28) the Senate Military Affairs Committee voted down, 5 to 4, a resolution calling for an investigation of sales of war planes to foreign powers. Secretary Woodring and others also testified before this group. In discussing plans for the meeting (March 26) Associated Press Washington advices of March 26 said in part:
The Conference coincides with the opening tomorrow of an investigation of plane sales by the House Military Affairs Committee. War Department spokesmen have prepared to testify that the armed services expect to benefit countries.
Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, and other officials are said to be taking the position that an arrangement permitting Great Britain and France to acquire planes which the Army Air Corps had ordered would save several million dollars and assure later delivery of improved models for American defense forces.
Secretary Woodring, Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War; Gen. George C. Marshal, Chief of Staff, and Maj. Gen. Henry II. Arnold, Air Corps chief, were summoned to tell the House Committee whether the war orders had delayed Army contracts and raised costs and whether undue favors had been shown foreign buyers.
As submitted in advance to President Roosevelt, the new foreign sales policy provides for waiving immediate deliveries under some army con-
tracts and for release for sale of additional late model American military tracts and for release for sale of additional late model American military aircraft
The War Department will relax its restrictions on the sale of recent models of airplanes being built for the national defense program to permit Great Britain and France to obtain immediately more than 500 of the latest and fastest models now in production for the United States Army, according to press reports from Washington on March 25. It was reported that the change in policy was agreed on after a conference between President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Woodring and General George C. Marhsall, Army Chief of Staff. A Washington dispatch of March 25 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
It is expected that the War Department will release its claims on pursuit planes which it has ordered in various plants throughout the United States
so that Great Britain and France may get quicker delivery to make up their reported numerical weakness in may get quicker delivery to make up their It is understood that the Allies, in their new with the Germans. policy, will seek only the fastest types of planes, and that it was this desing which held up negotiations between the Allied purchasing commission and American airplane manufacturers.
The new policy will be in line with the statement of the President last Tuesday, [March 19] in which he said that such - a step would be taken so that these orders might be used as a basis for building up American plant production.
Meanwhile Senator Morris Shepard, Democrat, of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, announced today that the Senate Committee would vote on Thursday [March 28] on a resolution presented by Senator Robert M. La Follette jr., Independent, of $W$ isconsin, calling for an investigation of the sale of aircraft and arms to forelgn governments.

An announcement by the British Purchasing Commission in New York on March 23 asserted that technical details and quality are the most important factors in Allied purchase of American aircraft. The announcement said:
The exploratory conversations between members of the British and French Purchasing Commissions and members of the American Aircraft industry are continuing satisfactorily, according to an announcement by the Experience since the Board.
Experience since the beginning of the conflict has shown the need for certain refinements in aircraft design and equipment to meet conditions encountered in actual combat operation. These technical matters, which form an important part of the conversations now in progress, have to be solved before any definite steps can be taken. It is understood, so far as keynote of the conversations.
It is pointed out that from the result of the aerial combats during the past six months over the Maginot Line and the British coast Germany has learned that a large number of planes, rapidly becoming obsolete, constitutes something of a liability.
The question of the sale of United States planes to Great Britain and France was discussed in the "Chronicle" of March 23, page 1857.

Sir Louis Beale, a member of the Anglo-French Purchasing Board, told the Export Managers' Club of New York on March 26 that the Allies have placed orders for more than $\$ 600,000,000$ worth of goods in this country since the beginning of the war. The New York "Herald Tribune" of March 27 quoted him in part as follows:
England and France have turned to the United States because it is the greatest industrial country in the world, combining quanity production with quality products, Sir Louis said at a session sponsored by the Overseas Automotive Club and the Machinery-Metals Export Club.
Discussing the cost of the war, Sir Louis stated ary expenditures will run about $\$ 10,000,000,000$ this year, Bhitish budgetwar costs are estimated at about $\$ 7,000,000,000$ this year, while the French war costs are estimated at about $\$ 7,500,000,000$. These costs will increase as the war continues, he said.
chasing Mission here, was ano Chief of the Secretariat of the French PurThroughout the general sessions of the
more than 800 exporters present was focused on the the interest of the readjustment of foreign trade and on the present prequestion of post-war outbreak of hostilities.

Urges Post-War Travel
Wilbert Ward, Assistant Vice-President of the National City Bank of governmental credits would not be made more the war, insisted that the taxpayers, rather than our investors or our manufacturers or because our write them."
"There is only one real way in which we can help bring back to fruit-
fulness the seed of our export trade after the fire of war has ceased to fraify
it," Mr. Ward said. "We can do it by purchasing goods rrom war-torn countries and by traveling in them.
"If we can produce more domest
If we can produce more domestic goods, put more men to work, increase our national income, decrease our government debts and increase
the proportion of income which may remain in the the proportion of income which may remain in the hands of the man who earns it, so he can think in the terms of foreign goods and foreign travel, we shall have made the greatest possible progre development of our export trade.
political nothing wrong with world trade which a reasonable period of political tranquility through out the world would not cure. Our best
contribution to it is a sound domestic economy
$\longrightarrow$

Sharp Decline in Money Bond Prices Because of Outbreak of European War Not Warranted by Facts, According to Study of Money Market by J. T. Madden of Institute of International Finance
A bulletin entitled "How to Read the New York Money Market," issued March 25 by Dean John T. Madden, Director of the Institute of International Finance of New York University, states that the sharp decline in money bond prices in August and September, 1939, because of imminence and actual outbreak of the European war, was not warranted by the facts as an analysis of money market conditions would have shown. The bulletin states, in part: In the first place, it was evident that the provisions of the Johnson Act and the neutrality law would preclude the belligerents and some
of the neutral countries from borrowing in the United States, as was of the neutral countries from borrowing in the United States, as was
the case shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1914. Hence, a large the case shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1914. Hence, a large
demand for funds with a possible rise in interest rates was not to have demand for funds with a possible rise in interest rates was not to have
leen expected. Second, it was obvious that foreign funds which took Leen expectod. Second, it was obvious that foreign funds which took
refuge in the United States because of the fear of war would not be refuge in the United States because of the fear of war would not be
repatriated after the onset of hostilities. On the contrary, it was reasonable to assume that more gold would come to the United States, thereby increasing reserve balances. Third, it was clear at the time that, even in the event of greatly increased business activity as a result of the war an increase in the demand for commercial loans could not materially affect the money market, because such demand would have to assume proportions beyond reasonable expectations. Finally, it should have been obvious that, in view of the necessity for financing large Federal deficits, of refunding maturing Treasury obligations, and last but not least, out of consideration for the position of the financial institutions of the country, the monetary authorities would endeavor to prevent a sharp rise in interest rates. It was baseless fear of or hope for rising interest rates and disregard or lack of understanding of money-market factors that caused a number of investors to sell high-grade bonds. Because of the prevalent belief that money rates had definitely entered a period of upward movement, large investors refrained from acquiring high-grade
bonds, then selling at their lowest prices in years. The sales of Government bonds have been absorbed mainly by the Federal Reserve banks. ment bonds have been absorbed mainly by the Federal Reserve banks.
xtent affected by general business conditions and the credit to a large extent affected by general business conditions and the credit position of the individual debtor corporations, prices of "money bonds," i.e., obligations with the highest degree of safety, as a rule move with interest
rates. The unpredictable elements in the fluctuation of hirh-grade bond rates. The unpredictable elements in the fluctuation of high-grade bond
prices are the psychological factors which defy evaluation. The influence of psychological factors on the money market was particularly influence late in the summer of 1939 when, as a result of the European manifest crisis, the average weekly yield on long-term Government obligation increased by $26.3 \%$ between Aug. 19 and Sept. 23.

Stating that a correct and timely interpretation of the money market is of vital importance to the financial institutions which have been investing to an increasing extent in high-grade bonds, the bulletin adds:
Between June 30, 1930, and Dec. 30, 1939, the member banks increased their investments in United States Government direct and guaranteed obligations alone from $\$ 4,061,000,000$ to $\$ 14,328,000,000$, an increase of $252.8 \%$. The holdings of Government direct and guaranteed securities and of bonds of governmental agencies of the mutual savings banks grew from $\$ 709,046,000$ in the second half of 1931 to $\$ 3,091,299,000$ in the
second half of 1939 , a rise of $336 \%$. second half of 1939 , a rise of $336 \%$. The 49 largest legal reserve life insurance companies increased their portfolios of Government bonds from $\$ 303,431,000$ at the end of 1930 to approximately $\$ 4,908,000,000$ at the end of 1939 , or by $1,517.6 \%$.
The following is also taken from the study:
An understanding of the money market would also aid in dispelling many misconceptions prevailing at the present time, even among institu-
tional investors. Thus it is still believed that the deficit of the tional investors. Thus it is still believed that the deficit of the Governis not the case. Similarly, the belief is still prevalent that though this is not the case. Similarly, the belief is still prevalent that the large that elimination of interbank deposits would bring about a reduction and the volume of excess reserve balances. Not only is the first conten in incorrect, but the elimination of interbank deposits, while leaving total reserve balances unchanged, would actually bring about an increase in the volume of excess reserves. Also baseless is the fear on the part of many banks that, because their deposits are now exceedingly large, they may be called upon to meet heavy withdrawals. While it cannot be denied that individual banks may lose deposits, a study of the money narket would reveal the circumstances that could bring about a decline in the volume of deposits for the banking system as a whole. Under present conditions no large reduction of deposits is likely to take place large portion of ank large portion of their ligh-grade bond portfolios.

## Public Should Demand that Government Cease Its <br> Hostile Attitude T <br> Major B. H. Namm

 In a radio address on March 25, Major B. H. Namm, President of the Namm Store, Brooklyn, N. Y., declared that "social reforms, in order to be lasting, must go hand in hand with business recovery and reemployment." He called upon the public "to demand that Government shall cease its hostile attitude towards private enterprise." "Business men," he asserts, "are not economic royalists. Most of them are, on the contrary, economic realists. They realize that a country cannot spend itself into prosperity any more than a man can drink himself sober." Major Namm spoke overradio station WOR in the "What Helps Business Helps You" program conducted by the Merchants' Association of New York and a group of commercial organizations.

## Federal Laws Against State Trade Barriers Urged by Dr. W. Y. Elliott, at Hearing Before Congressional Monopoly Committee-Views of Secretary Wallace

 and Truck InterestsTrade barriers erected by States and local Governments throughout the country should be broken down by the power of Federal laws and Federal funds, Dr. W. Y. Elliott of Harvard University, told the Congressional Monopoly Committee on March 23. Dr. Elliott summarized a week of public hearings on interstate trade barriers. In an abstract of his testimony, Associated Press Washington advices of March 23 said in part:
Testifying that recent decisions indicated that the Supreme Court "washes its hands of the problem" if protecting the free flow of inter-state com merce, Dr. Elliott said that the Justices had invited "Congress to remedy the evil."
He suggested that when States or municipalities discriminated against the free flow of commerce, such as motor truck traffic and milk sales, Congress would be justified in holding back Federal grants for highways, health and other usual aids.
He also urged joint State-Federal cooperation and Federal legislation of both positive and negative character to end trade obstacles.
Secretary Wallace, in a letter to Chairman O'Mahoney, said that he favored a "continuing committee on Federal State relations." He wrote that Agriculture Department officials were "anxious to find a solution" for
the problems of trade barriers which will permit a freer flow of farm products in interstate commerce.
Russel E. Singer, general manager of the American Automobile Association, protested that "border barriers" of some states were threatening "full and free use" of highways which have been constructed largely with Federal funds.
He urged that Federal officials lead efforts to remove interscate barriers and "promote the good neighbor policy among the several States.
He said that some States required tourist permits that "have a serious
effect on vacation travel" and which, he added, serve "no real purpose,"
Spokesmen for motor-carrier interests testified before the Committee on March 22 that conflicting State regulations Committee on March 22 that conflicting State regulations
have imposed heavy burdens on interstate truck transhave imposed heavy burdens on interstate truck trans-
portation. We quote from a Washington dispatch of March 22 to the New York "Herald Tribune":
Prpposals for cooperative action among States and localities to permit smoother flow of commodities on the highways and protests against multiple and non-uniform taxes and regulations were submitted by John V. Lawrence, American Trucking Associations; Leon F. Banigan, National Council of Private Motor Trucks Owners, and Park M. Smith, National Association of Motor Bus Operators.
The State Officials who testified were M. B. Holifield, First Assistant Attorney General of Kentucky, and Floyd D. Strong, Attorney-Director for the Motor Carrier Division of the Kansas Corporation Commission.

Defending Kentucky's limit of 18,000 pounds on the gross weight of loaded trucks. Holifield asserted that "where there are as many traffic hazards as there are in Kentucky the admission to State highways of trucks larger or heavier than those now allowed would not remove any imaginary 'trade-barrier' but rather would create an insurmountable barrier to all automobile and light truck traffic."

Mr. Strong testified that the Kansas system requiring trucks to proceed to port of entry upon crossing the state boundaries had provided "an efficient means of exercising a reasonable control over motor carriers." Protesting what he called a "hodge podge" of "red-tape," Mr. Lawrence
commented that "surely some less expensive and annoying method" could commented that "surely some less expensive and annoyin
be found to collect taxes than in the port-of-entry system.

Earlier testimony at the hearings was reported in our issue of March 23, page 1861.

Better Federal Securities Laws Urged at Annual Meeting of New York Security Dealers AssociationFrank Dunne and Francis A. Bonner, However, Both Praise Results of Cooperation with Govern-ment-French and British Consuls General Are Speakers at Dinner
Speaking at the annual dinner of the New York Security Dealers Association on March 26, Frank Dunne, President, and Francis A. Bonner, Chairman of the Board, both urged improvement in the Federal securities laws, although they extrolled the successful cooperation that has led to the present program of self-regulation of the over-the-counter market. Mr. Dunne asked the members of the Association to help educate the public to the function of securities dealers, and said that most of the repressive legislation proposed to reform said that most of the repressive legislation proposed to reform
the business was founded on incorrect or incomplete knowledge. He continued, in part:
The current major threat to our business is the so-called "Little SEC" bill of Assemblyman Wagner. In view of the present highly regulated status of the securities business under the Federal Acts, it is hard to understand why any forward-looking legislator should consider it necessary to impose further regulation, which obviously would not benefit the investing public, and would only add further hardship to an already harsased business. This measure has been turned back by the Ways and Means Committee, and we are keeping our fingers crossed in the hope that it will not be re-
introduced before the close of the session. introduced before the close of he session.
Only within the last few weeks, the suggestion has been made that all registered securities, listed or unlisted, should, go on an exchange. It appears that nothing has been learned from previous efforts along this line,
and that nothing has been learned from the reports of investigations made and that nothing has been learned from the reports of investigations made by Governmental bodies on the question of unlisted trading on exchanges.
As far back as June 1908 a Committee of the New York State Legislature As far back as June 1908 a Committee of the New York State Legislature headed by our now Supreme Court Chief Justice Hughes, conducted an
investigation on unlisted trading on exchanges, as a result of which the investigation on unlisted trading on exchanges, as a result of which the
practice was abolished in the New York Stock Exchange. Again in 1932 and 1933 Attorney General Bennett conducted an investigation into the practice of unlisted trading on the New York Curb Exchange, as a result
of which certain specific requirements were then agreed upon for admission of securities to unlisted trading on that Exchange.
The registration of a security merely makes information regarding it publicly available. That alone does not make it adaptable to exchange trading. If a security has all the requisites necessary for exchange trading, no one questions, and certainly we do not, that the security should be dealt in an exchange. But what we do object to, is when we find an exchange attempting to exploit the business of dealers who after much effort and expense, have established markets for issues over-the counter, that are rendering a satisfactory service to the public.
I wish to make it clear that while at times I do not agree with the administration of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act-and I did not have an interest in the Oonsumers Power deal- 1 share the view
held by many, that these Acts were a natural sequence to excesses of a certain few in our business, and that they represent a demand by the public for prevention of those evils and abuses in the future. It has been said that of all of the New Deal measures, these are the most popular with the people. So as time goes on, most of us realize more and more that re gulation is not only here to stay, but that in the long run it should prove of value to the securities business. Now if we accept that promise, why not let us atune ourselves to public opinion and see what we can do to improve and further our position under this new order.
The field for the work of education along this line is a vast one, and in using the word education, $I$ do so as distinct from propaganda. A variety of efforts is required to make for better public relations, and among them is one similar to the series of newspaper advertisements that the New York Security Dealers Association has been running regarding the Over-theCounter business in general. These advertisements have received the most favorable of comment throughout the nation-and is proof of the necessity far expanding newspaper advertising as a medium to indicate the investing public. Like many of you, I count among my friends members of the Federal and State Legislatures. Some of them have frankly told me that they can't understand the fellows in Wall Street who appear to them as not knowing it's all about. And it continues to be a sounce or wonderment to them why we dont undertake to inform both the pubict and underlegislators about
Mr. Bonner said that the Government has allowed only the over-the-counter security business to regulate itself, and that in so doing, the Government "took a bold step." The New York "Times" of March 27 quoted Mr. Bonner in part as follows:

Much of Mr. Bonner's address was devoted to an exposition of the over-the-counter market and its importance in the American scheme. It is estimated, he said, that this market handles $95 \%$ of the trading in
bonds of the government and its agencies, about $80 \%$ of the country's bonds of the government and its agencies, about $80 \%$ of the country's on the organized exchanges. It is estimated, he said, that 6,000 issues are traded on the exchanges, 60,000 off them with a 1937 market value for traded on the exchanges, 60,000 off them with a 1937 market value for
the latter of about $\$ 96,300,000,000$. The Securities and Exchange Comthe latter of about $\$ 96,300,000,000$. The Securities and Exchange Comhe said, and estimated over-the-counter trading in that year at $\$ 62,340$, 000,000.

Tells How Idea Originated
"What we have today in the 1938 amendment to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934," he continued, "is an alternative method of regulation. Selfregulation under governmental supervision, as distinguished from compre hensive direct Federal control. The idea began with the in fend ban kers' code. During administration of the code there 200 cases.
When the code ended, investment bankers and government officials were unwilling to give up the idea that was embodied in registration under our code. That brought the Investment Bankers Confe conference idea The SEC also finally became convinced that this alternative method The self-regulation, under supervision, was a preferable one. With passage of the Maloney Act in 1938, investment bankers were authorized to form associations for the purpose of such regulation, and the National Association of Securities Dealers came into being.
The National Association of Securities Dealers has a membership in excess of 2,800 firms with a personnel exceeding 51,000 . The SEC lists 6,796 dealers and brokers, not including strictly municipal dealers.
Count Charles de Ferry de Fontnaivelle, French Consul General in New York, another speaker, gave figures showing the efforts of the French Government to prevent prices from rising and to check profiteering during the European war. He said, in part:
The fight is on against any avoidable rise in prices. Some sort of government control must be exercised over salaries and sales costs. To compensate for higher freight rates, taxes and raw materials, restrictions have been imposed on consumption of many products such as meat, liquor and so forth. Besides, a policy of reducing the purchasing power of the people at large is being applied. The levying of a national emergency contribution of $5 \%$ on all incomes from whatever sources appears therefore not merely as a fiscal measure but really as a potent economic weapon against rising prices. For the same purpose, and in the same spirit, war profits are being strictly limited, and pay for overtime has been reduced by $40 \%$. The French Federation of Labor is granting full support to the government on this score. Wages have not been reduced on the first 40 hours of work. This price control is, of course, a departure from the principles in force during the 10 months previous to the war. But as M. Reynaud puts it: "This is war; policy is a cloth to be cut measure, according to the shape of the body. No less a res of former procol be encouraged. Reserves must be kept for vital needs. Success has fully justified expectations. In one year 60 million francs equivalent to a billion and a half dollars have in one fear, back to France. Out of this, 26 billions, more than one third, reely fown But of course, the flow is over. Not much more can be expected.
This is why every effort is being made to limit the depletion of gold stocks and holdings of foreign securities. If purchases of superfluous goods from abroad such as tobacco, gasoline, coffee, meat, canned fruits, have to be curtailed, our American friends ought to make allowances; we are fighting for freedom and survival.
The budget policy is clearly defined. Taxation for all ordinary needs; internal loans for military expenditures. For the present financial exercice, normal expenses should amount approximately to 2 billion dollars, a rather stiff load for a country where 5 million men are mobilized. Still, taxes shall take care of that. War costs cannot be estimated so precisely since above a certain irreducible minimum they depend on the tempo of military operations. In this emergency-the greatest in our history-every French-
man understands that money is less precious than blood. War bonds are being subscribed daily by rich and poor.

Godfrey D. N. Haggard, British Consul General in New York, told the Association that Britain and France in the present war have made common cause in an economic as well as a military way. He said the two countries have agreed to use their common resources to their greatest joint advantage, and he added:

It is an unfortunate but inevitable thing that the economic policy which France and Great Britain are obliged to adopt reacts on other countries. We have to make our plans on the assumption that this may be a long war. We have to remember that our foreign resources are not inexhaustible We have to husband them so as to obtain from them the maximum utility in the prosecution of the war. Just as we have to cut down consumption at home, so we have to cut down the import from abroad of goods which are not essential for the prosecution of the war, or for the minimum re quirements of our populations. This disturbance of trade in war time is inescapable. I fear it has in fact hardly begun. Before we can achieve victory we shall have to go much further than we have yet gone in enduring privations. We shall have to cut down our imports of unessential commodities from abroad more and more as time goes on. France and Great Britain belleve that the faith, the determination and the staying power of our free democratic peoples is far superior to that of our opponents. But this does not mean that we can afford to neglect any of the material factors of victory; and we have to remember that the longer that victory is delayed the greater will be the dislocation created by the war and the
gravity of the post-war problems.

Revision of Securities Act Needed, Says Allan M. Pope of First Boston Corp.-Before Group Meeting of I. B. A. Declares Measure Is Inimical to Interests of Investors
"The Securities Act stands today in some few respects majority thoroughly inimical to the interests of a very great changed this year, Allan M. United States" and should be Boston Corp., stated in M. Pope, President of the First Boston Corp., stated in Chicago on March 28 before the annual conference of the Central States Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Declaring that the general principles of the Act are sound, Mr. Pope said it is "a pity that an Act embodying such sound principles still produces results which have most serious consequences which the Congress did not foresee at the time." Regarding dangers for which certain provisions of the Act in a great measure are responsible, Mr. Pope said:
Within the last few years a very large percentage of the high-grade securities offered to the public have been, because of easy money rates, The result of refunding operations.
This means that outstanding securities have in a great measure been paid off and other securities, in whole or in part, issued to replace them. Bocause these securities have been generally high-grade and because easy money conditions created a demand for such securities, the demand has prices beyond that at which the securities were offered. This indicates that large and small buyers alike are in general confronted with thatcas investment problem, namely, how to find securities suitable for investment It is therefore to many institutions, both large and small, an additional burden if securities which they own are called for payment and no opportunlty is offered to purchase the refunding securities even though they are willing to pay a higher price of the privilege, if necessary, in order to buy hem.
Transactions by an issuer, not involving a public offering of securities, are permitted under the Act without registration with the Securities and Exchange Oommission. Omitting all except bonds and notes, omitting all issues for railroad equipment, municipal and governmental issues and all issues of less than a million, such non-public offerings aggregated approxi-
mately $\$ 2,500,000,000$ principal amount for the five-year period beginning mately $\$ 2,500,000,000$ principal amount for the five-year period beginning
with 1935 . This amount excludes at least $\$ 100,000,000$ principal amount, with 1935. This amount excludes at least $\$ 100,000,000$ principal amount,
regarding which it is impossible to obtain dependable information. This regarding which it is impossible to obtain dependable information. This resulted in investors generally, who owned approximately $\$ 1,248,000,000$ principal amount of bonds or notes which were taken from them by call
during this same period, being given no opportunity whatsoever to replace them with the refunding securities of the same issuer. Investors generally were, therefore, precluded from purchasing approximately $\$ 2,500,000,000$ principal amount of bonds and notes because they were not publicly offered in a five-year period.
It can be said that the $\$ 2,500,000,000$ principal amount of such bonds and notes were very generally of a character sought by all classes of banks and fiduciary institutions.
wish it to be fully understood that in my opinion, based to a large extent reported to me, of the $\$ 2,500,000,000$ securities which which have been the few and not available to the general public, the purchases warchased by the few and not available to the general public, the purchases were forced and one of the principal reasons that thiss force existed was the purchaser visions of the Securities Act. I will further state from personal observation that it is my opinion that neither the issuer nor the few purchasers referred to, in the great majority of cases, desired to prevent the general public from participating in the issues, regretted the necessity which required them to be a party to this method of operation and were definitely alarmed at the recent growth of such operations and of the ultimate effect on the general investing public and on the country.
Recognizing that the pressure for high-grade bonds is due in part to the entry by the Government into the mortgage business and other businesses
formerly conducted by many of our large institutions and recognizing that formerly conducted by many of our large institutions, and recognizing that
that this fact has a bearing upon the situation which I have just described that this fact has a bearing upon the situation which I have just described, nevertheless I believe it must be admitted that certain provisions now included in the Securities Act more definitely stood in the way of permitting
the public offering of such securities, thereby preventing any correction of the pubic offering of such securities, thereby preventing any correction of this situation either in whole or in part.
The investment banking industry is
The investment banking industry is far from criticizing the actions of any one, either as issuer or as purchaser, who has been by force a party to such transactions. The industry joins the great majority of such issuers and purchasers in viewing with alarm a situation, the consequences of which have been little appreciated by the general public as yet, and consequently have not been, apparently, appreciated by the Congress. I say without almost universally in sympathy with any correction of this situation which may be undertaken. . . .

The Securities Act stands today in some few respects, in our opinion, thoroughly inimical to the interests of a very great majority of the investors of the United States. If this statement is true, as I am convinced it is,
the Act not only should be changed, but changed promptly the Act not only should be changed, but changed promptly. It should be
changed this year-not 1941. The situation is doubtless difficult for changed this year-not 1941. The situation is doubtless difficult for any
one not familiar with investment conditions in one not amiliar with investment conditions in the United States to ap-
preciate and analyze. It is a situation which, while it affects investment preciate and analyze. It is a situation which, while it affects investment
bankers both large and small, is mentioned here as a necossary for that reason, which may be called selifsh, nor is it mentioned for the benefit of any small group, which again can be called a selfish motive, but it is mentioned for the benefit of practically every investor in the United states and for the millions of people directly affected as depositors of banks and as holders of insurance policies.
I shall now refer to a subject which has recently been discussed by an eminent authority along a somewhat different angle. I am discussing it in words of one syllable because after all, even with you supposedly sophisticated bankers, simplicity is not unknown or disregarded.
For people who are so unfortunate as to need just and proper financial relief through any agency that may be set up by any government in this country, it is a recognized fact that this relief can never do any more than place them in a position in which they can merely live at a minimum cost. relief nor is opportunity for them to improve their condition while on such relief nor is there any hope for them to improve their condition by getting the financial trouble bal wer of buis rer and the financial trouble that goes with it.
In words of one syllable, this means that the reason people strive to find industry that employs people, is unable to employ means every type of ndustry that employs people, is unabie to employ them. The only way When confidence reaches the stage that more business is moreduced then investment bankers are asked to make loans by those large concermeced. then nvestment bankers are asked to make loans by those large concerns who ne d
more and larger plants, who need more working capital or who need to improve and bring up to date their services and facilities.
Any man who is today unemployed and wants to find out the prospects of future employment can do so by inquiring if the investment banking industry and the banking industry in general are making more commercial loans. If they are, he can definitely consider that his chances of reemployment are improving.
There is not a man or woman in the United States who is drawing a salary who is not in some way directly concerned with the investment banking industry.
I would not waste my time in merely lamenting a situation which might affect our own pocketbook. I am saying what I have said because we know and have always known and are now anxious to let every one else know. that the moment business ceases to need money for expansion and improvement, then unemployment is created and this nation has never been as it is today and, on the average, has as the list of unemployed is as long Again I say what I have said because I am convint eight that nine majority of working people and the majority of those who want work but cannot fo do it, have been led to believe that investment bankers have something should know this trust circumstances or their lack of opportunity. They industry is the channel through which the funds are supplied that buy and turn the wheels of industry. A man cannot are not turning fast enough to man cannot get a job when these wheels loss of a job and inability to get another is whe lose His plight is directly reflected in the investment banking industry. Our industry must work to teep men and women employed; otherwise it ceases. That is work to q little understood fact, but a fact just the same.

## Townsend Bill to End Treasury Purchases of Foreign Silver Favored by Merchants' Association of New York

The Merchants' Association of New York sent a letter on March 23 to Senator James M. Mead and the entire New York City delegation in Congress endorsing the action of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in reporting favorably the Townsend measure to terminate foreign silver purchases by the Federal Treasury. The New York members were urged by the Association to support the Townsend proposal both by their influence and by their vote. The letter read:
The Merchants' Association of New York wishes to record with you its hearty approval of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's vote to report favorably Senator Townsend's proposal to terminate foreign silver purchases by the Federal Treasury.
In our opinion the unsoundnes
thoroughly demonstrated by experience. What is not purchases has been thoroughly demonstrated by experience. What is not generally appreciated,
however, is that its very existence was one of the underlying threats to however, is that its very existence was one of the underlying threats to
monetary stability which has retarded long-range investments to siow up our economic machinery.
The discontinuance of this policy would, therefore, be an important constructive step forward. We urge you with all the earnestness at our command to use your influence and cast your vote for the passage of the

The action of the Senate group was referred to in our issue of March 23, page 1858.

## United States Should Halt Purchases of Foreign Silver, Declares H. H. Heimann of National Association

 of Credit MenDiscontinuance of United States purchases of foreign silver is advocated by Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in the Association's March Business Review sent March 23 to its 20,000 wholesaling, banking and manufacturing member firms throughout the country. "If we feel it is advantageous-as good business or ,good politics-to subsidize our domestic silver industry," Mr. Heimann declares, "let us at least discontinue foreign silver purchases. Contrary to the claims of the policy's advocates in 1934, benefits have not been realized." policy's advocates
China went off the silver standard, ostensibly because of our program's effects on its financial set-up, instead of being aided by it. And whatever purchasing power has been developed abroad by our silver buying program has come at the expense of the American people who provided the funds
which bought that foreign silver. . .

Mr. Heimann states that the Townsend bill now before Congress, which would call a halt to this program of foreign silver buying, deserves the support of American business. Continuing, Mr. Heimann said:
The results of the silver purchase program bear witness to the poor judgment exercised. Witness the record.
The law requires the Treasury to buy silver until it has achieved either of these two objectives: (a) succeeded in lifting the prive of silver to $\$ 1.29$ an ounce or (b) accumulated silver in quantity equal to one-third of our gold stocks.
Despite our buying since 1934 of $\$ 900,000,000$ worth of foreign silvernot including purchases of American-mined silver-the price of silver is still not $\$ 1.29$ an ounce. As this is written it is around 35 cents an ounce.
Despite our buying since 1934 of $\$ 900,000,000$ worth of foretgn silvernot including purchases gold inflow has been greater than our silver buying.
Turning to the domestic business situation and the possibilities for increase in American exports during the remainder of the year, Mr. Heimann says that there are a number of indications that the recent decline in business activity has just about run its course. There is also a feeling of expectancy that the forward movement will be resumed within the next 90 days even though the gains may be moderate.

## Conference of Mayors Asks $\$ 1,500,000,000$ WPA Relief

 Appropriation for Next Fiscal Year-Mayor La Appropriation Is Also Needed for Next Few Months At least $\$ 1,500,000,000$ relief funds should be allotted the Works Progress Administration during the next fiscal year, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City, acting in behalf of the United States Conference of Mayors, told President Roosevelt on March 21. At a luncheon with the President, Mr. LaGuardia also urged sizeable deficiency relief appropriation for the balance of the present fiscal year. He said that the Mayors' Conference estimates that unemployment will be not less than $9,000,000$, on the average, ployment will be not less than $9,000,000$, on the average, $10,000,000$ or $11,000,000$. A Washington dispatch of March 21 to the New York "Times" quoted the Mayor as follows: "The Mayors" estimates have not been wrong yet," he added. "I pray to God we are wrong. It is not a pleasant task to come down here in this role twice a year, once for the regular Appropriation Bill and again for the Deficiency Bill, but some one has to do it."Says Cities Bear the Brunt
The Mayors, by virtue of their offices, are in the forefront of all relief problems, Mr. LaGuardia asserted. The first shock of WPA layoffs hits them, as they must improvise local means of meeting unexpected suffering. Under present plans, 800,000 will be dropped from the WPA rolls before July 1, and another 600,000 soon afterward, he said. This will leave $1,500,000$, to judge from present figures, and only $1,350,000$ can be kept, on the average,
now in mind.
"And we are talking about employables in all these figures," Mayor LaGuardia said.
Colonel F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the Works Projects Administration, told the Birmingham meeting of the Conference of Mayors two weeks ago that $\$ 1,000,000,000$ would not take care of the jobless employables during the next year, Mr. LaGuardia explained. The Mayors were told that the additional layoff of 600,000 during the summer would be necessary if funds we
autumn and winter.

## Resolution Is Presented

The Mayor showed President Roosevelt the following resolution, adopted The Mayor showed President Roosevelt the following resolution, adopted
at the Birmingham meeting, and sent copies to members of Congress who at the Birmingham meeting, and sent
are most active in the relief problem:
"Whereas the Congress of the United States will shortly consider the work rellet appropriation for the next fiscal year; and
"Whereas the present WPA program is not now giving work to all the destitute .Whereas the present WPA program is not now giving work to all the destitute
able-bodied unemployed by reason of the reduced appropriation authorized last able-bodied unemployed by reason of the reduced appropriation authorized las provide jobs for employable relief cases while it is the accepted responsibility of States; countles amd cittes to care for the unemployables;
"Therefore be et resolved, That this Southern regional conference of the United States Conference of Mayors request the President of the conference to confer with the
President of the United States and urge upon him the necessity of basing WPA appropriation on the actual needs existing in the cities of the country; and "Be it further resolved, That the Conterence of Mayors also submit to the proper Congressions now facing the municipalities."
The Conference of Mayors at Birmingham was referred to in our issue of March 16, page 1694.

## Survey Predicts Possibility of Reduction of Negotiable <br> Treasury Obligations if Deficit Is Cut-Annnual

Review by C. J. Devine \& Co., Inc., Analyzes U. S.

## Government Financing in 1939

The supply of negotiable Treasury obligations might be reduced especially if the Federal deficit were to be curtailed, according to the annual survey published on March 28 by C. J. Devine \& Co., Inc., Specialists in United States Government securities. This possibility, according to the survey, is suggested by financing of the $\$ 4,000,000,000$ Federal deficit without recourse to the open market for more than one-fifth of that amount in the year 1939. The study reviews the trends of Government financing during the last year and presents data on U. S. Treasury and Federal year and presents data on U. S. Treasury and F
The United States Treasury's growing independence of the open market for its cash requirements was one of the outstanding developments of 1939 in Treasury finance. Whereas in the previous six years more than twothirds of the money needed to finance the deficit was obtained by public sales of negotiable Treasury obligations, funds received from this source
in 1939 were less than one-fifth of the deficit requirements. Sales of in 1939 were less than one-fifth of the deficit requirements. Sales of
savings bonds alone supplied the Treasury with more cash than was prosavings bonds alone supplied the Treasury with
vided through the sales of marketable securities.

Treasury expenditures of $\$ 9,454,000,000$ were met partly with the and partly, 000 of revenue and other general and special account receipts, and partly, by the use of $\$ 607,000,000$ of the General Fund balance, leaving a remainder of $\$ 3,362,000,000$ to be supplied by other means. Of this for more than a billion dollars. Another $\$ 767,000,000$ came from sales of savings bonds. Additional net receipts of $\$ 847,000,000$ from Treasury accounts designated as "Trust Accounts, Increment on Gold, etc." reflected payments made by. Governmental agencies to the Treasury. The largest of such payments was made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which sold its own obligations to obtain funds with which to liquidate its in debtedness to the Treasury

The $\$ 1,750,000,000$ of proceeds from sales of special obligations and of savings bonds in 1939 reflects a steady growth in this type of financing. A continued increase in borrowing from these sources or a reduction of the deficit to a figure emaller than the total amount of money so obt
would leave funds available for the retirement of open market debt.
Treasury financing operations during the year included the refunding of approximately $31 / 2$ billion dollars of Treasury notes. About two-thirds of the securities issued in exchange consisted of medium and long-term bonds, the remainder of Treasury notes. Upon the completion of these operations, the direct Government debt maturing within five years constituted a smaller proportion of the total than it had at any time since 1933. This change was accomplished notwithstanding the increase in Social Security obligations, all of which mature within five years. An additional $\$ 1,200,000,000$ of guaranteed debt was refunded by Governmental agencies. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation's exchange of its called $23 / 4$ 's for eight-year $11 / 2 \%$ bonds, callable in six years, accounted for more
than half of this amount. The other refundings were accomplished by the than half of this amount. The other ref
issuance of new short-term securities."

## Large Corporations in Italy Control Wealth, According to Study by Columbia University

Less than $1 \%$ of the total number of stock companies in Italy, excluding banks, own approximately $50 \%$ of all the wealth controlled by non-banking corporations, Dr. Carl T. Schmidt of the Columbia University Department of Economics reports in a study of joint stock enterprise in Italy. A concentration of wealth has become even more pronounced in the field of banking, Dr. Schmidt finds. Large corporations of all kínds have played an increasingly prominent role in Italian economic life since the advent
of Mussolini. The Fascist environment, Dr. Schmidt deof Mussolini. The Fascist environment, Dr. Schmidt de-
clares, has spurred the growth of large-scale business orclares, has spurred the growth of large-scale business or-
ganizations., Despite Mussolini's assertion that Italy is not "capitalistic" because small-scale enterprise forms the most important part of the nation's business and industrial system, statistics show that Italy today is more "capitalistic" than it was in 1922, Dr. Schmidt continues. He goes on to say:

In 1936 the three leading commercial banks, out of a total number of 94 held $56.1 \%$ of all banking capital, $67.4 \%$ of all banking assets, and $50.4 \%$ of all deposits. On levels other than corporate ownership-that is, on personal and bureaucratic levels-business controls appear to have been concentrated even further within the past 15 years.
The number of joint stock companies in Italy has risen from 3,069 in Corrado Gini in 1937, and is still rising. According to the statistician $000,000,000$ in 1914 agd 550, national wealth-in current lire-was 111, of about $400 \%$.
On the other hand, the total "invested capital" of the stock companies increased from $5,300,000,000$ in 1914 to $36,500,000,000$ in 1925 ; that is, by about $600 \%$. Although this rise was halted during the severe depression years of 1927-34, it is safe to infer that stock company capital is even greater today.
The marked concentration of corporate wealth under the command of a few large firms is pertinent to the Duce's conception of "capitalism." This development may be measured in terms of capital and assets of the 100 largest non-financial corporations in each of four years. These great manufacturing, communications, and trading companies-a mere half
of $1 \%$ of all stock companies-owned almost half of all non-financial of $1 \%$ of all 6 .
corporate assets.
Larpe business enterprises are of course more important in some fields than others. In 1936 the 100 biggest non-financial corporations were distributed in various industries as follows: electric power, 30; metallurgy, 9 ; chemicals, 8 ; textiles, 7 ; machinery, 7 ; telephone service, 5 ; shipping, 4 ; automobiles, 3 ; shipbuilding, 3 ; construction and
building materials, 3 ; sugar refining, 3 ; real estate, 3 ; petroleum, 2 ; building materials, $3 ;$ sugar refining, $3 ;$ real estate, $3 ;$ petroleum, 2 ;
water supply, $2 ;$ railways, $2 ;$ gas, $2 ;$ rubber, $2 ;$ matches, $1 ;$ paper, 1 ; cable, 1 ; distilling, 1 ; retail merchandising, 1.
Except for the woter, railway, real estate, merchandising, and textile firms, excluding those manufacturing rayons, these companies seem to be dominant in their respective fields, at least as regards ownership of assets. On the other hand, corporate enterprise of even moderate size is apparently quite unimportant in the fishing, wood-working, food-processing, and clothing industries, and in the retail trades.
Discussion of the forces involved in such economic centralization is beyond the scope of this survey. It may be observed, however, that the cumulative political integration of economic authority in recent years has come to overshadow the significance of control based on formal pro prietorship.

## Improvement in Bank Supervision Urged by President Hanes of A. B. A. Before Denver Regional Confer-ence-Advocates Program to Preserve Independent Banking

Improvement of bank supervision on the part of government as a means of preserving independent banking in the United States was stressed at the regional banking conference of the American Bankers Association at Denver, Colo., on of the American Bankers Assoc, President of the Association. March 21 by Robert M. Hanes, President of the Association. Mr. Hanes, who is also President of the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., told B. A. "The assumpof the educational program of the A. B. A. supe assumpregulate banks constitutes a pledge to the public that government will do all in its power to insure the highest standards of bank management," Mr. Hanes asserted. "I be-
lieve the public so interprets such regulation. Lax chartering of banks, indifferent examination and supervision by unqualified officials, amount to a failure to keep that pledge." He went on to say:
The future of independent chartered banking depends in a great degree on the continuation of the checks and balances represented in the dual sys-
tem of banking. But the dual system of banking will not survive unless tem of banking. But the dual system of banking will not survive unless a high quality of bank supervision is maintained in every State.
Banks, the Secretary of that Association asserted that "if at any time the State departments fall to render the type of supervision the public interest demands, we can look for the Federal Government to attempt the assumption of all bank supervisory powers. Centralization sometimes follows that course." I agree with his assertion.
Too often does political partisanship seem to influence appointments to State banking departments. Too often is the tenure of office of the commissioner too brier. Too often are the salaries of commisisoners and examiners too small to attract qualified career men.
I am happy to be able to report to you, however, that the quinquennial survey of State Bank Supervision recently completed by the A. B. A. State Bank Division reveals improvements in this field. "The periodic five year surveys reflect general advancement during the past 15 years," it states, 'in the creation of banking boards, extension of powers of the Commissioner, provisions for more adequate terms of office and salaries. the elimination of partisan politics and the provision of a sufficient number of qualified bank examiners. Notwithstanding the real and definite progress which has been made thus far, much remains to be accomplished. Until the uttimate goal, placing supervision on the uniform and efficient basis concerned in the future of State banking."
Mr . Hanes further declared that "the time has come for the Association to sponsor a constructive program with specific provisions aiming at greater stability in our State banking departments and higher and uniform standards of bank supervision."
In conclusion, Mr. Hanes said:
We face a challenge to make our banking system so strong and so serviceable that there will be no place for any new banking system or any oppor-
tunity for an attempt to eliminate our state chartered institutions. our program and through the efforts state ciarteral bankers we shall do all in our power to achieve this result. But the program will be incomplete without one that also lifts the standards of supervision. Good management and good supervision are necessary partners.
Other addresses made at the conference were referred to in our issue of March 23, page 1867.
United States Minister to Canada James H. R. Cromwell
Says Speech Criticizing American Isolationists Was Made on His Own Responsibility-White House Issues Statement Denying That President Roosevelt Saw Speech Before Delivery
Warning the public against "believing certain types of so-called news stories," a White House statement on March 23 declared as "untrue" reports that President Roosevelt had received prior to its delivery the address made in Toronto on March 19 by James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, in which he criticized American isolationists. Mr. Cromwell likewise on March 23 issued a statement in which he denied that the President had had an advance copy of the address, which, said Mr. ,Cromwell, "was made entirely on my own responsibility." The address was referred to in our issue of March 23, page 1857. The White House statement, given out by Secretary Stephen T. Early, follows:
The public is hereby warned, this time through a formal White Hoise statement, against believing certain types of so-called news stories carried by certain types of so-called newspapers.
This particular occasion relates to articles stating or suggesting that "it was learned from an unimpeachable authority" that Minister Cromwell's speech in Canada was received by the President prior to its delivery by Mr. Cromwell.
The point that the reading public should remember is not the obvious fact that the statement was wholly untrue but that the story was not received by any reporter or newspaper from any "unimpeachable authority." In other words " "the unimpeachable authority" was deliberately
nvented. invented.
This
This has been conclusively proven to the satisfaction of the White House.
The
The motive in continuing this reprehensible policy is obvious to the
overwhelming majority of the reading overwhelming majority of the reading public.
Mr. Cromwell's statement, issued through his New York office, was reported as follows by the Associated Press:
Published reports that President Roosevelt saw an advance copy of my Toronto speech or had any knowledge of its contents beforehand are
made out of whole cloth. Such stories are absolutely untrue made out of whole cloth. Such stories are absolutely untrue.
The views which I expressed on the contrast between the principles of totalitarian and democratic forms of government and their results were made entirely on .my own responsibility.
Since that address no one has at any
Since that address no one has at any time been given any reason or
authority to express any views for me.
Canadian National Exposition to Be Held in Toronto in August
The Canadian National Exposition will be held th's year as usual in Toronto, according to an official starement recently issued and received by the Department of Commerce. The enterprise will open on Aug. 23 and continue for two weeks. It is planned to show features of the present economic development of Canada in connection With the Dominion's war effort, and an unusual amount of interest is expected in view of the large sums being spent by the Canadian and British Government for war supplies. The Department's announcement further said:
It is estimated by Dominion authorities that this year's attendance at
the 'National Exposition will reach as high as 2,000,000, notwithstanding

The fact that the country is at war and conditions therefore not normal Restrictions of foreign sea travel are expected to result in increased United States toarist travel to Ontario, a development certain to benefit the Toronto Exhibition.
Participation by foreign governments in the National Exposition will be affected by the war, with the result that Canadian authorities are looking mainly to nations in North, Central and Soutb America to bring official exhibits. Among those reported as having already contracted for space are Cuba, Switzerland and Bermuda. Many private firms are planning to exhibit their products in the Manufacturers Building, where ivdustrial displays will be featured.

Holland House Corporation Opens New Building in New York City-To Promote Wider Trade Activities Between United States and Netherlands
Commercial, cultural and historic ties between the United States and The Netherlands Empire were strengthened in New York City on March 19 by ceremonies celebrating the official opening of the new home of Holland House Corp. at 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. First event of a day of festivities was a luncheon attended by 125 heads of leading interests in the United States and The Netherlands. The occasion was featured by the reading of a message from Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina, expressing her "best wishes for a long and successful future of the Holland House, may it continue to stand as a symbol of Netherlands-American friendship and cooperation,"

From The Hague Dr. E. N. van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed the luncheon by short-wave radio, and The Netherlands Indies Governor General, Jhr. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, also speaking by short-wave from Batavia, Java, added his congratulations.
Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, presided at the luncheon. At its conclusion he announced that the Queen had conferred decorations on two members of Holland House Corp.-Fenton B. Turck Jr., President, who was made an officer of the Order of Orange Nassau, and Floris Ter Meulen, director and member of the corporation's Executive Committee, was given the title of knight of the order.
In his speech Mr. Turck defined Holland House Corp. as a private and non-profit organization, organized not to develop nolitical and war propaganda, but to promote wider and greater trade activities, not one-way, but two-way and greater trade activities, not one-way, but two-way trade between the United States and The Netherlands,
together with better basic relations between The Netherlands East Indies and West Indies and this country.
Plans for the opening were discussed in these columns of March 16, page 1701 .

## Bronson Batchelor to Make Survey for I. B. A. on Public Information Program

Emmett F. Connely of the First of Michigan Corp., President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, announced March 21 that arrangements had been concluded with Bronson Batchelor, well known writer and economist of New York City, to make a survey as a foundation for the Association's contemplated program of public information. Mr. Batchelor is to make his report and recommendations to the regular spring meeting of the Board of Governors, which is to be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11 to 15. Plans for this program were discussed in our issue of March 9, page 1538 .

## Death of Frank White, Treasurer of United States from

1921 to 1928-Former Governor of North Dakota
Colonel Frank White, former Treasurer of the United States, and one-time Governor of North Dakota, died on March 23 at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, after a year's illness. He was 83 years old. The following regarding his career is taken from the Washington "Post" garding his ca
of March 23 :
Colonel White was born in the Stillman Valley, Ill., the son of Joshua and Lucy Ann (Brown) White. He was educated at the University of Iliniois, where he took a B.S. degree in 1880. An LL.D. degree was conferred upon him by the same university in 1904.
Settling in North Dakota after his graduation, he was elected to the
State House of Representatives in 1891. In 1893 he was elocted to the State House of Representatives in 1891. In 1893 he was elected to the State Senate.
He left the Legislature in 1898 to join the First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. As a major, he fought with these troops in the Philippines
from May, 1898, until September, 1899, and was cited from May, 1898, until September, 1899, and was cited for "gallantry in action."
and served until 1904.
With this country's declaration of war he returned to active Army service und was made colonel in the Forty-first Division, with which he saw 14 months' action in France.
In 1921 Colonel White was appointed Treasurer and for seven years he served in this post.
He resigned the
He resigned the position in 1928 to become President of the Southern Mortgage Guaranty Corp. of Chattanooga, Tenn.

## George C. Mathews Resigns as Member of SECTo Join Northern States Power Co.-Says Commission's Laws Are Sound

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on March 26 that George C. Mathews of Wisconsin had resigned as a member of the Commission, effective April 15, to accept an invitation to join the organization of the

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2027

Northern States Power Co. Robert F. Pack, President of Northern States Power Co., stated that he had invited Mr. Mathews to join the organization of Northern States Power Co. as soon as his arrangements permitted, which he understood would be about April 15. Mr. Mathews stated that he had already been in Washington two or three years more than he had expected when he accepted his original appointment, and that he had stayed on because of his interest in the development of securities regulation and in the administrative problems of the Commission. The Com mission made public the following statement by Mr Mathews:
I regret that my plans to leave the Commission should mature at a moment when the basic system of Federal securities regulation is under attack. That system is fundamentally so sensible that it is inconceivable to me that the country would permit it to be destroyed or seriously weakened.
No sensible person wants to weaken the prohibitions against stock manipulation. The disclosure of financial and corporate information which has been brought about over the past six years has proven to be a valuable business asset. As for regulation of public utility holding companies, it unquestionably was and is called for. In that field one of the omamsimplification of holding section of the law calling for integration structive job will be done if the utilities recognize the the most concompliance and help to work out the program. Any other policy means that the Commission must do the job alone Self-interest alone ourht to cause the companies-as some of them are doing-to try to assist in the application of the law.
I am sure that the Commission is not eager for any more powers or duties than it now has. Yet, there is no question that some regulation f investment trusts is essential.
Basically, all of the statutes administered by the SEC are sound laws. They are capable of improvement as conditions warrant. But if there is to be real improvement of these laws their revision should be undertaken as a scientific job. It will be unfortunate for the country is a program of revision is undertaken in the heat of political controversy.
Chairman Jerome N. Frank issued the following statement:
All of us at the SEC will greatly regret the departure of George Mathews. On the Commission he has represented a bulwark of technical expertness and highly intelligent business judgment which can best be described as good old American horse-sen. He is the soundest inancial analyst I have ever met. We shall need to spend far more effort in our ingly difficult to find any one man who will possess his unusual combination of abilities. Government is losing one of its ablest public servants. I know that I express the sentiments of my colleagues on the Commission as well as of the members of the staff.

## J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., Holds Organization Meeting-

 J. P. Morgan Made Chairman of Board and T. W. Lamont Vice-Chairman-George Whitney Elected PresidentJ. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., which will initiate its business on Monday next, April 1, held its organization meeting on March 27, at which time J. P. Morgan was elected Chairman of the Board. Thomas W. Lamont was made Vice-Chairof the Board. Thomas W. Lamont was made Vice-Chairand R. C. Leffingwell was chosen Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee. George Whitney was elected President of the company. Other officers chosen are:
Vice-Presidents: Junius S. Morgan, Francis D. Bartow, Arthur M. Anderson, Thomas S. Lamont, H. P. Davison, Charles D. Dickey, Henry C. Alexander, I. C. Raymond Atkin, William A. Mitchell, Leonhard A. Keyes, John M. Meyer Jr.
Vice-President and Trust Officers: Longstreet Hinton.
Vice-President and Secretary: Stuart W. Oragin.
Treasurer: Sidney Lanier.
Assistant Secretary: Fred C. Billing.
Comptroller: Hartland S. West.
Assistant Treasurers: William I. Foley, A. Stanley Knowles, Henry Hamill Jr., E. Eldridge Thomas, Charles A. Fulcher.

Assistant Secretary: Arthur H. Sanford.
The directors of the institution are the present New York partners, viz.: J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, Junius S. Martners, viz.: J. P. Morgan, Chemas W. Lefingwell, F. D. Bartow, Morgan, George Whitney, R. C. Leffingwell, F. D. Bartow, Arthur M. Anderson, Thomas S. Lamont, H. P. Davison, Charles D. Dickey, Henry.
The incorporation of the firm under the State Banking Department bringing to an end its 80 -year old private banking business was noted in these columns March 23, page 1855. The company has applied to the State Banking Department for authorization to open a branch office at Paris; France, it is learned from the "Weekly Bulletin," issued March 22 by the Department.
It was announced on March 28 that the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar for 200,000 shares $\$ 100$ par value capital stock of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc.

## Economic Nationalism and Trade Barriers to Be Discussed Before Academy of Political Science in New

 York on April 11The semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on April 11, and will be devoted to a scientific discussion of "Economic Nationalism, Trade Barriers and the War." The subject of the luncheon session of the meeting will be "The Reciprocal Trade Agreenents as Progress Toward "The Reciprocal Trade Agreenents as Progress Toward M. Wriston, President of Brown University, and Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of

New York and formed Director of the Budget, will speak. Preceding the luncheon session there will be a morning session devoted to "Reciprocal Trade Agreements, Policy, Practice and Purposes.' The speakers will be:

Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor of Economics, Harvard University.
Joseph A. Schumpeter, Professor or Economics, H Harvard University.
Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Trade Agreements.

Edward A. O'Neal, President American Farm Bureau Federation.
Emil Rieve, President Textle Workers Union of America.
Charles F. Darlington, Foreign Exchange Manager General Motors Overseas Operations.
The topic for discussion at the afternoon session will be "American Financial Policy Under the War and Post-War Conditions." The speakers are announced as follows:
Oliver M. W. Sprague, Professor of Economics, Harvard University and former Economic Adviser, Bank of England.
Warren L.ee Pierson, President Export-Import Bank of Washington.
Percy W. Bidwell, Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations, New Youk City.

## F. M. Farmer and J. W. Parker to Speak at Midwest

 Power Conference in Chicago April 9-10F. Malcolm Farmer, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and James W. Parker, Vice-President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will share the speakers' rostrum at the "All Engineers" dinner to be held at the Palmer House in Chicago on April 9 as a climax to the first day's activities of a two-day program of the Midwest Power Conference. Mr. Farmer, who is Vice-President and chief engineer of Electrical Testing Laboratories of New York City, will talk on "The Engineer and His Profession." Mr. Parker, Vice-President and chief and His Profession." Mr. Parker, Vice-President and chief
engineer of the Detroit Edison Co., has not yet announced the title of his talk. Regarding the conference an announcement in the matter said:
Sponsored by Armour Institute of Technology, in cooperation with seven Middle-Western universities and colleges and seven local and national engineering societies, the conference is under the direction of Stanton E . Winston of the mechanical engineering department of Armour Institute, The purpose of the power conference has been established as that of offering an opportunity for all persons interested in power production, transmission or consumption to meet together annually for the study of mutual problems free from the restrictions of required memberships in technical or social crganizations. Such a central conference provides the only opportunity for full correlation of all of the technical and social phases of power production, distribution and utilization.
Talks schedured for the conference will place special emphasis on steam, Diesel, electric and hydraulic power, and include some 20 important sub-
jects to be discussed by authorities from educational and industrial fields in all parts of the country.
H. E. Hoover and L. W. Wallace Elected to Executive Committee of Industrial Research Institute
H. Earl Hoover and L. W. Wallace, both of Chicago, have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Research Institute, according to an announcement by Maurice Holland, executive officer of the Institute. Mr. Hoover, who was Vice-Chairman of the committee last year, is Vice-President of the Hoover Co., and Mr. Wallace is director of engineering and research of the Crane Co.
The Industrial Research Institute, which is affiliated with the National Research Council, comprises 28 leading manufacturing organizations which maintain research laboratories. It was organized several years ago to promote constant improvement of methods and more efficient, economical and resultful management in industrial research.

## America's Growing Leadership in Chemical Research <br> Shown in Statistics Issued by American Chemical

 SocietyOrganic chemists of the world made approximately 25,000 new chemical compounds last year, an increase of about 6\%, according to a report by the American Chemical Society, Which will hold its 99th meeting in Cincinnati, April 8 to 12. Biochemistry, closely allied to the organic field, basis of major advances in modern industry, registered an increase in activity; it is stated, of $5 \%$. These gains were accomplished in the face of a general falling off of about $0.5 \%$ in the published results of chemical research owing to war conditions in Europe, it is explained by Professor E. J. Crane of Ohio State University, editor of "Chemical Abstracts," in which the findings' of the Society's international, science reporting system are assembled. Analysis of the statistics indicates America's growing leadership in chemical research, Professor Crane points out.

## Municipal Forum of New York to Provide Quarterly <br> Reports of Activities Effecting Security of Federal,

 State and Municipal ObligationsThe Municipal Forum of New York has consummated arrangements to provide quarterly reports covering every phase of political, economic and social activity effecting the security of Federal, State and municipal obligations, it was announced on March 28 . These reviews will be presented to and by Forum members at meetings held for that purpose. Through this procedure it is stated important current developments of general interest to those interested in public securities will be analyzed and discussed by spe-
cialists in their particular field. The various sections and their respective chairmen will be:

Banking, Harold S. Seal, Vice-President, Lawyers Trust Co.;
Economics, Craig S. Bartlett, Assistant Cashier, First National Bank, Jersey City;

Government Bonds, Leonard M. Horton, Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. ; Housing, Cushman McGee, R. W. Pressprich \& Co.;
Insurance, William C. O'Keefe, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
ional Municipal League: Reporting. Willian w w
Ral Municipal Leage
Reporting, Willian W. Moore, Moody's Investors Service;
Revenue Bonds, John F. Fowler Jr., Dillon, Read \& Co. ;
Real Estate, Charles P. Upjohn, of Donald K. Vanneman, and
Technical Municipal Market Conditions, Robert T. Veit, Manager, Municipal Department, Shields \& C $n$.

## ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c

Arrangements were made March 27 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 52,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 50,000$ on Feb. 26, 1940.

Miss Lillian M. Russ, Regional Vice-President of the Middle Atlantic Division of the Association of Bank Women announces that a meeting of the Association will be held at $4: 30$ p. m. on April 5, at the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., New York. Dr. Benjamin H. Beckhart, Director of Research for that institution will speak on "The Gold Problem." Dr. Beckhart who is on sabbatical leave from his duties as Professor of Banking at Columbia University is Educational Supervisor for the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. Miss Mary Vail Andress, Assistant Cashier of the Chase National Bank is Chairman for that meeting, which is the fourth Divisional meeting for 1940, as arranged by Jane A. Langthorne, Manager Women's Department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Brooklyn, New York.

Robert S. Darbee, President of the Bay Ridge Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected March 27 as Chairman of Group V of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, comprising the savings banks of Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island and Staten Island. Mr. Darbee was Qhoens, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Richard J. Wulff. Joseph Upton, President of the Queens County Savings Bank, Queens, N. Y., was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee; Jacob Klinck, President of the Kings County Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected a member of the executive committee to serve with Adam Schneider, Jr., First Vice-President and Comptroller of the Roosevelt Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y. Daniel T. Rowe, VicePresident of the Kings Highway Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., continues as Secretary of the Group.

The death of Mr . Wulff was mentioned in our issue of March 23, page 1873.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York announces the appointment of Richard V. Whelan as an Assistant Treasurer and Andrew Moreland as an Assistant Secretary.

The Grace National Bank, of New York, in its statement of condition as of March 26, reports that cash in vault and with banks amounted to $\$ 20,046,556$; demand loans to brokers, secured amounted to $\$ 3,044,000 ; \mathrm{U}$. S. Government securities amounting to $\$ 4,340,008$; and State, Municipal and other public securities $\$ 3,653,287$. Undivided profits stand at $\$ 722,775$; deposits were $\$ 37,536,699$; and surplus amounted to $\$ 1,500,000$.

David Morehouse, former President of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., died after a long illness on March 15 at his home in Garden City, Long Island. Mr. Morehouse was President of the bank from February, 1921 until his retirement in June, 1937, after 53 years' of service with the institution. A native of Brooklyn, Mr. Morehouse joined the bank as a clerk in 1884 and became Assistant Treasurer in 1905, Treasurer in 1911 and a Trustee in 1915.
E. L. Keeton, receiver of the National Bank of North Hudson, Union City, N. J., (which closed Aug. 8, 1931) announced on March 28 that checks for the fifth and final dividend of $2.48 \%$ on claims established against the bank would be ready for delivery to-day March 30 . With this payment it is said creditors will have received $61.48 \%$ of total claims filed for $\$ 7,767,445$.

George V. Strong has been elected President of the Chestnut Hill Title \& Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., succeeding William M. Houston, resigned. Mr. Strong has been counsel for the bank and a director for many years. He is a member of the law firm of Strong, Saylor \& Ferguson.

The Lumbermen's National Bank of Chippewa Falls, Wis., capitalized at $\$ 150,000$, was placed in voluntary liquidation at the close of business March 2. The institution was absorbed by the First National Bank of the same place.

As of March 8, the First Dakota National Bank \& Trust Co. of Yankton, South Dakota, changed its title to the First Dakota National Bank.
W. L. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has announced the promotion of John S. McMillan to Assistant Trust Officer. He will take up his new duties on April 1st. Mr. McMillan entered the service of the Mercantile-Commerce Co., investment affiliate of the Mercantile-Commerce Banks \& Trust Co., in September, 1929. In January, 1936, he was appointed Chicago representative of the bank, which position he has held since that time. He is a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1929
Hempstead Washburne of Chicago has been appointed Chicago representative to succeed Mr. McMillan. Mr. WashChicago representative to succeed Mr. McMillan. Mr. Wash-
burne has been in the investment banking business in Chicago for 20 years. He was recently connected with Farwell, Chapman \& Co. and was formerly Vice-President of the Chicago office of the First of Michigan Corp. of Detroit.

Effective at close of business March 23, the United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon, absorbed the business of the Farmers \& Fruitgrowers Bank of Medford, Oregon. This resulted in the addition of approximately $\$ 500,000$ in deposits to the United States National's branch in Medford. The total deposits of the United States National Bank at the time of last call were in excess of $\$ 133,000,000$. The Farmers \& Fruitgrowers Bank was organized in 1909.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the head office, 24 Bishopgate, London, E. C., on April 2, to receive the accounts to Dec. 31 last, with the relative report by the directors, to declare a dividend; to confirm the appointment of A. N. Stuart, as a director and to re-elect him; to elect directors in place of J. A. Swan and L. T. Carmichael, who retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election; to appoint auditors and for general purposes. re-election; to appoint auditors and for general purposes. 20 to April 2, both days inclusive.

The directors recommend a final dividend of $8 \%$, making $16 \%$ for the year, that $£ 50,000$ be added to the staff pension funds and $£ 75,000$ written off house property account, carrying forward £246,572-6-10 to next accounts

## THE CURB MARKET

Trading on the New York Curb Exchange has been moderately active this week and gains have been registered all along the line. During the early part of the week industrial specialties attracted considerable speculative attention but as the volume of sales increased, the public utilities followed by the aluminum stocks were taken up. Market movements were narrow on Monday and Tuesday but broadened out on Wednesday as the volume of sales reached its best top for the year. Mining and metal shares have been quiet and oil stocks have moved within a narrow range.
Narrow price movements with a tendency toward higher levels were the outstanding characteristics of the curb market during the abbreviated session on Saturday. There were occasional advances of a point or more and some new tops, but the changes in the general list were usually in minor fractions. The transfers were moderately heavy the volume of sales climbing up to approximately 150,000 shares against 100,000 during the preceding short session. One of the strong stocks of the day was Childs Co. pref. which worked up to a new top for 1940 with a gain of $21 / 4$ points to 29 . Aircraft shares were fractionally higher and considerable attention was given to the industrial specialties which was the strongest group of the day.
Price movements again pointed upward on Monday, and while there was a sizable number of setbacks, the gains outnumbered the declines as the market closed. Public utilities were in demand, Florida Power \& Light $\$ 7$ pref. moving upward $21 / 2$ points to a new 1940 peak at $1121 / 2$. Aircraft stocks were irregular and moved within a narrow range. American Potash \& Chemical was one of the outstanding strong issues and moved ahead 2 points to 103 . Among the new tops registered during the session were Air Investors convertible pref., Valspar pref., and Phoenix Securities Com. Aluminum shares were off, mining and metal issues moved narrowly and oil stocks were without noteworthy change.
Curb stocks were less active on Tuesday, and while there were some new tops scattered through the list, the trend was mixed and the changes largely fractional. BorneScrymser was one of the strong issues and climbed up 2 points to a new high at 45. Aircraft shares were quiet with most of the group either unchanged or not appearing with most of the group either unchanged or not appearing
on the tape. Industrials were irregular and public utility on the tape. Industrials were irregular and pubo the side of the advance included, among others, Brown Co. pref., 1 point to 26; Colt's Patent Fire Arms, $11 / 2$ points to $771 / 2$; and Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co. n.v. stock, 1 point to 100. Among the declines were Montgomery Ward A, 1 point to 167; N. J. Zinc, 1 point to $61 \frac{11}{4}$; and Bell Tel. of Canada, 2 points to 125.

Aluminum stocks led a brisk upward movement on Wednesday, the gains ranging up to 3 or more points. As the market strengthened the advances extended to the
industrial specialties, public utilities and aircraft stocks, the transfers for the day climbing to 277,000 shares against 167,000 on Tuesday. In the aircraft section Bell moved upward $15 / 8$ points to $281 / 8$ and reached new high ground for 1940, followed by Brewster with a gain of $11 / 8$ points to $171 / 2$. Other noteworthy advances were registered by Aluminum Co. of America, $21 / 2$ points to 160 ; Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co. n.v. stock, 4 points to 104; Colt's Patent Fire Arms, 2 points to $791 / 2$; Midvale Co., $21 / 2$ points to $107 \frac{1}{2}$; North American Light \& Power pref., $55 / 8$ points to 100; and United Milk Products pref., $51 / 4$ points to 74 .
Public utilities assumed leadership on Thursday, and while the volume of trading was not as large as on the preceding day, the market was stronger on the side of the advance, the gains being about 3 to 1 in excess of the declines. Profit taking developed among the aircraft stocks, and while Bell and Brewster reached new tops for the year, the rest of the group were fractionally lower or unchanged. Industrial specialties continued their advance with Hygrade Sylvania moving into new high ground with a gain of 3 points at 47. Other noteworthy advances in this section were Mead Johnson, $11 / 2$ points to 170 ; National Power \& Light pref., $21 / 8$ points to 95; Niagara Hudson 2nd pref., 3 points to 83 ; St. Regis Paper pref., $31 / 4$ points to $623 / 4$ and Standard Steel Spring, $11 / 4$ points to $343 / 4$. Aluminum stocks were moderately higher and mining and metal shares were inclined to move downward.
The trend of the market continued to point upward on Friday and a goodly number of the trading favorites added from 1 to 2 or more points to the gains of the previous day. Public utilities were again in demand and there was interest apparent in the industrial specialties. Aluminum issues were higher but the aircraft stocks were generally irregular. As higher but the aircraft stocks were generally irregular. As
compared with Friday of last week the range of prices was compared with Friday of last week the range of prices was night at $1611 / 2$ against $1583 / 4$ on Friday a week ago; American Cyanamid B at $387 / 8$ against $381 / 8$; American Gas \& Electric at $353 / 8$ against $341 / 4$; Bell Aircraft at $301 / 4$ against $253 / 4$; Chicago Flexible Shaft at $791 / 2$ against $783 / 4$; Electric Bond \& Share at $71 / 4$ against 6 ; Gulf Oil Corp. at 36 against $341 / 2$; Humble Oil (new) at $611 / 2$ against 60 and Sherwin-Williams Co. at $951 / 2$ against 93 .
daily transactions at the new yore curb exchange

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Einded } \\ \text { Mar. } 29,1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered}\text { Suocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { of }\end{gathered}$Shares) | Bonde (Par Valua) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Foreton Dovernment | Forcton Corporate | Tetal |
| Saturday | 150,465 | \$796,000 |  | \$5,000 | \$801,000 |
| Monday | 175,120 | 9717,000 $1.085,000$ | $\$ 1,000$ 8 8 | 1,000 6,000 | 919,000 1,099 |
| Tuesday-. | 166,695 276,585 | 1,085,000 | 8,000 1,000 | 6,000 37,000 | $1,099,000$ $1,195,000$ |
| Thursday. | 261,100 | 1,199,000 | 6,000 | 24,000 | 1,229,000 |
| Friday -- | 252,535 | 1,040,000 | 11,000 | 20,000 | 1,071,000 |
| Total | 1,282,500 \$6 | 36,194.000 | \$27,000 | \$93,000 | \$6,314,000 |
| Noto York Curb Exchange | Week Ended Mar. 29 |  | Jan. 1 zo Mar. 29 |  |  |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |  | 1939 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. Bonds | 1,282,500 | 992,175 | 10,295,142 |  | 11,660,205 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 6 , 1 9 4 , 0 0 0} \\ 27,000 \end{array}$ | \$7,989,000 | - \$87,124,000 |  | \$130,976,000 |
| Forelgn government |  | 120,000 |  | 75,000 | 1,488,000 |
| Foreign corporate. | 93,000 |  | 1,629,000 |  | 1,643,000 |
| Totả1................ | \$6.314,000 | \$8,221,000 | \$89,428,000 |  | \$134,107,000 |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Horace C. Sylvester Jr., and Pierpont V. Davis, who have been VicePresidents and Directors of Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., since the forma tion of the company in June, 1934, have been elected Senior Vice-Presidents. Effective April 1, 1940, R. McLean Stewart, Vice-President, will be transferred from the Sales Department to the Buying Department. Mr.
Stewart will assist the President, Joseph P. Ripley, in connection with general corporate matters.
Walter V. Millette has been appointed Sales Manager at New York and David L. Skinner has been appointed Manager of the Syndicate Department, according to the announcement.
-Seven men have been elected to membership in the Cashiers Association of Wall street, Inc. M. Leslie Denning of A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc. is President of the Association. The men elected are James G. Baldwin and Robert W. Dougal of Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, Hugh Cox of Asiel \& Co., Daniel J. O'Connell of Granberry, Marache \& Co., Ambrose J. Verlin of Lehman Brothers, William Vetter of Seligsberg \& Co. and H. St. John Harvey, Vice-President of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., who was elected to honorary membership. The Association, which (has grown steadily since its inception in 1928, now has a membership of 100. -The election of two new members, Harries A. Mumma and Morton D. Joyce, to the board of directors of Oity Titie Insurance Co. was announced by Harry Fromkes, President of the company.
Mr. Mumma is the senior member of the law firm of Mumma, Orane, Costabell \& Cloutman, of this city. Mr. Joyce is a partner in the firm of Pyne, Kendall \& Hollister, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
-Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Co. of Denver, Colo., are moving into their new and larger quarters on the ground floor of the Equitable Building on April 1. The new quarters include mezzanine floor and they will have 2,000 additional square feet over their old office space. A reception is being held in the new offices Monday evening. April 1.

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:



ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE
The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

|  | Sat. | Mon | тиes | Wed., | Thurs, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 23 | Mar. 25 | Mar. 26 | Mar. 27 | Mat | Mar. 29 |
| Silver, per oz | Closed | Closed | $201-16 \mathrm{~d}$. | 2014d. | 20 7-16d. | 20 7-16d. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | 168s. | 1688. | 1688 | 1688 | 168 s . | 168 |
| Consols, $216 \%$ | Closed | Clos | £723/8 | £721/ | £7 | £72 |
| ritish $31 / \%$ | Closed | Closed | ¢985/8 | £981/2 | 981/2 | c985/8 |
| British 4\% $1960-90$ | Close | Close | £1097/8 | £1093/4 | £1093/4 | 09 |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days have been:
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { BarN. Y.(for'n) } & 34 \% & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 & 343 & 343 / 4\end{array}$

| (newly mined) | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED
March 19-The Farmers National Bank of Pennsburg, Pmms- of Reduction
burg, Pa.PREFERRED STOCK "B" ISSUED
March $19-T h e$ Farmers National Bank of Pennsburg, Penns-
burg, Pa . sold locally VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
March 20-The National Bank of Westfield, $\mathbb{N} \cdot \mathbf{Y}$, 50 -
Amount Common stock, $\$ 37,50$. preferred stock A, $\$ 62,500$; preferred
stock B $\$ 37.500$. Effective at 10 o'clock a. m. Feb. 26 ,
 both of Westrield, N. Y. Absorbed by Union
Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | sates for Shares | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Americ | 13 | 121/8 1394 | 458 | 117/6 | Feb | 13\% | Mar |
| American Tel \& Tel |  | 17184, 1727/8 | 445 | 1683/8 | Jan | 175\% | Mar |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref_ 100 | 124 | 12394124\% | 207 | 1223/8 | Jan | 1271/8 | Mar |
| Budd (E G) Mfg Co | $51 / 8$ | $51 / 8153$ | 225 | $47 / 8$ | Mar |  | Jan |
| Budd Wheel Co |  | $51 / 2831 / 4$ | 380 | 45 | Jan | $61 / 4$ | Feb |
| Chrysler Corp |  | $855 / 8871 / 8$ | 276 | 80\% | Jan | $90 \%$ | Jan |
| Curtis Pub Co com |  | $33 / 4$ | 120 | 33/4 | Feb | 41/2 | Feb |
| Electric Storage Battery 100 | 307/8 | $307 / 83176$ | 247 | $20 \%$ | Jan | 32\% | Mar |
| General Motors --.---. 10 |  | 53.5476 | 1,115 | 50\% | Jan | 5514 | Jan |
| Lehigh Coal \& | 23/8 | $21 / 8 \quad 2316$ | 1,060 | 3 | Jan | $21 / 8$ |  |
| Lehigh Valley ${ }_{\text {Natl }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 31 / 6 \\ 73\end{array}$ | 185 | 3 7 | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ | 33/8 | Feb |
| Natl Power \& Lig Pennroad Corp | 2 | 17\% | 4,269 | 13/2 | Mar | $21 / 4$ | Jan |
| Pennsylvania RR...... 50 | $221 / 8$ | 211/8 225 | 1.218 | 21 | Jan | 24\% | Jan |
| Phila Elec of Pa \$5 pref.-* | 118 | $1173 / 81181 / 2$ | 114 | 1171/4 | Feb | $1201 / 4$ |  |
| Phila Elec Power pref... 25 |  | 308/8 31 | 491 | $30 \% 8$ | Jan | 3178 | Jan |
| Scott Paper---- |  | 463/8 $471 / 8$ | 229 | 457/8 | Mar |  |  |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Class A partlcipating | 47 | $46 \quad 47$ | 44 |  |  | 47\% | Feb |
| Transit Invest Corp pr |  |  | 258 |  | Feb | 1 | Jan |
| United Corp com. | 21/2 | $2{ }^{2} 11 / 2$ | 1,674 | 17 | Mar | 234 | Jan |
| Preferred |  | $381 / 23936$ | 195 | 367/ | Mar | 413/4 | Feb |
| United Gas Imprvmnt | 11314 | 1276 | 8,305 | 1114 | Mar | 151/8 | Jan |
| Preferred. | 1161/8 | $1157 / 81168$ | 437 |  | Mar | $111 / 8$ | Feb |
| Westmoreland J |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 10109 \\ 101 / 4 & 102 / 8 \end{array}$ | 328 18 | $91 / 8$ $91 / 2$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 10\%/8 | Mar |
| Bonds- <br> Leh Val ann 6s |  | 641/2 641/2 | \$1,000 | 643/2 | Mar |  |  |

* No par value.


## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week show an increase 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, March 30) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $0.1 \%$ above those possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $0.1 \%$ above those total stands at $\$ 5497,713,294$ against $\$ 5,495,783,001$ for the total stands at $\$ 5,497,713,294$ against $\$ 5,495,783,001$ for the
same week in 1939 . At this center there is a loss for the same week in 1939. At this center there is a loss for the
week ended Friday of $4.9 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Mar. 30 | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,393,351,059 | \$2,516,952,126 | -4.9 |
| Chicago | 264,701,701 | 240,365,428 | +10.1 |
| Philadelphia | 350,000,000 | 287,000,000 | +22.0 |
| Boston. | 184,193,000 | 161,954,962 | +13.7 |
| Kansas Clt | $74,008,581$ $76,100,000$ | $65,408,419$ <br> $6,008,000$ | +13.1 +15.7 |
| St. Louls, | 105,315,000 | 95,569,000 | +10.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 103,045,274 | 75,780,438 | $+36.0$ |
| Detroit | 94,877,856 | 76,099,806 | +24.7 |
| Clevelan | 78,782,828 | 68,853,034 | +14.4 |
| Baltimo | 69,955,016 | 57,467,339 | +21.7 |
| Eleven cities, dive day | \$3,794,330,315 | 83,711,250,552 | +2.2 |
| Other citles, five days. | 787,097,430 | 673,817,775 | +16.8 |
| Total all citles, five days | \$4,581,427,745 | \$4,385,068,327 | +4.5 |
| All cities, one day. | 916,285,549 | 1,110,714,674 | -17.5 |
| Total all cities for week | \$5,497,713,294 | \$5,495,783,001 | +0.1 |

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 the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.
In the elabroate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended March 23. For that week there was a decrease of $1.1 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,431,252,078$, against $\$ 5,490,316,453$ in the same week in
1939. Outside of this city there was an increase of $12.3 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $10.9 \%$. 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 record a loss of $10.3 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District the totals register a gain of $6.0 \%$ and in Reserve istrict the thetals register a gain of $6.0 \%$ and in
the Philadelphia Reserve District of $4.5 \%$. In the Clevethe Philaselphia Reserve District of 4.5\%. In the Cleve-
land Reserve District the totals show a gain of $21.9 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $7.4 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $15.5 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has to its credit an increase of $16.1 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District of $15.7 \%$, and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $6.0 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals are larger by $11.6 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District by $16.6 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve Distric by $15.6 \%$.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Weet End. Mat. 23, 1940 | 1940 | 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | 8 | \$ | \% | 8 | \$ |
| 1st Boston - --12 citles | 253,316,473 | 248,325,625 | +6.0 | 226,632,657 | 274,549,8 |
| 3d Philadelphialo * | $\begin{array}{r}2,988,263,164,736 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $3,256,196,550$ $378,082,518$ | -10.3 | $3,053,623,919$ $325,984,243$ | $3,863,627,634$ <br> 37895100 |
| 4th Cleveland._ 7 " | 314,821,440 | 258,320,056 | +21.9 | - | 378,597,100 |
| 5 th Richmond.- 6 | 116,315,429 | 108,297,349 | +7.4 | 108,807,615 | 120,570,0s8 |
| 6 6h Atlanta__. 10 " | 187,657,157 | 182,443,646 | +15.5 | 140,215,070 | 153,969,298 |
| 7th Chicago_-. 18 | 494,327,460 | 425,780,504 | +16.1 | 389,470,376 | 524,052,061 |
| 8 8th St. Louls $-\frac{4}{7}$ | 153,327,648 | 132,484,008 | +15.7 | 124,834,541 | 143,823,262 |
| 9 9th Minneapolis 7 | 91,917,407 | 86,744,169 | +6.0 | 83,458,95? | 87,784,810 |
| 10th Kansas Clty 10 \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 137,520,936 | 123,227,946 | +11.6 | 117,331,783 | $142,713,730$ |
| 11th Dallas_.... 6 " | 81,081,569 | 69,544,855 | +16.6 | 62,361,975 | 64,090,433 |
| 12th San Fran.a. 10 " | 266,937,939 | 230,869,227 | +15.6 | 211,219,568 | 244,044,972 |
| otal _-- - 113 | 5,431,252 | ,90,316,453 | - | 5,063,495,641 |  |
| Outside N. Y. City | 2,603,646,78 | 2,318,233,782 | +12.3 | 2,097,304,031 | 2,541,148,407 |
| Canada......... 32 citles | 328,191,302 | 285,506,644 | +14.3 | 291,690,276 | 360,361 |

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



* Estimated. x No figures avaflable.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2031

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
Foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve BANK TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
MARCH 23,1940 , TO MARCH 29,1940 , INCLUSIVE

| Country and MonetaryUnil | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 23 | 25 |  |  | Mar. 28 | M |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{\$}_{8} \\ .170183 \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \\ .193114 \end{gathered}$ | \$ | \$ | ${ }^{8}$ |  | $\stackrel{\stackrel{S}{8}}{.170656}$ |
| Belgium, belga Bulgaria, lev |  | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {. }}$ a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{.170055}$ | ${ }^{.170400}$ | $\underset{a}{.170694}$ |  |
| Czechoslov' |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark, krone |  | . 193116 | . 193116 | . 193100 | . 193100 | . 193100 |
| Engl'd, pound sterl'g Officlal |  |  | 4.035 | 4.035000 | 4.035003.56888 | ${ }^{4.035000}$ |
| Free | 3.708 | . 883055 | 3.610277 | 4.035000 |  |  |
|  |  | . 015500 |  | . $015750{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | .017625** |
| France, frane | . 0221031 | .020865 <br> .401150* | . 020454 |  | $.020215$ |  |
| Germany, reichs | $\begin{aligned} & .401150 * \\ & .006975 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .401150 * \\ & .006956 * \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {. }}$ (1206881* ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }_{.0}^{.019850} 401360 *$ | $.401150 * \mid$ | $\begin{aligned} & .020248 \\ & .401150 * \end{aligned}$ |
| Greece, drachm | . $175912 *$ | .175830* | .175930* | :175930* | .175930* |  |
| Italy, lira | . 050471 | . 050469 | . 050471 | . 050471 | . 05004696 | $\begin{aligned} & .175930^{*} \\ & .050469 \end{aligned}$ |
| Netheriands, gumb | . 530894 | $\stackrel{.530988}{ }$ | . 530883 | . 2237100 | . 53271096 | $\begin{aligned} & .050469 \\ & .530894 \end{aligned}$ |
| Norway, kron | . 227112 |  | . 227118 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{.227150}$ |
| Poland, zloty | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { a } \\ .03460}]{\text { b }}$ | . 227112 |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, escu Rumania, leu |  | $\begin{gathered} .034425 \\ \mathbf{b} \end{gathered}$ | . 034350 | $\begin{array}{r} .033800 \\ \mathbf{b} \end{array}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{b}}{.033725}$ | $\begin{gathered} .033750 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Spain, peseta | .097075* | .097075* | .097075* | .097075* | .097075* |  |
| Sweden, kro | . 238172 | . 238156 | . 238143 | . 238161 | . 238168 | . 238212 |
| Switzerland, fr | . 224155 | . 224172 | . 224161 | . $022435 *$ | .224172 | ${ }^{.224155}$ * |
| Yugoslavia, | .022435* | .022435* | .022435* |  | . $022435 *$ | .022435* |
| ina- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{a} \\ & \mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hankow (yuan) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shanghal (yuan) | $.063187$ | .062806* | .061562* | . $059687 *$ | .060787* | .061025* |
| Tlentsin (y | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {a }}$ a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {. } 227743}^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{a}}{.223231}$ | ${ }_{.216768}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {. } 219950}^{\text {a }}$ | . 221181 |
| India (British) | . 301540 | . 301666 | . 301666 | . 301666 | . 301540 | . 3022333 |
| Japan, ye | $\begin{array}{r} .234383 \\ .471356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .234383 \\ & .471356 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .234383 \\ .471356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .234383 \\ .471356 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & .234383 \\ & .471356 \end{aligned}$ |
| Stralts Settl Australa |  |  |  |  | $.471356$ |  |
| Australia, pound. | 2.955000 | 2.935625 | 2.876250 | $2.788750$ | ${ }_{2.8543750}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.848333 \\ & * 2.86000 * \end{aligned}$ |
| New Zealand, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Africa- | 3.980000 |  | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |  | 3.980000 |
| South Africa, pound. <br> North America- |  | 3.580000 |  |  | 80000 |  |
| anada, |  | 090 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .805781 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .806953 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .817656 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .816562 \\ & .166550^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
| Free-..- | .165700* | 1 |  |  | 25* |  |
| cMexico, peso cNewfoundl'd |  |  | .166550* | 106550* | - |  |
| Offic | . 8099098 | .909090 | . 80900900 | . 80904375 | .909090 | $.909090$ |
| Free |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina, | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* | 7733* | 297733* |
| Brazil, milr |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} .060575^{*} \\ .050333^{*} \end{gathered}$ |
| Officla | .060575* | .060575* | .060575* | .060575* | .060575* |  |
| Free. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offic | . $0516500 *$ | $.051650 *$$.04000 *$$.570762 *$ | ${ }^{.051650 *}$ | .051650* | $\begin{aligned} & .051650 * \\ & .040000^{*} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650^{*} \\ & .040000^{*} \\ & .570050^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
| Export |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombi | .571362* |  | .570762* | 570537* | .570050* |  |
| Uruguay, |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline .658300^{*} \\ .391500 * \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300 * \\ & .391500^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $.658300^{*}$ $.658300^{*}$ <br> $.391000^{*}$ $.391000^{*}$ |  |
| Control <br> Non-co | $\left.\begin{aligned} & .658300 * \\ & .391250 * \\ & .658300 * \\ & .391250 * \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Nominal rate. a No rates avallable. b Temporarily omitted. <br> c Quotations for these three countries were misarranged in the table which apeared on page 1875 of our issue of March 23 and we therefore reprint them below orrectly, for each day March 16 to 22 inclusive: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

The bullion letter of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, formerly issued weekly, has, with the current issue, been changed to a monthly survey. The last weekly letter of the firm was published in our issue of March 2, 1940, page 1375. Following is the initial monthly report, written under date March 1:

## GOLD

The amounts of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England
 The Bank of Englands buyng price for gount remare based.
168s. per fine ounce on which the above amounce
The Transvaal gold output for January, 1940, of $1,135,482$ fine ounces The Transvaal gold output for January, 1944, of $1,134,482$ fine ounces
constituted a new monthly high record, being 32,347 fine ounces more
than the than the previous record or $1,103,135$ fine ounces produced in November,
 The Southern Rhodesian gold output for December, 1939 , amounted to
66.190 fine ounces, as compared with 68,901 fine ounces for November, 66,190 fine ounces, as compared with 68,901 fin
1939 and 65,745 fine ounces for December, 1938 .

SILVER
At the beginning of February, moderate speculative demand on a poorly
 in. due chiefly to offerings from India; these followed a sharp fall in inembay rates, possibly influenced by news of the Indian Government's proposal to
reduce the fineness of the four-anna silver piece from present 0.916 to reduce the
0.500 fine.
0.50 Rine. Feb. 9 came news from Washington that the Senate Banking Subcommittee had approved the Townsend bill which would repeal the foreign silver purchase provisions of the silver Purchase Act, and further Indian seling and speculisorye Council of the United States Federal Reserve System had asked Congress to end immediately the treasury purchases of
foreign silver, but so far no further news of these legislative activities has foreign silver, come to hand.
Pome Price hand continued steadily downward until Feb. 23, when 20 3-16d. was quoted for both deliveries and this was the lowest since sept. 1 last. Some recovery followed, due mainly to hestiation on the part of sellers,
and quotations on Feb. 29 were $201 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. and 207 -16d. for the respective deliveries. Some Indian buying was seen during the last few days in sympathy
with a sharp advance in Bombay rates, possibly due to fears that the

Indian budget might increase the duty on silver imports into India. How-
ever, when the budget was announced yesterday, no change was made in ever, when the budget was announced yesterda,
the existing duty of three annas per fine ounce.
Quotations during February: In London (bar silver per ounce standard):


Average: Cash delivery, 20.9345d.; two months' delivery, 20.8839d. In New York (per ounce 0.999 fine): United States Treasury price,
35 cents; market price, $343 / 4$ cents.
The official dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during February
REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES
Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporation called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":


## DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid. Further details and record of past dividend payments in many cases are given under the company name in our "General Corporation and
News Department" in the week when dec
The dividends announced this week are:

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | $\mathrm{May}^{1}$ | Apr. 15 |
| Administered ${ }^{\text {Alabama Fuel }}$ Iron (qua | 20 c |  |  |
| Albany Packing C | $81^{81}$ |  | Mar. 20 |
| Alloy Cast Steel |  |  |  |
| Amalgamated Sugar co.is\% pre | 12\%/2 |  | Mar. 22 |
| American Felt, preferre | 15 | Apr. |  |
| American Home Products | 200 |  | Apr. |
| American Indemn | 81 |  |  |
| American Seal-Kap (Del.) | 12 c | Apr. 15 | Mar. 29 |
| Anchor Hocking Glass Corp--ws" section of this See "Gen, Corp. \& Inv. Ne |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Aro Equip | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{c} \\ & \$ 5 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. | Mar. 27 |
| Associated Electrical American deposit |  |  |  |
| Amenic City Sewera |  |  |  |
| Atlas Acceptance Corp., $5 \%$ pref. | \$14 | Apr. 1 | Mar. 22 |


| of Compan | Per | bibe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} \\ \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (kic |  |  |
| costay Wellicox. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bulloctre Inc., mref. (auar. Business Systems (quar.). |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) <br> an Fairbanks Morse pref (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Central Eureka Mining Co. (new) -... $11 / 2 \%$ pref | \$120 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Central New York Power Corp. $5 \%$ pref. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Class 8 proferered ( ${ }^{\text {cuar }}$ |  |  |
| $n$ Products Refining |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cuban Telephone $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) <br> Cuneo Press, Inc. (quar.). |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Detr it Harvester (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dow Chemical Co. common (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gimbel Bros, 6 Foper. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Great Southern Life Insurance Co. (quar.)Griesedieck-Western Brewery Co. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preference preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Hartford steam Boiler Inspection \& InsuranceHecker Products Corp. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Holoverread (uar.) |  |  |
| Horn \& Hardart Co. (N. Y. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Hutuig pastred Door |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ndiana Pipe Line Co. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



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

| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holder } \\ & \text { ef Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbot |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4} \mathrm{xxtra}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| Addressogr |  |  |  |
| Aeros supply | 37 ${ }^{\text {c/2 }}$ |  |  |
| Aeronautical | ${ }_{3}^{10 \mathrm{c}}$ | Apr: | Apr. ${ }^{\text {und }}$ |
| Aetna |  |  |  |
| Aetna Insurance Co. |  |  |  |
| Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores preference (quar.) | 13\% | ${ }_{\text {Ap }}$ | M |
| Agricultural Insurance Co | 75 | AD |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ahl }}$ Air Arg Braring |  |  |  |
| 1 lts 87 cum. and conv. pref | $813 /$ |  |  |
| - Air Reduction Co.. lnc. (qua |  |  |  |
| Alabama Pow |  |  |  |
| $\$_{56}$ preferred (qua | \$13 | M |  |
| abama \& Vicksburg |  |  |  |
| Alberta Wood Preservin | $\pm 1{ }^{184}$ |  |  |
| Allegnewr Lates Adding Machine ${ }^{\text {a }} 6$ | \$1/5 | Apr. |  |
| Allied Laborat |  |  |  |
| Allied stor | \$11/4 |  |  |
| Allied Class A (quars) | 43 25c |  |  |
| Allemannla Fire Insurance | 25 c |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |
| Allis-Chalm |  | Ma |  |
| All-Penn |  |  |  |
| Aluminum |  |  |  |
| A ${ }^{\text {umininum }}$ (ioods Mrg |  |  | * |
| Aluminum Mig.. Inc. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Quarterly |  | Dec |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$13/4 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | Dee |  |
| merican Agricultural |  |  |  |
| American Alliance Insur |  |  |  |
| American Asphatit | \$150 |  | Mar. 15 |
| Class A particip | 250 |  |  |
| Class ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |
| American Ban |  |  |  |
| American Brake |  |  |  |
| Preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (ua |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left.\right\|_{A p} ^{A D}$ | 1 Mar .25 |
|  |  |  |  |
| American Capital Corp. $\$ 3$ |  | Apr. |  |
| Ammerican Casualty Co. (quar.) | 8883 ${ }^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | Apr. |  |
| Opt. div. 1-16th sh. |  |  |  |
| rican Coach |  | Apr. |  |
| $5 \%$ 1st \& 2 d pr | 114\% |  |  |
| American Discount Co. |  |  | Mar. 20 |
| American District Teleg. | 8184 |  | M |
| $7 \%$ preferred A | \$13 |  |  |
| merican Fork \& H | 813 |  |  |
| American Furniture Co. $7 \%$ preferred (quar). |  |  |  |
| American General Insurance ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| American Hard Rubber, pref. (q | 82 | Mar. 30 |  |
| American Hardwa | 25 c |  | Mar |
| American Hawailian steamssip | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{25}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Apr. }}{\text { Mar. }}$ | M |
| American Home Produ |  |  |  |
| American Investment (111.) $5 \%$ preferred (qu.)- |  |  |  |
| American Maize P | 25 c | Mar. | Mar. 18 |
| Preferred | \$134 |  |  |
| America |  |  |  |
| American |  |  |  |
| American Pa |  |  | une 5 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. |  | Sec. 16 |  |
| American Power \& Ligh | \$1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Amer. Raad | + 518 |  |  |
| American Screw |  |  |  |
| American Smelting \& Pefining, $7 \%$ | \$134 |  |  |
| American snurf co. (quar.)-------- |  |  |  |
|  | \$1 | ar. 3 |  |
| ican States I |  |  |  |
| erican Steel Foundries | $\begin{aligned} & 35 c \\ & 25 c \end{aligned}$ | Mar. | Mar. 15 |




| e of Company | （ Per |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eof of Recorrard } \end{aligned}$ | Name of Company | Phare |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Empir Trust Co．（quar ${ }_{7}^{7} \%$ or preferred（s．a－a．） |  |  |  | Hamilton Mf．Co．．class A．A．नēr－ì <br>  Hanna（M．A．）Co．s5 cumul．pref．（quar．） Harbison－walker Refractories $60 . \overline{6} \%$ prêe．$\overline{\text { anu }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Endicot－Jornson Corp－ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ge }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Entineers }}^{\text {Preit }}$ |  |  |  | Har |  | pri． 30 Mar． 25 |
| ${ }_{55}{ }_{5} / 2$ preferer |  | 1 |  | Hart |  |  |
| Exurope－North American |  | Apr．${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Haverhill }}^{\text {Exas }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Apr．${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ |  | Hawailian Agricultural |  | Apri |
| sil\％com．conv preferred $A$ an |  | Arr． 1 |  | Hawailan sug |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fann }}$ Famous Pay Pers |  |  |  | Hay |  |  |
| Farmers \＆Traders L |  |  |  |  | 10 c |  |
| Q |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ouarter |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fedders }} \mathrm{Mrg}$ Heral |  | r． 1 |  | Hreferred（quar．） | ${ }_{51} 1$ |  |
| Firth Avemue mank ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  |  | Mar | Hercuele Motoric Orp |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Hickok oil Coro porer | S100 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $5 \%$ preferred（quar．） |  |  |
| First National Bank of J |  |  |  | Hilino |  | ${ }^{\text {rarr }}$ |
|  |  | Mar． 30 | Mar． | Hriter | \％ |  |
| Fisher Flour M |  | Apr． 15 | ${ }^{\text {Mar．}}$ Mar 16 | Holimepha | \＄1．05 |  |
| Fisk Rubber Corp．initial liguidating distrib．of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in cash |  | Apr． |  | Ho |  |  |
| Florence Stove Co Florida Power \＆Li | ＋5189 |  |  | Horders， | ${ }^{255}$ | May |
| Florsherim shoee cilas ${ }^{\text {siol }}$ |  |  |  | Houdaille－Hershey Co |  |  |
| Food Maskininiery Cori | ${ }^{250}$ |  |  |  | 51： | Ap |
| Foreigre Light ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \＄1， |  |  |  | 372 | Mar． 30 Mar ． 20 |
|  | 323／4 |  |  | Howes Bros．Co． 79.18 |  |  |
| ${ }^{49}$ Westert 8 Ktheistreet Corp |  |  |  |  |  | Ma |
|  |  |  |  | Humbe Oil \＆Refining |  |  |
| Preferred（＇auar．） |  | Apr． |  | nier | ${ }^{68} 8$ | Mar 30 M |
| Fuller Brush 7 \％ | S131 | Apr： |  | Hydro |  | Apr． 3 M |
| Fuller（Geo．A．） 4 <br> ulton Trust CO ． | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ S2／ | Apr． |  | Hysrad | \＄10 |  |
|  | 811／2 | ${ }^{\text {Jupr }}$ Ald |  |  |  | Mar． 30 |
| Mercantile La |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gannet Co．Inc． | ${ }_{3115}^{85}$ |  |  | Imperial Tobacco of Car |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | rred（semi－annual |  | Mar． 30 |
| Gatineau Pow | \＄1 | Apr． |  | Indiana eneral erer icee |  | Apr |
| Gemmer Mig．clas |  | Apr： |  |  |  |  |
| Genenaral Bak |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 c | ${ }^{\text {Apr．}}$ |  | Indianapolis．Water C |  | Apr． 3 |
| General Capital Corp | 87\％${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | $\underset{\text { Industrial Cr }}{\text { In }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Extra }}$ |  |  |
| Preerered |  |  |  | Ind | ＋150 | Apr |
| General Foods， | \＄11\％ | May |  | Inland |  |  |
|  | 8120 | ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ Apr： |  | Payabe |  |  |
| General Mills． | 811 | ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ |  | Interiak esteam | 250 | ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ |
| ral Motors |  |  |  | A Atth．div．at the |  |  |
| red | 1） |  |  | International |  |  |
| nera Pabic | \＄114 | Apr： | Mar： | Interrational Harves |  |  |
| marred | ${ }_{81} 1$ | Apr： |  | International Nickel |  |  |
| meral Rallugy silig | 621／9 | apr． |  |  |  |  |
| eral Tied Insiru |  |  | Mar | thonal Nich |  | $301$ |
| General Tire \＆Rubb | 8115 | Mar． 30 |  | Interrational Paper \＆Poower |  |  |
| referred | ${ }^{7} 75$ | Apr． |  | International Securities Cor | 81 |  |
| Georgia Power Co．．s | $81 / 2$ | Apr： |  | International |  | ${ }^{\text {aprr }}$ |
| Gibratarat Corp．of | 行 | ${ }^{\text {apprs }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Mar．}}$ | International silver C |  |  |
| ate safety ra | \＄11／ | May |  | Interstate Bakeri |  |  |
| ns Fals Insur | 56 |  |  | Interst | 813 | apr： |
| ux Susar，cli |  |  |  | umula |  |  |
| ebel Brewing－èe | \＄12 | Apr |  | In Prefers | 50 c | Mar． 30 M |
|  |  | Apr |  |  |  |  |
|  | ， | Mar． |  | \％ |  |  |
| dyear Tire \＆Rub |  |  |  | Iowa Power $\chi^{\text {dight }}$ Lig |  | M |
| Gordon |  |  |  | Iowa Pu |  | Ars． 1 Ma |
| ton－ |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |
| Grand | － |  |  | Iron ${ }^{\text {Fir }}$ |  | ine 1 May |
| ${ }^{\text {Grant }}$ cumulativo preferred | － |  | arar： | Comm |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Great }}^{\text {Great Amerrican }}$ Lest | 15 |  |  | Irver |  | Apr． 1 M |
| 既 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Is }}$ Preferred | 81 | － |
| ${ }_{\text {Great }}$ Great West Sa |  |  |  | Jamatica Puhlicies Servic | 1 | ${ }^{\text {Appr}}$ Apr ${ }^{1} 1{ }^{1} \mathrm{Ma}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 硡 |  | ${ }^{\text {Apry }}$ Apy |  | Jefferson E |  | Mar． 31 M |
| wich Gas | 314c | pr： |  | Ce |  |  |
| referred（quar．） | 133 chc | Apr． | Mar． 22 |  |  |  |
| ef rros．Cooperage | co | Apr． | Mar． 23 |  |  |  |
| ant | 31\％ |  |  | Johnson，stephens \＆Shink | － 200 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Kahris |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Kal |  |  |
| Guacker |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oid Co． |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | $\begin{gathered} \text { Holders } \\ \text { Of Record } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New London Northern R | 年 |  | $\frac{M}{M}$ |
| New York Air Brake Co.- |  |  | Apr |
| New York \& Honduras Rosario Minin | 75 c | Mar. |  |
|  | \$154 |  | Mar. |
| New York Power \& Light $7 \%$ pr | S13 | ${ }_{\text {Ap }}^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
|  | + $113 /$ |  | Mar. 15 |
| New York State Electric \& Gas, $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ pref. (qu.) | \$1 |  |  |
| New York Trust Co. ${ }^{\text {dequar.) }}$ | ${ }^{2} 1$ |  |  |
| Newark \& Bloomfield RR. (s.-a | \$11/2 | Ap | Mar. 15 |
| Newberry (J. J.) Co.(irregular) |  | Apr. | Mar |
| Newberry Realty preferred A (qu | \$1/8 | May | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Niagara Alkali Co. $7 \%$ pref | \$134 | Apr. | Mar. |
| Niagara Wire Weaving |  | Apr. | Mar. 19 |
| Nicholson File Co. (quar. | 30c | Apr. | Mar. 18 |
| Class A (quar.) |  |  |  |
| lass A (quar.) | 50 c |  |  |
| Nobilit-Sparks I | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| N\%\% preferred (qua | - 75 |  | Mar. 15 |
| $5 \% \%$ preferred (quar | 7178 | Ap |  |
| North American Rayon, |  | Apr. |  |
| North ${ }^{\text {Noxas Co. }}$ (initial). | 40 c 10 c | Mar. 30 | Mar. ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Northern Illinois Finance $\mathbf{C}$ |  |  |  |
| Northern Indiana | 3720 |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Ma }}$ |
| $6 \%$ preferred. | + 1 | Apr. | Mar. 30 |
| ${ }^{\circ} \%$ preferred- |  |  |  |
| Northern States Power (Del.) $7 \%$ | \$132 |  | Mar. 30 |
| Northern ${ }^{\text {prefrred- }}$ |  |  |  |
| Northland Greyhound Line pref. (guar | 81 |  |  |
| Northwestern Electric 7\% preferred ( | \$1 |  |  |
| Northwestern National (qual - |  |  |  |
| Norwalk Tire \& Rubber, pref. (qua | 87 |  |  |
| adel-A |  | A |  |
| Nova, scotia Light \& Pow | \$172 | Apr. | Mar. 16 |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quar | \$114 | Apr. | Mar. 30 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qua | \$11/2 | Apr. | Mar. 30 |
| Ohio Finance Co. (q) | 40 C |  |  |
| Ohio Edison Co. $\$ 5$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | Mar |
| 86 preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| ${ }^{86} 6.60$ preferred (qua) | \$1.65 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| $\$ 7$ preferred (qua |  | Apr. |  |
| Ohio Loan \& Discount | 81.80 | Apr. | Ma |
| hio Public Service C |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (monthly) |  |  | Mar. |
| Ohio service Holding Corp. ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ - non-cum. pp.(qu.) | \$1 | Apr: | Mar: |
| Ohio Telephone Service C | \$136 |  | Mar |
| no mater service- |  |  |  |
| \$53/2 preferred (qu | \$18/8 | Mar. |  |
| \$3 preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Old Colony Insurance |  |  |  |
| Oid Joe Distillers Cos 8 |  |  |  |
| Omar, Inc., $6 \%$ preferred (qua | \$11/2 | Mar. | Mar. 15 |
| Omnibus Corp |  | Mar. | Mar |
| Onomeared ${ }^{\text {Pugar }}$ |  | Apr. | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| Orange \& Rockland Electric Co. $6 \%$ pref. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (qur.) | \$11/2 |  |  |
| 5\% preferred (cruar | \$114 | , |  |
| , | 3 |  |  |
| Quarterly | 30 c | Oct. | Sune 15 |
| Quarterly |  |  |  |
| Otrawa preferred (quar.). |  |  | Mar. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Otter Tail Power, 86 preferred (qua | \$11/2 | Apr. | Feb |
| ${ }_{\text {Pacific }}{ }^{51 / 2}$ preferred (quar. | ${ }^{1} 108$ | Apr. ${ }^{\text {ara }}$ |  |
| Pacific Finance Corp. (C) | 30 c |  | Mar. 23* |
| Preferred A (qua |  | May |  |
| ${ }_{5 \%}^{\text {Preterred }}$ preferred (quar.) | 1614 |  |  |
| Pacific Gas \& Electric (qu | 50 c |  | Mar. 30 |
| Pacific İighting Corp., pref. (guar. | $3211 / 4$ | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 15$ |  |
| Pacific Southern Investors, Inc. (q) |  |  | Mar. 15 |
| Pacific Telep. \& Teleg. (quar.) | \$136 | Mar. | Mar. 20 |
| Preferred | \$1/2 | Apr. |  |
| Page-Hersey Tubes, Ltd.-(qu | \$1/4 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe La |  |  |  |
| Class A \& B preferred (q. | \$11/2 |  | Mar. 16 |
| Paraffine Cos., Inc., preferred (qua |  |  |  |
| Paramount Pictures, inc.; ${ }^{\text {st }}$ pref. | \$152 |  |  |
| Parke Davis \& Co. |  |  |  |
| Pearson CO ., Inc. | 314c | May |  |
| Peninsular Telephone Co | 50 c | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Quarterly | 50 c |  |  |
| Quarter | 50c |  | ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 14$ |
| Preferred A-9uar. |  | May 15 | May 4 |
| Preferred A (quar.) |  |  | Aug. 5 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{2-5-41}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Penna. Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting |  |  |  |
| Penna. Glass Sand Corp., \$7 cum. pref. (quar.) | \$134 |  | Mar. $1{ }^{\text {cos }}$ |
|  | \$144 |  | Mar. 11 |
| \$2.80 preferred (a) | 70 c | Apr. | Mar. 11 |
| Penss preferred (quar.) | \$11/3 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.) | \$1/3 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Penssylvania Telep. | $621 / 81$ | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Preferred (qua | \$1/4 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Peoples Drug stores, |  | Apr. ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Perfect Circle Co. (q) |  |  | Mar. 14 |
| Pet Milk Co. (qua |  |  | Mar. 11 |
| Philadelphia Co. (quar |  |  |  |
|  | \$13 |  |  |
|  | \$11/2 | May | Apr. 1 |
| Philadelphia Dairy Pr |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia Electric Power, pre |  |  | Mar. 8 |
| Philadelphia National Insuranc | 30c | Apr. |  |
| Monthly |  |  |  |
| Phililps Packing. 5\%\% pref. (auar. | \$1.31 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| Phoenix Acceptance corp.. class A |  |  | May |
| Pictorial Paper Package.- |  | Mar. 30 |  |


| Name of Company | Per Share |  | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pi | 10 c |  |  |
| Pioneer Gold Mines of B. ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ (qu | 10c |  | ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}^{\text {Feb. }} 159$ |
| Pittsburgh Be | 813 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pittsburgh }}$ Prer |  |  |  |
| Pref | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Pittsburgh |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& |  | Apr. | Mar. 20 |
| Plainfield Union W | \$1 |  |  |
| Plough, Inc. |  |  |  |
| Plymouth Oil Co. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Pond Creek Pocahontas.--- |  |  |  |
| wer Corp. of Canada | $\ddagger 1$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |  |
| Premier Gold Mining ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 30 |  |  |
| Prentice (G. E.) Mfg. |  |  |  |
| Procter \& Gamble $8 \%$ | ${ }^{5} 8$ |  |  |
| Prosperity ${ }^{\text {Co }}$. $5 \%$ preferre |  |  |  |
| Providence Gas Co. (qua | 15 |  | Mar. 15 |
| Providence \& Worcester RR | \$11/2 |  | Mar |
| Prudential Investors. Inc., | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {s12/2 }}$ |  |  |
| Public Service Co. (Colorado) | 81-3c |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (monthly |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Public Service Electric \&t | \$1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ prior lien stock (qua | \$13/4 |  |  |
| Pubication Corp. | \$13 |  | Mar |
| Puget Sound Power \& | +\$1/4 | A | Mar 20 |
|  | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| ure Oil Co., 5\% | $134 \%$ | Ap | Mar |
| 51.0 \% preferred (quar. | 13 |  | Mar |
| Putnam (G.) Fund |  |  |  |
| Quaker Oats ${ }^{\text {Ouarterly }}$ Inco |  |  |  |
| Radio Corp. of America, $\$ 31 / 21$ st pr |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mar. ${ }^{\text {M0 }}$ |
| Preferred (quar.) .-. | 20 c |  |  |
| ainier Brewing Co, |  |  |  |
| Ralston steel Car, prefer | \$114 | M |  |
| Rath |  |  |  |
| 8\%-0-dac |  |  | Mar. 15 |
| Reading Co., second preêerred | 50 c |  | 1 Mar . 21 |
|  | 15 c 10 c |  | M |
| Reed Drug Co., common (q | 10 c | Ap | Mar. 15 |
| Class A (quar |  |  |  |
| Reedrtra |  |  |  |
| Reliable stores pref | $1 / 2$ |  |  |
| Reliance Manuact |  | May | Apr. 20 |
| Reming preforrea Rand |  | Apr. | Mar. 11 |
| Preferred (qu | \$11/6 | Apr. |  |
| Repubic Investment |  |  |  |
| Repubic Natural Gas Cor common | C |  | 6 |
| Republic Steel Corp., $6 \%$ cum. pref |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ | \$1. | Apr. |  |
| Reynolds Metals | \$1 |  |  |
| Rhode Island | \$1/2 |  | Mar. 14 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Rich's. Inc.. $61 / 2 \%$ pref | \$18\% |  |  |
| Richman |  | Apr | 1 Mar: 25 |
| Riverside |  |  |  |
| Roberts' Pub | 10 c | Apr. | Mar. |
|  | 5 |  |  |
| Quar | 10 c |  |  |
|  | 10 c |  | Dept. 20 |
| ochester But |  |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  | May |
| ${ }_{\text {Rochester }} \mathbf{6 1 / 5} \%$ preferred | \$1 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| Roeser \& Pendieton, Inc. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Royal China }}$ Rubeile- | 15 c | Apr. |  |
| (25c. and 25 |  |  | Apr. |
| Class A (quar | ${ }_{25}^{25 c}$ |  |  |
| Russell Indus |  |  | Mar. 15 |
| Preferred (qua | \$136 |  |  |
| Sabin Robbins Pap | \$132 |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ |
| Safety Car Heating | \$1 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Safoway stores. Inc |  | App | Ma |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$811 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | Mar |
| 6\% preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Saguenay Power, Ltd. | 813 | May |  |
| St. Joseph Ry. Lt. Ht. \& Pr. | \$1/4 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ Apr. 1 |  |
| St. Lawrence Corp. preferred A | \$11/2 |  | Ma |
| San Antonio Gold Mines, Ltd. |  |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |  |
| Sangamo |  |  |  |
| Vannah Electric \& Pow | 812 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | M |
| ${ }^{7} \% \%$ preferred ${ }^{\text {B }}$ B ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | \$118 | Apr. | Mar. |
| $6 \% \%$ preeferred ${ }^{\text {D }}$ (q | \$18 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | Mar. |
| \% pre |  | Apr |  |
| Savannah sugar | 50 c | Apr |  |
| Sayers-scovilie ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 811 | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
| Schenley Distillers, 5 佔\% |  |  |  |
| Scott Paper Co.is 84.50 pre |  | May |  |
| sovill Mfp. ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  |  |  |
| Scranton Electric, $\$ 6$ | \$135 |  |  |
| ranton Lace Co-cial Col-- |  |  |  |
| board Commercial Corp. (qu |  |  |  |
| Securities Acceptance Corp. ${ }^{\text {Prem }}$ | $37 \%$ c |  |  |
| Common (quar.) | 25 c | Ap | Mar. 10 |
| elected Industri |  |  |  |
| 351/2 dividend | 81 |  | $\frac{1}{1} \text { Mar. } 20$ |
| Previous announcement was |  |  |  |
| affer Stores Co . $5 \%$ pref. (quar | \$174 |  |  |
| ron Railroad Co- | ${ }^{6119 / 4}$ | Apr. |  |


| Company | ${ }_{\text {Shere }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & i n b e \\ & b, f_{0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| asta Water Co. (quar.) |  |  |
| Shawmut Assoc. (quar.) <br>  Snerwin-willams ( (Canada) silver King Coallion Mines- <br>  sioux City stockyards (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Skell Sif Co. preferred (quar.).-............... |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Msenandoa Rayon pref. A (quar.)............... |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  | 1231 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sonotone Corp., preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern cana |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$12 | Apr.Apr:1 1Mar. <br> Mar. 15 <br> 15 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 84 1/3 preferred '(quar.) |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Standard Fire Insurance (N. J.) (quar.) } \\ \text { Standard Fuel, preferred........................................ } & 751\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Standard Steel Spring Co |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Stearns (Fredererick |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Steel Product Engineering-e- |  |  |
| Strawbridge \& Clothier, $7 \%$ preferr |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sunsifin Mining Co. (guar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Superior Oil Co. of Calif., common-........-- <br> Superior Portland Cement class B |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A (quar)- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| (a) |  |  |
| Tects purtes |  |  |
| Tenuride Power Co. $7 \%$ preferred ( (quari.) |  |  |
| lurlde Power Co. $7 \%$ preferred (qua |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TTide Water Assoc Oil |  |  |
| Tip Top Trailors Litd |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (monthy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| derank of |  |  |
| \%\%\% preferred A (capar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| (e) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Twentieth Century Pox Firm Corp., prefr. (au.) |  |  |
| Twin states Gas \& Electrp. $7 \%$ prior lien (qua). |  |  |
| Under writers Trust (N. Y.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Union Investoment Co. $7.6 \%$ prefe (quar.)-:-:-:- | ${ }_{\text {S120 }}^{\text {S }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Union } 8$$\qquad$ wist ards of United Bond \& Share. Ltd. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payabl | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Biscuit Co. of America preferred (quar.) | 815 |  |  |
|  | \$150 |  | Mar. ${ }_{8}$ |
| United Fruit Co | 81 | Apr. 15 | Mar. 21 |
| United Fuel Investmen | ${ }_{250}^{750}$ | Apr. | Feb. 29 |
|  | \$11/4 |  | Feb. 29 |
| nited |  |  |  |
| 6\% Prior preferred (monthy) |  |  | Mar. 15 |
| $6 \%$ prior preferred (mon |  |  | Mar. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| United New Jersey RR. \& Canal (quar.) | \$2 2 | Apr. 10 | Mar. 20 |
| United Shoe Machinery (quar.) | ${ }^{62} \mathbf{3}$ |  | ar. 19 |
| United States Fidelity ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - Guaran | ${ }_{25}$ |  | 0 |
| United States \& Foreign Securities 1st pf. (qu.)- | \$11/2 | Mar. 30 | ar. 26 |
| United States Gypsum Co. (q) | 50 c |  | Mar. 16 |
| Preferred (quar.) ${ }^{\text {United states Hofman Machinery }}$ | $813 / 4$ | Apr. | Mar. 16 |
| \% conv. preferred (quar.) |  |  | Apr. 19 |
| United States \& International |  |  |  |
| ted states Petroleur |  |  | 5 |
| Quarterily |  |  | Dec. 5 |
| United states Pipe \& Foundry | 50 c | Jun | May 31** |
| Quarterl y | 50 c |  |  |
| United States Playing C | 50 c | Apr. | 16 |
| United states smelt |  |  |  |
| United States Sugar | s1 |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 313 |  | 5 |
| United States Trust | 815 |  | Mar. 18 |
| $8 \%$ preferred (quar. |  | Apr. | Mar. 21 |
| Utah Power \& Light. 87 pr | 1.16 | Apr. |  |
| Vatve Bag Co. $6 \%$ preê. (quar, | \$1/3 |  | Mar. 16 |
| Vapor Car Heating Co., Inc., | \$183 | June 10 | Ju |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar |  |  | Nov. 30 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. | \$15 |  |  |
| entur |  |  |  |
| Vermont \& Boston |  |  | June 15 |
| Vlat Ltd., $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$134 | Mar. 30 | Mar. 25 |
| Vicksburg, Shreveport \& Pacific |  |  |  |
| Preferred (se |  | Apr. | 8 |
| Virginian Ry. Co. $6 \%$ preferre | 371/2 | May | Apr. 20 |
| ${ }^{6 \%}$ preferre | 37\% ${ }^{\text {b12 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 1$ |  |
| 83 preferre |  |  |  |
| Vulcan Detinning (quar.) | 813/2 | June 20 | June 10 |
| \%uarterly--7- preferre | 81 |  | Apr. 10 |
|  |  | July | July 10 |
|  | \$10. |  |  |
| Waldort System, Inc. (qu | 15 c | Apr | Mar. 15 |
| er Bating |  | AD |  |
| 2 2nd | $1 / 2$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {2nd }}$ nd preferred | \$1354 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr. }}$ | Ma |
| Washington Rail way \& Electric 5\% pref. (quar.) | \$1 | June | May |
| 5\% preferred (s.-a.) | \$213 | June | May |
| Wayne Pump Co. | c | Apr | Mar. 16 |
| Weinberger Drug stor |  |  |  |
| Welch Grape Juice Co | \$184 |  |  |
| Wellington Fund. |  | Mar. 30 | Mar |
| Wells Fargo Bank (quar | 8314 |  | Mar. 25 |
| West Kootenay Power \& | \$1/4 |  | Mar. 22 |
| Prior preferred (0 |  |  |  |
| Conv, preferred (qua |  | Ju | May 15 |
| West Penn Electric, class | \$1 | Mar. 30 | Apr. 19 |
| ${ }_{6} 6 \%$ pref preerred (quar.) |  | May 15 | Apr. 19 |
| West Penn Power, 4 | \$1 |  |  |
| West point Mrg |  |  |  |
| West Texas Utilities Co, \$86 cu | \$11/2 | Apr. | Mar. ${ }^{\text {mar }}$ |
| West Virginia Water Servic | \$13/2 |  | ar. 15 |
| Western Electri |  |  |  |
| ern |  |  | - |
| Western Massachusetts Cos. |  | Apr. 15 | Mar. 15 |
| Weestern Pipe \& Steel $7 \%$ preferred ( $\left.\mathrm{s}_{\text {- }}-\mathrm{a}.\right)$ | 314 | July | June 29 |
| Western Tablet \& stationery Corp. $5 \%$ pf. (qu.) | \$1/4 | Apr. 1 | Mar. 20 |
| Westmoreland, Inc. (quar.) | 25 c |  | Mar. 15 |
| Weston (Geo.) Ltd. (qu | 20 c |  | Mar. 15 |
| Wetherill Finance Co. |  |  |  |
| Wheatley Mayonnaise | $12^{1 / 2}$ c | Mar. 30 |  |
| Wheeling \& Lake E |  |  | Mar. 21 |
| Wheeng ${ }^{\text {prefreed ( }}$ (quar.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$11/4 | Apr. | Mar. 12 |
| Whitaker Paper |  |  | Mar. 16 |
| Preferred (quar.) | 813 | ${ }^{\text {Appr. }}$ | Mar. 16 |
| Whitman (William) Co preferred | \$13 | Apr. | Mar. 16 |
| Wieboldt stores 6\% pref. | \$15 | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ | Mar. 20 |
|  | \$182 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Winn \& Lovett Grocery class B | 25 c | Apr. | Mar. 20 |
| Class A (quar.) | 50 | Apr. | Mar. 20 |
| Preferre | ${ }^{1} 14$ | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ | Mar. 20 |
| Extred | \$1/2. | May | Apr. 15 |
| Quart | \$1/2/2 | Aug. |  |
| Quart | \$130 |  |  |
| Quart | 50 c |  |  |
| Wiser Oil Co. (qua | 25 c |  | Mar. 11 |
| Woodley Petroleum | 10 c | Apr. 30 | Mar. 19 |
| Wright-Hargreaves Mines. Ltd | 10 c | July |  |
| Extra (both payable | +10c | Jupr | May ${ }^{\text {Feb }} 15$ |
| Extra | ${ }^{5} 5 \mathrm{c}$ | Ap | Feb. 15 |
| Wurritzzer (Rudolph) ${ }^{\text {Com }}$ | \$154 | Apr. | Mar. 20 |
| Yellow Truck \& Coach M Mp. ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ \% \% pref. (qu.) | \$13/4 |  | Mar. 15 |
| Yosemite Portlan |  |  | Mar. |
| Preferred (qu | \$1/4 | ${ }^{\text {Appr. }}$ | Mar. 23 |
| Youngstown Sheet \& Tu |  | Ap |  |
| Zion's ${ }^{51 / 2}$ \% prepererred A (quar.) | \$13/3 50 | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ |  |
|  |  | Sept. |  |
| Quarterl | 50 c | Dec. 15 | Dec. |

[^2]
## 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 Mar. 27, 1940, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Mar. 27, 1940 | Mar. 20, 1940 | Mar. 29, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ab | \$ | \$ |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and United States Treasury-x. | 7,953,355,000 |  |  |
| Redemption fund-F. R | 1,155,000 | 1,155,000 | 1,74 |
| Other eash $\dagger$ | 93,086,000 | $96,341,000$ | 109,010,000 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. s. Govt. obligations direct and guaranteed. <br> Other bllis discounted | 8,047,596,000 | 8,023,903,000 | 5,789,041,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 145,000 \\ & 467,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,000 \\ 477,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 0 2 9 , 0 0 0} \\ \mathbf{8 1 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total bllls discounted $\qquad$ <br> Bllls bought in open market. <br> Industrial advances. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: | 612 | 512 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,110,000 \\ & \mathbf{2 2 3 , 0 0 0} \\ & 3,834,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,048,000 | 2,048,000 |  |
|  |  |  | 257,500,0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 407,496,000 \\ & 344,089,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 407,496,000 \\ & 344,089,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Not |  |  | $332,401,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. | 751,585,000 | 751,585,000 | 724,663,000 |
| Total | $\begin{array}{r} 754,245,000 \\ 17,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 754,145,000 \\ 17,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| Due from forelgn bank |  |  | 55,000$\mathbf{3 , 0 6 9 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Federal Reserve notes of | $1,651,000$$248,117,000$ | 1,325,000 |  |
| Uneollected Item |  | $168,577,000$$9,858,000$ | $156,060,000$$\mathbf{9 , 0 0 5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Bank premises | $248,117,000$ $9,858,000$ |  |  |
| Other | 17,011,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,858,000 \\ 16,612,000 \end{array}$ | . 13,481,000 |
| Total assets.. | 9,078,495,000 | 8,974,437,000 | 6,700,541,000 |
| F. Rabluttes- ${ }^{\text {F }}$ - |  | 1,265,109,000 | 1,017,788,000 |
|  | 1,271,969,000 |  |  |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve accit | 154,589,000 | 6,827,831,c00 | 4,921,363,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-Gen |  |  |  |
| Forelgn bank | $137,861,000$$326,979,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 143,127, \mathrm{C00} \\ & 310,123,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,434,000 \\ 195,329,000 \end{array}$ |
| Other |  |  |  |
| Total deposits Deforred availability items............................ Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,446,294,000 \\ 237,339,000 \\ 1,026,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,431,892,000 \\ 154,758,000 \\ 873,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,404,050,000 \\ \mathbf{1 5 8 , 1 6 7 , 0 0 0} \\ 1,454,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| al | 8,956,628,000 | 8,852,632,000 | 6,581,459,000 |
| Capttal Accounts- <br> Capital padd in |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Seotion 7 ) | $51,106,000$ $53,326,000$ | 53,326,600 | $\mathbf{5 0 , 9 9 0 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{5 2 , 4 6 3 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Surplus (Seetion 13-b) | $7,109,000$$10,326,000$ | 7,109,000 | $7,457,000$$\mathbf{8 , 1 7 2 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Other capital a |  | 10,264,000 |  |
| Total Habilities and capital acco | 9,078,495,000 | 8,974,437,000 | 6,700,541,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note llabilitles combined |  | 92.3 | 90. |
| Commitments to make industrial adil |  |  |  |
| ces | 867,000 | 1,674,000 | 2,646,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not IncludedFederal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. |  |  |  |
| P $x$ These are certifleates 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 belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1940

| Clearing House Members | - Capital | * Surplus and Undivided Profits | Net Demand Deposits, Average | T4me Depostts, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New Y | 6,000,000 | 13,931,000 | $208,628,000$ |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | 26,512,700 | 512,882,000 | 00 |
| Natlonal City Bank. | 77,500,000 | 67,518,600 | a2,230,131,000 | 172,247,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co. | 20,000,000 | 56,744,100 | 687,745,000 | 4,726,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | 90,000,000 | 184,702,000 | b2,136,200,000 | 127,951,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust Co | 42,117,000 | 40,151,100 | 628,553,000 | 99,977,000 |
| ent Hanover Bk\&Tr | 21,000,000 | 72,745,600 | c1,046,503,000 | 49,641,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- | 15,000,000 | 19,065,100 | 291,923,000 | 28,231,000 |
| First National Bank | 10,000,000 | 109,480,000 | 654,708,000 | 1,675,000 |
| Irving Trust Co | 50,000,000 | 53,188,800 | 646,579,000 | 4,525,000 |
| Continental Bk National | 4,000,000 | 4,409,900 | 65,969, |  |
| Chase National Ba | 100,270,000 | 133,291,800 | d2,823,842,000 | 37,246,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co. | 25,000,000 | $8{ }^{31,047,700}$ | e1,112,092,000 | $3,838,000$ 38,769000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 6,000,000 | 2,515,700 | 13,530,000 | 6,124,000 |
| Marine Midland | 5,000,000 | 9,395,300 | 130,012,000 | 2,958,000 |
| New York Trust | 12,500,000 | 27,959,100 | 397,953,000 | 29,390,000 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | 8,525,000 | 101,350,000 | 2,051,000 |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co- | 7,000,000 | 9,910,300 | 86,207,000 | 52,087,000 |
| Totals. | 518,887,000 | 925,016,000 | 13,826,476,000 | 716,743,000 |

* As per official reports: National, Dec. 30, 1939; State, Dec. 30, 1939; trust companles, Dec. 30, 1939.
Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: (a) Feb. 24, \$247,284,000; (b) March 20, $\$ 72,869,000$; (c) March 28, $\$ 3,469,000$; (d) Feb. 29, $\$ 68,013,000$; (e) Märch 20, $\$ 19,671,000$.


## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text { Sat., } & \text { Mon., } & \text { Tues., } & \text { Wed., } & \text { Thurs., } & \text { Fri.; } \\
\text { Mar. } 23 & \text { Mar. } 25 & \text { Mar. } 26 & \text { Mar. } 27 & \text { Mar. } 28 & \text { Mar. }
\end{array}
$$

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { Mar. } 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon., } \\ & \text { Mar. } 25 \end{aligned}$ | Tues., $\text { Mar. } 26$ | Wed., Mar. 27 | Thurs., Mar. 28 | Fri.; Mar. 29 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs_...- |  |  | 42/9 | 43/- | 42/9 | 42/9 |
| British Amer Tobacco. |  |  | 103/9 | 101/101/2 | 102/6 | 102/6 |
| Cable \& W ord....-. |  |  | ¢603/4 | 6603/4 | ¢601/2 | £601/2 |
| Central Min \& Invest.- |  |  | £141/4 | ¢144/4 | £143/8 | £141/4 |
| Cons Goldtields of 8 A. |  |  | 48/9 | 48/9 | $48 / 9$ | 48/9 |
| Courtaulds S \& Co.. |  |  | 36/3 | 36/- | 36/3 | 37/- |
| De Beers-.-.-.------ |  |  | £731/8 | ¢ 78 | ¢75/6 | $£^{1713_{16}}$ |
| Distillers Co. |  |  | 68/- | $67 / 6$ | $67 / 3$ | $67 / 3$ |
| Electrio \& Musical Ind |  |  | 8/9 | 8/9 | 8/9 | 8/9 |
| Ford Ltd...-----...- | Holiday | Holiday | 17/- | 17/3 | 17/41/2 | 17/41/2 |
| Hudsons Bay Co |  |  | 25/- | 25/- | 24/9 | 24/9 |
| Imp Tob of G B \& I.. |  |  | $119 / 71 / 2$ | 117/6 | 116/3 | 116/101/2 |
| London Mid Ry- |  |  | £22 $1 / 4$ | £225/6 | £223/4 | £22\% |
| Metal Box- |  |  | 78/9 | 78/9 | 78/9 | 78/9 |
| Rand Mines |  |  | 871/4 | £71/4 | £714 | £71/4 |
| Rlo Tinto |  |  | £141/4 | £141/4 | £145/8 | £141/2 |
| Rolls Royce. |  |  | $91 / 3$ | 91/3 | 91/3 | 91/3 |
| Royal Dutch Co. |  |  | £321/6 | £321/2 | £321/2 | £321/6 |
| Shell Transport- |  |  | 78/9 | 78/9 | 78/9 | 78/9 |
| Swedish Match B. |  |  | 15/- | 14/9 | 14/9 | 14/9 |
| United Molasses |  |  | 26/3 | 26/6 | $26 / 9$ | 26/10 |
| Vickers_ |  |  | 18/3 | 18/3 | 18/3 | 18/3 |
| West Witwatersrand Areas |  |  | £37/8 | £41 $1_{10}$ | £419 | £4 |

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

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The 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 announcementlof 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 "a
Subsequent tolthe above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans" would each be segregatedlas "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Ohronicle," page 3590.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING GITIES BY DISTRIGTS ON MAR. 20,1940 (In MIIIIons of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Bost | Nero York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Atlanta | Chicaso | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | $\stackrel{\mathbf{8}}{\mathbf{8}, 398}$ | ${ }_{1,176}^{8}$ | $\stackrel{8}{9.846}$ | ${ }_{1,150}$ | \$1,932 |  |  | ${ }_{3,379}^{8}$ |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{237}$ |
| Loans-total | 8,606 | ${ }^{617}$ | ${ }^{3,326}$ | 429 | 701 |  | 307 |  |  |  | 301 | 269 | 963 |
| Commercalal, indus, and arricul. O oans | 4,379 | 67 | 1729 | ${ }_{27}^{202}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | 117 | ${ }^{163}$ | -37 | 111 | 4 | 179 21 | ${ }_{2}^{178}$ | 339 18 |
| Loans to brokers and deajers in seeurs | 8 | 22 | 490 | 25 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 35 | 5 |  | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roal estate loans | 1 | 81 | ${ }^{198}$ | 50 | 172 | ${ }_{41}$ |  | 115 | - ${ }_{52}$ |  | 19 | ${ }_{22}^{13}$ | 44 |
| Loans to banks. |  |  | 45 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans.- | 1,553 | 129 | 458 | 93 | 199 | 74 | 91 |  | 56 | ${ }^{68}$ |  | 50 |  |
| Treaury bills | 645 | ${ }_{38}^{14}$ | ${ }_{867}^{191}$ | 31 | 57 |  | 1 | ${ }_{354}^{354}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 33 | ${ }^{12}$ | 19 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Treasury notes. | ${ }_{6}^{1,590}$ | 338 | ${ }_{2} 868$ | 317 | ${ }_{657}^{157}$ | 154 | 113 |  |  |  | ${ }_{97}$ | $\stackrel{41}{93}$ | ${ }_{15} 57$ |
| Obligations guar. by u . s . Cov | 2,369 | 研 | ${ }_{1}, 313$ | 99 | 126 | 52 | 74 | 262 | 72 | 21 |  | 51 | 5 |
| Other securities. | 3,482 | 120 | 1,460 | 274 | 285 | ${ }^{66}$ | 105 |  | 105 | 44 | 143 | 58 | 315 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank-- | 10,318 | ${ }_{142}$ | 6,292 | ${ }_{24}^{448}$ | ${ }_{54}^{560}$ | 185 28 | ${ }_{14}^{131}$ | 1,195 |  | 102 | 195 | ${ }_{11}^{130}$ | 387 |
| Balanoes with domestic banke | 3,191 | 176 | 223 | 226 | 330 | 241 | 226 | 542 | 192 | 06 |  | 300 |  |
| Other assets-net | 1,271 | 79 | 521 | 84 |  | 38 | 46 |  | 2 |  | 24 | 29 | 237 |
| llabi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand depo | 19,251 | 1,204 | 9,589 | 939 | 1,313 | 495 | 407 | 2,508 | 475 | 289 | 534 | 475 |  |
|  | ${ }^{5,333}$ | 14 | $\begin{array}{r}1,076 \\ \hline 67\end{array}$ | 263 54 | 47 | ${ }_{33}^{200}$ | 190 44 | ${ }_{135}^{959}$ | 197 | 119 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ \mathbf{2 4} \end{array}$ | 135 31 | 1,072 108 |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  | 338 |  |  |  | 314 | 80 | 123 | 358 |  |  |  |  |
| Foreelgn banks -.-- | ${ }^{8,281}$ | 22 | ${ }_{687}$ | ${ }_{5}$ | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 429 | 68 | 21 |
| Borrowngs --- |  | ${ }_{21}^{1}$ | - $\square^{2}-1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Captal accounts | 3,722 | 246 | 1,612 | 215 | 377 | 97 | ${ }_{93}$ | 390 | 95 | 58 | 104 | 87 | 348 |

## 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, Mar. 28 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 llabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business march 27, 1940

| Three Ctphers (000) Omulted | $\underset{1940}{\substack{\text { Mar. } \\ 102 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r .20, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{M a r r}_{1940}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}^{\text {M }}$ ( 6 , | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 28, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | Feb. 1940 | Feb. ${ }^{\text {F }} 19$. | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{Jan.~31,~}_{1940}, \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1939}{ }{ }_{\text {Mar. }} \mathbf{2 9}$, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctfs. on hand and due from U. B. Treas_x. <br> Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes).... <br> Other cash * | $\begin{array}{r} 16,047,618 \\ 8,239 \\ 372,262 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,997,622 \\ 861,734 \\ 361,786 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,932,621 \\ 362,360 \\ 3683 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,868,621 \\ 9,572 \\ 356,186 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,793,621 \\ 9,574 \\ 367,455 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,739,122 \\ 99,430 \\ 369,498 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,674,618 \\ 10,118 \\ 384,791 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,619,619 \\ 10,118 \\ 387,624 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,552,120 \\ 9.353 \\ 413,222 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,423,718 \\ \mathbf{9 0 3}, 620 \\ 403,630 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves | 16,428,119 | 16,367,742 | 16,304,519 | 16,234,379 | 16,170,650 | 16,118,050 | 16,069,527 | 16,017,361 | 15,974,677 | 12,836,950 |
| BIIIs discounted: <br> secured by U. 8. Government obllgations, <br> direct and fully guaranteed.............- <br> Other bllls discounted. | $\begin{array}{r}478 \\ 1.612 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 334 \\ 1.632 \end{array}$ | 369 2.620 | 2,507 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ \hline 6.167\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,341 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,1888 | - ${ }_{6}^{526}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ \hline 6.388 \\ \hline 688\end{array}$ | 1,834 <br> 1,488 |
| Total bills discounted. | 2,090 | 1,966 | 2,889 | , 77 | 6,679 | 6,079 | 23 | 84 | 6,946 | 3,322 |
| Bills bought in open market. Industrial advances. | 10,483 | 10,498 | 10,423 | 10,4 | 10,704 | 10,427 | 10,434 | 10,485 | 10,373 | 14,005 |
| United States Government securitles, airect and guaranteed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds. | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,343,045 \\ & 1,13,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 7 6 , 6 9 0}$ |
| Bills. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S. Govt. securtles, direct and guaranteed. | 2,475,270 | 2,475,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,27 | 2,564,015 |
| Other securitles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bllis and securtie | 2,487,843 | 2,487,734 | 2,490,882 | 2,490,651 | 2,494,653 | 2,493,776 | 2,494,327 | 2,494,539 | 2,494,58 | 2,581,903 |
| Gold held abroad- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn banks. | ${ }^{47}$ | $\text { . } 6$ | 18,484 | 19,935 | $21,4 \overline{4}$ | $\begin{gathered} -277 \\ 003 \end{gathered}$ | 21,273 | 22,084 |  | ${ }^{161}$ |
| Tneollooted item |  | 21,035 | 712,167 | 619.180 | 638,754 | 36.295 | 792,040 | -98,495 | ${ }_{625,06}^{24,62}$ | 19,498 |
| Bank premise |  | 41,889 | ${ }^{41,703}$ |  | 41,741 | 41,771 | 41,792 | 41,792 | 41;808 | 42,682 |
| Other assets. | 58,005 | 57,081 | 69,540 | 65,695 | 64,759 | 63,931 | 62,895 | 61,460 | 61,973 | 48,130 |
| Total assets. | 19,778,652 | 19,692,932 | 19,637,142 | 19,471,580 | 19,432,186 | 19,373,873 | 19,481,901 | 19,235,778 | 19,222,788 | 16,111,152 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. | ,899,117 | 495,048 | 4,881,754 | 89,287 | 4,858,677 | 4,860,778 | 4,846,468 | 4,836,768 | 4,832,101 | 45,363 |
| Deposits | 12,294, | 12,256, 250 | 12,438,580 | 12,387.086 | 12,317,799 | 12,240,683 | 12,150,709 | 12,096,727 | 12,149.576 | 9,124.860 |
| Forelgn banks | 395,07 | 390,780 | 364,406 | 353,633 | 380,84 | ${ }_{361,381}$ | 392,526 | 388,173 | 407,313 | ${ }^{1} 242,286$ |
| Other deposits. | 412,821 | 399,786 | 389,876 | 377,032 | 363,381 | 354,865 | 340,677 | 354,408 | 315,284 | 262,461 |
| Total deposits. | 13,801,773 | 13,754,309 | 13,719,249 | 13,633,639 | 13,623,425 | 13,552.919 | 13,526,050 | , 470.873 | 13,421,614 | 10,830,994 |
| Deferred availa built items.-ed dividend | $\begin{array}{r} 721,553 \\ 4,371 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +688,636 \\ +3,33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 678,445 \\ 6,452 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 594,538 \\ 3,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 590,109 \\ \mathbf{3 , 1 4 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 606,706 \\ 2,733 \\ 2, \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 755,965 \\ 2,867 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 575,359 \\ 5,415 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 616,701 \\ 2,153 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,327 \\ \mathbf{3 , 9 2 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total Habultes. | 19,426,814 | 19,341,327 | 19,285,900 | 19,120,562 | 19,081,351 | 19,023,136 | 19,131,350 | 18,885,415 | 18,872,569 | 15,766,658 |
| CAPITAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canital pald in | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 136,081 151,720 | ${ }^{1361,720}$ | 136,093 $151 ; 720$ | ${ }^{1366,093}$ | 136.008 | 135,031 149,152 |
| Surplus (Section |  |  | 26 |  |  | 26,838 |  |  |  |  |
| Other capltal accounts. | 37,147 | +36,9 | 36,581 | 36,395 | 36,10 | 36,103 | 35,80 | 35,711 | 35,652 | 33,047 |
| Total Habilitles and capi | 19,778,652 | 19,692,932 | 19,637,142 | 19,471,590 | 19,432,186 | 19,373,873 | 19,481,901 | 19,235,778 | 19,222,788 | 16,111,152 |
| Reserve note liabilities combined Commitments to make industrial advanoes....- | $\begin{aligned} & 87.824 \\ & 8,224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.8 \% \\ 9.080 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 87.7 \% \\ 9,080 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.6 \% \\ 9,126 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.5 \% \\ 8,966 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.57 \\ 8,638 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.5 \% \\ 8.361 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.5 \% \\ 8,350 \end{gathered}$ | $87.5 \%$ | $84.6 \%$ |
| Maturtu Dtstribution of Bulls and Shor-Term Securities- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| des days bills discountec | ${ }_{21}{ }^{125}$ | ${ }_{125}^{412}$ | 1,349 176 | ,468 | 3,995 <br> 1,191 | 4,556 | 3,632 | ${ }_{\text {.641 }} 7$ | 1,038 | ${ }^{368}$ |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days bills discounted. | 140 | 161 | 155 | 181 | ${ }^{1} 226$ | 244 | 260 | 3,818 | 3,708 | 187 |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days bills disoounted. | 1,123 | 1,108 | 1,116 | 1,126 | 1,119 | 198 | 279 | 355 | 777 | 233 |
| Over 90 days bllls disoounted | 161 | 160 | 193 | 157 | 148 | 149 | 205 | 197 | 243 | 369 |
| Total bills discounted-.....-.-. | 2,090 | 1,966 | 2,989 | 2,977 | 6,679 | 6,079 | 6,623 | 6,78 | 6,9 | 22 |
| ${ }_{10-30}^{1-15 \text { days }}$ dills bought in open market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ----- | ${ }_{83}^{69}$ |
| $31-60$ days bilis bought in open market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 335 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 |
| or 90 days bulls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1-1}{ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{565}$ |
| 16-30 days industrial advancees | 121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days industrial advances | ${ }_{2}^{294}$ | 249 | ${ }^{353}$ | 339 | 491 | 50 | 392 | 523 | 178 | 267 |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days industrial advances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days industrial advances. | 8,221 | 8,228 | 8,055 | 8,000 | 8,284 | 7,995 | 8,061 | 8,180 | 8.06 | 10,944 |
| otal Indust | 10,483 | 10 | 10,423 | 10,404 | 10,704 | 10,42 | 0,4 | 10,48 | 10,373 | 4,005 |
| 1-15 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72,518 |
| $61-90$ days. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 185,125 |
| Over 90 days... | 2,475,270 | 2,475,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477.27 | 2,477,27 | 2,477,27 | 2,477, | 2,477,270 | 2,477, | 2,139,209 |
| Total U. S. Government s and guaranteed.......... | 2,475,270 | 2,475,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,564,015 |
| Total other securities. |  |  | ---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes- <br> Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $\begin{aligned} & 5,237,827 \\ & \hline 388,710 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,227,268 \\ 332,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5}, 216,078 \\ \mathbf{3} 34,324 \end{array}$ | $5,210,592$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,180,520 \\ 321,843 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,166,486 \\ 305,708 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 5,163.324 \\ 316,856 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,160,100 \\ 323,332 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,164,940 \\ 332,839 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,631,078 \\ \mathbf{2 8 5 , 7 1 5} \end{array}$ |
| In actual otroul | 4,899,117 | 4,895,048 | 4,881,754 | 4,889,287 | 4,858,677 | 4,860,778 | 4,846,46 | 4,836,768 | 4,832,101 | 4,345,363 |
| Collateral Held by A pent as Securtty for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold etfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.By elligible paper. <br> United States Government securities | 5,343,500\| | 5,333,500 | $5,328,500 \mid$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,323,500 \\ 615 \end{array}$ | $5,313,500$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,298.500 \\ 1,068 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,298.500 \\ 1,296 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,305,000 \\ 1,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,309,000 \\ 1,307 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,774,500 \\ \mathbf{3 , 1 0 2} \end{array}$ |
|  | 5,344,171 | 5,333,993 | 5,329,043 | 5,324,115 | 5,314,223 | 5,299,568 | 5,299,796 | 5,306,152 | . $, 310,307$ | 4,777,602 |

*"Other oash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes. $\dagger$ Revised figures.
 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certilleates beling worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itsell have been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under
orovisions of the Goid Reserve Act of 1934 .

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) weekiy statement of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business mar. 27, 1940

| Three CYphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Ctty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | \$ | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | S |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from Unlted States Treasury. | 16,047,618 | 910,447 | 7,953,3155 | 870,263 | 1,009,049 | 417,203 | 309,739 | 2,468,388 | 376,876 | 264,385 | 354,723 | 238,287 | 874,903 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes-- | 8,239 | ${ }^{537}$ | 1,155 | 20,418 | 8800 | 605 |  | 1,007 |  | ${ }^{642}$ | 348 | 279 | 1,069 |
| Other cash *--. | 372,262 | 32,200 | 93,086 | 29,908 | 26,684 | 21,208 | 19,795 | 50,075 | 15,886 | 9,917 | 19,247 | 16,007 | 38,249 |
|  | 16,428,119 | 943,184 | 8,047,596 | 900,612 | 1,0 | 43 | 256 | 2,519,470 | 393,396 | 4 | 374,3 | ,573 | 914,221 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed Other bills discounted | $\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ 1,612 \end{array}$ | 150 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ 135 \end{array}$ | 80 | ${ }_{22}^{25}$ | 140 |  | 28 136 |
| tal bills | 2,090 | 150 | 612 | 165 | 140 | 136 | 106 | 189 | 80 | 47 | 140 | 161 | 164 |
| In | 10,4 | 1,410 | 2,0 | 3,209 | - 301 | 02 | 807 | 338 |  |  | - 116 | 483 | 686 |
|  | 1,342,045 | 95,98 | 407,496 | 110,049 | 136,8 | 68,047 | 54,420 | 144,666 | 60,199 | 39,720 | 62,820 | 51,129 | 110,635 |
| Notes | 1,133,225 | 81,049 | 344,088 | -92,927 | 115,58 | 57,45 | 45,952 | 122,156 | 50,832 | 33,541 | 53,044 | 43,173 | 93,422 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed. | 2,475,270 | 177,032 | 751,585 | 202,976 | 252,462 | 125,506 | 100,372 | 266,822 | 111,031 | 73,261 | 115,86 | 94,302 | 204,057 |
| Total bllls and securitie | 87,843 | , 592 | 4,245 | 6,35 | 2,90 | 26,5 | 1,285 | 67,3 | 1,1 | 73,491 | 16,120 | 4,946 | 204,907 |
| Due from foreign | 19,691 | 457 | 1,651 | 1,222 | 712 | 2,854 | 2,985 | 2,465 | 1,053 | See ${ }^{73}$ | 1,642 | 704 | $2{ }^{4}$ |
| Uncollected items | 743,276 | 57,709 | 248,117 | 54,812 | 76,927 | 61,664 | 25,523 | 87,299 | 28,889 | 16,073 | 29,360 | 22,660 | 34,243 |
| Bank premis | 41,671 | 2,880 | 9,858 | 4,541 | 5,510 | 2,528 | 2,023 | 3,373 | 2,250 | 1,391 | 3,213 | 1,166 | 2,938 |
| Other assets. | 58,005 | 3,836 | 17,010 | 4,739 | 6,461 | 3,507 | 2,297 | 5,902 | 2,438 | 1,746 | 2,589 | 2,377 | 5,103 |
| Total assets | 19,778,652 | 1,186,661 | 9,078,495 | 1,172,281 | 1,380,050 | 636,11 | 464,371 | 2,885,86 | 539,13 | 368,38 | 527,24 | 376,4 | 1,163,624 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. note Deposits: | 4,899, | 404,342 | 1,27 |  |  | 218,9 | 157,6 | 1,074,5 | 92 | 140 | 81, | 79,442 | 379,314 |
| Member bank reserve account | 12,294,002 | 609,603 | 6,826,869 | 614,046 | 709,309 | 278,300 | 222,208 | 1,511,932 | 252,6 | 157,100 | 265,839 | 208,988 | 637,112 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account.- | 699,877 | 56,489 | 154,585 | 57,862 | 65,598 | 44,793 | 26,616 | 114,107 | 34,333 | 33,653 | 30,338 | ${ }^{39,711}$ | 41,792 |
| Forelgn banks | 395,073 | 28,688 | 137,861 | -39,074 | 37,080 | 17,145 | 13,955 | 47,845 | 11,961 | 8,772 | 11,563 | 11,961 | 29,168 |
| Other deposits | 412,821 | 7,137 | 326,979 | 23,034 | 8,415 | 2,275 | 6,873 | 3,471 | 7,694 | 5,48 |  | 2,177 | 18,684 |
|  | 13,801,773 | 701,917 | 7,446,29 | 4,0 | 0,4 | ,51 | 6,6 | 1,677,3 | 306,0 | 5,0 | 8,3 | 62,8 | 726,756 |
| Deterred availability items Other Habllitles, incl. accru | $\begin{array}{r} 721,553 \\ 4,371 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,681 \\ 332 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,339 \\ 1,026 \end{array}$ | $59,536$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,292 \\ 412 \end{array}$ | $59,247$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,133 \\ 145 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,663 \\ 473 \end{array}$ | $29,260$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,471 \\ 155 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,670 \\ 262 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,198 \\ 739 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,063 \\ 236 \end{array}$ |
| Total 11 | 19,426,814 | 1,162,272 | 8,956,628 | 1,139,544 | 1,346,95 | 620,84 | 451,588 | 2,841,05 | 28,25 | 359,237 | 516,8 | 365,216 | 1,138,369 |
| CAPIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital pald in | 136,132 | 9,341 | 51,106 | 11,906 | 14,011 | 5,271 | 4,632 | 13,611 | 4,114 | 2,953 | 4,376 | 4,101 | 10,710 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 151,720 | 10,405 | 53,326 | 14,198 | 14,323 | 5,247 | 5,725 | 22,824 | 4,709 | 3,152 | 3,613 | 3,974 | 10,224 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | 26,839 | 2,874 | 7,109 | 4,393 | 1,007 | 3,246 | 713 | 1,429 |  | 1,001 | 1,142 | 1,266 | 2,121 |
| Other capital accounts. | 37,147 | 1,769 | 10,326 | 2,240 | 3,750 | 1,509 | 1,713 | 6,942 | 1,518 | 2,040 | 1,269 | 1,870 | 2,200 |
| Total Liabilites and capital accounts Commitments to make indus. advs.- | $\begin{array}{\|r} 19,778,652 \\ 8,224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1,186,661 \\ 341 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 9,078,495 \\ 867 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,172,281 \\ 710 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,380,050 \\ 1,120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 636,115 \\ 752 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 464,371 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 7 & 2,885,864 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 539,188 \\ 181 \end{array}$ | 68,383 | $\begin{array}{r} 527,243 \\ 475 \end{array}$ | 376,427 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,163,624 \\ 3,682 \end{array}$ |

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. a Less than $\$ 500$.
federal reserve note statement

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | Boston | New York | Phlla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Atlanta | Chicaso | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuy | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent | 5,237,827 | $\stackrel{8}{819.195}$ | 1,368,998 | ${ }_{366,903}^{8}$ | 480,968 | $\stackrel{3}{34,785}$ | 173,108 | 1,123,542 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 145,689 | ${ }_{91,297}$ | 89,046 |  |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank..-- | 5,338,710 | 414,853 | 1,97,029 | 21,294 | 28,115 | 15,824 | 15,450 | - 48,975 | 12,660 | 5,091 | 9,720 | 9,604 | 60,095 |
| In actual clrculation | 4,899,117 | 404,342 | 1,271,969 | 345,609 | 452,853 | 218,961 | 157,658 | 1,074,567 | 192,227 | 140,598 | 181,577 | 79,442 | 379,314 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury ...Eligible paper. | $\begin{aligned} & 5,343,500 \\ & \mathbf{6 7 1} \end{aligned}$ | 440,000 150 | 1,385,000 | 375,000 $\mathbf{6 7}$ | 482,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 250,000 } \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ | 175,000 | 1,130,000 | 209,000 40 | 147,500 25 | 195,000 111 | 91,000 | 464,000 |
| Total collater | 5,344,171 | 440,150 | 1,385,185 | 375,067 | 482,000 | 250,093 | 175,000 | 1,130,000 | 209,040 | 147,525 | 195,111 | 91,000 | 464,000 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Mar. 29 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bid | Asked |  | ${ }_{\text {B }} 1$ d | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 31940 | 0.05\% |  | May 22194 | 0.05\% |  |
| April 101940 | ${ }_{0}^{0.05 \%}$ |  | May ${ }^{\text {June }} 51940$ 190.....-. | - ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  |
| April 241940 | 0.05\% | $\cdots$ | June 12 1940-..-.-.-: | .05\% |  |
| May 11940. | 0.05\% |  |  | ${ }^{-0.05 \%}$ |  |
| May 151940 | 0.05\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Mar. 29
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ s of a point.

| Maturty | ${ }_{\text {Inte }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d $d$ | Asked | Maturty | ${ }_{\text {Inte }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | ${ }^{\text {bld }}$ | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 151940 | $\begin{aligned} & 11, \% \\ & 13 \% \\ & 13 \% \\ & 13 \% \\ & 13 \% \\ & 13 \% \\ & 1 \% \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.9 \\ & 101.21 \\ & 102.21 \\ & 102.1 \\ & 102.14 \\ & 103.14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1010.23 \\ & 102.3 \\ & 102.3 \\ & 102.16 \\ & 103.16 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 15 | $2 \%$$13 \%$$13 \%$$1 / 8$ | 104.28104.18 | 104.30 |
| Dec. 15194 |  |  |  | Dec. 1519 |  |  |  |
| June 151941 |  |  |  | Dee. 1519 | $13 \%$ | 103.3 | 103.5 |
| Dec. 15 1941..- |  |  |  | Mar. 15194 | $1 \% \%$ | 102.5 <br> 101.3 <br> 1 | ${ }^{102.7}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 151 |  | 102.6 | 101.5 |
|  |  |  |  | Mar. 151945 |  | 100.2 | 100.31 |

## 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: $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Frt., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.; } \\ \text { Mar. } 22 & \text { Mar. } 23 \text { Mar. } 25 \text { Mar. } 26 \text { Mar. } 27 \text { Mar. } 28\end{array}$ Francs Francs Francs Francs Francs Francs


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 2057.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 2057.

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY 

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.


## New York Stock Record



|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


$|$| $\substack{\text { siles } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { bre } \\ \text { Week }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |



| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES－PER SHARE，NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> fot <br> the Week | STOCKSNEW YORK STOCKEXCHANGE | Range Stnce Jan． 1 <br> On Basis of 100 －Shata Lots |  | Ranje for Preotous Year 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Mar. } 23 \end{aligned}$ | Monday <br> Mar． 25 |  |  |  | $M_{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Htohest |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $22{ }^{4}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | ${ }^{24848}{ }^{64} \mathrm{Feb} 1717$ |  |  |
| 1112 | ${ }^{2} 112$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 8$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{262_{8}^{8}}$ | 1278 | $12^{28} 4$ | ${ }_{1318}^{2618}$ | 1318 1418 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Oot }}$ |
| 85 | ＊83 | $\begin{gathered} 80 \\ * 92 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{* 923}^{85}$ |  |  |  |  | 79 86 | ${ }_{93}^{87}$ |  |  |
| 92 | ${ }^{9214} 8{ }_{8}{ }^{83}$ | $\begin{array}{r} * 92 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{* 9233_{4}} 9{ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{* 923}$ |  | 帾 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{73}{ }^{3}$ Jan |  |  | 11 35 38 Sept Mar |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{3078} 31$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 26,400 \\ 1,400 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{C o}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} { }^{27}{ }^{2} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 35 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 108{ }_{2}{ }_{2} & \mathrm{Aug} \end{array}$ |
|  | 10978 ${ }_{7}$ | 10 | $109 \quad 109$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1075 & 107_{4}^{3}\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,400 \\ & 1,200 \end{aligned}$ | Consol Film Industries．．．．．．． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Dee } \end{aligned}$ | $21_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | ＊9 | $9_{8}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\$ 2}$ partlo pret－－．－－No par | 研 | $1{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{734}$ Sept | $\begin{aligned} & 1218 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \mathrm{n}_{10} \mathrm{Mar} \end{aligned}$ |
| 71 | ${ }_{714}^{418}$ |  |  |  |  | 12，6 | Consol |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 112}^{718}{ }^{71}{ }^{714}$ | （714 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{10178}{ }^{17}{ }^{\text {Dee }}$ |
| ${ }^{15} 1515$ | 15 | $15^{1 / 4} 15^{1514}$ |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1718 | ${ }_{18}$ Ju | ${ }^{1744}$ |
| ${ }_{* 1}{ }_{12}{ }^{12}$ | $2^{12}$ |  | 1212 $127_{8}$ <br> 1  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,900 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | Contlinental Bak Co cl A No par Class B No par | ${ }_{1}^{1214}{ }^{14} \mathrm{M}$ |  | ， | ${ }_{8}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{9}{ }^{1} 3_{3} 1$ |  |  | ＊93 |  |  |  | ， |  |  | ${ }_{511}^{100}$ Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{14} 4{ }^{3}$ | 6, | Continenta | ${ }_{113}^{413^{1 / 4}} \mathrm{Ja}$ | 11612 |  | ${ }_{116}^{514}{ }^{5} \mathrm{May}$ |
|  |  | $7{ }^{7}$ |  |  |  | 3，200 | C | － | 8 |  |  |
| ${ }^{4038}{ }^{4}{ }^{3}$ | 4038 |  |  |  | ${ }_{378}^{3912}$ |  | C | ${ }_{18}{ }^{\text {J }}$ | ${ }_{8}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{15}{ }_{8} \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
|  | $2{ }_{21}{ }^{318}$ | ${ }_{2218}{ }^{278}$ |  | $22{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2212}^{21_{2}} 22^{27_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2978 |  | C |  | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ＊53 |  | ${ }_{* 5412}^{172}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Corn |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,000 300 | Corn |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{578} 6$ |  |  |  | $5{ }^{578}$ | 00 |  |  | ${ }_{3}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Deo }}$ July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{201} 102$ | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{74}{ }^{3}$ | $6_{68}{ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{13}^{322_{2}} \mathrm{Aug}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $3^{55_{8}}$ | 24，000 |  | ${ }_{27}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 9$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{411} 4{ }^{4}$ | ＊40 | ${ }_{43}{ }^{4} 4314$ | $43.43{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $42^{12}$ | ＊ 40 | 180 | ${ }^{82.25}$ | ${ }^{37}$ Jan 9 |  |  |  |
| ＊41 42 | ＊1178 ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{4214} 4{ }^{421}$ | ${ }^{423_{4}}{ }^{42}{ }^{4} 8_{4}^{4}$ | ＊42 4 | ${ }^{4218}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{90}^{153}$ | $155_{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{55}$ | 89 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}37 & 37\end{array}$ | 3747 |  | ${ }_{3612}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 381 \\ & 88\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3712}$ | 900 | Cructibl | 34 |  |  |  |
| ＊＊812 ${ }_{*}^{* 312} 8$ | $\begin{array}{lll}* 82 \\ * 312 & 85 \\ 378\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Cuba | ${ }_{312}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3，400 | Cuban－ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＊ 12 |  |  |  |  |  | Cuda | 1218 | 142 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{1212}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 128 | ${ }^{2938}$ |  |  |
| $* 27{ }^{3} 8$ <br> 4 | ${ }_{3}^{27}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Curt | ${ }^{378}$ |  |  |  |
| 41 | 41 | 41 |  | ${ }^{* 411^{5}} 8$ | ${ }_{4}^{4158} 1$ | 98，700 | ${ }_{\text {Purt }}$ | ${ }_{98}{ }_{8}^{4}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ja |  |  |  |
| ＊8914 | ＊ |  |  | $*_{89}{ }^{14} 4{ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ |  |  | Cush | Jai |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 58}{ }^{68}$ |  |  |  |  | 58  <br> 20  <br>  20 <br> 80  |  | Cutle | ${ }_{1812}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | $20^{7}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 441}^{19} 19$ | ${ }^{* 183_{4}}$ | ${ }^{*} 1884$ |  |  |  |  | Dave | ， |  |  |  |
|  | 16 | ${ }^{1} 16{ }^{1614} 181712$ |  |  | ${ }^{1614}$ |  | Da | ${ }_{612}^{16}{ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 18 |  |  |
|  |  | $111_{4}$ | $111{ }^{18}$ |  | 11 |  |  | 19 | ${ }^{235}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 211_{2} & 21_{4} B_{4} \\ 27 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 2612}^{215}$ | ${ }_{2684}^{2158}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2158 \\ & { }^{2156} 2 \\ & 26^{5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} 217_{8} & 22 t_{4} \\ 26^{5} & 265_{8} \end{array} \end{array}$ | 10，500 | ${ }_{\text {Dee }}^{\text {De }}$ | ${ }_{254}^{15_{4}} 1$ | ${ }_{278}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Mar} 111$ | ${ }^{23} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| $177_{4} \quad 17$ | ${ }^{* 1788} 81712$ |  |  | 18 | 18 | 400 | Di |  | ${ }_{2}^{1914} \mathbf{M a r}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 16 | 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}1818 & 1818 \\ 5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,400}$ | Dela | ${ }_{4}^{1688}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}3.500 \\ 400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Dela |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 119 | 120 | ${ }^{11938} 11$ |  |  | Detr |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | Devo |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ＊40 |  | 00 |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{2} 14$ |  |  |
|  | *3! |  |  | ${ }_{40}$ |  | － 600 | Don |  | ${ }_{20}^{1018} \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| 1918 | 19 |  | ${ }_{*}^{1914} 19{ }^{195}$ | 19 |  | 000 |  | ${ }_{76}^{1812}$ | 81 |  |  |
|  | ＊13 |  |  | ${ }^{1312}$ |  |  | Dixie－Vorte | 1158 | ${ }_{148}^{148}$ |  |  |
|  | ＊3 |  |  |  |  | 40 | so |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2012}$ |  |  |  |  | 6，100 |  | 19 |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{8214}^{1912}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 Jan |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{15512}$ | 155 | 155 | $155{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 157 | 00 | Dow | 142 | ${ }_{213}^{162}$ M |  |  |
|  |  | $17{ }^{17}$ |  | 191 |  | 15,600 18700 | Dress |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dupla | $1{ }^{133} 4$ | ${ }^{133}{ }^{3}$ |  | 14 June |
|  |  |  | 11612 |  |  |  |  | Ja | 120 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 122 | 126 Mar | 12 | ${ }_{241}$ |
| 251212512 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{11884}$ Jan 191 | 118 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2612}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | ${ }_{31}^{388_{8}{ }^{\text {mar }} \text { Man }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{478}$ |  | Eastern Rolling Mills＿．．．．．．．． 5 Eastman Kodak（N J．．No par | ${ }_{14578}^{41}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 1681}^{1512}$ |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{16812}^{143}$ | ${ }_{178} 17{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan 9 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1681_{2}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Eaton Man | ${ }^{277 \mathrm{a}}$ Jan | ${ }^{331}{ }^{\text {mar }} 14$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $15^{3} 815^{38}$ | ${ }^{*} 15^{5} 816$ | ${ }^{600}$ | Ediso | $15{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{1718}^{17}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{18}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{9,000}$ | ${ }_{\text {Eltring }}$ | 3438 ${ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{19} 7_{8}$ N |  |  |
| 3818 | $\begin{array}{lll}373_{4} & 38 \\ 143 \\ \\ \end{array}$ |  | lll | $3812 \cdot 3918$ |  | 20，900 | Eilectr | 1212 Ma | 17. |  |  |
|  | 14 | ${ }_{1} 1_{3} 3_{8} 1^{11_{2}}$ | 148 | ${ }^{*} 1^{38} 8112$ | $1{ }^{18} 8$ |  | Elec 8 | ${ }_{478}^{128}$ | ${ }_{814}^{134}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  | （1） | 2978 | 2，700 | ${ }^{\text {Elect }}$ | ${ }_{2688}{ }^{8} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{6614}$ |  | 趗 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}* 28 \\ * & 24 \\ & 29 \\ 24\end{array}$ | ${ }_{24}$ |  |  | ${ }_{26}^{2912}$ | ${ }_{2684}^{298}$ |  | ${ }_{56}{ }^{\text {p }}$ | $2_{212}$ M | ${ }_{3}^{3184}$ | ${ }^{183} 3_{4} \mathrm{AD}$ |  |
| ${ }^{* 318} 1$ |  | ${ }_{312}$ | ${ }_{318}^{248}$ | $3{ }^{26}$ | 31.3118 |  | Elec St | 2812 |  | $\underbrace{2312}_{58}{ }_{5}$ | ${ }^{35}{ }_{31}{ }^{\text {Seppt }}$ |
| 1. |  |  | ${ }^{* 11}{ }^{11}{ }^{11}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {El }}^{\text {Elk }}$ Pas | ${ }^{118} 812$ | ${ }^{11_{4} 7_{8} \mathrm{Jam}}$ | $28^{88} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{4} 7_{8}{ }^{375}$ | ${ }_{443_{4}}^{38}$ |  |  | Endic | 42 Jan | ${ }^{45}$ | ${ }^{321}$ |  |
|  | 11118 |  | 矿 112 | $111{ }^{112}$ | 1111 |  | 仿 |  | ${ }_{123}{ }^{12}{ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{85}$ | $721_{2} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{83}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{622}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 794 |  |  | 80 | 89 Jan | ${ }^{3558}{ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |
| ＊8 | $883_{4} 88$ | ${ }_{89}^{85}$ | ＊90 |  | ${ }_{93}{ }^{89}{ }^{3} 1812$ | 1，000 | 36 preterred | 84 M | 97 Jan | ${ }^{6}$ AD |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 58}{ }^{*}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{5}^{58}$ | 500 | Equit |  | ${ }^{1884}{ }_{88}{ }^{\text {Jam }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 214}$ |  |  | 1388 |  |  | 1，100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 214}$ |  | ＊14 | ${ }_{* 1}^{214}$ | 138 | ${ }^{2} 12$ |  |  | $11_{4} \mathrm{FeD}$ | $1_{2}$ Jan 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Eva |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 83}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{2578 \\ * 33_{4}}} 26$ | ${ }^{26}{ }_{3}{ }^{26}{ }^{263_{8}^{8}}$ | 2 | $7_{8} \quad 27$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex- } \\ & \text { Ex } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 838 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5_{8} \mathrm{DD} \\ & \mathrm{~S}_{8} \mathrm{AD} \\ & 2 \mathrm{~A}^{\mathrm{A}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { jept } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{6}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}$ |  | ＊664 ${ }^{712}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{24}^{234} \mathrm{AD}$ |  |
| $42{ }^{4}$ | 43 |  | 8 | ${ }^{4518}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | 1，700 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3812}$ Sept |
| ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} 48$ | 8 |  | ${ }_{4}^{8}{ }^{25} 18{ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{18}{ }^{218}$ | ${ }_{1838} 184{ }^{281}$ |  |  | ${ }^{15}$ |  |  | ${ }_{98}^{1812}$ Aug |
| ${ }_{* 9918} 100$ |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | $2812{ }^{2}$ Jan 3 | 29 | $311_{4}$ De |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fed | ${ }_{34}{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{218 \\ 318}}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{4}$ |  |  |  |  | Fed |  | 25 Ja |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  | $2$ | $1{ }^{118}$ | ${ }_{21}{ }_{93}^{23}$ | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{* 90}^{2258}{ }_{93}^{23}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{91} \mathrm{M}$ |  | Feb |
| 1 | ${ }_{* 1791}{ }^{7}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | 93 | 18 18 |  |  |  |  | 40 | ${ }^{274}$ | －${ }^{2312}$ Nov |
| 2 | ${ }_{* 1812}^{40}{ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{1812} 24$ | ${ }_{4}^{8}$ | 2 | ${ }^{* 39}$ |  | Fllene | ${ }_{2214}^{4}$ Jan | ${ }^{212}$ | ${ }_{1618} 1_{8} \mathrm{Sept}_{1}$ | 2112 |








## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for Income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the
week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote













 -General 4s est geng 31/2s_1987 M N
 +41/8 stamped.
8
Secured $61 / 28$



## 

 Chicago Union Station-
Guaranted 48


Cleve Cin Chtc \& 8 st L gen 4s__1993 J











 Commonwealth Edison Co--

 Stamped guar 41/5s.
Conn Rlv Pow s 1341

## 

$\qquad$
 - Consolidated Hydro-Elec Works
of Upper Wuertember 78...1956
Consol OIl conv deb 31/28.... 1951
J $\ddagger$ - Debenture 4 s .



 Contalner Corp 18t 6
$15-$ year deb 58 Contineartal O11 conv 2
Crane Cos f deb 31/38 Crown Cork \& Seal is 4 Crucible steel $41 / 99$ debs Cuba Nor Ry 1st $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$.
$71 / 28$ serles A extended to 1948





## Hioh 120 1924

 Range or
Rriday's
\&






商率


## Volume 150

New York Bond Record-Continued - Page 4



| BONDS |
| :---: |
| N. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Y. STOCK } \\ \text { Week Ended March 29 } \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$ |






 $\ddagger$ Schulco Co guar $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

 $5^{\bullet}$ Retunding 48. - Certificates

 |  |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\bullet 6$ S Series B certificates |  |
|  |  | Shell Union Oll $23 / 2$ s debs_..... 1954 J Shinyetsu El Pow 1st $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$....... 1952 J - Siemens \& Halske deb $61 / 2$

Silesta Elece Corp $61 / \mathrm{s}$. Slesmons CO deb 4s........ Socony-Vacuum Oil 38 debs.--19642 South \& North Ala RR gu
South Bell Tel \& Tel $31 / 4 s_{\text {. }}$ Sous debentures -.-.
Southern Calif
1st mas
13s 1 st mtge \& ref 4s....-.
Southern Colo Power 68 A
Southern Kraft Corp 41/4 southern Kraft Corp 4a/4
Southern Natural Gas-

 Gold $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
Gold $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
 So Pac RR 1 st ref guar 4s_.... 1955
1st 4s stamped
J Southern Ry 1st cons Devel \& gen 4 s ser
Devel \& gen 68. Devel \& gen $68 \ldots \ldots$
Devel \& gen $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s} .{ }_{2}$
Mem Div 1st g 5 s St Lould Div 18 st g 4 s .
So' western Bell Tel $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ so $1 \mathrm{st} \&$ ref 3 s series C
 Studebaker Corp conv deb 68...-1945 193



 Texas \& Pacific 1st gold 5 s
Gen \& ref 5 s series B Gen \& ref 5 s series B
Gen \& ref 5 s series C .
 Third Ave Ry 1st ref 4s_-_--1960 J


 Tol St Louis \& Oho est series C---1942 M Toronto Ham \& Buff 1st g $4 \mathrm{~s}-1946$

 Ujigawa Elec Power $817 \mathrm{~s} . \ldots-{ }^{1} 1945 / \mathrm{M}$ t8*Unlon Elev Ry (Chic) 5 s .-. 1945 A +8lon Oil of Calif 6s series A.-.1942 19



 United Cigar-Whelan Sts N JRR \& Canal gen $4 \mathrm{~s} . . . .-1944$ M


$\qquad$ $+31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ assented $\mathrm{A} . . . . . .-1947$
J United Stockyards 41/4s w w-. 1951 A
 $\ddagger 5^{\circ}$ Util Pow \& Llght $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ $8 \cdot$ Debenture 5

Vandalia cons g 4 s series A. Cons f 4 s series B era Cruz \& Pacific R





e Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in the yearly range:
No sales.
r Cash sales; only'transactlon during current week. a Deferred dellvery sale; only transaction during current week. $n$ Odd lot sale, not included in year's range $x$ Ex-Interest. $\delta$ Negotlability impaired by maturity. $\dagger$ The price represented
the dollar quotation per 200 -pound unit of bonds. Accrued interest payable a exchange rate of $\$ 4.8484$.
IThe following is a list of the New York Stock Exchange bond lssues which have been called in their entirety: June 15 at 100.
as being in bankruptry, recelvership, or reorganized under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, or securitles assumed by such companjes.

* Friday's bld and asked price. No sales transacted during current week.

Bonds selling flat. sales transacted during the current week and not included In the yearly range:
No sales.
Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

| Week Ended Stoc <br> Numb <br> Mar. 29, 1940 <br> Sha  | Stocks, Number of Shares | Rallioad \& Miscell. Bonds |  | State <br> Municipal <br> For'n Bonds |  | United States Bonds | Total Bond Sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday ......- 392 | $\begin{array}{r} 392,470 \\ 594,990 \\ 622,600 \\ 1,191,870 \\ 1,019,888 \\ 836,530 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,709,000 \\ 4,669,000 \\ 5,382,000 \\ 6,568,000 \\ 5,352,000 \\ 5,244,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\$ 281,000$368,000766,000555,000818,000628,000 |  | \$97,00 | $\$ 3,087,000$ $5,146,000$ |
| Monday .......- 59 |  |  |  | 109,00 |  |
| Tuesday .-.-.-- ${ }^{62}$ |  |  |  | 99.00 | $6,247,000$ 78 |
| Wednesday ...- 1,191 |  |  |  | 236,000 | 6,406,000 |
| Thursday.... 1,01 <br> Friday ......- 83 |  |  |  | 80,00 | 5,952,000 |
| Total_....... 4,658 | 4,658,348 \$29,924,000 |  |  |  |  | \$3,416,000 |  | \$683,00 | 334,023,000 |
| Sales at <br> New York Stock Exchange | Week Ended Mar. 29 |  |  |  | Jan. 1 to Mar. 29 |  |  |
|  | 1940 |  | 1939 |  | 1940 |  | 19 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. Bonds | 4,658,348 |  | 6,020,610 |  | 45,159,908 |  | 63,618,847 |
| Government.-.-.-...- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 683,000 \\ 3,416,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 3,450,000 \\ 6,136,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 9,339,000 \\ 59,723,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\$ 24,341,000$ |
| Railroad and industrial <br> Total |  |  |  |  |  | 884,000 |  | 884,000 | 368,121,000 |
|  | \$34,023,000 |  | \$36,170,000 |  | \$395,946,000 |  | \$464,117,000 |

Stock and Bond Averages
Below are the daily closing averages of representative stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones \& Co.:

|  | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \text { Radl } \\ & \text { roads } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { Utilt- } \\ \text { tes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { 65 } \\ & \text { Stocks } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Uth2 } \\ & \text { ites } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { 40 } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mar. 29 | 147.54 | 30.66 | 25.15 | 49.51 | 107.29 | 91.94 | 47.05 | 108.95 | 88.81 |
| Mar. 28 | 147.25 | ${ }_{30}^{30.55}$ | 24.55 24.28 | 49.27 49.33 | 107.18 10728 | 91.99 91.93 | 47.08 | 108.85 | 88.78 88.73 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mar. }} \mathbf{2 7}$ | 147.47 | 30.79 29.98 | 24.15 | 48.68 | ${ }^{107.75}$ | 91.78 | 46.31 | 108.75 | 88.65 |
| Mar. 25 | 146.25 | 30.04 | 24.09 | 48.77 | 107.79 | 91.95 | 46.80 | 108.80 | 88.83 |
| Mar. 23 | 146.73 | 30.10 | 24.24 | 48.94 | 107.60 | 91.59 | 46.64 | 108.71 | 88.63 |

## 2058

New York Curb Exchange-Weekly and Yearly Record
March 30, 1940
NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery bales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when seiling outside
of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account 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 (Mar. 23, 1940) and ending the present Friday (Mar. 29, 1940). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.




| STOcks(Continued) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lest } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Week's } \\ \text { of Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Hion } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sules } \\ \text { Wer } \\ \text { Shere } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  | STOCKS(Continuec) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sase } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range <br> of Prices <br> Low High | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { For } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Pacitic Can Cosil | $\text { - } 341 / 3$ |  |  | $131 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 53 Mar |
|  |  | 331/6 343/8 | 1,800 |  |  | Water service $\$ 6$ pref.-* Sculln Steel Co com |  |  | 100300300 | 453/6 Jan |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{108}{ }^{-1} 108$ | 25 | ${ }^{30 \%}{ }^{\text {c/3 }}$ Mar |  |  |  |  |  | 714 Mar | ${ }_{1}{ }^{3 / 2} \mathrm{Jeb}$ |
| Pactic P P L $7 \%$ pret |  | 92 | 20 | 88 Feb |  | Securities Corp general.--* | ${ }_{1510}^{20}$ |  |  | 1/8 Mar | $\begin{array}{rl}{ }^{151} 12 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 391 / 2 & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ |
| Pacitic Public Service | 51/2 | 53/2 $51 / 2$ | 300 | ${ }_{20}^{51 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Seeman Bros Inc.-.--- } \\ \text { Segal Lock \& Hardware- } \end{array}$ | 78 | ${ }^{1 i_{10}} \cdots$ | $2 \overline{2} \overline{2}, 0000$ |  |  |
| Pantepec Oll or |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6\% | \% $\begin{array}{ll}61 / 2 & 7 \\ 9 & 9\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{61 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $13 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}$ | 476 | 4\% $1 / 41 / 4$ | 15,800 | ${ }^{45 \%}$ Jan | $51 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | Selected Industries Inc-- |  |  | 150 |  | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan |
| Parker Pen Co |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{3 / 4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{323}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} 1,400 \\ 500 \\ 200 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Parkersburg Rig |  |  | 500 | $87 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $10 \% \mathrm{Jan}$ | Convertible stock |  |  |  |  |  |
| P1 |  | 301/23 303/2 |  | ${ }^{30}$ Feb | ${ }^{55 \%}$ Jan | \$5.50 prior stock----25 | ----- |  |  |  |  |
| Pender (D) Grocer |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{43 / 4}$ J Jan |  | Aliotment certilicates..- |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 522 / 2 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 52 \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ | $593 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ 59 Mar |
| Peninsular Telepp | 34/2 | ${ }_{34}^{123 / 2} 15$ | ${ }^{1,600}$ | 331/2 Jan | 34\%/4 Feb | Amer dep rets re |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{10} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| \$1.40 preferred-..-. 25 |  |  |  |  |  | Sentry Satety |  | ${ }_{16} 16$ | 3,500 | ${ }^{34}{ }^{316} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Penn-Mex Fuel-....-. 50 c |  |  |  | ${ }^{13} 90 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Hek Corpe |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennroad Corp co | ${ }_{17}^{2}$ | -17/8 ${ }^{18}$ | -12,000 | ${ }^{11 \% / 6 ~ J a n ~}$ |  | shattuck Den Shawinigan | 6 |  | 1,400 | 53/ Feb |  |
| Penn Cent Airlines ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Shawnigan wat \& Pow- $-{ }^{*}$Sherwin-williams com |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,400 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  | 961/2 Jan <br> 1143/4 Jan |
| (ent |  | 38- $-\frac{18}{88}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 65 } & \text { Jan } \\ 37 & \end{array}$ | ${ }_{38}^{65} /{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | Sherwin-Williams of Can_shreveport El Dorado Pipe |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$2.80 serie |  |  | ${ }^{2} 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A commo |  |  |  | $1^{2}$ - Jan | ${ }^{2}$ J Jan | Shreveport El Dorado Pipe <br> Line sitamped |  |  |  |  |  |
| Penn Pr \& Lt 37 pr |  | $\begin{array}{ll}112 & 112 \\ 109 & 110\end{array}$ | ${ }_{240}^{150}$ | ${ }_{109}^{111}$ Man | ${ }_{112}^{113 / 8 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}}$ |  |  |  |  | $19, \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| $\underset{\text { Penn Salt Mtg co }}{\text { Pennsylvanla cuga }}$ |  | 171 | 125 | (1361/4 Jan | ${ }_{11}^{175}{ }_{10}^{\text {Feb }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (ennsylvania eugar com 21 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{16} 3$ Feb |  | 3 3 |  |  | 13.5 |  |
| Penn Water \& Power Co_ Pepperell Mig Co...... 10 | 683/4 | $671 / 468$ | ${ }^{650}$ | ${ }_{77}{ }_{73}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar | 723/ Jan $903 / 2$ | dimpson's Litd B |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 145^{93 / 4} & 146^{93 / 4} \end{array}$ | 70 | $143{ }^{99 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 155 ${ }^{\text {93/4 }}$ Man |
| Perfect Circle $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | $283 / 1$ Mar | Singer Mg Co- itdo---1 | ----- |  |  |  |  |
| Pharis Tire \& Rubbe |  |  | 800 <br> 800 |  |  | Amer dep rets ord reg_L1 Sloux City G \& E 7\% pt 100 | -...- | 100- ${ }^{-103}$ | -10 | - $103 \cdots$ Mar |  |
| Philadelphia Co comm | ${ }^{x 7}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ---- |  |  |  |  |
| Pbila Elec Pow $8 \%$ pr |  | -7-7-7 | ---7--7000 |  |  | Skinner Organ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phillips Packing Phoenlx Securitic |  |  |  |  |  | Soss Mig com ............. 1South Coast Corp com... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phoenix Secur Common. |  | 111/2 $151 / 8$ | (129,000 ${ }_{\text {8,450 }}$ | 61/4 Jan | 151/ Mar |  |  | 1\%8 118 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Conv 83 pre | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}374 / 4 & 38 \\ 27\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 400 \\ 100 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | ${ }_{22}{ }^{37 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Winterf |  |  |  |  | 13, 3 Feb | Southwest Calit |  |  |  |  |  |
| neer Gold Mine |  | 17/8 17/8 | 100 | 1\%/3 Jan | $2{ }^{\text {2 }}$ Jan | $5 \%$ or:gl |  |  | $800$ | 445/6 Mar | 463 Mar |
| ey-Bowe |  |  |  |  |  | 5\%\% pretr |  | 293/3291/2 | ${ }^{300}$ |  |  |
| Pltte Bese- \& Le |  | $423 / 242$ |  | $403 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{45}$. Feb | Southern C | 1/2 | 11/2 11/2 | 400 | ${ }_{66}^{13 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}}$ |  |
| Plttsurgh Forgings. |  | ${ }_{55}^{101 / 2} 10$ | 100 | ${ }^{\text {55 }}{ }^{93 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 113 Jan | South New Engi |  |  |  | 167 Feb | 7014 Mar |
| Pittsburgh Metallurgleal |  |  |  | 93/ Jan | 121/2 Mar | Southern Pho |  |  |  |  | 63. Jan |
| (eitsburgh Plate Glass -25 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 199 | ${ }^{104}$ 15/ Mar | Southern Pipe Lin Soutnern Uniun | ${ }_{3}^{81 / 2}$ | 6\%\% <br> $2 \%$ <br> 18 | 1,800 | ${ }^{4} / 4.4{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{81 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Plough Inc comm-..... 7.50 | 10 | $10^{1 / 2} \quad 10$ | 100 | 9\% Jan | ${ }_{11}{ }^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Preferred A |  |  |  | 14.3 | Feb |
| Pneumatic scale com |  |  |  | 13. Jan | ${ }^{15}{ }_{13}$ Feb | Southland Roy |  |  |  | ${ }^{53 / 3}$ Jan | 2\% Mar |
| Potero Sugar common |  | $3 / 4$ | 1,9 | ${ }_{1114}{ }_{14} \mathrm{Feb}$ | \% Jan | $5 \%$ 18t preerred. |  | 131/2 15 | 230 |  |  |
| wdrell \& Alexande |  |  | 500 | Jan |  | Spanish \& Gen C |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wer Corp. of Cana |  |  |  |  | 81\% ${ }^{8.6}$ |  |  | 17/8 | 200 | Feb |  |
| Pratt \& Lambert Co |  | $221 / 8$ | 200 | 203/ Jan | $223 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | Stahl- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premier Gold |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prentice-Hall |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{83}{ }^{33 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{10}{ }^{42}$ | Standard Cap de seal com-10 |  | , | ${ }^{100}$ | 193/3 Jau | 24 Mar |
| Producers Corp- Prosperity ${ }^{\text {Co cla }}$ |  |  | 3,500 |  | $5^{3 / 3} \mathrm{Mar}$ | tandard Dred |  |  |  |  |  |
| (ersosperity Co |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}{ }^{3 / 6} \mathrm{Meb}$ | ${ }^{51 \%}{ }^{51 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}}$ | \$1.60 conv preterred... 20 |  |  |  | 124 Jan | Mar |
| Prudent |  | 8 | 4,200 | Jan |  | Standard Invest |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 preterred- |  | 101101 | 100 | 973/2 Jan | 101 Mar | Standard Oil (ky |  |  | 1,400 | ${ }_{283}^{20}$ Man |  |
|  |  |  |  | 108\%/8 Jan |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ preterred. |  |  |  | 1084 Jan |  |
| $7 \%$ 1st preferred |  | $113{ }^{113 / 2}$ | 10 | 110/3 Jan | $1131 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | Standard P |  |  | 1,100 |  |  |
| \$7 prior preterr |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { come }}{\text { comerer }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| S6 preferred. | 49 | $\begin{array}{lll}841 / 2 & 99 \\ 493\end{array}$ | 150 | ${ }^{393 / 3}$ | 501/ Jan | Standar |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {umblic Service of }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Standard Sill |  | $34^{1 / 8} x 344^{\text {/8/ }}$ | - ${ }^{2,400}$ | ${ }_{22} 23 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| 6\% prior lien pret-.. 100 |  |  |  | $10931 /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | $112 \%$ Feb | standard stee |  |  |  |  | Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Standard Wholesale |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {\$6 }} \mathbf{5 5}$ prior preferred | ${ }_{25}^{791 / 4}$ |  | 500 825 | 72\% Mar | ${ }^{86}$ 31/2 Jan | phate \& Acld |  |  | 400 | $\begin{gathered} { }_{11_{16}} \end{gathered} \mathrm{Mar}_{\mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Puget sound |  |  | 700 | 1184 | $173 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | Steel Co of Can |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pyle-National Co |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{6}^{81 / 3}$ Feb | ${ }^{9 / 2} / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | Steln |  | 131/43年 |  |  | $143 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Quaker Oats comm | -116 | $116^{116}$ | 40 | 115/3/ Mar | 125 Feb | sterch |  |  | 100 | $3{ }^{3 / 4} 4$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {p }}$ preterred |  | $1521 / 153$ |  | $1493 /$ | 1331/4 Mar | 3\% 1st preterre |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rower } \\ & \text { Ry \& Light Se }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{12 \%} \mathbf{M a r}$ | $103 / 4 \mathrm{Feb}$ | Stering Aluminum Prod ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | --81/8 | 71/4 81 | 1,300 |  | $81 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Rallway \& Utill Inve |  |  |  | $1 / 6 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 1/8 Feb | Sterling Bre |  |  | 600 | ${ }_{21 / 3}^{1 / 3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1 / 3}$ Jan |
| Raymond Concre Common |  |  |  | 10\% Jan |  | ${ }_{\text {Steriling }}^{\text {Inc- }}$ |  |  |  | $43 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |
| \$3 conv |  | 40 | - |  | Mar | Stinnes (Hugo) |  |  | 100 250 |  | Jan Mar |
| Raytheon Mig c |  |  | 100 |  | $11 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | strooc |  |  |  | 99\% | Mar |
| Red Bank Oill Co |  |  | 100 |  |  | Sun |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reed Rolur Bit Co |  | 25 | 100 300 |  | ${ }_{6}^{263} \begin{array}{ll}\text { Jan } \\ \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | Su1 |  | 1\%/4 1 | ,700 | 12 |  |
| Relter-Foster Oill |  |  | 100 | 3/3. Jan |  | 51/2\% co |  | 38.38 | 100 | 333/4 |  |
| Rellance |  | 12\%\% 12\% |  | $125 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 13\%\% Mar | Superior Oill $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {co }}$ |  | 341/4 | - 400 |  |  |
| Republic A Alation | ${ }_{1}$ | cos | 18,600 | ${ }_{5}^{5 / 4} 10$ |  | Superior Por |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {sReynolds }}$ Rheem Mg |  |  | 1,600 | $181 / \mathrm{Fan}$ | 1924 | ${ }_{\text {chas }} \mathrm{B}$ coid |  |  |  |  | Jan Jan |
| Stix Dry Good |  |  |  |  | 251/ Jan | Swan Finch |  |  | 500 |  |  |
| Grande Valley | 15/8 |  | 600 |  | 2/8 Feb | Taggart ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 600 | 27.10 | Jan |
| Voting trust etts |  |  |  |  |  | Tasty east |  | 16 | 1,10 |  | ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Rochester ${ }_{\text {cke }}$ |  | 103/3/1031/2 | 25 350 | $1031 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1043/2 Feb | Taylor Distilling Co- |  | 42/4 $15 \%$ | 3,800 | 12\% Jan |  |
|  | 104 | 103/2/ 104/2 | 350 | ${ }_{1121}^{101 / 2} 5$ | ${ }_{116 / 9} 104$ Feb | Technicolor 1 Inc common-* |  | 14/4 15\% |  | $110 \%$ | 114 Mar |
| Roeser \& Pendieton |  |  |  | 121/2 Jan | 14 Jan | Texon |  |  | 1.000 | 18123 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Rolls royce Ltd- }}{\text { Am deprets ordr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Thew Shovel |  | ${ }_{12}^{21 / 8}{ }_{12}$ | -900 | $11 / 1 /$ | ${ }^{23} 1 /{ }^{\text {2 }}$ Mar |
| Rome Cable Corp | 113/4 | i11/2 113 | 400 |  |  | Tlishman Realty \& Cō-̇str |  |  | 100 |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  | 800 | ${ }^{1 / 1} \mathrm{Jan}$ | $31 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | Tobacco d Allied Stock |  |  |  |  |  |
| . 20 | 3 |  | 500 | ${ }^{2} / 2.4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $31 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | Tobacco Prod E |  | 43\% 4\% |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,700 | ${ }_{\text {it6 }}$ | ${ }_{516}{ }^{7} 10$ | Tobasco Decur ' ${ }^{\text {Ordinary reg }}$ |  | 101/4 $101 / 4$ | 200 | 14 M | 4 Jan |
| alite On Co Lt |  |  |  | 56 Jan | 65 Mar | Def reglistered |  |  |  |  |  |
| yal TYpewriter- |  | /22 |  | $31 / 4$ | 5 Mar | Toledo Edison $8 \%$ pret 100 |  | 1081/1081/6 | 10 |  |  |
|  | 131/2 | $13^{125 / 5}$ | 1,400 | 13 Mar | 153/6 Jan | 7\% preterred.-.-.- 100 | 113\% | 1134411334 | 10 |  |  |
| s2, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ conv pret, Ryan Consol Petro |  |  |  | ${ }^{43} 17.1 \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Feb }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{47 \%} \mathrm{Mar}$ | Tonopah Mining of Nev-1 |  | - ${ }^{516}$ | 6 100 | ${ }^{16}{ }^{\text {S }}$ | 1\% Mar |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}23 / 8 & 11 / 2\end{array}$ | 1, ${ }_{300}$ | ${ }^{17 / 4} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2} 1 / 4 \mathrm{M}$ | 31/ Feb |
| Cerson \& Haynes |  |  | 300 | $1{ }^{1}$ | $41 / 4$ |  |  | $2 / 84$ <br> 18 | 1,700 | ${ }^{5}$ | Jic Jan |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{15}$ J Jan |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |
| (eg preter |  | $59 / 2$ | 6,200 | ${ }_{57 \%}^{23 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 35\% Jan | Tubize Chati Class |  | ${ }^{95}$ | 250 | 31\% J | 393. Feb |
| \% preterre Pome Oil son United |  |  |  |  | 75\% Jan | Tung-Sol |  |  |  | $21 /$ | $31 /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| dind |  |  | 100 | Mar | $13 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | , |  | 34. 37 | -100 |  |  |
| ford Mills or On int Co com |  |  |  | ${ }^{35}{ }_{7 / 8}$ Jan |  | Udylite Corp |  |  |  |  |  |
| (en |  |  |  | $123 / 8$ |  | Series B pret.---... |  |  |  | 8 | 碞 |
|  | 28\% | 8 | 200 | 28 Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ton Lace common..********** |  |  |  | $24^{-\cdots}$ | 20]/ Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## Other Stock Exchanges

| Baltimore Stock Exchange <br> March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from of ficial sales lists |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fridary } \\ \text { Lasit } \\ \text { Sorl } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week's Range <br> of Prices Lown High | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whekek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranoe Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |
| Stocks- Par Price |  |  | Low | High |
| Aru | 183/4 191/6 | 390 |  | n |
| Atantic Cst Ln (Conn) |  | 13 | ${ }_{300}^{19}$ M ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ | cen |
| 1 st pret v te | 1.60 | 110 | 1.50 | Jan |
|  |  | 111 |  | 833/3 Mar $1193 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Eastern Sgrs A | $281 / 28$ |  |  | ${ }_{31} 1{ }^{\text {d }}$ Jan |
| Fidelity \& Deposit_-.-..-20 127/6 | 127/1281/ | 131 | 128 | 130 Jan |
| Finance Co of Am A com |  | 110 |  |  |
| Houston Oll pret |  | 0 | - | 183/ Mar |
| Mar Tex O | 480 500 50 | 4,300 | ${ }^{40 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{70 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{J}$ Jan |
| Maryland \& Pa RR comion ${ }^{\text {com }}$ | (ras | 148 | \% $1 / 6$ | ${ }^{\text {250 }}$ 200 Jan Feb |
| Merch \& Miner | 131/414/4 | 25 | 131/4 Mar |  |
| Monon W PaP S7\% | ${ }_{200}^{29 / 8} 29$ | 106 |  | 29\% Mar |
| Mt Vrn-Woodb M1s pta $100{ }^{-45} 5$ |  | 129 |  |  |
| New Amsterdam Casualty 5 16\% | 16\% $163 /$ | 498 | 12\% Jan | 16\%/4 Mar |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}98 & 90 \\ 686\end{array}$ | 10 | ${ }_{64}^{88}$ Jan | ${ }_{721 / 2}^{90} \mathrm{Man}$ |
| Real Estate Trust Co_. 100 |  | 10 |  |  |
| U S Fidelity \& Guar-....2 | $22 \%$ 23 ${ }^{3} /$ | 740 | 22314 | 231/8 Jan |
| antlo Cst L |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit 4s tiat-.-. 1975 |  | 25,000 |  |  |
| As flat_-...---1975 | $36.361 / 2$ | 15,250 | 31 Jan | $361 / 2$ |
| Georgla-Alabama Ry Co1st mtge cons 5\% ... 1945 | $14 \quad 14$ | 1,000 | 10 Mar |  |

## 



## Chicago Stock Exchange

March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Fridast } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { Ofof Prices } \\ \text { Lioph } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranve Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Abbott Laboratories- | 683/4 |  | ${ }_{451}^{683}$ |  | 62710 | ${ }_{453}^{67} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | 701/ | Jan |
| Common $-\ldots . . . . . . . .{ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adams ( $\mathrm{D}^{\text {D }}$ ) Mig co | 930 |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adams Oil $\&$ Gas Co com- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | ${ }_{35 / 8}^{35 / 8}$ | 3\%\% | 37/3/ | 200 800 | $3{ }^{35}$ |  | 4 | Jan |  |
| Aetna Ball Brng Mig com 1 |  |  |  | 800 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aelled | ${ }_{19}^{12 / 8}$ | 18\%\% | 13 13 | 350 150 |  |  |  |  |  |




## Cincinnati Stock Exchange

March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales liste

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Fidday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low Hioh | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Amer Laundry Mach_.. 20 | 167/8 | $16^{3 / 8} 16^{7}$ | 207 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Amer Roll |  | $135 / 8145$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burger Brewing---------* |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{31 / 4}$ | Jan | 15 |  |
| Carthage Mills A.-----100 |  |  |  |  | Mar |  |  |
| Champ Paper pref.-.-.-100 Churngold.-.---.- | 103 | $\begin{array}{ccc}103 & 103 \\ 61 / 6 & 61 / 8\end{array}$ | 13 |  | Jan Mar |  | ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |
|  |  | 81/ ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | 15 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Cin Gas \& Elect pret .-. 100 | 107 | 1061/4 1071/8 | 206 | 1061/4 | Mar | 110 | Feb |

##  <br> Members Cleveland Stock Exchange <br> GILLIS (0i0) RUSSELLCo.

Unlon Commeres Buliding, Cleveland
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Telephone: CHerry } 5050 & \text { A. T. \& T. OLEV. } 565 \& 566\end{array}$

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | FrddayLastSalePrice | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { How } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Airway Elec pref --...-100 |  |  | 65 | $81 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
| Apex Elec Mig pref...-100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c Amer Home Prod com.- 1 |  | a607/ ${ }^{662}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Brewing Corp of Amer ${ }^{-1} 3$ | 65/8 | ${ }_{75}^{63 / 8}{ }^{67 / 4}$ | 940 | ${ }_{70}^{6}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |  |  |
| Canfield Oil |  | ${ }^{7} 131 / 2 a^{3} 56$ | 44 | 123/3 Jan |  |  |
| Clty Ice \& Fue |  | a 2 | 176 | 1818 |  |  |
| Cl Clifts Iron pret |  | 53.54 | 168 | ${ }^{51}$. Feb | $603 / 4$ |  |
| c Cl Graphite Bronze com |  | $a 421 / 8442$ | 90 | 351/2 Jan |  |  |
| Cleve Railway ........ 10 | 2914 | $277 / 1829$ | 784 2953 |  |  |  |
| Cuifs Corp | 16\% | $151 / 2163$ | 2,953 | ${ }_{11}^{15 / 8} \mathrm{Far}$ |  |  |
| Colonial Finance ----- 1 |  | ${ }_{116}^{121 / 2} 12$ | 250 10 | $\begin{array}{ll}1141 / 2 & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Dow Chemical pret...- 100 <br> Eaton M1g |  | ${ }_{\text {a }} 1167 / 8 \mathrm{aj3}$, 116 | 116 | 271/8 Jan | 331/2 |  |
| Elect Controll | 45 | 451/2 45 | 17 | 45 Feb |  |  |
| $c$ General Electr |  | a375\% 338 |  | 371/2 Feb | 41 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c Glidden Co co }}$ |  |  |  | $161 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | Jan |
| Goodrich, (B F) |  | ${ }_{a 22}^{a 183}{ }^{\text {a }}$ a $27 \%$ | 100 | 215/8 Jan | $241 / 4$ | eb |
| Halle Bros pref......-. 100 |  | $413 / 8413$ | 75 | 41 Jan |  |  |
| Industrial Rayon |  | a 263381827 | 180 | 251/2 Mar |  |  |
| $c$ Interlake Iron co |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| terlake |  | ${ }_{3}^{40} 3$ | 205 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| Mamson \& Sessio |  | $a 431 / 1 / a 45$ | 65 | 351/3 Jan | 451/8 |  |
| c Martin (Glen L) <br> Medusa Portland $C$ |  | a431/4161/4 | 127 | 151/2 Mar | 171/4 |  |
| Midland Steel Prod |  | 351/8 351 | 150 |  |  |  |
| Miller Wholesal |  | $71 / 8$ |  |  |  |  |
| National Acme |  | a161/4 | 1,106 |  |  |  |
|  | $39^{32}$ | $39{ }^{3} \quad 39$ | ${ }^{1} 206$ | $361 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
| c New York Central |  | a151/4 $a 161 / 8$ | 29 | $141 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ | 1878 |  |
| Nineteen Hundred |  | $30{ }^{3} 1$ | 100 |  |  |  |
| chlo Oil com. |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }_{101 / 8}{ }^{1 / 8} a 1078$ | 145 | $91 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 123/8 |  |
|  | 10 | $10{ }^{10}$ | 75 | 97/8 Mar | 10 |  |
| Rellance Elect |  | 1313 | 50 | $121 / 2 \mathrm{Fe}$ |  |  |
| Republic Steel |  |  | 879 | $18 \%$ Jan |  |  |
| Richman Bro |  |  | 95 | ${ }_{61 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 81/2 |  |
| Selberling Rubber |  | a $341 / 4$ | 5 | 271/6 Jan | 351/4 |  |
| c Timken Roller Bea |  | $a 473 / 947$ | 25 | $461 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
| Troxel Mfg |  | $a 121 / 8 a^{a 121 / 4}$ | 191 | ${ }_{531 / 2}{ }^{\text {9 }}$ Mar |  |  |
| c United States S |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { abs } & a 581 / 8 \\ 5 & 5\end{array}$ | 200 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {c/2 }}$ Mar | $51 / 8$ |  |
| Upson-Walt |  | $\begin{array}{ll}53 / 8 & 51 / 2\end{array}$ | 600 | $31 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 碞 |  |
| Vlichek |  |  | 100 | $57 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 61/8 |  |
| White Motor |  |  |  | ${ }^{1014} \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar |  |  |
| Youngstown Sheet \& Tube* |  |  | 25 | $22{ }^{21 / 8} \mathrm{Fe}$ | $281 / 2$ | J |

## WATLING, Lerchen \& Co.

## Now York Stock Exchange Detroit Stock Exchange <br> Ford Building <br> Now York Curb Associate Chicago Stock Exchange <br> Telephone: Randolph 5530

## Detroit Stock Exchange

March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists



## Wm.CAVALIER \& Co

New York Stock Exchan MEMBERS
Loa Angeley Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade
623 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290
March 23 to March Angeles Stock Exchange

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Fididay } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Bandini Petroleum Co---1 | $43 / 8$ |  | $1,985$ | $31 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 12 Jan |
| Berkey \& Gay Furn Cont | 280 | $28 \mathrm{c} \quad 28 \mathrm{c}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 / 2 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 / 2 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 37 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Bolsa Chica Oil a com.-.10 | 13/4 | ${ }_{2}^{13 / 4} 1{ }_{2}^{17 / 8}$ | 5,597 800 | $\begin{array}{lll}15 / 8 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 18\end{array}$ | Feb |
| Byron Jackson Co -- | a143/8 | $a 143 / 8 a 14 \%$ | 75 | $14{ }^{1 / 4}$ Jan | 1414.4. ${ }^{21 / 4 a r}$ |
| Calif Packing Corp com.** |  | $24 \quad 24$ | 220 | $231 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | 26 Jan |
| Central Invest Corp.-. 100 | ${ }_{\text {a }} 117$ | 11.11 | 20 | $83 \% \mathrm{Feb}$ | 12 Mar |
| Consolidated ${ }^{\text {On }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a $11 / 2 / 8$ |  | 150 | $831 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 901/2 Jan |
| Consolidated Steel Corp pi* | 10\%1\% | $\begin{array}{ll}101 / 4 & 108 \\ \\ 108\end{array}$ | 200 | ${ }_{9} 71 / 5 \mathrm{Feb}$ | Jan |
| Creameries of Amer $\mathrm{vt} \mathrm{c}-1$ | 5\%/4 |  | 200 | 53\% ${ }^{\text {5\% }}$ | $\begin{array}{rl}107 / 8 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 5 \% & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ |
| Douglas Aircraft Co- | a845\% | -a82\%\% ${ }^{586}$ | 157 |  |  |
| Electrical Prods Corp | $103 / 4$ | 1014103 | 465 | $91 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 10\% Mar |
| ${ }_{\text {Exeter }}$ Farmers \& Merchs Natilion | 37 c | ${ }^{36 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{37 \mathrm{c}}$ | 800 | 35 c Feb | 430 Jan |
| Fitzsimmons Stores Ltd_-1 | ${ }_{9}{ }^{39}$ | ${ }^{393}{ }_{9}{ }^{393} 178$ | 10 400 | ${ }^{383}{ }_{81}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 398 Mar |
| General Metals Corp 2.50 | a 54318 | a $531 / 2 \mathrm{a} 54 \%$ | 616 | 52 Jan | 54\% ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ Feb |
| Gladding McBean \& $\mathrm{Co}_{\text {. }}$ * | 57/8 | $53 / 48$ | 250 | 5 Jan | 6 Jan |
| Globe Grain \& Millil | 82588 | ${ }^{85 \%} 8{ }^{85} 5$ | 179 | 8 Jan | 85/8 Mar |
| Hancock Oil Co A com...* | 36144 | $\begin{array}{lll}361 / 4 & 2214\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }_{3614}^{221 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $24 \%$ Feb |
| Holly Development Co..-1 | 70 c | 65 c 680 | 700 |  | 3838 Jan |
| Hudson Motor Car Co |  | ${ }_{6}^{6} \quad 6$ | 100 | Feb | $61 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Hupp Motor Car Cor | 75 c | $75 \mathrm{c} \quad 75 \mathrm{c}$ | 100 | 75 c Feb | 75 c Feb |
| Lane-Wells Co- | 1014 | 10140 | 2,000 | 2 c Jan | 3c Mar |
| Langendorf Utd B | 10 c | $\begin{array}{ll}100 & 10 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ | 1,000 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}103 \\ 12 \mathrm{c} & \mathrm{Feb} \\ \end{array}$ |
| Lincoln Petroleum Co_-10c | 12 c | $12 \mathrm{c} \quad 12 \mathrm{c}$ | 2,000 | 7 c Jan | 16 c Mar |
| Los Angeles Investmentio 10 | $341 / 2$ | $301 / 23418$ | 5,353 | 2834 Jan | $341 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Mascot Oll Co .......---1 | $451 / 2$ |  | - 674 | $\begin{array}{lll}41 / 8 & \text { Jan } \\ 40 c\end{array}$ | $45 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Menasco Mfg Co-...------1 | 23/6 | 25154 $23 / 8$ | 7,806 | $1 \%$ | $\begin{array}{ll}50 \mathrm{c} & \text { Jan } \\ 23 / 4 & \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |
| Merchants Petroleum Co- 1 | 15 c | $15 \mathrm{c} \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$ | 3,500 | 15 c Mar | 15 c Mar |
| Oceanic Oil Co Mng \& D.- 1 | ${ }_{36 \mathrm{c}}^{48 \mathrm{c}}$ | 48 c <br> 36 c <br> 8 c <br> 8 | 100 | 45 c Jan | 54 c Jan |
| Pacific Clay Products | 41/4 | $\begin{array}{ll}36 \mathrm{c} & 36 \mathrm{c} \\ 41 / 4 & 41\end{array}$ | 200 | 350 | 47 c Feb |
| Pacific Distillers Inc.-..-- 1 | 10 c | 10c 10 c | 200 | 10 c | 10 c Jan |
| Pacific Finance Corp com 10 | 12588 | $121 / 212 \%$ | 358 | 111/4 Jan | 125/8 Mar |
|  | 333/4 | $\begin{array}{lll}333 / 4 & 343 / 8 \\ 318\end{array}$ | 470 | $331 / 4$ | 3438 Mar |
|  | ${ }_{31}^{34}$ |  | 260 | 3376 | $341 \%$ Mar |
| Pacific Lighting Corp com * | $47 / 4$ | 471/4 4714 | ${ }_{277}^{120}$ |  | 411/3 Jan |
| Pacific Public serv com.-** | 536 | 53/8 $58 / 8$ | 100 | $53 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $6{ }^{6}$ Jan |
| Puget Sound Puip \& Timb*********** | a2078 | ${ }^{a 207 / 8}{ }^{162}$ a $21 / 8$ | 20 | 201/4 Mar | $20 \frac{12}{2} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Republic Petroleum com. 1 | 2\% |  | 1,270 | ${ }_{25}^{12} 50$ | 178 |
| $51 / 2 \%$ preferred ...... 50 | a36\%/8 |  | ${ }_{9}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 251 / 4 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 361 / 4 & \mathrm{Feb} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 239 & \text { Jan } \\ 39 & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |



Philadelphia Stock Exchange-See page 2029.
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fidday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sare } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range <br> of Prices | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Where } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Allegl |  | $221 / 42214$ | 10 | $181 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 231/6 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Armstrang Cork }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blaw-K | 01/8 | 9131/ $101 / 6$ | 160 | ${ }_{93 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $1{ }^{10 \%}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Byers (AM) |  |  | 25 | 111/9 Mar | 13\%\% | Feb |
| Clark (D L) |  | 30c 35c | ${ }_{447}$ | ${ }_{5}^{251}$ |  |  |
| Columbia Gas | 81/6 | 51/2. $61 / 6$ | 344 | 51/2 Mar | $7 \%$ |  |
| Consoterred |  | ${ }^{250}{ }^{255}$ | 100 |  |  | Jan |
| Copperweld Steel |  | 163/4163/4 | 175 |  |  |  |
| Crandall-McKenz |  |  | 100 |  | $61 / 2$ | Mar |
| Devonian Oill Co |  | $\begin{array}{lll}161 / 4 \\ 1316 & 16 / 4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{653}^{235}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}161 / 4 & \text { Feb } \\ 11\end{array}$ | 174/2 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Mar }}}$ |
| Electric Products | 年 | 6 $61 / 4$ |  | 5 Jan |  |  |
| Follansbee Bros pret .-. 100 |  | 16317 | 100 | 13. |  |  |
| Fort Pitt Brewin |  |  | 330 |  | 13 | Jan |
|  | 5\% | $\begin{array}{lll}93 / 4 \\ 5 \% & 97 / 8 \\ 5 \%\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,505 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{9 \% / 8} \mathrm{Feb}$ | 104 |  |
| Pittsburgh Brew Co |  | ${ }^{36}{ }^{36}$ | 3 | 32 L . Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 101314114 | 46 | $99 \%$ Jan | 1035\% |  |
| Ruud MIg Co. |  |  | 135 |  |  |  |
| mmrock Oil ${ }^{\text {d Gas }}$ |  |  | 625 |  |  |  |
| Westinghouse Air Brake--** | 23 | 2213/2336/6 | 295 | ${ }_{106 \%}^{22 / 3 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
| Unlisted- <br> Pennroad Corp y t |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| St. Louis Stock Exchange <br> March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from of ficial sales lists |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- $P^{4}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Weefs. Ranne } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Shore } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranee Since Jan. 1, 1950 |  |
|  |  |  | Low | Hioh |
| ${ }_{\text {Amerrican }}$ |  | 120 |  |  |
|  |  | 125 |  |  |
| knart Mig eo |  |  |  |  |
| Hit ${ }^{\text {Sou Ar }}$ | ${ }_{33}^{15 / 3 / 4} 1{ }_{34}^{16}$ | 45 | ${ }_{31}^{12}$ Jan |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Coilling } \mathrm{Morrris}}$ | 1899 18.80 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 | ${ }_{22}^{14 / 4}$ | ${ }_{\text {27 }}^{193} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 118 119 |  |  |  |
| Emerson Eleetric pret--100 |  | 30 <br> 730 <br> 70 | ${ }_{8}^{81}$ J Jan |  |
| Genera shoe com |  | 10 |  | 15\% Feb |
| ${ }_{\text {cred }}^{\text {Sed }}$ |  |  | $951 /$ |  |
| Hytrautic Prid |  | ${ }_{150}^{150}$ | 121/2 |  |
| - | $143 / 3$ | ${ }^{75}$ | 14 | 15\% Mar |
| Comrist | ${ }_{614}^{7614}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {rew }}^{\text {ren }}$ | $3{ }^{4} 78$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 111 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ne com |  | 100 |  |  |
| 边 |  | -10 |  | ${ }_{9}{ }^{6 .}$ |
| Sculin Steel |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{643} 4$ | \|l|l| |  | 863 <br> 124 <br> 124 <br> Jan |

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Gatch Bros., Jordan \& McKinney

## Inc. $A C T I V E$ IN:

St louis stock exchange issues (member)
ST LOUIS STOGK EXCHANGE STOCKS
418 OLIVE ST.
A. T. \& T. Tel.

Quotations on St. Louis Bank and Trust Companies


Orders solicited on Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges, which are
open until 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time (2 P. M. Saturdays)

## Schwabacher \& Co.

111 Broadway, New York
Cortlandt 7-4150
Private Wire to own offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

March 23 to March 29, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Jad |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Corox Chemical Col |  |  |  |  |
| Consol Coppermines |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred--------100 80, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Fireman's Fund Ins Co -25 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen Metals Corp cap_- $21 / 2$ General Motors |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



Provincial and Municipal Issues
Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，March 29
American Dollar Prices）

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| ${ }^{B i d}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{57}^{58}$ | ${ }_{59}^{61}$ |  | 103 |  |
|  |  |  | $1041 /$ |  |
| ${ }_{88}^{90}$ | ${ }_{89}^{92}$ | 48－．．．－－－June ${ }^{\text {din }}$ | ${ }_{91}$ |  |
|  |  | Province of Quebec |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{82} 91$ |  | ${ }_{89}^{95}$ |  |
| 78 | 82 | 41／4．－．．．．．．－May 11981 | 89 | 92 |
|  |  | ${ }_{58}$ ．－．．．．．June 151943 |  |  |
| 84 | 87 | ${ }_{5}^{5138} 8$ | 69 | ${ }_{82}$ |
| 91 | 94 | 4／28－－－－－－Oct 1 |  |  |

## Railway Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，March 29 American Dollar Prices）

| Canadlan Pacific Ry－ 4s perpetual debentures． 6s＿－．．．．－－Sept 151942 Dec 151944 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{67} 13 / 2$ | 14 | 43／8．－．－．－Sept ${ }^{1} 1946$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{76} 8$ |  |

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，March 29

| Canadian National Ry － |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 41／58．．．．．．．－Sept | 11951 |
| $43 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ ．．．．．．．June | 151955 |
| 41／18．．．．．．．Feb | 11956 |
| 41／28．－．．．．－July | 11957 |
| 58．．．．．．－．－．July | 11969 |
| 58．＿．．．．．．－－Oct | 11969 |
| 58．．－－－－．－Feb | 11970 | （American Dollar Prices）



Montreal Stock Exchange

| Stocks（Concluded） | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { FTidav } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week＇s Range of Prices <br> Lono Hioh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Sor } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan．1， 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lo | oro |  | igh |
| General Steel Wares＿．．．．．＊ | 101／4 | ${ }_{10}^{10} 10318$ |  | 析 | 研 |  |  |
| Grpeterred． |  |  |  | 硣 | Jan |  |  |
| Gypsum Lim | 7\％ | 7\％\％${ }^{47 \%}$ | 860 1,948 |  |  |  |  |
| Holling |  | 14.14 |  | 13918 | Mar | 15 |  |
| ward Smit |  | 2113122 | 165 | 19 | Feb | 23 |  |
| Preterred． |  | $102 \quad 1023$ | 70 |  |  | 103 |  |
| Hudson Bay |  | 271／2883／ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial Tobacco | 162 |  | ${ }_{2,276}$ | 153 | Feb |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1，000 |  |  |  |  |
| Mndustrial Acce | ${ }_{20}^{283}$ | 281／ $281 / 4$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{29}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{Intl}_{\text {Pret Bronze }}$ | 20\％ |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Intl Nick | 413 | 4134 433 | 128 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Int1 Petroleu | ${ }_{25}^{22 / 8}$ | ${ }_{24}^{221 / 2}{ }_{25}^{23}$ |  | 21.15 | Jan |  |  |
| Lake |  | $\begin{array}{ll}24 \\ 12 / 2 & 12 \\ 12 / 2\end{array}$ | 295 | 12\％ | eb | 13 |  |
| Legare |  |  | 150 | 714 | Jan |  |  |
| Lindsay（C | 232 | 31／3／ | 341 |  | $\underset{\mathrm{Fe}}{\mathrm{Ma}}$ |  |  |
| MeCoill－Fr | 81／4 | 硡 | 214 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Mitchell（ $\mathbf{J}$ S ${ }^{\text {d }}$ pr |  | $110{ }^{110}$ |  |  | Mar |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
| Montreal Tramways．．．－100 | 52 | 51.52 |  | 50 | Feb |  |  |
| Natlonal Brewerie | 363／4 | 363／2 | 1，021 | ${ }_{381 / 6}^{36}$ | Feb |  |  |
| National steel Car | 617\％ | $617 / 8{ }^{3}$ | 100 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Noranda Miles Lt |  |  | 224 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Oglvie Flour Mills | ${ }^{31}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}311 / 2 & 313\end{array}$ | 546 |  | M | ${ }^{33}$ |  |
| Ottawa Car Aircratt | 112／ | ${ }_{11}^{13} 13113$ | 40 | 74 | Feb |  | Mar |
| Ottawa L H \＆P pret－－－100 |  | $1013 / 2011 / 2$ | 15 | 100 | Jan |  |  |
| Penmans | ${ }_{9} 8$ |  |  |  | Feb | 72 |  |
| Price Bros | 194 |  | 535 | 17／8 |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preterred |  |  | 145 | 74 | Jan |  |  |
| Quebec Po | 51／ |  | 100 |  |  | 6 |  |
| Rolland Paper v |  | $16^{\text {\％／2 }} 16^{1 / 2}$ |  | 16 | ${ }_{\text {Man }}$ | 19 |  |
| Saguenay Power pret．．．．100 | ${ }^{105}$ | ${ }^{105}{ }_{451} 105$ |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| St Lawrence Corp－．．．－．－ 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St Law Flour Milis pre |  | $120 \quad 120$ |  | 120 | Mar | 125 |  |
| St Lawrence Paper |  | 43 | 15 | 42 |  |  |  |
| Sbawiniga |  | $213 / 221$ | ${ }^{7} 5$ | 20 |  | 243／4 |  |
| Sher wimams of | 12\％ | 12280 |  | 12 | Jan |  |  |
| Steel Co of Cana | 787\％ |  | 771 | ${ }_{7}^{13}$ | $\underset{\text { Marb }}{\substack{\text { mar }}}$ | ${ }_{861 / 2}^{15}$ |  |
| Preferred |  | 793／2 $803 / 2$ | 372 | 76 | Feb | 83. | Jan |
| Tuckett Toba | 5 |  | 340 |  | Feb |  |  |
| au Blscuit． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| basso Cot |  | $351 / 20$ |  | 28\％／8 | Jan |  |  |
| Winnipeg Ele |  | $21 / 823$ | 106 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Winnipeg Ele |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| ods Mig pret－－－．－－－100 |  |  | 59 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10x | 10\％103／ | 1，470 | 9\％ | Jan |  |  |
| Banks－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 160 | ${ }_{49} 1$ |  | Jan |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{205}^{1703 / 2}$ | lll ${ }_{203}^{170}{ }^{171}$ | ${ }_{63}^{49}$ | ${ }_{200}^{188}$ | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |  |  |
| Nova Scotia－．．．．．．．．． 100 |  | 307． 307 |  | 308 | Jan | 311 |  |
|  | 184 | 183184 |  | 182 |  |  |  |

## Montreal Curb Market

March 23 to March 29，both inclusive，compiled from official sales list

| Stocks－ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fridat } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week＇s Rangeof PricesLow $H$ High |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$Shares | Range Since Jan．1， 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | High |  |
| tib |  | 1.40 | 1.60 |  | 575 | 1.30 | b |  |  |
| 6\％cum pref－．．．．．．． 100 | 121／4 | 121／4 | $131 / 4$ | 1，060 |  | Mar |  |  |
| luminum Ltd | 139 | 134 | 139 | 125 | 119 | Feb |  | Mar |
| Bathurst P \＆P Co B |  | 51 | $41 / 8$ | 298 | 33／4 | Mar |  |  |
| Beauharnois Power Cor |  |  | 514 | 243 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Brewers \＆Dists of Vanc |  |  | 51／4 | 310 |  | Jan |  | Feb |
| Brit Amer Oll Co Ltd．－－ | 223 | 2234 | 23 | ${ }_{6} 616$ | 22 | Mar |  |  |
| British Columbla Packers＇ | 17 | 171／2 | 173 | 45 | 17 | Jan |  |  |
| Canada \＆Dom Sug．（new）＊ | $331 / 2$ | 33 | 3331 | 655 | 33 | Jan |  |  |
| Canada Malting C |  |  |  | 70 | 36 | Jan |  |  |
| Cndn Brewer | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1，400 | 1.55 | Jan | 21／8 | Feb |
| Preterred | 283／4 | 283／4 |  | 140 | 24\％ | Jan |  |  |
| Canadian Marcon | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 685 | 1.00 | Feb | 1.3 | Feb |
| Cndn Vickers Ltd． | ， |  | $63 / 8$ | 235 | 6 | Jan |  |  |
| City Gas \＆Electric | 15 | 15 c | 15 c | 400 | 15 c | Feb | 20 c |  |
| Claude Neon Gen Ad |  | 5 c | 5 | 65 | 10c | Feb | 15 c |  |
| Commercial Alcohols |  | $31 / 8$ | 31 | ，175 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Preferred＿－－－－－－－－5 | 61／4 | 614 | 61／4 | 25 | 618 | Feb |  |  |
| Consolidated Pape |  | 65 |  | 4，303 | 61 | Mar |  |  |
| ub Aircraft |  |  | $21 / 2$ | 1，250 | 288 | Mar | 33／4 |  |
| David \＆Frere Ltee | ．25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 10 | 16 | Jan |  |  |
| Dom Engineering W | 381／2 | 381／2 | $381 / 2$ | 25 | 37 | Jan |  |  |
| Dominion Woollen |  |  |  | 176 | $27 / 8$ | Fe | 35／8 |  |
| Preterred |  |  | $81 /$ | 25 |  | ， |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {onn }}$ |  | $71 / 2$ | 8 | 135 | $71 / 2$ | Mar |  | Jan |
|  |  |  | 7 | 70 | $61 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| EasternDaries7 |  |  |  | 20 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Fairchild Alrcraft | $51 / 2$ | 51／8 | $51 / 2$ | 330 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Fleet Aircra |  | \％ | $81 /$ | 760 | 5 |  |  |  |
| Ford Motor of | 218／4 | 213 | 213 | 261 | 193／8 | Feb | 223／3 | Feb |
| Fraser C |  | 151／8 | 151／ | 1 | 15 | Mar |  |  |
| Voting trust | 17 | $163 / 2$ | 171／2 | 559 | 151／2 | Mar |  |  |
| Intl Paints（Can） |  |  |  |  |  | Feb |  |  |
| 5\％cumul pref－－－－－20 |  |  |  |  |  | M |  |  |
| International Utilities B－－1 | 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MacLaren Pow \＆Paper－${ }^{*}$ | $201 / 2$ | ${ }_{97} 01 /$ | ${ }_{97}^{201 / 2}$ | 76 51 | 1964 | Jan |  |  |
| Massey－Harris $5 \% \mathrm{~cm}$ pf100 |  | $511 / 2$ | 53 | 90 | 48 | Mar |  |  |
| Melchers Distilleries pf |  |  | 6 | 0 | 53／4 | Feb |  |  |
| Mitchell（Robt）Co Ltd |  | 13 | 14 | 290 | 121／2 | Mar |  |  |
| Page－Hersey Tubes Ltd |  | 108 | $1081 / 2$ | 60 |  | Feb | 1113／2 |  |
| Power of Canada－ $6 \%$ cum lst pref＿－＿100 |  |  |  |  |  | Ja | 106 |  |
| 6\％n e part 2d pref．－．50 |  | 47 |  | 5 | 43 | Jan |  |  |
| Provincial Transport Co | $61 / 2$ | 61／4 | 61／2 | 865 | 6 | Mar |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

| Montreal Curb Marke |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ks (Ooncluded) Pat | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { oof Pricess } \\ \text { Lown Hioh } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { Wer } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Rellance Grain Co Ltd.-.* Sangamo Co Ltd Sarna Bridge Co Ltd A-Walker-Good \& Worts(H) * |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 550 | 5 | an |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 㖪 | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 220 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mines }}^{\text {Midermac Copp Corp Ltd-* }}$ | ${ }^{240} 18 \mathrm{c}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 24 \mathrm{c} & 26 \mathrm{c} \\ 95 ; \\ 9 \mathrm{c} & 10 \mathrm{y} / \mathrm{c} \\ 10 \mathrm{c} & 10 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  | 3,200 | 260 Mar |  | $\underset{165150}{350}$ Jan |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arntrield Gold Beaufor Gold |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bidgood-Kirk G | 25 c | $\begin{array}{ll}10 \mathrm{c} & 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 250 & 270\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}} \mathbf{} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | ${ }^{250}$ Mar |  |
| Bouscadiliae Gold Cndn Malartic G |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,100}$ | 3146 Mar |  | $47 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ Feb |  |
| Cartier-Malartio G |  | $13 / \mathrm{cc} 11 / \mathrm{c}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 200 } \\ 2.500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20 Feb |  |  |  |
| Cent Cadillac |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{126} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | 20 c Mar |  |
| Central Patrici | 2.2 |  |  | 1,000 10 | ${ }^{140}{ }^{\text {ina }}$ |  | 21 c - Mar |  |
| Consol Chibouga |  | (110 110 |  |  |  |  | 2914 Jan |  |
| Dome Mines Ltt |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Duparauet Minin East Malartio M | 3.75 | 3.70 <br> 900 <br> 908080 <br> 950 |  | 5,3001,600 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{13} 505 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  |
| Eldorado Gold |  |  |  | cos <br> 4.00 <br> 4.00 |  |  |  |
| Falconbridge Ni |  | 9004.804.800 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,600 \\ 1000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Inspliation Min \& |  | 470 <br> 388 c <br> 85 c <br> 8 c |  | $\xrightarrow{14,500}$ | ${ }_{34 \mathrm{c}}^{43 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  |
| J'M Consol Gold | $\begin{aligned} & 21, \\ & 53, \\ & 50 \\ & 5 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,502 \\ 9,500 \\ 7,500 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 20 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 3 y / 0 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 4 \mathrm{cos} & \mathrm{Feb} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8960 \mathrm{Mar} \\ 6 \mathrm{Far} \mathrm{Feb} \end{array}$ |  |
| Joliet-Quebec Min Kirkland Gold Ran |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake | 25\% |  |  | 2,417 | 223$11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$MarJan |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 311 / 4 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 21 / \mathrm{O} \\ \mathrm{JJan} \end{array}$ |  |
| el-oro |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4.20 & 4.25 \\ 1.35 & 1.35\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| McKenzie-Red |  |  |  | +800 |  |  |  |  |
| Malartic Gold | 1.40 | 1.20 |  | 50,600 | ${ }_{182}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.40}$ Mar |  |
| Normetal Mil |  | 1.331 .40 |  |  | 1.33 Mar170 Mar |  | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ Mar |  |
| Pamour-Porcu |  | 1.70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pandora-C |  |  |  | 200 2.100 | 1.70 Mar |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pato Con }}$ |  | 2.501.75 |  | 400 | 2.11.75Mar |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preckee Crow }}$ | 3.30 | 3.302.22 |  | 6501,050 |  |  | ${ }_{2.40}^{4.15}$ Man |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pr }}^{\text {Que }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{410}$ [10 Jan |  |
| Red |  | 310 ${ }^{5110}$ |  | +800 | ${ }_{\text {318 }}^{31 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  |
| sh | 900 88 | 878 |  | ${ }^{10,567}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1} 1.15 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Siscoe |  | $\begin{array}{ll}41 \mathrm{c} & 43 \mathrm{C} \\ 2.90 \\ 2.90\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{6165}$ Jan |  |
| , | ( 31.90 |  |  |  <br> 5 <br> 50 | ${ }_{3.35} 38 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |  |
| Teck Hughes C |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3.90 \\ 20 \mathrm{c} & 3.90 \\ 210\end{array}$ |  | 11,200 | $193 / 20$ |  | 41515 |  |
| Wood-Camilac min |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil-Anglo-Canadian On Co Calgary \& Edmonton. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | 87 c <br> 1.97 Mar |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.035}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,375 \\ & 3,500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Home Oil |  |  | .50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Royalle Oll Co Ltd |  | ${ }_{33}$ | 33 | 15 | ${ }_{33}$ |  |  |  |

Inquiries invited on histed and unlisted
Canadian Mining and Industrial Securities

## F. J. CRAWFORD \& CO.

Members $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The Toronto Stock Exchange } \\ \text { Winnipeg Grain Exchange }\end{array}\right.$
11 Jordan Street
TORONTO



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 29



## New York State Bonds

| 3818 |  |  | World War Bonus |  | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3s 1981 |  | less 1 | 41/4 April 1940 to 1949- | 0 |  |
| Canal \& Highway58 Jan \& Mar 1964 to ${ }^{\prime} 71$ |  |  | Highway Improvement4s Mar \& Sept 1958 to ' 67 |  |  |
|  | 142 |  | Canal Imp 4s J\&J '60 to '67 | 1/2132 |  |
| Cana | 142 |  |  |  |  |
| Can \& High Imp | 139 |  | Barge CT 41/8 Jan 11945 | 1141/2 |  |

Public Authority Bonds


Federal Land Bank Bonds


 |  | $10515 / 8$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1061 / 8$ | 10636 |

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

| Burington 5 . | Bra 14 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 41/2s..- |  |
| Chicago 41/2s.....-.......- | 5 |
|  | r2 |
| Denver 3 s . | 10 |
| First Carolinas 5s. | 00 |
| First Texas of Houston 58. |  |
| First Trust of Chicago- |  |
|  | 100 |
| 41/28 | 100 |
| Fletcher 31/2s. | 100 |
| Fremont 43/4 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| milnois MIdwest 58. |  |
| Iowa of Sloux City $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$..- | 98 |
| Lafayette 58 .- | $100$ |


| Bid f14 | ${ }_{16}^{\text {Ask }}$ | Lincoln 41/88. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $f 14$ | 16 |  |
| $523 /$ | 314 | 51/2 |
| $523 / 4$ | 31/4 | Montgomery 31/4 |
| f23/4 | $31 / 4$ |  |
| 100 |  | New Orieans 58 |
| 100 |  | North Carolina 13138 |
| $991 / 2$ |  | Oregon-W ashington 53. |
|  |  | Pacific Coast of. Portland 5s |
| 100 | --- | Phoenix 41/2s |
| 100 |  |  |
| 100 |  |  |
| 64 | 66 | St Louls 41/2s. |
| 64 | 66 |  |
| 64 | 66 | Southern Minnes |
| 99 |  | Southwest 58_ |
| $981 / 2$ |  | Unlon of Detroit 2 |
| 100 |  | Virginlan 2 s |
| 991/2 |  | Virginia Caro |

[^3]Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

$\qquad$


 | 00 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 00 | 9 |
| 00 | 10 |
| 100 | 9 |
| 100 | 10 |


New York Bank Stocks

| Bank of Manhattan $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {Paf }} 10$ | ${ }_{163}{ }^{\text {Pid }}$ | ${ }_{181 / 4}$ | National Bronx Bank_ $\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { Par } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} B 1 d \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ask } \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Yorktown_.66 2-3 | 40 | 50 | Natlonal City......-12 $1 / 6$ | $291 / 4$ | 303/4 |
| Bensonhurst National... 50 | 75 | 100 | National Safety Bank_121/2 | 12 | 14 |
| Chase..-----.-.---. 13.55 | 341/4 |  | Penn Exchange......... 10 | 12 | 14 |
| Commercial National. 100 | 197 | 203 | Peoples National .-..-. ${ }^{50}$ | 45 | 55 |
|  |  |  | Public National.-.-.- $171 / 2$ | 311/4 | $331 / 4$ |
| Fifth Avenue - - -100 | 765 | ${ }_{1955}^{795}$ | Stering Nat Bank \& $\operatorname{Tr} 25$ | 251/2 | $271 / 2$ |
| Merchants Bank......-100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York Trust Companies |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of New York.... 100 | ${ }_{440}^{\text {Btd }}$ | ${ }_{450}^{\text {Ask }}$ |  | ${ }_{200}^{\text {Bid }}$ | ${ }_{220}^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| Bank of New York...--10 | 58 | ${ }_{60}$ | Guaranty............... 100 | 293 |  |
|  | 19 | 22 | Irving ..........-. --.-. 10 | 121/4 | 131/4 |
| Brooklyn...-........... 100 | 83 | 88 | Kings County .-.....- 100 | 640 | 1680 |
|  |  |  | Lawyers .-...-......-. 25 | 29 | 32 |
| Central Hanover --.-.-- 20 | $1021 /$ | 105312 | Manutacturers .-.----..-20 | 3834 | $403 / 4$ |
| Chemical Bank \& Trust. 10 | 493/4 | 513/4 | Preferred.----------20 | 52123/2 | 541/2 |
| Clinton Trust.--------50 | ${ }_{10} 1$ |  |  | 112 | ${ }^{115 / 2}$ |
| Colonial Trust | 133/4 | 1231/4 | Trade Bank \& Trust...-10 | 12 | 14 |
| Corn Exch Bk \& Tr $\qquad$ | 544 |  | Underwriters.......-.-. 100 | 80 | 90 |
| Empire...--......-----10 | 113/4 | $123 / 4$ | United States..........- 100 | 1675 | 1725 | For tootnotes see page 2074


\section*{Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures <br> |  | Bid | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1\% due.......Apr 11940 | b $.20 \%$ |  | $3 \%$ due.....Aug 11940 |  |  |
| \% \% \% due--.-May 11940 | b. $20 \%$ |  | 3\%\% due....-Sept 31940 diol | b. $30 \%$ |  |
| \%\%\% \& $1 \%$ due July 11940 | b.25\% |  | \%\% due.....-Dee 21940 | b. $35 \%$ | --- | <br> Chicago \& San Francisco Banks}


|  | Bid | Ask | Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American National Bank |  |  | Harris Trust \& Savings 100 | 300 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 310 \\ & 575 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| \& Trust $\qquad$ 100 | 209 | 220 | Northern Trust Co..-. 100 | 558 |  |
| Bank \& Trust.... 331 1-3 | 89 | $911 / 2$ | SAN FRANCISCO- |  |  |
| rst N | 39 | 246 | Amer NT\&SA $121 / 2$ | 38 |  |

## Vermilye Brothers

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

| Cas |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aetna | 50 | $523 / 4$ | Home Fire Secur | 1/8 | 201 |
| Aetna |  | $331 / 4$ | Homestead Fire- |  | 2013 |
| Agricultural -....-.-.-.-.- 25 | 77 | 81 | Ins Co of North Amer-- - 10 | $721 / 4$ | $731 / 4$ |
| American Alliance_..... 10 | 23 | $241 / 2$ | Jersey Insurance of N Y-20 | 923/4 | 101/4 |
| American Equitable----5 | $201 / 2$ |  | Knickerbocke | 91/4 | 10144 |
| American Home .---. 10 | 7314 |  | Lincoln Fire. | \|b| | $23 / 4$ <br> $31 / 8$ |
| American of Newark._-21/2 | 1314 |  | Maryland Casualty-..-17-1/ | 681/2 | $701 / 2$ |
| American Re-Insurance - 10 | 231/4/4 | 493\% | Merch Fire Assur com_..5 | ${ }_{46} 68$ | 50 |
| American Surety ........ 25 | 51 | 53 | Merch \& Mfrs Fire N | $71 / 4$ | 81/4 |
| Automobile ......-.-.... 10 | 35 | 37 | National | 28 | 31 |
| Baltimore American . . $21 / 2$ | 7\% | 83/4 | National Fire | 5814 | 6014 |
| Bankers \& Shlppers....-25 | 1021/2 | 1041/2 | National Lit | $73 /$ |  |
| Boston.-..------...- 100 | 619 | 629 | National Union Fr | 1371/2 |  |
| Cam | $201 / 2$ | $221 / 2$ | New Amsterdam Ca |  | 1712 |
| Caroll | 31 | 33 | New Brunswlck | 341 | $361 / 4$ |
| Clty of | 24 | 251/2 | New Hampshire F | 48 | $501 / 2$ |
| City Title | 7 | 8 | New York |  | 171/2 |
| Connecticut Gen Life... 10 | $271 / 2$ | $291 / 4$ | Northeastern .-.-.------5 |  |  |
| Continental Casualty---5 ${ }^{5}$ | 363/4 |  | --------- 12.50 | $101$ | 1 |
| Employers Re-Insurance 10 | 52 | 54 | Northwester | 127 | 132 |
| Excess | 81/2 |  | Pacifle Fire | 122 | 126 |
| Federal |  | 51 3/4 | Phoenix | 79 |  |
| Fidellty \& Dep of Md.-. 20 | 127 | 1281/2 | Preterred Acclde | $15{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 173 |
| Fire Assn of Philla --..-10 | 681/2 | $701 / 2$ | Providence-Washington 10 | $353 / 4$ | 3734 |
| Fireman's Fd of San Fr. 25 | 98 | 100 | Relnsurance Cord (N Y) - ${ }^{2}$ |  | 27 |
| Flremen's of Newar | $91 / 2$ | 103/4 | Republic (Texas) | $253 / 4$ | 2714 |
| Franklin | 301/4 | $321 / 4$ | Revere (Paul) Fire ...... 10 Rhode 1sland |  | $271 / 2$ |
| Georgia Home - $-\cdots .10$ |  |  | Seaboard Fire \& Marine 5 |  |  |
| Giens Falls Fire. | 44 | 46 | Seaboard Surety .....--10 | 38 | 40 |
| Globe \& Republic | 101/2 |  | Security New Haven_ _--10 | 341 | 361/4 |
| Globe \& Rutgers Fire.-- 15 | 171/4 | 193/4 | Springtield Fire \& Mar_. 25 | 23 | 27 |
| 2d preferred.-.-..-.- 15 | 74 | 77 | Stuy vesant -...-.-.-.- ${ }^{-5}$ |  | 4 |
| Great American | 271/2 |  | Sun Life Assurance ...-100 |  | 77 |
| Great Amer Indemnity... 10 | $1{ }_{14}^{103}$ |  | Travelers --- ${ }_{\text {U }}$ | 223/4 | 471 |
|  | $261 / 2$ | 28 | U S Fire | 51 | 53 |
| Hartiord Ftre..........-10 | $821 / 2$ | 851/2 | U S Guarantee-.--..--- 10 | 7 | $761 / 2$ |
| Hartford Steam |  | 62 | Westchester Fir |  | 361/4 |
| : Obligations of Governmental Agencies |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | d | Ask |
| Commodity Credit Corp- | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 100.20 \\ 101.10 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 100.22 \\ 12 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Home Owners' Loan Corp |  | $1003$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \% \\ & 1 \%--. .- \text { Aug } 11941 \\ & 1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Home Loan Banks |  | 101.9 | Reconstruction Finance Corp- |  |  |
|  | 101,6 |  |  |  | 101.3 |
| 28...-.....-Apr 11943 | 102.28 | 103.2 | \%/8\% notes July 201941 | 101.1 |  |
| ederal Natt Mtge Assn- |  |  | \%/7\% | 101.4 | ${ }_{101.8}^{101.8}$ |
| 2s May $161943-$ Call May 16 ' 40 at $100 \%$ |  |  | \%/8\%-.....Jan 151942 | 101.6 |  |
| $\text { 15/88 Jan } 31944-$ |  |  | U S Housing Authority- $\left.\right\|_{102} 29$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101.24 \\ & 103^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |

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

|  | Bld | ${ }^{\text {Asked }}$ |  |  | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama 41/28_ | 101 | 102 | Minnesota 41/28.....-....- | 101 | 1021/2 |
| Arkansas 41/28 | 10036 | 102 | New Jersey $41 / 188 . . . . . . . .$. |  |  |
| Delaware 4 --7 | $1021 / 2$ | 104 | New Mexico 41/28.-.--...- | 101 | 102 |
| District of Columbia 41/28- | 1011/2 | 102315 | New York State 41/58.....- | 1011/2 | 1023/2 |
| Florlda 41/28. | 101 | 102 $2 / 2$ | North Carolina 41/28....... | 1014 | 1023/6 |
| Georgia 41/2s | 101 | $1021 / 2$ | Pennsylvania 43/8........ | 1021/2 | 1031/2 |
| Illinois $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | 101312 | $1021 / 2$ | Rhode Island 41/88.a...... |  |  |
| Indiana 41/2 | 101 | $102{ }^{102}$ | South Carolins $41 / 28 . .$. | $1011 / 2$ | 102312 |
| Maryland 41/2s | 101 | 102 | Texas 41/88.................... | 1013/2 | 103 |
| Massachusetts $41 / 28$ | 102 | 1031/2 | Vtrginia 41/28. | 101 | 102 |
| Michigan 41/2 | 1013/2 | 102 /2/ | West Virginia $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | 101 | 102 |

# Ouotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 29 -Continued 

| Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Tualker \& Sons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 120 groadway NEW YORK |  |  |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parentheses)

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Diotdend } \\ \text { in Dollars } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{3} 14$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vicksburg (IIIINols | ${ }^{6.00}$ | 77 | 803/2 |
| Abany \& Susquehanna (D) | ${ }_{\substack{10.50}}^{10.50}$ | ${ }_{73}^{120}$ | ${ }^{125}$ |
| Alegheny \& western (burr roch | ${ }_{2.00}^{6.00}$ | 298 | ${ }_{32}$ |
| Boston \& Albany (New York Central) -.................-100 | 8.75 | 85 | $87 / 4$ |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven) --...-...---100 | ${ }_{8}^{8.50}$ |  |  |
| Canada southern (New York Central) - | 3.00 5.00 5.00 | 8731/2 | ${ }_{90}^{40}$ |
| Cieve Cin Chicago dst Louls pret (N) | 5.00 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{3.50}$ | 791/4 | $813 /$ |
|  | 2.00 | 431/4 | 474 |
| Fort Wayne \& Jacknon pref (N Y Central) -.......- 100 | 5.50 |  | $62 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| eeorgla RR \& Banking (L \& N-A C L) ........... 100 | 9.00 | 164 |  |
| Lackamanna RR of N J (Del Lack \& Western) .-. ${ }^{100}$ | 4.00 | 41 | 43 |
| Miahisan Central (New York Central) -............. 50 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{5.00}$ | 534 | 56814 |
| Northern Central (Pennsylvanta) | 4.00 | 893/6 | 92 |
| Oswego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \&e | + ${ }^{4.50}$ |  | 42 |
|  | 1.50 <br> 3.00 | ${ }_{83}^{42}$ |  |
| Plttaburgh Fort Wayne \& Chicago (Penn | 7.00 | 172 | $17 \overline{7}^{-7}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Pltesburgh }}$ Youngstown \& Ashta | 7.00 | 150 |  |
| (e) | 6.84 6.00 6.0. | ${ }_{138}^{67}$ | $7031 / 2$ |
| Second pret | 3.00 | ${ }^{67}$ |  |
| Tunnel RR St Louls (Terminal | ${ }^{6.00}$ | ${ }_{2}^{136}$ |  |
| Utica Chenango \& Susquehanna ( $(\mathrm{L} \mathrm{L} ~ \& ~ W) . . . . . .100$ | ${ }_{6.00}$ | 24031/2 | 2431/2 |
| Valley (Delaware Lack awanna | 5.00 |  |  |
| Vicksbury Shreveport \& Pactice (IIllinols | 5.00 | ${ }^{61} / 2$ | ${ }_{67}^{65}$ |
|  | 5.00 3.50 | -631/2 |  |
| West Jersey \& Seashore (Penn-Reading) .-............. 50 | 3.00 | 54\% | 571/2 |


|  | Bud | Ast |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{\text { Atlan }}$ | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 0.75 | New Orleans Tex \& Mex- |  |  |
| Boston \& Maline 4 $4 / 28$. | ${ }^{\text {bi }}$ b25 | ${ }_{2.25}^{1.75}$ | New Yoris Centrail $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | ${ }_{61.85}{ }^{62.60}$ | ${ }_{125}^{2.00}$ |
|  |  | 2.25 <br> 2.00 | New York Chicago \& | 25 | 1.75 |
| Candion Norl 413 |  |  | New York New Haven \& |  |  |
| lonal 4//8.i | ${ }_{\text {b }}{ }_{\text {b4, } 00}$ | 3.00 | ${ }_{5}^{\text {Hartiord }}$ | ${ }^{62.75}$ | 2.25 |
| Canadian Pacitic $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | b4.00 | 3.00 | Northern Pacilic | b1.00 | 0.50 |
| Cent RR New Jersees 4i/3s- Chesapeake | b2.00 | 1.50 | Pen | 81.00 | 0.50 |
|  | ${ }^{\text {b1.70 }}$ | ${ }^{1.10}$ | 48 series E due |  |  |
| Chic Mllw \& St Paul 4\%s. | ${ }_{64.50}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.750}$ |  | 62.25 | 5 |
| 58.-...-.-...... | b4.50 | 3.75 | Dec 1 1937-50 | 61.80 | 1.50 |
| Chlcago R I \& PacificTrustes' ctis $31 /{ }^{1}$ | 103 | 1001 | Pere Marquette 41/8. | 62.00 | 1.50 |
|  |  |  | Reading Co 43 | 31.75 | 1.25 |
| -................ | $\begin{aligned} & b 3.75 \\ & b 3.75 \end{aligned}$ | $3.00$ | Louls-San Fran |  |  |
| Erle RR |  | 2.25 | ${ }_{4}^{43} 5$ | ${ }_{63}^{63}$ | ${ }_{2.25}^{2.25}$ |
| Great | b1.00 | 0.50 | St Louis Southwester | ${ }^{62.40}$ | ${ }_{175}^{2.75}$ |
|  |  |  | Southern Pacific 4 ${ }^{\text {Southern }}$ | ${ }_{\text {b2 }}^{61.90}$ | 1.50 1.50 |
| Illinois Central 43, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 62.25 | 1.50 |  |  |  |
| Internat Great Nor 41/88-- | b2.75 | 2.00 | Texas Pactic | 62. | 1.50 |
| Long Imand 4 |  | 2.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1.00 | VIrginla Ry 41/28....... | 61.00 | 0.50 |
| Maine Central 58 | 82.75 | 2.00 | Western Maryland | ${ }^{61.75}$ | 1.00 |
|  | b2, 620 | 1.75 | Western Pacific $58 .$. | b3.75 | 3.00 |

We Maintain Markets In Unlisted
Sugar Securities

## LAWRENCE TURNURE \& CO.

Members New YorkStock Exchange New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Associate)
ONE WALL ST., $\underset{\text { Bell Teletype }}{\text { NY }} \underset{1-1642}{\text { WHitehall 3-0770 }}$

Sugar Securities

| Bonds | Btd | Ast | Stocks $\quad$ Par | ${ }^{31} d$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antllas Sugar Estates-1951 | 125 | 27 | Cuban Atlantic Sugar--.-5 <br> Eastern Sugar Assoc com. | $88 / 4$ | ${ }^{93 / 5}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Bragaqua Sugar Estates- }}$ |  |  | Preterred--......... |  | $30^{\prime}$ |
|  | ${ }^{562}$ | 64 | Punta Alegre Sugar Cord. | $92 \%$ | 103/4 |
| Haytian Corp 8s-..1938 | ${ }_{529}$ | 31 | Vertientes-Camaguey |  |  |
|  | 25 |  | Sugar Co- | 27/6 | 33/68 |

[^4]\begin{abstract}
Railroad Bonds



Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

| Par |  |  | Pa | Btd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Am Dist Teleg ( N J) com.* | 102 | ${ }_{1168}^{106}$ |  |  |  |
| Preterred.---------100 | 1153, | 116\% |  |  |  |
| Bell Telep of Canada -- 100 |  | 12 | $\underbrace{\text { Pen }}_{\text {Penin }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 305 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | 1/2 |
| Bell | ${ }_{53}^{123}$ | 125 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| Int Ocean Telegraph | 71 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1703}$ |
| Mtn States Tel \& Tel... 100 | 138 | 142 | sconsin Telep 7\% pt. 100 |  |  |

Ouotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 29-Continued -Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold . Quoted Jackson \& Curtis

## Established 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges

115 Broadway
Tel. BArclay 7-1600
New York City

## Public Utility Stocks

| Par | Bid | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ | ar | ${ }^{\text {Bid }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ald | 105 |  | Nassau \& Suf Ltg 7\% pt 100 | 331/2 | ${ }^{35}$ |
|  | 1124 |  | New Eng | $27 / 2$ |  |
| Amer Util Serv $6 \%$ pret-25 |  | 75 | New Eng Pr Assn $6 \%$ pt 100 | 71/4 |  |
| Arkansas $\operatorname{Pr} \& \mathrm{Lt} 7 \%$ pt | 971/8 | 997/ | New Ent |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{86}^{57}$ pri | ${ }^{65}$ | 源 |
|  | 122 | 241/2 | ${ }_{56} \mathrm{cum}$ p |  | 1414 |
| Brimingham Elee 87 pr | 12/2 |  | New Orieans |  | $201 / 8$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Birmingham } \\ \mathbf{8 3} .50 \\ \text { prior preterre }}}{ }$ | 461/8 | 47\%/8 | N Y \% praterer We | 25\% | \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carouns |  |  |  |  | $118{ }^{107 / 2}$ |
| Cent Indian Pow $7 \%$ pri 100 | 751/2 | $773 / 2$ | Northeastern El Wat od |  |  |
| Central Masine Power- |  |  | 54 preterred----..-***********) | 561/3 | 57/6 |
| ${ }^{7 \%}$ \% preterred | 1081 | ${ }_{103}^{111}$ | Northern states Power- |  | 14 |
| Cent $\operatorname{Pr}$ \& Lt 7 | 113 | 115 | (Minn) $5 \%$ pref......-.-* | 2/2 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {old }}$ Ele | 87/1 |  |  |  |  |
| Consumers Power 85 pre |  |  | Ono ${ }^{\text {d }}$ preterred | 15 | 1171/2 |
|  | 913/4 | 941/4 | Ohio Public Ser |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1073/2 |  |
| Derby |  |  | Okla G \& E |  |  |
| Federal Water Serv Corp$\$ 6$ cum preterred. $\$ 6.50$ cum preferred... | ${ }_{43}^{423 / 8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 447 / 6 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | Pacific Pr \& Panhandle |  | 933/4 |
| Florida $\operatorname{Pr} \& 1 t \$ 7$ pref..-* |  | 113 | Line Co |  |  |
| Hartiord Electric Light_25 | 693/8 | 71/8 | Penn Pow |  |  |
|  |  |  | Peoples Lt \& Pr 53 D |  |  |
|  | $261 / 2$ | 28 | ${ }_{\text {Philadelphla }}$ | 76 | 71/2 |
| Jer Cent P \& L 7\% pf... 100 | 108 | 110 | Pub Serv Co |  |  |
|  |  | 05 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Island Lighting$7 \%$ preferred | 41 | 31/2 | 6\% preferre |  | 307/ |
|  |  |  | Republic Natural G |  | 61/6 |
| Mass Pow \& Lt Assoclates |  |  | Rochester Gas \& Elec$6 \%$ preferred D |  |  |
| Mass Uturteres Asso-liates |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ conv partic pret_- 50 Mississippl Power $\$ 6$ pref_* | 843 | ${ }^{36} 81 / 4$ | Sierra |  |  |
| ${ }^{87}$ prite |  |  |  |  |  |
| Misslisippl | 8934 | 913 |  | 104\% |  |
| Missouri Kan Pipe Line- 5 |  | 6 | Texa | 1123 |  |
| ongahela West Penn |  |  | Uta |  | 701/2 |
|  | 285/6 | 29\%/8 |  |  |  |
| \% preterred.-.-.-100 | 86 | 88\% | West Texas Util 86 pret...-* |  | $101 / 4$ |

Public Utility Bonds

|  | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer Gas \& Elec 2\%/s | ${ }^{105 \%} / 106$ | Kansas Power Co 4s_. 1964 |  |  |
| 3\%8881 debs-.-- | 107\% $1081 /$ | Kentucky Util $48 . . .-{ }^{1970}$ |  |  |
| Amer Gas \& Pow 3 -58.19 | 54\% |  |  |  |
| Amer Utulity Serv 6s-1964 |  | Lehigh Valley Tran 581960 |  |  |
| Assoclated Electric 58. 1961 | 593/2 $601 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Assoc Gas \& Eleo Corp |  | Marlion Res Pow |  |  |
| Income deb 3\%/8..-1978 |  | 41/88.-.-.-----.-1954 | 1061/2 | 107 |
| Income deb 48 | ${ }_{716}^{15 \% 4}{ }^{165}$ | Mountain states Power- |  |  |
| Conv deb 48. | ${ }^{288}$ | New Eng 9 \& E Absn | ${ }^{63}$ |  |
| Conv deb 41/8 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { f291/2 } & 301 / 2 \\ 731\end{array}$ | NY PA NJ U tilltes 5 |  |  |
| Conv deb ${ }^{\text {cony deb } 5 \%}$ | f30 311/2 |  | 1063/4 |  |
| thout warrants 1940 | ${ }_{757} 60$ |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | $f 101 / 2121 / 2$ |  | 103\% | 104 |
| Sink fund inc 41 | ${ }_{110} 12$ | Nor st |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{710}{ }_{10}$ | Old Dominton Pow 5s. 1951 |  |  |
| nk fund ine 5 | ${ }^{10} 10$ |  |  |  |
| lackstone Valley Gas <br> \& Electric $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ $\qquad$ | 110\%/410\% |  | 105 ${ }^{106}$ |  |
|  | 1001/2 | Peoples Ligh |  |  |
|  |  | Portiand Electric |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 937 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | Pub Serv of Colo $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ - 1964 | ${ }_{105}^{2034}$ |  |
| ent III |  | Debenture 45-.-- ${ }^{-1949}$ |  |  |
| entral milnois |  | (eat |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Central Pow \& Lt 3 \% 1969 |  | Republle Servi |  |  |
| Central Public Utility- |  |  |  |  |
| Clties Service deb 5 | 693/6 701/8 | 41/28.-.-.-...- |  |  |
| Cons Cittes Lt |  |  | 504212 |  |
|  | 541/2 56 |  | 104 |  |
| 68 sertes B | 551/2 |  |  |  |
| Consumers Power 3\%8. 69 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 583/4 $611 / 4$ | Toledo Edison 31/2 ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 1968 | , | 法 |
| Cumberl'd Co P\&L $3{ }^{1 / 2 s^{\prime} 66}$ | 108 |  |  | 102 |
|  |  | Utica Gas \& El |  |  |
| Dallas $R$ |  | -0. |  |  |
| D |  | We |  |  |
| oc Tel 31/31970 | $1061 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Inland Gas Corp- 1952 |  |  |  | $13 / 2$ |
| Pub Serv | f61/2/104 ${ }^{64}$ | Wis Mich | 108 |  |

## Investing Companies



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 29-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 pubilcation quotations are carried for all active over-the-counte
anks and Trust Companies- $\mid$ Municipal BondsDomestic (New York and Out-of-Town)
Federal Land Bank Bonds Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks
Investing Company Securities
Joint Stock Land Bank Securi${ }_{\text {miles }}^{\text {til }}$ St
Mill Stocks
Mining Stocks
Domestic
Public Utility Bonds Public Utility Stocks Railroad Bonds
Railroad Stocks
Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks
Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks
U. S. Government Securitios

The Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and sells for $\$ 12.50$ per year. Your subscription should be sent to Dept. B, Wm. B. Dana Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City.

## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL \& CO., Inc.
52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HAnover 2-5422
Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds
Due to
nominal.

| Anhalt 7s to.......... 1946 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| ank of Colo |  |
|  |  |
| arranquilla $\mathrm{ss}^{\prime} 35 \mathrm{5}-40-4$ |  |
| Bavarian Palatinate Con |  |
|  |  |
| Bogota (Colombla) ${ }^{\text {B1/28 }}$ '47 |  |
|  |  |
| Bollva (Rep |  |
|  |  |
| 7 s |  |
|  |  |
| andenburg Elec 68. 1953 |  |
|  |  |
| Brazll funding scrip...... |  |
| Bremen (Germany) 78.1 |  |
| 6s................. 1940 |  |
| British see UpIted Kingdo |  |
| dish Hung |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { rown coa } \\ 61 / 2 s_{\ldots} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |
| uenos |  |
| Burmelster \& Wain 68_1940 |  |
| Call (Colombia) $73 . .1947$ |  |
|  |  |
| Callao (Peru) 711/8. .-19 |  |
| Cauca Valley 71/8.... 1946 |  |
|  |  |
| Central Agric Banksee German Central Bk |  |
|  |  |
| Central German Power |  |
|  |  |
| Chlean Nitrate 58 |  |
| Clty Savings Bank |  |
| Budapest 7 B . |  |
| Colombla 4s |  |
| rdoba 7 s stampe |  |
| Costa Rlea funding 5 s. |  |
|  |  |
| Costa Rlea Pac Ry 71/2s ${ }^{\text {c }} 49$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| (ertmund Mun Uttl61/3s'48 |  |
|  |  |
| Dulsburg 7\% to...-.-. 1945 |  |
| East Prussian Pow 6s. 1953 Electric Pr (Ger'y) 61/8'50 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { European Mortgage \& In- } \\ \text { vestment } 7153-1966 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $71 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ income-..... 1966 |  |
| Farmers Natl Mtge 7a |  |
|  |  |
| Frankfurt 7s to.-.-. 1945 |  |
| French Nat Mail ss 6s |  |
| German Atl Cable 7s_ 1945 |  |
| German Building \& Land- |  |
|  |  |
| German Central Bank |  |
| Agricultural 63....-19 |  |
| German Conversion Offlice |  |
| German scrip.-.-.-.-.-....- |  |
|  |  |
| Graz (Austria) 88..... 1954 Great Britain \& Ireland- |  |
|  |  |
| See United Kingdom |  |
| Guatemala 8s.......... 1948 |  |
| Hanover Harz Water Wks |  |
|  |  |
| Haitt 6s.-.----.-.-.-1953 |  |
|  |  |
| Hamburg Electric $\mathrm{h}_{3} . \mathrm{H}_{1} 1938$ Housing \& Real $\mathrm{mrr}^{\prime}$, 4 E |  | Ask



Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

\section*{ <br> \section*{|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Colo |  |
|  |  |
| $18$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | <br> Brook

38
Chan <br> <br> Ch <br> <br> Ch <br> <br> 50 <br> <br> 50 <br> \section*{}}
Alden Apt 1st mitge 3s_1957
Beacon Hotel fnc 4s $B 1 a$
$f 25$
$f 5$
$f 22$
$f 2$
 1st leasehold $31 / 2-581944$
Broadway Motors Bldg-
 Harriman Bldg 1st 88_1951
Hearst Brisbane Prop 68' 42 Hearst Brisbane Prod 6s ${ }^{42}$
Hotel St George 4s_- 1950
Lefcourt Manhattan Bldg
1st 4-58_............. 1948

 Lext 48ton Hotel units
Lincoln Bullding -
Lincoln Building-
Income $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ wLondon Terrace Apts_1963
Ist \& gen 3-4s.....-1952 1st \& gerra-4s.....
Ludw 1 Big Baumann--


Chain Store Stocks


## CURRENT NOTICES

-With John J. Kutch as senior partner and member of the New York Stock Exchange, the firm of Kutch \& Co. has opened for business with offices at 30 Broad St., New York, N. Y. Besides its seat on the Stock Exchange, the firm holds memberships on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, New York Cocoa Exchange, Commodity Exchange, Inc.
Prior to the formation of Kutch \& Co., Mr. Kutch was a floor broker on the New York Stock Exchange and for the past 14 years has been a member of the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange. Other members of the
firm are Walter F. Koppisch, formerly manager of the uptown office of firm are Walter F. Koppisch, formerly manager of the uptown office of Appenzellar, Alle \& Hill and recently associated with Filor, Bullard \& Smyth, Mr. Koppisch is managing partner; John R. Meyers, formerly
manager of the commodity department of Satorius Angel \& Co.; Franklin J. Fitzpatrick and James H, Steimer, both members of the Commodity Exchange. Kutch \& Co. will conduct a general brokerage business in stocks, bonds and commodities.
-The importance of protecting one's property against the repeated impact of taxes and shrinkage in capital values due to unwise investment is discussed in a booklet, "Protecting Your Property from Generaltion to This booklet outlines some of the difficulties now confronting individuals in the management of their investments and points out how living trusts may be used as effective instruments for the protection of family property. Attention is called to the fact that in many situations it is also possible by the establishment of a living trust to effect substantial economies in taxes and transfer costs and to create immediate protective funds which may continue to exist independent of the hazards of the maker's business.
-Formation is announced of the firm of Houston \& Jolles with offices at 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City, to engage in consulting and advisory work in connection with the organization, financing, management, operation and reorganization of industrial and commercial enterprises and to render are Georgices to governmental authorities. The partn this city following his resignation Houston, who resumed consulting wor Locomotive Works, and Hendrik $R$. Jises as President of the Ba Vice-President and director of Harriman Ripley \& Co.. Inc., after 20 years' activity in the investment banking field. Edward W. Higgins, until recently with Kidder, Peabody \& Co., will be associated with them.

## General Corporation and Investment News 

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

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4356 to 4363 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 54,906,900$.
Ohio Finance Co. (2-4356, Form A-2) of Columbus, Ohio has filed a
registration statement covering 10,000 shares of $\$ 100$ par $5 \%$ cumulative convertible prior preferred stock and 47,500 shares of no par value common convertibe price prefer is reerved for the conversion of the preperred stock. The
stock which
preferred stock will be offered after reclassification of securities. Proceeds of the issue will be used to make loans or reduce bank loans. Charles W
Wild is President of the company. McDonald, Coolidge $\&$ Co. is expected to be an underwriter and others will be named by amendment. Filed March 21, 1940 .
Inland Steel Co. (2-4357, Form A-2) of Chicago, Ill. has filed a registra-
tion statement covering $\$ 36,000,000$ of $3 \%$ first mortgage bonds, series F , tion statement covering $836,00,000$ of due 1961. Proceeds of the issue will be used toward the redemption of the

 ot hers will be named by amendme
sequent page for further details)
Washington Gas Light Co. ( $2-4358$, Form A-2) of Washington, D. C. has filed a registeration statement covering 24,400 shares of \$4.50 cumula tive convertible preferred stock, no par, which will first be orfered to com mon stockholders through warcompany also registered 73,200 shares of com mon stock, no par, and scritp certificates for fractional shares, which are
reserved for conversion of preferred stock. Proceeds of the issue will be reserved for conversion of preferred stock. Proceeds of the 1ssue will be
used toward rene used toward repayment of bank loans, plant additions, construction and equipment. Marcy L. sperry is president of the company. American Tung Grove Developments, Inc. (2-4359, Form A-1) of
 sale of 5.000 acres of land which will be sold in conjunction with a develop ment issue will be used for land development, tatese, machinery, equapment and working capital. H. E. Livermore is Pre
underwriter named.
Filed March 23, 1940 .
Val Vita Food Products, Inc. (2-4360 Form A-2) of Fullerton, Calif Val Vita Food Products, Inc.
has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 600$, 000 of $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due 1952 . Proceeds of the 1ssue will be used for bank loans, land, buildings, machinery and equipment and working capital. Norton Simon is President of the company. Banks, Huntly $\& \%$ Co,
Co. have been named underwriters. Filed March 25, 1940 .
Allied Laboratories, Inc. (2-4361, Form A-2) of Kansas Clity, Mo. has filied a registration, itatement covering 25,000 shares of no par' vaiue common stock which will be offered through underwriter. Proceeds of the
issue will be used for bank loan and for working capital.
E. A. Cahill is issue will te used for bank loan and for working capital. E. A. Cahill is
President of the company. F. Eberstadt \& Co., Inc. has been named underwriters. Filed March 25, 1940 .
Kansas Power \& Light Co. (2-4362, Form A-2) of Topeka, Kansas
 ${ }^{4} / 2 \%$ series cumulative preferred st
Consolidated Water Power \& Paper Co. (2-4363, Form A-2) of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., has filed a registration statement covering 15,000 shares of $\$ 25$ par common stock which will be offered through underwriter at
$\$ 30$ par share. 4.555 shares represent treasury shares and the other 10.445 830 par share. 4,555 shares represent treasury shares ana the other
shares are for the account of the Mead Corp. Issuers part of the proceds wiil be used for bank loan, George W. Mead is President of the company.
Fuller, Cruttenden \& Co. has been named underwriter. Filed March 26,

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of March 23, page 1923.

Abbott Laboratories (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



 Prov. for income taxes-




$\mathbf{x}$ These amounts include depreciation in the aggregate totaling $\$ 135.21$ in 1939, $\$ 122,138$ in $1938, \$ 103,043$ in 1937 and $\$ 88,948$ in 1936 . y After prior year

|  | ${ }_{1}^{1939}$ | 1938 | Ltabraties- | $\stackrel{1939}{\$}$ | $\stackrel{1938}{\$}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,101,582 | 1,019,566 | Accts. payable and |  |  |
| Marketable securs | 3,761,832 | 1,913,908 | accrued expenses | 869,906 | 531,046 |
| Customers' accts.. | 2,245,552 | 1,855,644 | Divs. payable---- | 15,927 | 22,490 |
| Inventories. | 4,037,418 | 3,271,570 | Due trustee of em- |  |  |
| Investments \& adv | 165,152 | 132,732 | ployees fund-- | 146,487 | 102,899 |
| sundry rec. \& inv. | 154,972 | 138,532 | Rec'd for add |  |  |
| Dep. in closed bk. | 16,314 | 24,770 | compensation to | 75,000 |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. from employees_ | 93,539 | 102,256 | c Fed. income tax- | 440,000 | 358,000 |
| Notes \& accts. rec. from officers.- |  | 41 | $43 \%$ cum conv. pref. stock (par |  |  |
| d Accts. receivable | 142,259 | 118,527 | \$100) .-.-. | 1,415,700 | 1,995,500 |
| a Land, building \& |  |  | Common stock..bl | 2,357,225 | $16,766,545$ 1,856 |
| equipment.....- <br> e Cost of invest... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,796,296 \\ 180,174 \end{array}$ | $2,567,326$ 180,174 | Earned surplus. | 557,225 | 1,856,485 |
| Trade marks, formulae, \&c |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Supp. def. research prep'd exps., \&c. | 389,346 | 307,416 |  |  |  |
| Def. research and devel. expense-- | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill.-- |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Total.......--a After deprec |  | 11,632,965 | Total in 19 |  |  |

upon presentation of fractional scrip outstanding. e Including Canadian stock of the company). e In consolidated subsidiary applicable to in-

Administered Fund, Inc.-To Pay 10-Cent DividendNew Name-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 20 to holders of record March 30. This last; six cents paid on July 20 , last; five cents paid on April 20, 1939; eight cents on Dec. 23, 1938, five cents on Oct. 20, 1938; four cents on July 20

N F N Changed
Administered Fund Second, Inc.-Name ChangedStockholders at a meeting held Jan. 25, last, voted to change this com-
pany's name to Administered Fund Inc.-V. 149, p, 3863 .
Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry.-Earnings-


Net from railway
Net ry. oper. incom
Alabama Great Southern RR -February-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 100,852 & 68,776 & 59,475 & 187,793\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 1,0,80,51 & 1,129,072 & 902,420 & 1,170,265 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & 1,130,571 & 1,269,380 & 72,749 & 316,075 \\ \text { Net from railway__..- } & 144,319 & 163,701 & 87,729 & 194,688\end{array}$ | Net from railway_-.-- | 240,856 | 269,380 | 72,749 | 316,075 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net ry. oper. income..- | 144,319 | 163,701 | 87,729 | 194,688 |

## Alabama Power Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Feb. 29- $\quad 1940-$ Month- $1939 \quad 1940-12$ Mos.-1939 $\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}\text { Oper. expenses \& taxes.- } & 935,287 & 745,970 & 10,907,137 & 9,302,233\end{array}$ | Gross income. | $\$ 7,0,691$ | $\$ 779,120$ | $\$ 8,880,548$ | $\$ 8,449,413$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int. \& other deductions_ | $\mathbf{\$ 0 5 , 5 9 9}$ | 406,047 | $4,856,750$ | $4,864,666$ |




## Aladdin Farms Trust-Judgment Entered-

The Securities and Exchange Commission reported March 26 that Judge a final judgment enjoining Carl A. Futter, doing business as Aladdin Farms a final judgment enjoining Carl A. Futter, doing business as Aladdin Farms
Trust, Great Northern Land Corp., John G. Bosse, Charles Killoran, Trust, Goberts and A. A. Schulman, from violating the registration and
R. M. Robert. fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. On Jan. 8, Judge Barnes had entered a preliminary injunction.
The complaint alleged that, since December, 1938, the defendants had
been engaged in selling land located in Illinois subject to oil and gas leases been engaged in selling land located in Illinois subject to oil and gas leases
without registration under the Securities Act. It further was alleged that without registration under the Securities Act. It further was alleged that
in the sale of these securities it had been represented to purchasers that the in the sale of these securities it had been represented to purciasers the land in each unit in order to make its profit from the landowners' royalty reserved by the oil and gas lease on the property when, in fact, the defendant company did not intend to retain for itself any of the land comprising such
unit and, with respect to at least 15 of such units, sold the whole thereof to the public.

Alleghany Corp.-Time for Filing Plan Extended5s of 1950, and the Alleghany Corp. have extended to April 19, 1940 the time within which a plan of readjustment for the 5 s of 1950 may be submitted, under the terms of the agreement dated Sept. 28,1939 under which
the Manufacturers Trust Co. is holding in trust 107.579 shares of Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. common stock withdrawn from the collateral securing peake \& Ohio Ry. common stock withd
Alleghany 5 s of $1944 .-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1923$.

Allied Laboratories, Inc.-Files for Common Stock Offering -
A registration statement covering the public offering of 25,000 shares of common stock has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission. The shares are to be distributed by $\mathbf{F}$. Eberstadt \& Co., Inc., mission. York. The company intends to use the proceeds of the offering
of New principally to retire its outstanding serial bank loans incurred in connection
with its program of plant expansion commenced in 1938 and largely comwith its program of plant expansion commenced in 1938 . Following the offering, the company will have out-
pleted during 1939 . standing 249,530 shares of common stock, constituting its only capitalization The company is engaged in the manufacture and sate of phamraceutica
and biological products which are sold principally to the medical professiont largely for veterinary purposes. Its plants are located in Indianapolis largely for veterinary purposes. Its plants are located in Indianapoins
and Zionsville, Ind.; Sioux City, Iowa; Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and Kansas City, Kan.
For the
of $\$ 388.498$ year ended Dec. 31, 1939, the company reported net profits of $\$ 388,498$. Alton RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway-_..- } & \$ 1,28,447 & \$ 1,130,967 & \$ 1,140,612 & \$ 1,318,091 \\ \text { Net from railway_-.-. } & 302,070 & 230,557 & 191,346 & 407,387 \\ \text { Net ry. oper, income.-- } & 56,159 & \text { def10,417 } & \text { def54,987 } & 151,645\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper, income.-- } & 56,159 & \text { def10,417 } & \text { def54,987 } & 151,645 \\ \text { From Jan. 1- } & 2,568,407 & 2,310,791 & 2,392,690 & 2,639,922\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway-...-- } & \text { def41,020 } & \text { def60,718 } & \text { der77,438 } & 801,774\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. inco.
-V. 150, p. 1417.

Aluminum Co. of America-Reduces Ingot PriceCompany announced on March 25 that it had reduced its price for prices downward on a majority of its fabricated products. The new prices became effective March Explaining the reduction in the price of the metal, Roy A. Hunt, President of the company reralled its promise made last November, when he announced that there would be no advance in the price of aluminum ingot during the first quarter of 1940, insofar as his company was concerned. He
said at that time: "The benefits of research and development together with said ansion of plants and facilities permit the company to expect lower costs. In line with its expressed policy, it intends to share such economies with the consumers of aluminum."-V. 150 , p. 1923 .

Amalgamated Leather Cos., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Yeirs 1936


 Net profit-..........:-
Interest. taxes.
Prov. for Fed. inc. $\begin{aligned} & \text { tax }\end{aligned}$ Prov, for Fed, inc. Iax.
Surtax on undist, profits
Other deductions. Net profit Preferred dividends...--
 811,799 loss 8387,545 $\frac{14,85}{\text { loss87.144 }} \frac{136,505}{\text { def } 311,653}$ $\$ 130,160$
b111,600
 a Depreclation of $\$ 33,806$ in $1938,827,118$ in 1937 and $\$ 25,192$ in 1936 .
exclusive of depreciation on appreciation, and the entire compensation paid

 incoudes a provision of $\$ 31$. 23 I for depreciation based on the cost or depreciable assets. Provision for depreciation, in the amount of $\$ 37,315$ for the
year 1939 . with respect to the excess of the gross book value of such assets year 1939 with respect to the excess of the gro
over cost has been charged to capital surplus.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 \\
& 1939
\end{aligned}
$$





 | Inventories_ | $2,106,888$ | $2,268,909$ | accrued expenses | 203,394 | 144,470 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other assets...... | 166,234 | 169,649 | Notes payable.... | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Deterred charges | 20,268 | 22,370 | Sundry creditors | 0 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Other assets_-.... } & 186,234 & \\ \text { Deferred charges_ } & 20,268 & 22,370\end{array}$ Sundry creditors.-.

Federal tax reserve
Capital surplus...
Defticlit_---.-.-.
z Stock reacquired $2-500$
908,202 937,847 Total.......... $\$ 4,116,225 \$ 4,294,599$ Total..........- $\$ 4,116,225 \$ 4,294,599$ $\times$ After reserve for denrer fation totaling $\$ 1,315.655$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,259,515$ stock held in treasury. a Arising principally through appraisal of property plant and equipment.
-V. 149, p. 2678 .
American Bakeries Co.-Plans to Retire Preferred StockThe board of directors announced a plan for retirement of the company's
$1,900,000$ par value of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock. Stockholders are ffered one share of class B common stock and $\$ 5.5$ in cash for each preferred share. The offer expires on May 9 and any shares of $7 \%$ preferred not exchanged will be redeemed in Jus y at $\$ 110$.
preferred, it was announced that the directors company's present class A common on a two-for-one basis after the retirement program had been carried out. The proposed split, however, is subject to approval by the
strekholders. C. Stuart Broeman. President, also announced that company stockholders. C. Stuart Broeman. President, also announced that company B common.
Holders of the $7 \%$ preferred are to forward their shares for the exchange $t$
Irving Trust Co., the transfer agent of American Bakeries.-V. 150, p. 1750

## American Bemberg Co.-To Settle Dividend Claim-

Directors on March 26 accepted a proposal from the Algemeene Kunts claim against this company for repayment of dividend advances for $\$ 1.200$ 000 . To supply the funds American Bemberg will sell 35,000 additional shares of common stock and the same amount of its class $\mathbf{B}$ stock at $\$ 19$ a share. The Netherlands firm has agreed to underwrite the shares without a
commission. Both issues will be offered stockholders in the ratio of one new share for every four now held.
The proposal is subject to the approval of stockholders of American Bemberg . The proposal also provides for the retirement, either by pany. This would make up all sinking fund arrearages on the preferred stock to July 1, 1940, and reduce the total outstanding to 27,300 shares management plans an expansion program involving about $\$ 650,000$ - 149, p. 3707.
 Net profit_-............ $\$ 96,322 \quad \mathbf{c} \$ 1,481,562 \quad \$ 47,609 \quad \mathbf{c} \$ 302,434$ a No provision for Federal income tax has been made because deprecia-
tion allowable for tax purposes exceeds the amount shown above (as a result of property write-downs made in prior years) and because of certain losses
reserved for in prior years but deductible for tax purposes in 1939. b Inreserved for in prior years but deductible f
cludes other income of $\$ 46,751$. c Loss.
 x Represented by 692,644 shares of $\$ 1$ par value. y After depreciation
and special writedown.-V. 149, p. 2959.
American Business Credit Corp.-Stock Offered-Public offering was made March 29 by means of a prospectus of 300,000 shares ( $\$ 1 \mathrm{par}$ ) common stock class A at $\$ 7.25$ per share through Clarence Hodson \& Co., Inc., of New.York.
Proceeds from this financing are intended for use as working funds in of the proceeds on deposit with banks to pay off a part of its borrowings. Corporation was incorporated July 1, 1937, in Delaware and maintains
forms of financing for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, including accounts receivabie, industrial Jien instalment notes, inventory advances, also engage in the factoring business at a later date and may occasionally make advances on inventory in connection with such transactions. of 100,000 shares (no par) voting preferred stock, none of which is out will be outstanding, and 100,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) class B common stock of which 40,000 shares are outstanding. There are no bonds or funded debt outstanding.
and taxes, was $\$ 133$ the six months ended Dec. 31, 1939, after all expenses 1939. Gross receivables, including reserves, on the books of the corporation at the close of 1939 were $\$ 9,722,983$, the cash investment in which, plus The corporation's balance sheet at Dec 31,1939 , showed total current
assets of $\$ 8.072,982$, including cash of $\$ 1,537,724$, against total current assets of $\$ 8,072,982$, including cash of $\$ 1$

## American Car \& Foundry Motors Corp.-Brills Lose

 New Plea-Supreme Court Justice J. Sidney Bernstein denied March 27 a motion made on behalf of several members of the Brill family for permission to the latter by reason of stock ownership in the Rrill Corp.. a holding company, which directly or indirectly owns a substantial interest in the American In his decision Justice Bernstein observed that a similar petition had recently been denied by him, The new petition, he added, did not disclose
any facts warranting a different disposition of the matter.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1269$.


Total.--....... $\$ 1,534,331$ §1,735,139 Total........... $\$ 1,534,331$ \$1,735,139
 disposition of treasury stock. e Includes royalties -V. 148, p. 2109
American Cyanamid Co. (\& Subs.)--Earnings-
 Royalties, licenses and
 Total income_development exp mat Int. \& discount paid.--Prov. for income tax. Minority stkhldrs' int in
net income of subs 1,925.372

$\begin{array}{lllll}2,28,728 & 1,110,622 & 693,856 & 1,047,532 & \times 1,009,281\end{array}$ | Net income | $\ldots . .$. | $\$ 5,524,941$ |  |  | $\$ 2,452,912$ |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dividends | $\$ 5,268.255$ |  |  | $\$ 4,454,930$ |  |  | Surplus ind $\quad \$ 5,420,748 \quad \$ 849,312 \quad \$ 1,235,666 \quad \$ 1,934,562$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Shs. combined class A \& } \\ \text { B stock outstanding_- } & 2,618,369 & 2,618.369 & 2,520,368 & 2,520,368 \\ \text { Earnings per share__ } & \$ 2.07 & \$ 0.91 & \$ 2.09 & \$ 1.77\end{array}$ x Including $\$ 52,050$ surtax. Y Includes special dividends of $\$ 2.520,368$

payable optionally in cash or in shares of $5 \%$ payable optionally in cash or in shares of $5 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock,
$\$ 1.499 .588$ paid in cash and $\$ 1,020,780$ paid in shares of preferred stock
(102.078 shares). (102,078 shares).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31





 | Inv. in So. Alkail | 604, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cor |  |

 Inventorles stock purch. con- 1518
 c Deferred charges
Goodwill.......

Total_..........77,345,777 72,034,323
77,345.777 72,034,323
Accrued interest on
funded debt.
46,420 in 1938 . b Represented by 65,943 shares of class A common ( $\$ 10$ par) and $2,55,426$ shares of class B common ( $\$ 10$ par), excluding 59,674 shares
in B stock in treasury. cincludes unamortized debt discount and expenses. in B stock in treasury. c Includes unamortized

American Export Lines, Inc.- $\$ 1,000,000$ New Preferred Stock Issued Privately.-The stockholders March 25 authorized the issuance of 10,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par \$100). Lehman Brothers acting as agents placed the issue privately at par (with warrants to purchase stock of American Export Airlines, Inc.) with a limited number of individuals.
The proceeds from the issue will make possible an additional investment Eyport owns 336,000 shares of a total of 480,000 of Airlines outstanding. The Airlines company has estimated that in event a certificate of conveniflights from the United States to Europe, it will need additional capital of $\$ 3,500,000$, of which $\$ 940,000$ would be spent for equipment and prepara-
tion for transatlantic operations.-V. 150, p. 1750 .

American Forging \& Socket Co.-Earnings-
oss sales-Earnings for 3 Months Ended Feb. 29, 1940 Gross sales-less returns, allowances and discounts-1.-...................537,848

Total income $\qquad$
Total income-
$\mathbf{8 4 3 . 7 7 1}$
1,707
7
Federal taxes on income (est.)
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, M188.074;U0. S. Gor't bonds, $\$ 55.000$; receivables (less allowance for doubtful of $\$ 1,000)$, $\$ 180.071$ in inventories: $\$ 150,4411$, securities, $\$ 354$; insurance deposits, 81,967 ; uncompleted shop
orders, 8270 officers $\&$ employees notes \& orders, $\$ 270$; officers
permanent asses (net), $\$ 523$ employees notes
to total, $\$ 1,128,276$.
Lintilities Ants payable, $\$ 113,627$ : accruals, $\$ 23,234 ;$ construction loans-payable over three-year period, $\$ 34,000$; reserve, estimated pro
vision for current years income tax, $\$ 13,332$; capital stock (par $\$ 1, \$ 231,400$ earred surplu.
$149, \mathrm{p} .4165$.
American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues.-..-- $\$ 18,791,507$
Operating expenses.-Net prof Prom oper-: $\qquad$

 | $\$ 1,076,528$ |
| :--- |
| 263,604 | 99.467

21,325 Other credits-
Net profit on sale of iñ.
Total income-.-.adj
oses arising from ad
of Lor prior years (net)--.
prov. for depreciation Prov. for depreciation
Approp. to reserve for Appolf.insurance--1)
Exps. incident to
Etrikees Other labor disturbance Other charges-
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax
Net profit for year-:Dividends paid
Shares capital.:-
Earnings per share
$\begin{array}{lllll} & & 437.000 & 437,000 & 450,000 \\ \text { y Fisures reflect earnin } & \$ 2.27 & \$ 1.40 & \text { Ni1 } & \$ 0.71\end{array}$ formerly a wholly owned subsidiary which was dissolved on Noteanship Corp. $\mathbf{0}$, 1936.
$\begin{array}{rr}82,085,250 & \$ 1,898,2 \\ 869,3 i 1 & 925\end{array}$

eamer equit $\mathrm{p} \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}$ Inexp inher cosInsur. fund-cash-

Marketable secer-
itlies (at cost Acc'ts receivabie.-Supples- $-\cdots$ ard
Mix. claims award recivable-.-i. U. S. Tr.e.-. Trear
notes at cost

Total.-......-12,994,141 12,556,07 Total..........12,994,141 12,556,075 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 17,020,134,29199$ and $\$ 16,180,882$ in 1938. c Denosited with Treasurer of United States as collateral under
lease agreement. d Not including 63,000 shares in treasury.-V. 150 , lease agre

American-La France-Foamite Corp-Earnings-

Ltabuittes
 193
8
370,000 4,370,000

 | 94,444 |
| :--- |
| 01,150 | 188,68

$1,150,00$ $-\overline{863}$ $92 \overline{7} 7-\overline{8} \overline{8} \overline{3}$

60,215 927,215 | 693,778 |
| :--- |
| 641,68 |
| 107,153 | uncomp

acesent
accounts

$\begin{array}{ll}406,610 & 429,574 \\ 528,664 & 444,564\end{array}$ awards.
Res. for

insurance $\begin{array}{ll}2,169,026 & 2,103,515 \\ 1,150,000 & 1,150,500\end{array}$ | Res. for Insurance- $1,150,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Res. |
| Rer |
| 171,667 |
| $1,150,000$ |

 Sapit | 605.,423 |
| :--- |
| $.592,751$ |

Consolidated Income Account for Stated Periods

Costos of sales.-...............


Gross profit on sales--
Profit from operations
Total income-------
Miscell. deductions
Prov. for for. inc. taxes_
Social security taxes...
Net income for period.
$\qquad$ ${ }_{51}^{184}$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$ Apr. 16, to
Dec.
$\$ 1,23,36$
8,236
$2,183,662$
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,655,77 \\ 1,416,721 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1.010,375 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 239,052 \\ 49,529 \end{array}$ | $\$ 138,876$ 34,863 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$288 | $\$ 1$ |
| -162,443 | 24 | Note- Depreciation provided during 1939 .

$\$ 61,611 ; 1937, \$ 55,579$, and $1936, \$ 38,938$.

American Locomotive Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Calendar Years- $\quad 1939 \quad 1938 \quad 1937 \quad \mathbf{x 1 9 3 6}$
Gross saler,
allowances.......-. $\$ 22,358,740$
$\$ 24,272,076$
$\$ 50,447,450$
$\$ 21 ; 381,108$ Cost of goods sold. incl.
administrative, selling and general expenses
 Loss from operations
other income Total loss. Total loss.-.-Interest paidi---.-..-: Provets- for doubitfuil accts. Cash discounts other security
written down Research down
Rover
Normal
 Contingencies relative to operating resuits of Proversor decline in con-
version yal, Net loss for the year-
 Divs. paid on pref. stoc
---
Nil Nil $\underset{\text { with Securities and Ex }}{\$ 4.75}$ der\$1.75 $\mathbf{x}$ As revised in accordance with Securities and Exchanze Commission standards. y Provision
of Canadian subsidiary of Canadian subsidiary.


American Republics Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 11,586
$9,527,673$
9 1937
$\$ 15.477$
$12,326,4$ 36
 Dividen

Deficiti.-................. $\$ 186,861 \quad \$ 418,55$
$\times$ Amortization of intangible drilling costs.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | Lrabintes- |  |  |
| Assets | 1,269, | 748,341 | Accounts payab |  | 445 |
| $\times$ Acts. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bil | 035 | 853,774 |  | ${ }_{293,730}$ | 266,960 |
| Inv., less r |  |  | ${ }_{\text {D }}$ | 45,264 | 31,651 |
| market) | 1,973,9 | 1,587,784 | Not |  |  |
| tment |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102.305 |  | ${ }_{\text {R }}$ |  |  |
| ed ass |  |  | z z L Capitital | 8,880 | 2,2 |

$$
\text { Total........-21,776,546} \mid \overline{19,537,133}] \text { Total.............,776,546 } \xlongequal[19,537,133]{ }
$$

 for depreciation, depletion. amortization ated by shares of $\$ 10$ par.-V. 148 p. 1792.

American Thermos Bottle Co.-New Directors- - Ne annual Aames M. Hutton Jr. was elected a director of this company at the annual
Jath J. M. Hutton. G. P. Doll was also elected a director.-V. 149, p. 4018
$\underset{\text { Calendar Years- }}{\text { American Stove Co.-EArnings- }} \quad 1939 \quad 1938 \quad 1937 \quad 193$
 Cost of goods sold, excl. $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Cost of goods sold, excl. } \\ \text { of depreciatlon }\end{array} & 9,296,325 & 8,312,380 & 8,562,119 & 8,062,454\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sellinge distribution and } & 2,043,876 & 2,051,332 & 1,908,376 & 1,501,609\end{array}$


 Federal income taxee-:-:-
surtax on undist. profits

 a Depreciation charges amounted to $\$ 40,985$ are Included in costs and
and


Anaconda Copper Mining Co.-Report for 1939Cornelius F. Kelley, President, says in part:
at home and abroad was below that prevailing in copper consumption both at home and abroad was below that prevailing in the latter part of 1938 but
following the declaration op June and July. Immediately prior to and following the declaration of war extraordinarily large tonnages of copper were sold and both production and deliveries increased rapidly.
Compilation of domestic statistics, suspended following the of war, was resumed after the close of the year and showed for the last five months of the year more than $35 \%$ increase in monthly rate of production and more than $88 \%$ increase in consumption of primary copper, as comparoduction of duty free refined copper during the yea tons, of which 91,884 tons were secondary. Production of primary copper,
744,190 tons, was $28 \%$ more than in 1938 . Domor 744,190 tons, was $28 \%$ more than in 1938. Domestic deliveries of primary duty free copper increased to 722,523 tons, a gain of $73 \%$ over 1938 . Conrecord year. Exports of duty free copper increased from 125,869 tons in
1938 to 134,152 tons in 1939 . 1938 to 134,152 tons in 1939 .
Data as to foreign production is not avallable as statistics were not
arnished by producers in the belligerent countries and data for the industry as a whole was not compiled. Following the declaration of war production was increased and a ready market has existed for all copper ar available for
all copper available for forelgn markets. Based upon avabilable data to all copper available for foreign markets. Based upon avabilable data total
foreign production is estimated at approximately $1,605,000$ short tons, and
world production at 2,350 . 000 tons, or about world production at $2,350,000$ tons, or about $9 \%$ more than in 1938 . Stocks of duty Pree refined copper in the United States increased from
289,755 tons on Jan. 1 to 316,543 tons on July 31 but decreased to 159,485
tons on Dec. 31 a net decrease of 130 . tons on Dec. 31, a net decrease of 130,270 tons. Foreign stocks increased
slightly from 169,072 tons at Jan. 1 to 173,876 tons at July 31, since when no data is available.
year to 538,198 tons, while consumption ampunted to $17.8 \%$ over the prior gain of $51 \%$. Stocks, of zinc on hand at the close of the year were 65,995
tons, a decrease of 60,774 tons during the year tons, a decrease of 60,774 tons during the year.
The domestic price of copper f.o.b. refinery d
pound at the begining of the year to a a low of 9.775 c . on April 11.025 c . Except for a minior brief advance this quotation continued in effect until July 8 following which progressive advances resulted in price of 12.275 c . on Oct. 5 Which continued to the end of the year. Prices of zinc and lead improved
throughout the year except for a slight reduction of zinc price in December below the high point of the year.
The price of domestic silver remained unchanged at $641 / \mathrm{cc}$. per ounce for applicable to silver in ores mined in the United States after July 1, , 1939 , seigniorage of $45 \%$, which was equivalent to a price of 71.11 c . per ounce
f.o.b. Mint, or approximately $70 \% / 8 \mathrm{c}$. per ounce f.o.b. smelter. The price declined steadily to 34.75 c . per ounce to June 27, after which the price prevailed to the end of the year. price of $\$ 35$ per ounce for gold was not changed during the year.
roducts invoiced to customers. Feflects sales of metals and manufactured n the income account. Inventory valuations were below market prices for the various metals and products at Dec. 31 , 1939 .
the year by the retirement through the operation of the sinkinged during $\$ 2,671,00041 / 2 \%$ debentures of the company, and the paymentit of $\$ 5,000,000$ serial notes of Chile Exploration Co.; a total reduction of $\$ 7,671,000$ leaving
the total funded debt of the company and subsidiaries at Dec. 31, 1939, at
$\$ 15,015,000$. Under the terms of the indenture covering the $41 / \%$. sinking fund debentures of the company there will be paid into the sinking fund on Aug. 15 , part, debentures at cost. The indebtedness of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. represented by notes issued to this company, amounting to $\$ 7,043,000$, was discharged funds received from sale of its first mortgage convertible 40 balance from April 1, 1952. Company exercising its rights as a shareholder, subscribed Ap par to $\$ 1,665,000$ of the total $\$ 5,910$, con offering of said bor, sub.
Capital expenditures during the year amounted to $\$ 3,416,423$.
Corporate Transactions-During 1939 amounted to $\$ 3,416,423$.
shares of stock of Anaconda Wire \& Cable Co. and 11 shares of stock of Andes
Copper Mining Co., increasing its holdings to 287,522 shares and $3,502,473$ Copper Mining Co., increasing its holdings to 287,522 shares and $3,502,473$
shares, or $68.14 \%$ and $97.77 \%$ respectively of the total outstanding shares of those companies. $\$ 5,000,000$ of the serial notes of Chile Exploration Co were paid. On May 1 the remaining indebtedness of $\$ 12,000,000$ was to principal and interest by Anaconda Copper Mining Co., maturing as
follows:


Interest Rate
$13 / \%$
$2 \%$
$2 \% \%$
$23 \%$
$3 \%$
$3 \%$
Copper-The total output of coperations by the plants of the company and its
Cobsidiaries aggregated $934,587,689$ pounds. The metallic copper subsidiaries aggregated $934,587,689$ pounds. The metallic coppany and its $934,412,676$ pounds obtained from the following sources: 934,4ds, were treated on toll for the account of others; $49,783,474$ pounds
pounds were produced from purchased ores, concentrates and secondary metals subsidiary mining companies through copper plant ond its consolidated subsidiary mining companies through copper plant operations of $681,-$
412,419 pounds $(200,417,863$ pounds domestic $-480,994,556$ pounds foreign)
compared with $633,671,825$ pounds compared with $633,671,825$ pounds (154,208,961 pounds domestic-479-
462,864 pounds foriegn) in 1938 , an increase of $7.5 \%$. 462,864 pounds foreign in 1938, an increase of $7.5 \%$.
Total deliveries in both the domestic and foreign markets of copper from
all sources including purchased conper amounted to 883 . all sources including purchased copper amounted to $883,235,702$ pounds,
compared with $790,083,357$ pounds in 1938 .

Zinc-Total zinc production was $224,056,850$ pounds of which 141,-
693,675 pounds were from purchased materials, toll zinc returnable 60 ,-
285,317 pounds, and $22,077,858$ pounds from the mines of the company of total production 7,955 pounds were contained in by-product materials old to other companies; $6,732,164$ pounds were in the form of zinc dross, and $217,316,731$ pounds were electrolytic zinc produced by the plants of the company. Deliveries of zinc (produced and purchased) including zinc
delivered to the manufacturing and zinc oxide plants of the company, amounted to $201,127,612$ pounds, compared with $150,393,070$ pounds in
1938 . 1938. Lead-The total production of lead was $90,663,398$ pounds. of this amount $79,476,853$ pounds were produced from purchased ores, concenaggregate production $25,523,450$ pounds were included in by-products
sold to other companies and $65,139,948$ pounds were produced in metallic sold to other companies and 65,139,948 pounds were produced in metallic form by the plants of the company. Deliveries of lead during the year,
including that used in the manufacture of white lead, were $83,577,841$ pounds, compared with $60,829,021$ pounds in 1938 .
ounces were treated produced 14,582,530 ounces of silver, of which 866,480 produced from purchased ores and concentrates, and 6,860,138 ounces were produced from company ores. Of the above total $2,052,717$ ounces were contained in by-product materials sold to other companies.
Gold-Gold production amounted to 245,993 ounces, of ounces were contained in materials treated.on toll for the of which 40,432 165,086 ounces came from purchased materials, and 40.475 ounces from the mines of the company. Of this amount 8,641 ounces were sold in the Miscellaneous-The principal miscellaneous products consisted of 89,775.271 feet of lumber; 57,205 tons treble superphosphate and phosphoric
acid; 8.709 tons arsenic; 986,304 pounds cadmium, including 159,537 acid; 8.709 tons arsenic;
Fabricating Plants-The shipments of manufactured products from the
plants of the Alen Brass plants of the American Brass Co. (including Toranto plant) and Anaconda
Wire \& Cable Co. amounted to $612,031,416$ pounds, an increase of $35.9 \%$ Non-Consolidated Subsidiary Mining Companies-The Mountain City
Copper Co produced 27 988.176 pounds of recoverable Copper Co. produced 27,988,176 pounds of recoverable copper from ores
and concentrates shipped. The Walker Mining Co. produced $8,010,226$ pounds of recoverable copper from concentrates shipped. Operation of The National Tunnel \& Mines Co. produced from company and leasing operations 250,870 pounds of copper, $3,506,683$ pounds of lead, $1,480,112$ pounds of zine 90,268 ounces of silver and 3,902 ounces of gold.
Silesian-American Corp. The properties of
Silesian-American Corp.-The properties of Giesche Spolka Akcyjna, a
subsidiary company of Silesian-American Corp. in Poland, were taken over by the Polish military authorities in the latter part of August, 1939 and the Members of the American Staff moved from Poland to Rotterdam, Holland. Early in September Germany obtained control of that district and a commissar appointed by the German Government was placed in charge of the properties. Since that time no reports of operations are available. It is to conjecture how long this situation will continue.
the end of the year was reduced to $\$ 2,510,500$.


 Total income
Interest
$43,013,090$
$29,612,271$
$54,728,165$
$33,457,318$ Interest on bonds \& curExps. pertaining to nonU. S. \& foreign income Disct. prem. \& exp bist. prem. \& exp. on
bonds \& debs. retired
thru. sinking fund thru. sinking fund--obsolescence Red. to mkt. quota.- of excess metal inventory

 Earns. per share on cap
ital stocks
 income.

Consolidated Balance Shet Dec. 31
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Assets- } & & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Mines } \& \text { min'g claims, coal mines, } \\ \text { timberlands, phosphate depos- }\end{array} & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$\end{array}$ timberlands, whosphate depos-
metal producing \& mfg. plants. $297,491,063$
297,577,342 $297,555,269298,345,521$ Bldgs. \& mach. at mines, reduc'n
works, refinerles, mft, plants sawmills, foundries wate plants,
 Investments panies, not consolldated comCash deposoited consolidiated.-... Def'd charges and disct. on bon
Supplies on hand, advances Supplies on hand, advances
ores and expenditures prepal Instalment house and land sales and other accts. recelvable...
 Accounts \& notes receivable...-Indebtedness of subsidiaries---Consolidated Copper Co...... Marketable securities

Total Capitalities---10ck (par Capital stock (par \$50)...-.
Capital stock $\&$ surplus of sub cos. owned by minority interest
Anaconda Copper Mining Co $41 / 2 \%$ debentures........... Chile Exploration Co. serial notes
Chlle Copper Co. 20-year Chile Copper Co. 20-year $5 \%$
Butte debentures...........
$130,900,950$ 136,467,783 140,954,094 143,844,820 Butte Anaconda \& Pacific Ry.Co.
1st mtge. $5 \%$ s. f. gold bonds.-

| 1st mtge. 5\% s. f . gold bonds |  |  |  | 1,498,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reserves | 1,731,438 | 1,604,144 | 1,470,823 | 1,252,619 |
| Chile Expl. Co. ser. notes (curr.) | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,0000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Accrued liabilities | 10,886,394 | 7,164,449 | 11,539,143 | 5,448,278 |
| Accounts and wages payable.--- | 7,543,499 | 5,730,605 | 5,999,452 | 7,827,868 |
| Other accounts payable | 162,724 | 143,133 | 536,395 | 165,951 |
| Deferred credits to incom | 404,357 | 230,147 | 245,041 | 218,821 |
| Surplus. | 78,826,877 | 71,308,277 | 66,102,831 | 50,953,797 |

Total $\qquad$ $587,932,841 \overline{582,257,792} \overline{592,825,031} \overline{592,021,890}$
To Redeem Debentures-
Cornelius F. Kelley, President of this company, announced that the board of directors have authorized the calling for redemption on May 15 ,
1940 , of $\$ 33,000,000$ principal amount of the $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures
(out" of a total of $\$ 38.015,000$ principal amount outstanding). Of the original issue of $\$ 55,000,000$ principal a mount of the debentures there have
been retired $\$ 16,985,000$ principal amount through the operation of the sinking fund. The redemption price on the first $\$ 5.015,1000$ of the $\$ 33,-$ bentures called the price will be 103 for the next $\$ 11,000,000$ of debentures called the price will be 102 , and for the balance of $\$ 5.985,000$ of debentures
called the price will be 101. Notice of the numbers of the debentures which have been called for redemption will be civen as soon as the same have been drawn by lot by the trustee.-V. 150 , p. 1418 .

Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.-Exchange Time Extended 1. J. Collins, President, on March 23 sent preferred stockholders a letter Which read as follows: dividend preferred stock for the 86.50 dividend conhas become effective Certificates for the new $\$ 5$ dividend preferred stock at the rate ofone share eror each share of $\$ 6.50$ dividend convertible preferred stock surrendered, will be mailed about March 30, 1940 to the stockholders The holders of the 86.50 dividend co not accepted the exchange offer will shortly receive a formal notice, in accordance with the provisions of the certificate of incor poration, calling
such stock for redemption on April 30, 1940 at $\$ 110$ per share plus one month's accrued dividend. $\$ 3.50$ dividend convertible preferred stock who A number of holders of the $\$ 6.50$ dividend convertible preferred stock who
desired to make the exchange but who were prevented from doing so by desired to make the exchange but who were prevented from doing so by
March 20 have rauested that they be given an extension of time and the
exchent offer will therefore remain open for acceptance until the close of exchange offer will therefore remain open for acceptance until the close or
business April 10,1940 in the letter of Feb. 26. 1940 . In the case or $\$ 6.50$ dividend convertible pref. dividends after March 31, 1940 but the $\$ 5$ dividend preferred stock issued in exchange will be entitited to full cumelative divididends from Aprilk 1 . 1940
inen
even though such stock is issued subsequent to that date.-V.150, p. 1925 .

Ann Arbor RR.-Earnings-

| February | 194 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oss from rail |  | ${ }^{101,120}$ | 42 |  |
| Net ry- oper. inc | 19,228 | def12,533 | 55 | 36,506 |
| rom from railwa |  | 625,841 | 501,237 | 665,335 |

 Net ry - oper. inco.

Armstrong Cork Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years- ${ }^{\text {[Including Domestic Subsidiary Companies] }} 1939$






 x After deducting $\$ 24,863$ in 1939 and $\$ 111,812$ in 1937 loss on sale of
 and $\$ 25,761,918$ in 1936 . $\begin{aligned} & \text { z Includes } \$ 16,777 \\ & \text { securities. } \\ & \text { a After dedin on sales of marketab }\end{aligned}$ dividends paíd on $4 \%$ preferred stock. Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 [Including Domestic Subsidiary Companies]

|  | 1939 | 1938 |  |  | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets_ | $\$$ | $\$$ | Liabilities | 1938 |  |
| Cash | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |  |  |

 | Customers' notes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \& acc'ts rec'ble. | $6,271,813$ | $4,597,984$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Due to foreign sub- } \\ \text { sidiaries_- }\end{array}$ | 538,622 | 310,831 |


 Notes \& acc-1s.-. 14 (non-current) Prepald expenses.-
Investments in and
$\begin{array}{ll}187,317 & 252,671 \\ 506,49\end{array}$
advs. to wholly-
owned

 Paid-up licenses, $22,014,090 \quad 21,770,373$ Treasury stock... $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { less amortizat'n_ } & 256,113 & 272,753 \\ \text { Goodwill.......- } & 1 & 1\end{array}$
Total_......... $\overline{55,290,189} \overline{53,306,870}$ Total_.........55,290,189 $\overline{53,306,870}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by $1,410,865$ (1,410,644 in 1938) shares of no par value Y A , 677, 922 in 1938 a and after reserve for revaluation effected as of Jan . 1 ,
1933 of $\$ 3,820,733$ in 1939 and $\$ 4,130,556$ in $1938 . \quad$ z 1,100 shares common

Aro Equipment Corp.-Listing-
The Chicago Stock Exchange has approyed the application to list 7,500 additional shares of

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
The Utility Management Corp. reports that for the week ended March
22, net electric output of the Associated Gas $\&$ Electric group was 93.334 .779 22, net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was $93.334,779$
units (kwh). This is an increase of $10,008,403$ units or $12.0 \%$ above units (kwh). This is an increase of
production of $83,326,376$ units a year ago.

## Moves Offices-

Trustees for Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. on March 25 signed a lease for 9,000 square feet of office space on the
21 floor of $21-23$ West Street. Annual rental will be $\$ 16,000$ and will be shared by the co-trustees for the corporation and the trustee for the company

Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-Moves Offices-
ee Associated Gas \& Electric Co., abo 1926
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry.-Earnings-
[Incl. Gulf Colorado \& Santa Fe Ry. and Panhandle \& Santa Fe Ry.]
Period End. Feb. 29-1940-Month-1939 1940-2 Mos.-1939


Net ry. oper. income- $\$ 438,346 \times \mathbf{x} \$ 259,104 \underset{\$ 978,407}{\mathbf{x} \$ 115,886}$ a Includes for 1940 and 1939, respectively, $\$ 345,564$ and $\$ 324,074$,
epresenting accruals under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. b Includes for 1940 and 1939 , respectively ployment and $\$ 674,419$, representing accruals under the Carriers Taxing
Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts. $x$ Loss.-V. 150 , Act of 193 .
p. 1752 .

Associated Dry Goods Corp.-EarningsIncluding all wholly Consolia [Including all wholly-owned subsidiaries and Lord \& Taylor the majority
of whose stock is owned]
 Total net sales......-.-$-\$ 61,253,093$ $556,224,528$
$1,432,057$
$\$ 54,792,471$

 nt. on rean--7.-... Exps. of parent compa

Profit.Other income:-........... Total profit $\qquad$ Conting. inc. tax liabil. | deferred pay., accts.- | 12,900 |
| :--- | ---: | Balance-- $\frac{12,900}{\$ 2,191,669} \frac{C r 22,000}{} \frac{13,000}{13,600}$


 1st preferred dividends.- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lr}805,595 & 805.589 \\ 199,003 & 398,006\end{array}$

## Surplus..

## -

 $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{x} \text { Including amortization credit of } \$ 428 \text { ( } \$ 22,295 & \text { in } 1936 \text { ). } \quad \mathbf{y} \text { Including }\end{array}$ 500 for surtax on undistributed profits of a subsidiary.$z$ Losses of $\$ 172,673(\$ 229,888$ in 1938) on abandonment and demolit of buildings, improvements including demolition costs during the curren year, have been charged to consolidated earned surplus account as a partial offset against the net amount of changes in allowances for depreciation
of fixtures, equipment, and building improvements, made to accord with the findings of the United States Treasury Department. a Raduction in New York World's Fair bonds to bid price, exclusive of
$\$ 6,813$ applicable to stocks of Lord \& Taylor not owned by Associated Dry Goods Corp. Consolidated Balance Sheet
[Including all wholly-owned subsidiaries; also Lord \& Taylor, the
majority of whose stock is owned]


 | y Accounts recelv- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| N, | 175,019 | $7,292,887$ | Accrued expenses- | 909,575 | $1,546,165$ |



 | $\mathbf{z} \begin{array}{l}\text { Fixtures, delivery } \\ \text { equip., \&c }\end{array}$ | $2,755,871$ | $2,925,747$ |  | Prov. for | Federal | 115,911 | 129,308 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Tay. not owned. } \\ \text { b Capital stock \& }\end{array} \quad 716,641 \quad 701,909$
 Total_.........44,400,893
a After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 5,535,029$ in 1940 and $\$ 5,269,140$ In After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 5,535,029$ in 1940 and $\$ 5,269,140$ cum., par $\$ 100$, authorized, $\$ 20,000,000$; issued and outstanding, $\$ 13,436,-$ and outstanding, $\$ 5,690,100 ;$ common stock, par $\$ 1$, authorized, 800.000 8,460 shares common stock, $\$ 8,460$ total capital stock outstanding in hands of public, $\$ 19,717,440$, c Includes $\$ 1,000,000$ maturing Nov. 1,1939 . d Provision for contingent liability for such income taxes as may be payable are realized.
$\mathbf{x A f t e r}$ amortization of $\$ 137$ in 1940 and $\$ 114$ in 1939. y After allowance $x$ After amortization of $\$ 137$ in 1940 and $\$ 114$ in 1939 . Y After allowance
for doubtful accounts of $\$ 230,338$ in 1940 and $\$ 218,335$ in 1939 z After allowance for denreciation of $\$ 2,705,227$ in 1940 and $\$ 3,641,504$ in 1939.

- 150, p. 1128.

Associated Electric Co.-Coupon Paying AgentNew York Curb Exchange has been notified that Guaranty Trust Co. of due Jan. 1, 1953.-V. 150 , p. 1589.


Atlanta \& West Point RR.-Earnings-

| February- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$153,969 | \$133,823 | \$122,917 | \$155,179 |
| Net from railway-...-- | 23,373 | 16,320 |  | 26,174 |
| Net ry, oper. income... | 1,998 | def6,459 | def22,706 | 2,968 |
| Gross from railway | 310,684 | 284 | 255,183 | 306, | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway..... } & 310,684 & 284,810 & 255,183 & 306,691 \\ \text { Net from railway.... } & 47,882 & 37,201 & 311 & 40,149 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 3,098 & \text { def9,201 } & \text { def47,061 } & \text { def6,117 }\end{array}$

## -V. 150 , p. 1419.

## Atlantic Coast Line RR.-E Earnings

Period End. Feb. 29-
Operating revenues
1940-Month-1939
$\$ 4,878,643$
$\$ 4,510,260$
$\$ 9,610,549$

Net oper. revenues $\ldots \overline{\$ 1,398,102} \xlongequal[475]{\$ 1,337,449} \xlongequal{\$ 2,505,518} \xlongequal{\$ 2,360,362}$
 Net ry. oper.inc

Autocar Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Profit for year_...... $\$ 319,173$ loss $\$ 471,438-\$ 73,254-\$ 163,696$ x Interest and finance companies' charges, \&c., net of other income.
y Excluding sales taxes approximately $\$ 144,000$ in 1937 , and $\$ 170,000$ in
1936 .

Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31




Total_........ $\overline{\$ 8,975,078} \overline{88,517,244}$ Total.......... $88,975,0 7 8 \longdiv { \$ 8 , 5 1 7 , 2 4 4 }$ x Represented by shares of 10 -cent par value.-V. 150, p. 1419
Aviation Corp. (Del.)-Transfer Agent-
Schroder Trust Co. has been appointed Transfer Agent for the Capital
Stock of this corporation.-V. 150. p. 1926 .
Babcock \& Wilcox Co.-Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common per share was last distributed in April, 1938.-V. 150 , p. 1927.
Baldwin Co.-20-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stock, payable March 25 to holders of record March 20 This compares with' 40 cents paid on Dec, 23 , last; 20 cents paid on Sept, 25 last; 1938 , and five cents paid on Sept. 24, June 25, and on March 25, 1938.

## Baldwin Locomotive Works-Bookings-

The dollar value of orders taken in February by The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including The Midvale Co., was an-
nounced on March 26 as $\$ 2,058.095$ as compared with $\$ 14,102,261$, for February, 1939. The month's bookings brought the total for the con-
solidated group for the two months of 1940 to $\$ 5,614,577$ as compared with Consolidated shipments, including Midvale, in February, aggregated $\$ 4,164,840$ as compared with $\$ 1,711,397$ in February, 1939 . Consolidated
Shipments for the two months of 1940 were $\$ 7,346,105$ as compared with shipments for the two months of 1939 ,
$\$ 3.357$, 630 for 29 . 1940 , consolidated
On Feb . amounted to $\$ 42,504,201$ as compared with $\$ 44,215,799$ on Jan. 1,1940 and
with $\$ 28,120,600$ on Feb. 29,1939 .

## Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-

| Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| reight rev | 11 | \$9,512,388 | \$24, | 19 |
| Passenger r | 675,452 | 675,426 |  |  |
| Mail revenu | 232,734 | 227,672 | 497,828 | 479 |
| Express | 89,144 | 78,548 | 189,401 |  |
| All other oper. revenu | 399,201 | 343,015 | 848,179 | 737,017 |
| Railway | 12,72 | \$10,837,049 | \$27,199,429 | 822,790,529 |
| Maint. of way | 1.009 |  | 2,242,140 |  |
| Maint. of equipmen | 3,120,700 | 2,454,62 | 6,821,777 | 5,030,763 |
| Traffic expenses. | 404,445 | 378 | 765,039 | 07,726 |
| Transportation | 4,984, | 4,257,682 | 10,443,626 | 866,329 |
| Miscellaneous operations | -105,205 | 93,363 | 226,0 | 202,395 |
| General expens | 517,949 | 492,529 | 992,381 | 0 |
| Transp. for invest. | 1,00 | 69 | 5,053 | 458 |
| Netrev. Prom ry.oper | ,583,040 | ,344,78 | \$5,713,433 | \$5,24 |
| Railway tax accruals | 945,686 | 868,727 | 1,923,195 | 1,747,250 |
| Equipment rents (net) | 140,109 | 92,693 |  | 302,073 |
| Joint facility rents (net). | 149,220 | 123,103 | 310,796 | 265,723 |

Net ry. oper. income. $\overline{\$ 1,348,025} \overline{\$ 1,260,259} \overline{\$ 3,114,334} \overline{\$ 2,931,178}$
Bath Iron Works Corp.-Bank Loan Retired-
Corporation announced that a bank loan carried by the Bank of The
Manhattan Co. amounting to $\$ 800,000$ was retired as of March 21 , 1940 . Manhattan Co. amounting to $\$ 800,000$ was retired as of March $21,1940$. ration's plant and restriction of cash dividends, a mortgage on
Corporation currently has no bank loans and management foresees no Corporation currently has no bank loans and management for
immediate need for additional working capital.-V. 149, p. 1906 .

| Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry,-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Februa | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| Gross from railway | \$274,668 | \$279,867 | \$288,093 | \$337,837 |
| Net from railway | 134,693 | 146,085 | 152,446 | 209,330 |
| Net ry. oper. inco From Jan. 1- | 71,008 | 86,395 | 91,832 | 143 |
| Gross from railwa | 551,318 | 546,806 | 538.846 | 634,907 |
| Net from railway |  | 279,587 | 257,780 | 350,544 |
| Net ry. oper. incom -V. 150, p. 1420. | 148,331 | 158,267 | 133,901 | 211,683 |

## Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co. (\& Subs.) -EArnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross profit from opers. } & \$ 9,932,344 & \$ 7,714,823 & \$ 9,087,359 & \$ 8,163,164 \\ \text { Prov. Por depreciation } & 440,490 & 394,115 & 396,468 & 386,484\end{array}$



 a In net profits of subsidiary companies, including dividends on pref-
ferred stocks of these companies.
 Common Dividends-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 23 . This com-
pares with 75 cents paid on Dec. 29 , last, and 25 cents paid on Oct. 2 ,

July 1 and April 1, 1939, and on Dec. 28 and April 1, 1938, this last being
the initial distribution.-V. 149, p. 4019.
Bendix Aviation Corp.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. 31- Domestic and Canadian Subsidiaries)
1938
1937
Years Ended Dec.
a Gross sales, royalties and other
and
 Provision for depreciation of plant tion of leaseholds \& improvements.
Special charges for tools, dies and jigs $1,116,161$

1,094,452
1,023,452

 Provision for loss on investment in a
 c Charges on real estate not used in
the business \& on surplus plant, net
Expenses in connection with the is-
suance of debentures Provision for losses on investment-Provision for losses on investment
Miscellaneous deduction.-.
Prov. for Fed. \& Dom. income taxes.


 Earned surplus at the end of the yr$\begin{array}{llll}\text { capital stock (par } \$ 5 \text { ) } & \text {-......- } & \$ 2.14 & \$ 0.07\end{array}$ a Less discounts and returns and allowances. b Including selling, service, administrative, patents and deveiopment, and general expense, and provipreciation, 1939, $\$ 29,875 ; 1938, \$ 7,054 ; 1937, \$ 5,999$. d Includes $\$ 100,000$ for estimated surtax on undistributed profits
Note-The parent company's proportion of the 1938 and 1937 undis-
tributed net income of non-consolidated foreign and domestic subsidiary and affiliated companies (excluding minority-owned domestic affiliated companies), amounting to approximately $\$ 300,000$ for $1939, \$ 60,000$ for
1938 and $\$ 115,000$ for 1937 based upon exchange rates at Dec. 31,1939 , 1938 and $\$ 11537$, respectively, is not included above.
 Total_......... $34,909,024$ 33,790,480 Total_..........34,909,024 33,790,480
a Represented by $2,097,663$ shares of $\$ 5$ par value. $\quad$ Including time a Represented by $2,097,663$ shares of $\$ 5$ par value. b Including time
deposits of $\$ 585.000$ and $\$ 60,000$ in escrow. c After depreciation of
$\$ 6,326,779$ in 1939 and $\$ 7,152,404$ in 1938 d dncluding minority interest
in preferred stock of subsidiaries and surplus.

New Director, \&c.-
Hugh B. Baker, is a
Hugh B. Baker, is a nominee for election as a director of this corporation
at its annual meeting on April 10. He would succeed Walter J. Buettner. at its annual meeting on April 10. He would succeed Walter J. Buettner.
On March 6 Blue Ridge was the owner of 30,000 shares of stock of Bendix Aviation acquired from the General Motors Corp., Which sold 45.000 shares at about that date, leaving slghtly below 400,000 in its portfolio out of
500,000 acquired on formation of the Bendix company. since contracts linking General Motors and Bendix provided for a crosslicensing agreement so long as General Motors retained $80 \%$ of its original position, reduction of its investment to $79 \%$ had the effect of terminating the cross-licensing. Bendix may continue to obtain General Motors licenses, President, will continue to represent the General Motors investment on the Board of Bendix.
March inolders will be asked to vote on a plan approved by directors on purchase given to about 25 executives and employees. The options would run for three years at $\$ 30$ a share. No person would get an ootion for more than 6 . 00 shares for the three years, one-third to be a vailable in each year
and to be taken up within 90 days after close of the fiscal year.-V. 150 .

## Berkshire Street Ry.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$413,375 | \$399,657 | \$430,982 | \$431,680 |
| Operating expenses | 289,814 | 274,047 | 291,463 | 294,908 |
| Oper, taxes \& licenses | 25,016 | 25,447 | - 24,822 | 21,238 |
| Operating income Non-operating incom | $\$ 98,544$ | $\$ 100,162$ Dr 141 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 114,696 \\ 410 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 115,533 \\ 461 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Gross income. | \$98,615 | \$100,021 | \$115,107 | \$115,995 |
| Deduct. from gross inc | 90,612 | 94,619 | 179,301 | 286,476 |
| Prov. for inc. taxes. | 1,800 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .149, \text { p. } 325 \overline{4} . \end{aligned}$ | \$6,203 | \$5,402 | \$\$64,195 | 170,482 |

## Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-



Best \& Co., Inc.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Jan. 31




 x Returns deducted. $y$ Includes miscellaneous income of $\$ 52,514$ in
$1940 . \$ 12,319$ in $1939, \$ 13,076$ in 1938 and $\$ 11,251$ in 1937 .

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 193 |
| Assets- | \$ | s | Liabilities- |  |  |
| a Land, bulldings, equipment, \&c. | 6,358,087 | 6,229,889 | Accounts payable- | 450,785 462,791 | $\begin{aligned} & 330,408 \\ & 418.772 \end{aligned}$ |
| Goodwill |  |  | Real estate mitge.- | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Investments | 388,043 | 349,865 | 6\% pref. stock...- | 365,100 | 342,500 |
| Creditors paid in |  |  | b Common stock.- | 3,750,000 | 3,750,000 |
| advance | 40,356 | 6,401 | Earned surplus. | 6,764,131 | 6,303,908 |

 Cash.-...........
Business security 44,392
$1,509,375$ deposits
 Accts. recelvable-:
$\left.\frac{23,738}{-12,142,810} \frac{22,399}{11,495,588} \right\rvert\,$ Total ..........12,142,810 $\quad \overline{11,495,588}$ V. 150, p. 273 .

## B/G Foods, Inc.-Earnings-

Years Ended Dec. 31Net sales.
Cost of sal
 Gross profit on sales - - -- --.-.----
Operating \& administrative expenses. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,914,660 \\ 1,802,409 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 1,987,719$
$1,879,922$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,957.516 \\ 1,826.526 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Net profit before prov. for inc. taxes

Other deductions | Other deductions- |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Prov. for Federal \& State inc. taxes-- | 22,6840 |
|  | $\overline{21,40} 0$ | Net profit_........................- $\$ 89,372 \quad \$ 85,372 \quad \$ 102,050$ $x$ Includes approximately $\$ 4,000$ for surtax on undistributed profits.

Note-The net profit shown above is after deducting provisions for depreciation and amortization in the total amount of $\$ 107,409$ in 1938 and $\$ 95,819$ in 1939 .
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 284,763 ;$ accounts and notes receivable (less reserve of
$\$ 500$ ), $\$ 1,952 ;$ inventories, $\$ 91,927$; deposits, \&c., $\$ 2,481$; prepaid insurance premiums, taxes, \&c. $\$ 10,026$; equipment and leasehold improvements, $\$ 429,708$; goodwill, $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 820,858$. Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 114,012$, value of unredeemed meal
book coupons outstanding, $\$ 5,351$; accrued liabilitles, $\$ 57,447$; provision
for for Federal and State ingome taxes, $\$ 25.343 ;$ reserve ${ }^{\text {for self selinsurance, }}$,
$\$ 15,000 ; 7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 502,800 ;$ common stock 79,986 no par shares), $\$ 107,981$; capital surplus, representing excess of par value over cost of preferred stock retired, \&cc. (net) (no change during 1939),
$\$ 30,591 ;$ earned surplus (deficit), $\$ 9,007$; treasury stock, at cost, $\$ 28,659$; total, $\$ 820,858$. stock, the foregoing balance sheet does not give effect to the plan of re
capitalization dated Nov, 17, 1939 (approved by the stockholders Dec. 5 1939, and declared by the board of directors effective Jan. 2, 1940), which provides, among other things, the following:
the designation of a prior preferred stock (preferred as to assets and dividends over the present preferred and common stocks) share of prior preferred stock and one share of common stock for each (3) The cancellation and retirement of the preferred stock exchanged
under the plan of recanitalization under the plan of recapitalization.
redemption account at $\$ 143,444$, which amount shall be refuced prod stock tionately by the shares retired under the plan of recapitalization or acquired by the corporation; until such deficiency has been discharged, no dividends
shall be declared or paid on the common stock.-V. 149, p. 3710

Bohn Aluminum \& Brass Corp.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Gross profit from sale
Other income (incl. int
$\stackrel{1939}{1,675.44}$
$\begin{array}{ll}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 721,952 & \$ 2,885,473\end{array}$
$3 \begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \$ 2,698,92\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { and royalties) } & \text {-..... } & 91,592 & 106,204 & 120,836\end{array} 151,807$
Gross profit \& income
Selling \& general exps
$\$ 1,767,033$ Depreciation....... Amortization of paternts Prov. for Fed. inc. taxe
Federal surtax Net profits
Dividends paid Surplus shs. outst $($ par $\$ 5)$
Carned per share
Not-Provision of $\$ 252$ - $\$ 2.15 \quad \$ 0.57 \quad \$ 5.03 \quad \$ 2.418$ 1937 for depreciation of property, plant and equipment for the year has een deducted in the above statement.

| 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| ets- | \$ | Liabilities- | \$ | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{8}}, 096$ |
| y Land, b |  | x Capital stock .-- 1,762,0 |  |  |
|  |  | Accounts paya | able. 95 |  |
| Cash----------- 1,944,648 | 8 606,003 | Federal tax | - 152,000 | 18.011 |
| $z$ Accts. \&notes rec 1,484,317 | 7 1,238,006 | Accrued accou | unts_ 85,283 | 77,888 |
| Inventories. |  | Reserve for contin- |  |  |
|  |  |  | 46,835 | - 44,384 |
| insurance policy 98,750 | 3,5 | Capital surn | 1,868,814 | 868,814 |
|  |  | Earned surplus ${ }_{\text {_-_, }}$ 5,322,750 |  | 4,916,240 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred items.-- 178,028 | 139 |  |  |  |
| Total_.......... 10,192,756 $\quad 9,225,039$ Total_.......... 10,192,756 $9,225,039$ <br> $\mathbf{x}$ Represented by shares of $\$ 5$ par value. y After depreciation. z Less allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 13,000$-V. 149, p. 3108. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boeing Airplane Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- <br> Calendar Years- <br> 1939 <br> 1938 <br> 1937 |  |  |  | 1936 |
| Gross sales, less discts. returns \& allowances $\$ 1$ Cost of sales. | 846 | \$2,006,345 | \$5,545,439 |  |
|  | 11,731,877 | 1,606,234 | 4,655,962 | ,664,473 |
| Engineering \& development expenses. | 803,616 | 50,393 | 91,753 | 32,681 |
| Selling, general \& administrative expenses.-. Prover doubtful accts. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 343,790 | 279,430 | 1.24 | 77,192 2,000 |
| Prov. for doubtful accts. Other special charges. | 2,020,300 | 488,068 |  | 0 |
| Depreciation ..........- | 141,342 | 129,988 | 104,90 | 83,501 |
| Operating loss Other income | 194 | 48,086 |  |  |
|  | 67,413 |  |  |  |
| Loss .------------- | \$3,127,422 | 23,804 | a\$382,434 | \$258,957 |
| Loss on mtge. on plant abandoned 1930 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,367 | 65.4 | 39,010 |
| Prov.for Fed.normal tax Prov. for Federal surtax- |  |  | 2,046 | 31,277 |
|  | 72 | 8,442 | ,443 |  |
| Other income deductions Sundry | 6,898 | $\overline{3} \overline{4} \overline{3}$ | $8 \overline{8}^{3} 8$ | 1,780 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net loss_-------- } \\ & \text { Earnings per share on } \\ & \text { capital stock } \end{aligned}$ | 83,284,074 | \$554,958 | a\$311,683 | 168,36 |
|  | Nil | Nil | \$0.51 | 0. |

Consolidated Earned Surplus (Deficit) Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939 Deficit Jan. 1, $1939{ }_{\text {Net loss for }}$

Total
Refund of Federal income and undistriputed profits for vear $19-1 \overline{6} \overline{6}$
Cancellation of portion of Cancellation of portion of reserve for insurance established on The subsidiary subsequent to 1935 has carried insurance With others-.
Transfer from paid-in surplus account so as to eliminate the
deficit accumulated to sept 30, 1939, pursuant to resolution
adopted by the bor adopted by the board of directors on pursuant to resolution
approved oy the stockholders on Dec. 29, 1939, and Deficit Dec. 31, 1939

Transfer to earned surplus (deficit) account so as to eliminata the deficit accumulated to Sept. 30, 1939, pursuant to resolution
adopted by directors on Nov. 22, 1939, and approved by the
 Balance Dec. 31, 1939. 3,471,686
 a To be issued for shares of capital stock of United Aircraft \& Transport Corp, upon presentation for exchange, $1,0971 / 4$ shares as at Dec. 31,1939
and $1,2911 / 2$ shares as at Dec. 31,1938 . and $1,2911 / 2$ shares as at Dec. 31, 1938.
Note-On Feb. 9,1940 a
Note-On Feb. 9, 1940, a subsidiary, as borrower, delivered to Pacific
National Bank of Seattle its promissory note in the amount of $\$ 5.500 .000$ pursuant to which and under certain conditions amounts were to be advanced by the bank to the borrower from time to time. The first amount so advanced was applied in part to the payment of notes payable to banks
at Dec. 31,1939 , in the amount of $\$ 3.400,000$, upon which notes the comat Dec. 31,1939 , in the amount of $\$ 3,400,000$, upon which notes the com-
pany and such subsidiary were jointly and severally liable. The indebtedpany and such subsidiary were jointly and severally liable. The indebtederty, machinery, equipment, patents, trade marks, copyrights and certain other personal property of the borrower. It is likewise secured by a pledge
of stock of Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., and an assignment of the account receivable owing by that companyy to the borrower. It is further secured by an assignment of the moneys due or to become due under sub-
stantially all of the contracts of the borrower for the stantially all of the contracts of the borrower for the manufacture and sale States the bank has authority to collect the payments due the borrower under substantially all of such contracts. Payment of indebtedness represented by said note is unconditionally guaranteed by the company, and, gaged its real property, machinery equipment, patents and certain other personal property and has assigned moneys due or to become due under substantially all of its contracts for the manufacture and sale of aircraft
or parts therefor. In case of contracts of the company with the United or parts therefor. In case of contracts of the company with the United
States the bank has power to collect the proceeds of substantially all
of such contracts. The loan of such contracts. The loan transaction above referred to was consum-
mated in accordance with the provisions of a loan agreement dated Dee. 26,
1939 , and delivered Feb. 7 , 1940, between such subsidiary, the company and said bank, which loan agreement contains various covenants on the part of the subsidiary, the company and the bank.
The loan represented by said note was granted pursuant to the applica-
 tion $5(\mathrm{~d})$ of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act as amended. On Dec. 29 , 1939 the stockholders authorized an amendment to the effective upon filing in the State of Delaware on Jan. 15, 1940.-V. V . 150 , 150 par). Such amendment became effective

Bon Ami Co.-New Director-
James A. Nelson has been elected a director-of this company.-V. 150,
p. 1592 .
Bond Stores, Inc.-Stock Sold-A block of 25,000 shares of common stock (par \$1) was sold March 25 by Lehman Bros. and Wertheim \& Co. at $\$ 25$ per share. The stock was bought from two individual stockholders who are the beneficiaries of an estate which remains one of the largest stockholders of the corporation.-V. 150, p. 1754.
Borg-Warner Corp.-Norge Shipments-
Division reports February world shipments of home appliance sales, Norge more than $95 \%$ over volume recorded in February of last year. According to Howard E. Blood, President, the February rise far exceeded the pro-
jections of Norge analyists who had expected an increase of between 22 jections of Norge analyists who had expected an increase of between 22
and $23 \%$. Volume for January and February aggregated 50,090 units, an in crease or $113 \%$ over the 23 , 700 units sold in the same two-month
period of 1939, Mr. Blood stated. period of 1939, Mr. Blood stated. said. "Although electric contributed toward the Fritators led in total voluary increase," he
 which registered an increase of over $137 \%$. for the month and
electric ranges which rose more than $248 \%$."-V. 150 , p. 1592 .

## Boston \& Maine RR.-Earnings-

| Period End. Feb. 2 Operating revenues. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oper oper | 3,708,957 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,501,714 \\ 2,663,505 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| quip |  |  |  |  |
| f |  | 24,3 | 39,582 |  |
| Net ry. oper. in Other income.. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 307,079 \\ \mathbf{1 0 1 , 0 8 3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 306,711 \\ 98,351 \end{array}$ | 218,4 |  |
|  | \$4 | \$405,062 | 81,073,741 | \$1,000,6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { eductions } \\ & \text { terest, } \end{aligned}$ | 16,9 | 614,98 | 1,233,83 | 1,232 |
| Net deficit. | 08 | 209, |  |  |

Governors of New England States Endorse Plan-
Governors of the six New England States joined March 26, in a formal
statement endorsing the voluntary plan of exchange through which the statement endorsing the voluniary plan of exchange through which the B. \& M, seeks to readjust its financial structure to avoid bankruptcy.
In a joint statement signe by Governor George D. Alien of Vermont;
Governor La Governor Kaymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut Governor Lewis O. Barrows
of Maine. Governor Francis P. Murphy of New Hamphire Governor of Maine Governor Francis PA. Murphy of New Hampshire. Governor
Leverett Saltonstal of Massachuetts and Governor William H. Vander-
bilt consideration", by every bondholder of the road, , both in his own interest as follows: P'The Governors of the six New England States endorse the voluntary Plan of Exchango through which the B. \& M Meeks to readjust its financial
structure to avoid bankruptcy. This railroad serves directly the four structure to a avoid bankruptcy. This railroad serves directly the four
northern states and because ofimportant connections, particuarly with the
differential routes to the west through Canada, is of sreat importynce to the
 the industrial life of the two southern New England states as well. The reconstuction Finance Corporation has evid tenced its approval by
agreeing to buy over $\$ 40,000,000$ or the new bonds
plan to make its consued under the plan to make its consummation possible. Immediate action is necessary compensation to further the acceptance of the pse men are serving without compensation to uorther the acceptance of the plan. The 19 brotherhoods,
representing 12.00 employees of the railroad have unanimously endorsed the plan, and vigorously urge its acceptance. The New Engiand Council
by public statement of its President, and by resolution of its Executive Committee has endorsed the principles of the plan
While the holders of over $75 \%$ of the bonds of this New England-owned institution have already assented to the provisions of the plan, there i is
danger that its consummation may be defeated by the failure of the re maining holders to realize the importance of immediate action. It is in the interest of every bondholder that bankruptcy be avoided. Therefore we, the Governors of the six New England states. urge immediate consideration
of this voluntary plan by every bondholder, both in his own interest and in of this voluntary plan by every bond
interest of New England as a whole.,
RFC Not to Approve Consummation Unless Substantially All Bondholders Give Consent to Plan-
Warning that the RFC will not approve consummation of the B. \& M.
plan of exchange "unless assents are obtained from sunstantialiy ali of the plan of exchange "unless assents are obtained from sunstantialiy ali of the
bonds" has been received by the road, it was announced March 26 by W . In
Trowbridese, Vice-President in Charge of Finance end Accounting.
In a letter to the holders of $\mathbf{B}$. \& M. bonds, Vice-President Trowridge's letter stated that over $\$ 7,000$, boo of the bonds affected by the plan of bonds assent from whicn is necessary if the railroad is to avoid filing an application for reorganization under the National Bankruptcy Act. sary to consummate the plan is not within the the discretion of the railroad but must be approved by tho independent bondholders committee referred to in the plan and by the RFC
consummated, the PFO will own ower out in his letter that if the plan is
$\$ 4000000$ of the $\mathbf{B}$. $\&$ M.'s bonds, including the ' $\$ 26,000,000$ of new money which it has agreed to suppiy as part of the plan to provide cash payments for bondholders. Corporation wiill not apporove consummation or the plan unless assents the
obtained from substantially ail of the bonds, inasmuen as the security for this large investment would otherwise be materially weakened. We are frther adending bond maturities or fake further advances to the railroad onsummated," read Vice-President Trowbridgees "Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act would. probably require that period, there is no assurance that such procedure would provide as favorable treatment for bondolders as she present plane of exchavile. as
particular it is certain it would follow that there would be no cash availparticular, it is certain it would follow that there would be no cash availThe monthly report of selected income and balance sheet items for the
month of January, received too late for insertion in our "Earnings Record" month of January, receefved too late

Earnings for the Month of January
 1940
$\$ 548,191$
117,388

Income available for fixed charges
nterest deductions


| $\$ 665,5$ |
| ---: |
| 2,1 |
| $\$ 63,4$ |
| 105,6 |
| 440,42 |
| 68,72 |

 ${ }^{2}$ anvest Time eratts \& dep. pecial deposits... Traffic \& bust ree-: balances rec.-. azents \&conduc. Misce... acc'ts rec. rat'is \& supplles. Rents recelvable-:

\[

\]

The company intends to apply the net proceeds from the sale of the 100,000 shares of common stock, estimated at $\$ 817,000$, either to the recently placed in service, or to the purchase of four additional Douglas to the company's general funds. This would provide additilional working capital for expenditures for increased facilities and operating requirement incident to an enlarged volume of business.
Preliminary to the present financing, st recapitalization plan involving an increase in the authorized capitaved of the company from 75,000 shares ( $\$ 10$ par), to 400,000 shares, $\$ 2.50$ par, and a split-up of the then outstanding shares on a four-to-one basis.
Company is engaged in the commercial air transiortation of passengers mail and express over routes aggregating 2,453 miles, on which it schedules flights of moress than 11.000 miles daily. The present routes link Chicago and Kansas City with the southwest and Texas. Through connection at
Brownsille. Texas. with Pan American Airways, Mexico and Central and South America are linked with the 15 cities served. In addition to Chicago and Kansas City these include Wichita, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Wichita Falls, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston, San
Antonio, Corpus Christi and Brownsvile, Effective April 1 new schedules will increase daily miles to over 12,000 . The company has appliee to the Civil Aeronautica Authority for additional roupes totaling 6,246 route miles. Granting of the appilications would substantially expand the system. Included are routes which wil and the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico north to the Twin
Cities. the months of Jan, and Feb., 1940 the company reports an increase
For $64 \%$ in gross passenger revenues over the corresponding months of 1939.

## New Directors-

Robert $J$. Smith, Dallas, and Hal C. Thurman, Oklahoma City have
been elected directors of this company. ${ }^{\text {Mr }}$. Smith is Vice-President of the air line, and Mr. Thurman, the company's General Counsel.- $\mathbf{V}$. 150 , p. 1928.

Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earns.-
 $\times$ Net earnings ....... $\overline{\$ 1,433,028} \overline{\$ 1,617,899} \overline{\$ 2,949,190} \overline{\$ 3,312,382}$ $\times$ Before depreciation and amortization.-V. 150, p. 1593.
Bristol-Myers Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years } \\
1939 & 1938
\end{array}
$$

1936
y Sales, less returns, al-
lowances \& discounts $\$ 16,040,551 ~ \$ 14,849,993$ \$15,453,092 $\$ 14,214,335$ $\times$ Cost of goods sold, sell-
ing, advertising \& a
Profit from operations
Other income
$\$ 3,100,456$
36,072 $\frac{12,091,805}{\$ 2,758,188} \frac{12,803,667}{\$ 2,649,425} \frac{11,404,699}{\$ 2,809,636}$

 Prov. Por Fed. surtax on



$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 3.49 & \$ 3.25 & \$ 3.21 & \$ 3.31\end{array}$
$x$ Including depreciation of $\$ 178.438$ in 1939 ; $\$ 175,791$ in 1938; $\$ 161.294$



Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System-Earnings-
 Net rev. from oper Operating income
Net non-oper, income
Gross income-
Total income deduction Total income deductions
 $\times$ Deficit.-V. 150 . p. 1756 .


 x Amount collected on action taken by company with respect to infringe-
ment of its patent and trademarks (net). y Recovered upon sale of its sto


Butte Copper \& Zinc Co.-Lease Extendedstockholders at their recent annual meeting yoted to extend present lease date of execution of new lease. Present lease would expire July 8,1941 .-V 150, p. 1594.

| Bush Terminal Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Dec. 31 | 1939 | 1938 | y1937 |
| evenue from rentals, transp., \&c |  | \$2,790,583 | \$2,891.251 |
| Operation \& maintenance expense | 1,594,1 | 1,671,123 |  |
| Balan | \$1,309,039 | \$1,119,460 | \$1,336,179 |
| Provision | 533,163 | 537,341 | 538,622 |
| Other ta | 51.3 |  |  |
| Interest on f | 411.803 | 413,116 4 |  |
| Other interest charges- |  |  |  |
| Depreciation--Int.on indebtedness to Bush Terminal |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Interest on $15-\mathrm{y} 3 \mathrm{arar} 6 \%$ income note - - <br> Res. against interco. ad Exhibition |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Provision for floo |  | 20,000 |  |
| Legal and professional services in con- |  |  | 21,370 |

 x Since April 30, 1937. y Combined income account of the trustee for
the period from Jan. 1, 1937 to April 30, 1937, and of the company for the period from May 1 to Dec. 31,1937 i 1939 includes $\$ 140,324$ charged against
Note-The revenue for the year Note- The revenue for the year 1939 includes $\$ 140,324$ charged against steam plant as explained in Note 3 to the balance sheet.
Surplus Accounts for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939
Capital surplus as at Dec. 31, 1938 and 1939.........---------- $\$ 4,592,217$
Capital surplus (since April 30, 1937):
Earneficit on earned surplus as at Dec. 31,1938
Deficit on earned surplus as at Dec. 31,1938
Additional Federal income tax for the year 193 59,392
1,359

Net income for year ended Dec. 31, 1939 Excess of par value over cost of bonds purchased and retired
Deficit on earned surplus as at Dec. 31, 1939 . 8,364

Assets-
Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Properties, facilities and equipment:
Land and land improvements Brook
a Steamship piers, industrial buildings and stor-
age warehouses in Brooklyn-.............................. and other movable equip., furn. \& fixtures..Bush Terminal Buildings Co.-Common stock,
10,000 shs. at par of $\$ 5$ per sh. (see Notes $1 \& 2$ ) Bush Terminal RR. Co.-Common stock and advances, less reserve (see Note 1)
Statutory deposits with State and City authori-
ties-U. S. Govt. bonds and City of N. Y corporate stock, $\$ 70,991$ (quoted market value
 Current assets (see Note 2) :
Cash in banks and on hand
$\begin{array}{rr}73,491 & 73,491 \\ 8,254 & 8,134\end{array}$ freight and other charges, less reserve for bad


130,489
65,730
133,149
Bush Terminal Buildings Co- Claims and othe charges in dispute, $\$ 403,039$; less $\$ 85,750$ collected on account and contra accounts, $\$ 25,65$ Prepaid expenses and deferred charges
Goodwill-carried at nominal amount

Total
Liabilities-
1st mtge. $4 \%$ 50-year gold bonds, due $1952 \ldots$
Consol. mtge. 5\% gold bonds, due 1955.-...-
c Bush Terminal Buildings Co. 15-year $6 \%$ incom
Accounts payable and accrued expenses............-Accrued interest on funded debt
Francise, city and Federal taxes
Provision for storage withdrawal expenses, advance storage billings and rentals............................
Reserves (see Note 4):
Reserves (see Note 4):
Gen'l reserve for obsolescence of prop. \& facilitiesReserve for extraord. maint. \& structural changes Prov. for injuries, damages and other claims...-
Capital stock (see Note 5):
$1939 \quad 1938$

Capital stock (see Note 5):
$6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ per sh.), Issued,
 Capital reserve

| 291,637 | 180,643 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 62,110 | 72,156 |
| 1 | 1 |

 Total------------------------------------18,-180,225 \$18,405,566 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,817,106$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,662,531$ in
1938 . b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,362,323$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,277,760$ in 1938. c Includes accrued interest thereon- $\$ 80,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 50,000$ Notes- (1) All of the common stock of Bush Terminal Railroad Co., and
100 shares of common stock of Bush Terminai Buildings Co. have been pledged with the trustee under the consolidated mortgage indenture. Said Buildings Co. ( 9,900 shares) should be also pledged and is subject to the lien of such indenture. This claim is being litigated
(2) As provided in the plan of reorganization dated Feb. 4, 1937, as
modified March 26,1937 , the holder of the common stock of Bush Terminal Buildings Co. (formerly entieled to elect all directors of that company) is to
 members) while the holders of the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of that
company are to elect all directors in excess of two. Consequently Bush Terminal Bu
(3) The claims and other charges against Bush Terminal Buildings Co.
ratate chiefly to (a) the rental of the 41st Street Steam Plant for the months of Nov. and Dec., 1937 at the rate of $\$ 109,818$ per annum which amount nowever, was disputed by Bush Terminal Buildings Co. as and from May 1 , 1937; (b) steam furnished by Bush Terminal Co. from Jan. 1, 1938, when
it took over the operation of the steam plant, to April 30, 1938, when Bush it took over the operation of the steam plant, to Aprin
Terminal Buildings Co. ceased to take steam which thereafter was supplied by the latter's own independent facilities; and (c) excess operating costs
(including rental at the rate of $\$ 109,818$ per annum) of steam plant arising from the discontinuance of the steam demand of Bush Terminal Buildings Co. after April 30, 1938. Bush Terminal Co. and Irving T. Bush, as one of
the reorganization managers, having contended that Bush Terminal Buildings Co. Was under obligation with respect to said steam plant under the
terms of the plan of reorganization (effective April 30, 1937), upon order of terms of the plan of reorganization (effective April 30, 1937, upon order of
the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York there was presented to a special master and arbitrator for determination the question of the respective rights and obligations of the two companies with
reference to the 41st Street Steam Plant and its operation both past and future. This matter is still pending and undertermined.
(4) The reserves, other than that for obsolescence of properties and fa-
cilities, include amounts presently indeterminable which may become payable within one year. O t tne authorized $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, 77,000 shares are reserved for issuance to holders of depository crertificates representing 70,000 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of Bush Terminal Buildings Co.
on March 15, 1940 (subject to extension to March 15, 1942). To cover the on March 15,1940 (subject to extension to March 15, 1s942). To cover the a capital reserve of $\$ 700,000$ has been provided.
(6) The dividends on the 14.095 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
are cumulative to the extent that they may be earned and not paid during are cumulative to the extent that they may be earned and not paid during
the period from Jan. 1, 1937 to Jan. 1, 1940, and thereafter cumulative at the full rate of $6 \%$ per annum. 1,1910 , Bush Terminal Co. agreed to be liable for the performance by Bush Terminal Buildings Co. of its obligations under Terminal Buildings Co. to secure the payment of the principal ( $\$ 12,-$ 000,000 ) of and interest on its $5 \%$ first mortgage 50 -year sinking fund gold bonds due 1960. Each of such bonds payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon is guaranteed by Bush Terminal Co. At Dec. 31, 1939 .
$\$ 7,561,000$ principal amount of such bonds was outstanding, exclusive of $\$ 680,000$ principal amount held in the treasury of outstandissuer, and none was in the treasury of Bush Terminal indenture dated as of April 21,1937 , the sinking fund instalments ( $\$ 198.000$ each) for the years 1935 to 1939 , both inclusive, with respect to such bonds are extended amount equivalent to interest accrued at $5 \%$ per annum, will become payamount equivale the
able on that date but only to the extent that $80 \%$ of the net income of
Bush Terminal Building Co. for the period from Jan. 1,1937 to Dec. 31 , Bush Terminal Building Co. for the period
1939 is sufficient therefor.-V. 150, p. 1928.

[^5]The operations of company and its wholly owned English subsidiary,
Bush House Ltd. for the year 1939 resulted in a net profit of $\$ 99,854$ as The earnings of Bush House Ltd. were converted into dollars at the rate of exchange of $\$ 3.9575$ prevailing on Dec. 31,1939 , while in 1938 the con-
version rate was $\$ 4.64$, the prevalling rate at the close of that year. Surplus Accounts for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939 Capital surplus:
Capital surpurplus as at Dec. 31, 1938
Deduct adjustment of carrying value of investment
in Bush House Ltd. to accord with net asset value as reported by that company as at
Reduction in equity due to decline in Sterling
exchange
Less net income as reported by Bush House Ltd.
for the year 1939 converted at 83.9575 per
$\$ 293,752$
-97,127
Capital surplus as at Dec. 31, 1939
196,625

| Earned surplus as at Dec. 31, 1938., |
| :--- |
| Net income for year ended Dec. $31,1939 \ldots . .$. |

Deduct settlement of 1937 Federal income tax....
${ }_{\substack{832.148 \\ 3,254}}$
Earned surplus as at Dec. 31, 1939_...
Combined surplus as at Dec. 31, 1939 $\qquad$ 235,894
 Total_......... $\overline{16,921,136} \overline{17,244,151}$ Total_......... $\overline{16,921,136} \overline{17,244,151}$
 depreciation of $\$ 840,287$ in 1939 and $\$ 801,447$ in 1938 .

 1939). The reduction in this investment during the year 1939 represents the write-down of $\$ 293,751$ due to the decline in Sterling exchange (from
$\$ 4.64$ at Dec, 31, 1938 to $\$ 3.9575$ at Dec. 31,1939 ) plus remittances of $\$ 0,000$, or a total of $\$ 343,752$ less the net income of Bush House Ltd. Por
the year 1939 of $\$ 97,127$ Bush Terminal Co. holds an option exercisable at any time before April is, 11942 or before the holders of depositary certificates of Bush Terminal Buildings Co. become entitled to receive certificates terms of the deposit agreement, whichever shall first occur, to acquire all
the interest of Bush Terminal Buildings Co. in Bush House Ltd. for the
sum of $\$ 2,500,000$. The capital stock (exclusive of directors' qualifying sum of $\$ 2,500,000$. The capital stock (exciusive of directors' qualifying
shares) of Bush House Ltd. has been pledged with the trustee for the 1st mortgage 50-year sinking fund gold bonds to secure the payment of the deferred sinking fund ingtalments under the supplemental indenture dated
as of April 21, 1937.-V.150, p. 1928 .
California-Oregon Power Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have deccared a dividend of 81.75 per share on the $7 \%$ cum.

 last.--1. 150, p. 159.



Canadian National Ry.-Annual Report-
Income Account, Years Ended Dec. 31 (Including Eastern Lines)

| Revenues- 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight.--.-.-.----.- $8160,255,0$ | 139769, | \$153796,23 | 145488,142 |
| Passenger--.......-...-- 17,817,119 | 18,096,84 | 18,944,767 | 17,021,746 |
| Express...-.-.-.------- $9,616,999$ | 8,487,783 | 8,915,373 | 8,497,630 |
| Mail.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.----- $3,559,420$ | 3,509,248 | 3,504,153 | 3,355,110 |
|  | 12,378,160 | 13,236,076 | 12,247,861 |
| Total..----------- \$203,820,187 | \$182241,723 | \$198396,609 | \$186610,489 |
| enses |  |  |  |
| Maint. of way \& struc-- $36,530,434$ | 33,789,284 | 35,241,300 | 37,827,919 |
| Maint, of equip_-.....- $42,662,024$ | 41,679,619 | 44,458,943 | 38,516,720 |
| Traffic------------ 5 -175,594 | 5.132,239 | $4,980,922$ |  |
| Transportation__-.-.-. 88, 8840,664 | 86,161,165 | 86,933,849 | 81,528,062 |
|  | 1,260,624 | $1,290,915$ $8,326,254$ | 8, $1,1242,082$ |
| Transp. for invest.--Cr_-513,055 | $8,500,213$ | $8,343,325$ | 8,504,080 |


| Total |
| :---: |
| Net rev. from ry. opers_- $\$ 182,965,768$ |
| $\$ 176175,312$ |
| $\$ 180788,858$ |
| $\$ 171477,690$ |
| 17066,411 |

 Railway oper. income- $\frac{14,607,958}{} \frac{5112,214}{\$ 11,972,577} \frac{5,859,062}{\$ 9,273,737}$ Expenses-
Revs. from hotel opers.-Expenses of hotel opers.
Taxes on hotel property
Net income from hotel Rent from locomotives.-
Rent fr. pass.-train cars Rent from floating equip Rent from work equip-Inc. from lease of road.-
Miscell Miscell. rent income.-Mroperty property.-..-.
Dividend income
Inc. from funded Inc. from funded securs. income from unfunded Income from sinking and Miscellaneous funds.-

Gross income--...--
Hire of freight Hebit balance-_---
dent for locomotives.--
Rent for pass.-train cars_ Rent for pass,-train cars
Rent for floating equipRent for work equip...
Joint facility rents Joint facility rents---
Rent for leased roads.Miscellaneous rents.-Separately oper. proper Int. on unfunded debtInt. on unfunded debtfor refunding. Amortization of discount
on funded debt Miscell. income charges

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit before int_-_ } \\ \text { Interest due public on }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $11,575,114$ |
| df\$4,631,974 |
| $\$ 6,859,891$ |
| $\$ 5,987,277$ | $\begin{array}{rllll}\text { Interest due public on } \\ \text { long-term debt-...-- } & 49,814.378 & 49,839,023 & 48,888,545 & 49,184,623\end{array}$

 February-
Gros from railway
 From Jan. 1$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_....- } & 210,318 & 166,909 & 117,824 & 198,913 \\ \text { Nef from railway } & \text { def } 16,653 & \text { deef44,169 } & \text { de95,452 } & \text { def22,716 } \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & \text { def70,284 } & \text { def95,711 } & \text { def148,780 } & \text { def74,886 }\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. incom.
$-\mathrm{V}, 150, \mathrm{p} .1424$.

## Carson Hill Gold Mining Corp.-Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of one cent per share on the common stock, payable March 30 to holders of record March 20 . This compares
with $1 / 2$ cents paid on Dec. 30, last; one cent paid on Sept. 30, last; 11 with $11 / 2$ cents paid on Dec. 30, last; one cent paid on Sept. 30, last; $11 / 2$
cents on June 30 and March 30,1939 and on Dec. 20,1938 , and an initial cents on June dividend of two cents paid on sept. 20, 1938.-V. 150, p. 834 .

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.-Annual Report-The remarks of Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., Chairman and President, together with the income account and balance sheet for 1939 , will be found under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages:


Other Income for Calendar Years
 Net inc. from int.,'-xch.,
separately oper. props. $\begin{array}{rlrlr}\begin{array}{r}\text { separately oper. props. } \\ \text { and miscellaneous }\end{array} & 2,621,100 & 1,492,530 & 1,669,335 & 1,287,598\end{array}$ Net earns. from ocean \&

coastal steamship lines Dr $\mathbf{x} 71,274 \quad \mathbf{x 5 9 1 , 0 7 1} \times \mathbf{x} 2,458,832 \quad \mathbf{y} 3,553,088$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Net earns. fr. communi- } \\ \text { cations, hotels \& misc. }\end{array}$ | 12,960 | 412,865 | 966,687 | $1,456,649$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Total other income_-- $\overline{\$ 6,764,851} \overline{\$ 7,363,673} \overline{\$ 11,629,711} \overline{\$ 10,198,522}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After provision of $\$ 3,782,277$ in $1939, \$ 3,781,990$ in 1938 and $\$ 3,894,469$ in 1937 for depreciation. $y$ Before depreciation.

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Comparative } & \text { Balance Sheet Dec. } & & \\ 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ Assets-
Ry. rolling stock inland
steamships, hotel, comsiteamships, hotel, com-
munication and miscell. $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { munication and miscell. } \\ \text { properties_-........-. }\end{array} & 792,330,598 & 803,282,536 & 791,499,758 & 774,271,264\end{array}$ railway property leased
Ocean \& coast. steamship Ocean \& coast. steamships
Acquired securittes (cost)
Adv, to control. prop., \&o Adv. to control. prop., \&c Mtges. collec. \& loans \& Insurance fo settlers--- invest'ts Miscell. investments....-
Unsold lands and other Unsold lands and other Insur. prem. paid in advUnamort. disct. on bonds
Other unadjusted debits. Other unadjusted debits.
Materials and supplies... Agents' \& conduc's bals... Tratfic balances (net). Miscell. accts. recelvable. $\begin{array}{r}792,330 \\ 95,800 \\ 104,84 \\ 199,31 \\ 26,09 \\ 33,76 \\ 3,6 \\ 8,20 \\ 25,850 \\ 26,52 \\ 10 \\ 2,78 \\ 2,47 \\ 19,38 \\ 6,69 \\ 5,12 \\ 51,80 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$

 x After deducting amount pledged as collateral to bonds and notes. y Aiter
deducting securities deposited with trustees of $5 \%$ equipment trust. $z$ Less discount on bonds and notes.

## Earnings for February and Year to Date

 Net earnings $\ldots \overline{\$ 1,972,422} \overline{\$ 233,368} \overline{\$ 3,800,927} \overline{\$ 694,370}$ Earnings for the Week Ended March 1919 Traffic earnings
-V. 150, p. 1928
$\begin{array}{ccc}1940 & \mathbf{1 9 3 9} & \text { Increase } \\ \$ 2,625,000 & \$ 2,265,000 & \$ 360,000\end{array}$
\$2,625,000 \$2,265,00
Carrier Corp.-Five-Year Bonus Plan Voted-
Approval of a three-fold "Five-Year-Plan"-under which employees and through salary bonuses and stock issues-was voted March 27 at the annual stockholders' meeting. The "Five-Year-Plan" to set aside 50.000 shares of authorized but un issued common stock for distribution, as company earnings warrants, among both employees and officers came as a surprise move, but the "Salary Plan
although not officially approved until today, had been announced by J. I. Lyle, President, last Dec. 1
plans; one known as the "Carrier Employecs Shares Plan" and the other as Distribution of the stock will be based on actual performance (ability, Distribution of the stock will be based on actual performance (ability, and personal qualifications and cooperation of expany Under the share-the-stock plan, arnings per outstanding shares is set aside and certain capital
deductions), will result in shares becoming available for distribution to deductions), will result in shares
employees. employees.
Purpose of the plan, Mr. Lyle told the stockholders, is to provide additional compensation in the form of fully-paid Carrier stock for those of the department heads and key personnel who most favorably influence the
earnings of the company. Such stock is to be issued outright to the emearnings oith "no strings attached,"' he added.
ployee, with 'no strings attached, he added.
During the meeting, it was announced that net income of the Carrier Corp. for 1939 was $\$ 18,788$, rather than the preliminary figure of $\$ 69,099$, which had been announced substect by the independent auditors which inprincinaly crediting $\$ 45$, oot to surplus, rather than to expense.
volved
Under this Carrier stock plan, the company will determine it
Under this Carrier stock plan, the company wits on sales or exchanges of for each year after certain deductions for profits on sales or exchanges of
capital assets and investments and for reserves for taxes. The only other capitaction before the final earning figure under which employees will share is $\$ 1$ for each share of capital stock outstanding.
When net earnings in excess of these deductions are from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 100,000$,
for instance, one share of common stock is to be issued for every $\$ 200$ of fhese excess net earnings. As excess earnings increase, the figure determining the a mount of stock to be issued also increases until it reaches $\$ 1,-$
000,001 or more, when stock will be issued for every $\$ 400$ of excess earnings. 000,001 or more, when stock will be issued for every $\$ 400$ of excess earnings.
The Employees Shares Plan and the Management Shares Plan will be in effect for five years beginning with 1940 or until 25,000 shares under each plan shall be issued-making a total of 50,000 shares. outstanding requiring a reserve of $\$ 1$ a share or $\$ 500,000$ rser to be set aside, excess profits would be distryy net income for the year is $\$ 600,0$ ' 0
For instance, if the total company there would be available for distribution 500 shares. If the net income is
$\$ 1,200,000$ there would be 2.188 shares, while if the figure should be $\$ 2$,000,000 , then 3,750 shares would be distributed.
Of course, some of the employees, will receive no stock participation, Mr . Lyle said. "Some who do not receive shares in one year may receive
shares in other years. Nevertheless, those who receive no stock should shares in other years. Ne Nevertheless, aditional efforts of others aroused
still benefit from the plan because the addition
by this stock incentive should cause increased company earnings. which by this stock incentive should cause increased company earnings, which
would mean more cash to be paid each month to all employees as adjusted would mean more cash to be paid each month to all employees as adjusted
compensation under the 'Carrier Salary Plan,' announced last December." Purpose of the plan, Mr. Lyle told the stockholders, is to provide addi-
the tional compensation in the form of fully-paid Carrier stock for those of the
department heads and key personnel who most favorably influence the

Central Electric and Telephone Co.
1st Mtge. \& Coll. Lien S. F. Bonds, Series A $41 / 2 \%$ due 1965 TRADING DEPARTMENT
EASTMAN, DILLON \& Co. MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 15 Broad Street

New York
Tel. Bowling Green 9-3100 Bell System Teletype N. Y. 1-752
earnings of the company. Such stock is to be issued outright to the em ployee, with "no strings attached," he added.
variations of of our of designigning an incentive plan which would fit the many
vend be equitable to all concerned was recognized variations of our business and be equitable to all concerned was recognized
as not being a simple undertaking," Mr. Lyle said, in proposing the plan to as not being a sim
the stockholders.
the idea of gaining benefite of many incentive plans of various types with others. The plan which was finally adopted contains idearable expeaned from the experience of others but is 'tailor-made' to fit the business of Carrier Corp,' he explained.
This was found necessary because of the various types of employees in the
company, ranging from clerks to highly-specialized and experienced encompany, ranging from clerks to highly-specialized and experienced en-
gineers. Designed to give the low-salaried employees a "better break," the
Salary Plan" sets up no minimum earning figure under which the plan is not operative, nor any minimum salary level below which the plan is not
fully opreative. Net income or loss upon which increases or deductions are fully opreative. Net income or loss upon which increases or deductions are accurate spread of profit or loss.-V. 149, p. 1469.

Celluloid Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Profits from operations.
Other income (net)
Total income.........
Provision for deprec. Provision for deprec.-.--
Prov, for contingencies,
Federal income tax
Net profit
Previous surplus
Total--
Surplus.
 ${ }_{1932 \text {. }}$

Asse. $s$-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 2,301,040 ;$ U'. \& . Government accounts receivabie (less reserves $\$ 47,638$ ), $\$ 754,076$; other accounts and accounts receivabie (less reserves $\$ 47,638$ ), $\$ 754,076$; other accounts and
interest. receivable, $\$ 1,6,9 ;$ inventories at or below cost, $\$ 1,515,588$
mortgage and other investments $\$ 46,185 ;$ ren mortgage and other investments, $\$ 46,185$; real estate plant and equipment at
patents and ticenses. less amortization, 44,$574 ;$ experimental and $\$ 4,276,734$,
expesearch expenditures, less amortization, $\$ 482,055 ;$ prepaid expenses and deferred
charges, $\$ 80,068 ;$ total, $\$ 9,720.020$. Liabilities-Accounts payable, trade, $\$ 162,202$; accrued liabilities,
$\$ 150,449$ provision for Federal income tax, $\$ 20,000$; due to affiliated com
 $\$ 2,388,200 ; \$ 7$ cum div. pref. stock (24,5o1 shares, no par) $\$ 2,455,100 ;$
common stock ( $194,951,75$ shares. $\$ 15$ par), $\$ 2,924,276 ;$ surplus arising common stock (194,951.75 shares, $\$ 15$ par $, \$ 2,924,276$; surplus arising
from decrease of capital Dec. 31,1932, , $1,326,572 ;$ earned surplus $\$ 221.507$;
total, $\$ 9,720,020$. Note Cumulative dividends unpaid to Dec. 1,1939 : 1 st pref. partic.,
$\$ 44.50$ per share; $\$ 7$ div. pref., $\$ 63$ per share.-V.
Central Electric \& Telephone Co.-Securities OfferedA financing program for the company involving an issue of $\$ 5,000,000$ first mor tgage \& collateral lien sinking fund bonds, series $A, 41 / 2 \%$, due 1965 , and 4,000 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 50$ par), was announced March 29. The preferred shares are being publicly offered by Loewi \& Co., Milwaukee, at $\$ 45.75$ per share. Part of the bonds, which are priced at $100 \%$, are being offered to institutional investors and the remainder are to be offered to holders of present bonds of the company on an exchange basis.
The company's principal office is in Sioux City, Iowa. It provides
electric service to communities in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota. It also supplies cas and water service to some of the communities in these States. Telephone service is supplied to various com-
munities in these States as well as in Iowa, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Nov. 30 last year the company's balance sheet including that of is subsidiary, Virginia Telephone \& Telegraph Co., showed total assets
of $\$ 14,098.769$. N\&t earnings for the 12 -months' period ended Nov. 30,
after all charges including provision for depreciation and income taxes. totaled $\$ 691,221$. Total operating revenues amounted to $\$ 2,856,272$. The 4,000 shares of preferred stock were issued to Central U. S. Utilities
Co. as part of the purchase price of properties of Sioux Falls Gas Co. To. as part of the purchase price of properties of sioux Falls Gas Coshares to Loewi \& Co. Under the terms of the contract with Central U. S. Utilities Co., the Sioux Falls Gas Co. properties are to be purchased
for $\$ 1,600,000$, consisting of $\$ 1,400,000$ in cash and the 4,000 shares of
preferred stock. preferred stock.
The company intends to borrow privately from banks not more than $\$ 200.000$ aapanst its $31 / 2 \%$ unsccured promissory notes, due serially in the
amount of $\$ 50.000$ on Dec. 31 in each of years 1940 to amount of $\$ 50,000$ on Dec. 31 in each of years 1940 to 1943 . The proceeds oans, are to be applied to the following purposes: For the redemption or acquisition for cancellation of 1st mtge.
and collateral lien bonds, series A, $5 \%$, due Jan. 1,1955 , at

| and collatera ren bonds, series A, 5\%, due Jan. 1, 1955, at |
| :--- |
| the principal amount plus a $3 \%$ premium . |
| To the purchase price of the Sioux Falls Gas Co. properties.... |
| $1,400,000$ | | Additions to working capital...........................-.-.-. | $1,400,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 99,467 |  | The bonds are redeemable as a whole at any time or in part from time to redemption is made from funds paid to the trustee through the sinking fund, the sale of certain securities, or the sale of certain properties. Otherwise. th with premiums as follows: if redeemed on ar beforcued interest togethe Whereafter and including Dec. $31,1948,41 / 2 \%$; thereafter and including Dec. $31,1951,4 \%$; thereafter and including Dec. $31,1954,31 / 2 \%$ inding

after and including Dec. $31,1956,3 \%$ thereafter and including Dec. 31 ,
 ncluding Dec. 31,1962 , $1 / 1 / \%$; thereafter and including Dec. 31,1963 ,
$1 \%$ and thereafter and including Dec. $31.1964,1 \%$. Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that its amender filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that its $\$ 5,000,000$ first
mortgage and collateral lien sinking funds bonds, series $41 / 2 \%$, due 1965 , The prospectus states that no firm commitments have been received by the registrant to take any part of the issue of the series A bonds. The
company is offering, at 100 , not to exceed $\$ 4,000,000$ of the series $A$ bonds oo institutional investors to whom information concerning the proposed issue will be furnished prior to the effective date of the registration state-
ment.
"It is anticipated," the company asserts, "that firm commitments will be
obtained from several of such institution such offering. The company proposes to offer all new bonds not committed for by institutional, to the holders of the presently outstanding bonds of the company in exchange for such old bonds, plus a premium of $\$ 30$ a $\$ 1,000$
principal amount, which is the redemption premium on the old bonds. No adjustment will be made on account of the difference in interest rates on the new and the old bonds for the period from Jan. 1, 1940, to the date of exchange.
The new bonds available for exchange will be allotted as nearly as practic-
able on a pro rata basis to those bondholders whose letters of transmittal able on a pro rata basis to those bondholders whose letters of transmittal
accompanied by bonds are received by the exchange agent prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer.-V. 150, p. 1928.
Central Eureka Mining Co.-Eight-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend or eight cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 1 . Dividend of five cents was paid on Dec. 15, last, and initial dividend of six cents was
paid on Oct. 14 last.-V. 149, p. 3711. Central of Georgia Ry.-Earnings -


Central Maine Power Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Dec. 31-
Operating revenues_-.--
Operating expenses.-.--
State \& munic. taxes_-
Social security taxes_---
Fed. (incl.inc. tax) taxes 1939-Month
$\$ 713,532$
262,800
63,117
3,747

Net oper. income
Non-oper. inc. (net)


Other deductions.-...-
$\qquad$
 -V. 149, p. 4022.
Central Ohio Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar Years- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating income | \$1,539,954 | \$1,432,807 | \$1,422,277 | \$1,339,915 |
| Operation. | 737,8.58 | 740,969 | 769,015 | 671,678 |
| Maintenance- (excl Fed inctax) | 84.261 | 76.015 | 77,447 | 103,321 |
| Uncollectible accounts.- | 127,037 | 119,498 | 124,323 | 115,266 |
| Not inc. from opers-- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 590,798 \\ 8,247 \end{array}$ | $\$ 496,323$ 3,130 | $\$ 451,490$ 4,381 | $\$ 446,299$ 2,931 |
| Gross income | \$599,045 | \$499,454 | \$455,872 | \$449,230 |
| Prov. for depreciation |  | 114,600 | 96,000 | 89,475 |
| Int.-Long-term debt_- | 202,142 | 213,087 | 196,433 | 179,437 |
| Int. on unfunded debt.- | 10,452 | 9,742 | 951 |  |
| Taxes assumed on int. | 5,079 | 4,536 | 3,980 | 3,399 |
| Amort. of bond discount and expense | 39,553 | 38,028 | 29,472 | 18,089 |
| Prov. for Federal taxes-- |  |  | x9,000 | y12,000 |
| Amort. of prem. on debt | Cr683 |  |  |  |
| to construction...-. |  | Cr15,129 | Cr28,365 |  |
| Other deduction.-.- | 47,469 |  |  | ---- | to charges allocated - $\because \mathbf{C r} 6 \overline{8} \overline{3}$

Cr15,129
Cr 28,365
Net income_....... $\begin{aligned} & \$ 156,033 \\ & \$ 134,589 \\ & \$ 148,401 \\ & \$ 146,584\end{aligned}$ x Includes provision for Federal undistributed profits taxes; y Includes
for comparative purposes $\$ 9,990$ additional provision for 1936 Federal for comparative purposes $\$ 9,990$ additional provision for 1936 Federal income and undistributed profits taxes charged to
the year 1937.
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Property, plant and equipment, \&c., $\$ 7,155,055$; investments, ceivable, $\$ 159,242$; notes receivable-merchandise contracts, $\$ 8,404$; notes receivable-merchandise contracts discounted (contra), $\$ 5,115$; material; and supplies, $\$ 79,546$; prepayments, $\$ 33,810$; deferred debits, $\$ 534,452-$ Liabilities 440 . rently, $\$ 100,000$; accounts patable, $\$ 68,600 ; 31 / 2 \%$ serial notes, due curnotes receivable-merchandise contracts discounted (contra) $\$ 5,115$; interest accrued, $\$ 75,625 ;$ State, local, and Federal taxes accrued, $\$ 56,091$;
 (20,000 no-par shares),
$143,440 .-\mathbf{V}_{1} 149, \mathbf{p} .26$


Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Dec. 31- } \\ \text { Operating revenues.-- } & \text { 1939-Month } \\ \$ 202,883 & \$ 1938 & 1939-663 & \$ 2,313,489\end{array}$ Operating revenues.-.-
Operating expenses.--
State and munic. taxes Social security taxes.-.-
Fed. (incl.inc. tax) taxe

Net oper, income--
Non-oper, income (net)
Gross income.-....-Bond interest
Other interest
(net)


## Central RR. of New Jersey-Earnings-



Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2087

Selected Asset Items-Balance Sheet Items Jan. 31
Cash account-
Special deposits
 Traffic and car seevvice balances receivable-.---Net balance receivable from agents \& conductors:
Miscellaneous accounts receivable Iaterials and supplies.
nterest and dividends receivabie.
Total current assets.
Selected Liability Ytems-
Traffic and car service balances payable
Miscellaneous accounts p
Dividends matured unpaid
Unmatured interest accrue
Othmatured rents accrued
Total current liabilities $\qquad$
Other than U. S. Government taxes <br> \section*{p. 1424. <br> \section*{p. 1424. <br> Charleston \& Western Carolina Ry.-Earnings-}
 Net from railwayFrom Jan. 1Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. inco
-V. 150 . p. 1424.

## Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings-




 Figures Revised-
The current liability figures as published in our "Earnings Record" for
March, and covering the Jan. 31 statement, have been revised by the March, and covering the Jan. 31 statement, have been, revised by the
 New Director-.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { New Director- } \\
& \text { James }
\end{aligned}
$$

James G. Blaine. President of the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New
York, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 20 for authYork, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 20 for auth-
ority to serve as a director of this railway. He said he had been nominated ority to serve as a director of this railway. He said he had been nominated
and expected to be elected at the annual meeting in Richmond, Va., on
April April 23 .-V. 150 , p. 1424 .
Chesapeake \& Potomac Telephone Co. (Balt.)-Earns. Calendar Years-
Local service revenue Local service revenues
Toll service revenues
Miscellaneous revenues

 Income available for fixed charges.....
Interest deductions.-.
Net income.-...$83,087,291$
392,485 $\$ 2,888,723$
426,432 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,860,267 \\ 305,759 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,115,197 \\ 195,165 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Divs. on pref. stock (7\%)
Dividends on com. stock
 in The company did not consider that it had any undistributed earnings As of Sept. 30, 1938 , $\$ 5,000,000$ of additional common stock was issued and sold for cash at par to the American Telephone \& Telegraph Co., the amount of the company's obligations incurred for additions and improve ments to the telephone plant


Chesapeake \& Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia Lacal service revenu Local service revenues.
Toll service revenues.-

Miscellaneous revenues | Total_------- $\quad 488,465$ |
| :--- | $\begin{array}{ll} & 30,809\end{array}$ Total operating rev_ $\overline{\$ 10,693,900}$ Currentiation expense---

Traffic expenses Traffic expenses.Commercial expenses.--Operating rents--1------
Gen. \& miscell. expense-

Net oper. income.... Inc. avail. for fixed charges--..................... Other interest.and of discount on
Amort.
funded debt...... funded debt.....-...-
 $\begin{array}{ccccrr}\text { Balance, surplus } & \$ 197,339 & \$ 42,651 & \$ 16,683 & \$ 219,461 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 197 & \$ 8.82 & \$ 7.68 & \$ 7.57 & \$ 7.66\end{array}$ a 1936 includes $\$ 15,836$ surtax on undistributed earnings; the company of which provision for surtax should be made.


Total .-.......
Chesapeake \& Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1939 \\ \text { Local service revenues_ } \$ 10,644\end{array}$ Local service revenues.--
Toll service revenues
Miscellaneous revenues Miscellaneous revenues_
Total-...-.-.-.

Uncollectible oper. revs. Uncollectible oper. revs. \begin{tabular}{r}
973,667 <br>
$\quad 630,023$ <br>
\hline$\$ 12,247,901$ <br>
42,067

 $\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ \$ 9,936,844 \\ 884,445 \\ 600,692 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\stackrel{1936}{\$ 9,107,820}$ 

Total oper. revenues_-_ <br>
$\begin{array}{c}\text { Current maintenance.-- } \\
\text { Depreciation expense.- } \\
\text { Traffic expenses } \\
\text { Commercial expenses.--- }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Operating rents.-.-.-.--

Gen. \& miscell. exps
Taxes.-.--
Net operating income_
Net non-oper. income_

## \$12

 \$11,421,981 $\frac{577,361}{\$ 11,171,575}$ $\$ 10,614,315$17,301 . income-
Income available for
fixed charges.....
Interest................
$\qquad$ $\$ 2,126,913$
418,78 $\$ 2,138,577$

268,892 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,209,128 \\ 182,790 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Divs on common stock-- | $\$ 1,805,543$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,800,000\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}1,800,000\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 1,869,685 \\ 1,800,000\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 2,026,337 \\ 1,900,000\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Earnings per share---7 surtax on undistributed earnings; company did not considevision for surtax should be made.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 Telephone plant_-48,488,722 45,838,606 ${ }_{14,178}$ Common stock__ $20,000,00020,000,000$ Other investments
Miscell.

 | Cash-....: | 118,304 | 113,556 | tee of pens. fund | $2,112,983$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Working funds-.- | 12,139 | 11,341 | Cust. deposits and | 2,136 |



 Total --..-..... 50,
Chicago Daily News, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
Chicago Daily News, Inc.-Registers with SEC- $\$ 2,600,000$ o 10 -year $334 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due April 1,1950 , and 48.000 (\$100 par) $5 \%$ cumulative preferred shares has been filed with the Securities writing group under the joint management of Glore, Forgan \& Co. and Central Republic Co.
Proceeds of the financing will be applied to the redemption of all company's outstanding 10-year $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due 1945, and will also be used to arfect par) preferred stock. Holders, of the $\$ 7$ preferred ing $\$ 7$ cumulative $\$ 100$ par) preferred stock. for preferred will be paid the sum of $\$ 5$ a share for each share exchanged. The balance of the unexchanged
$\$ 7$ preferred will be redeemed at the call price of $\$ 105$ a share. The financ$\$ 7$ preferred will be redeemed at the call price of $\$ 105$ a share. The ing operation as outlined will involve a maximum of approximately $\$ 7$, exchanged for the new $5 \%$ preferred.-V. 149, p. 101.


Chesapeake \& Potomac Telephone Co. of W. Va.-

## Calendar Years-




Net oper. income-...
Income available for


 a 1936 includes $\$ 4,029$ surtax on undistributed earnings: the company
did not consider that it had any undistributed earnings in 1937 in respect
of which provision for of which provision for surtax should be made.
Balannee Sheet Dec. 31
Assets- $\qquad$


 Working funds... Accts. recelvable-Mat'l \& supplies. Prepayments.-.-.

Total

\author{

- $\because$
} -V. 148, D. 1317.


## Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-Earnings-



## $\underset{\text { February- }}{\text { Chicago }}$ Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { Gebruary- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 749, \ldots 68 & \$ 611,497 & \$ 595,924 & \$ 929.186 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 197,851 & 14,724 & \text { de3, } 974 & 216,305 \\ \text { Netry. oper. income... } & 62,083 & \text { def128,862 } & \text { def145,882 } & 56,352\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 1,579,108 & 1,314,188 & 1,264,763 & 1,790,055 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 427,306 & 70,865 & 23,318 & \mathbf{3 6 6 , 5 7 0}\end{array}$ 

## Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 . & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway...... } & \$ 8,201,835 & \$ 7,224,572 & \$ 6,771,539 & \$ 7,875,855 \\ \text { Net from railway_...... } & 1,825,421 & 1,105,170 & 852,750 & 1,475,010 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 792,362 & 40,146 & \text { def228,427 } & 361,092\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway_-.... } & 4,180,968 & 2,666,338 & 2,116,712 & \mathbf{3 , 2 3 1 , 3 0 4} \\ \text { Net ry oper. income... } & 2,010,094 & \mathbf{4 7 7 , 1 5 9} & \text { def126,016 } & \mathbf{9 5 0 , 1 5 6} \\ -\mathrm{V} .150, \text { p. } 1595 . & & & & \end{array}$

## Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway } . . . . & \$ 6,409,536 & \$ 5,526,434 & \$ 5,493,860 & \$ 6,221,051\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_-... } & 13,286,527 & 11,734,693 & 11,611,374 & 12,855,189 \\ \text { Net from railway_-.... } & 1,474,164 & 809,273 & 76,313 & 819,054 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income... } & \text { def } 284,777 & \text { def } 883,572 & \text { def1609,020 } & \text { def } 959,834\end{array}$
Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings of System-
Period Ended (Tncluding Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry.)
 Net revenue from rail-
way operations
$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Net ry. operating income } & \$ 1,092,491 & \$ 640,260 & \$ 2,216,686 & \$ 1,716,319 \\ \times \text { Deficit.-V. } 150, \text { p. } & \mathbf{1 9 2 9}, 1758 & \times 201,471 & 503,528 & 66,877\end{array}$
x Deficit.-V. 150, p. 1929, 1758.
Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earnings $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-... } & \$ 1,245,396 & \$ 1,147,713 & \$ 1,147,885 & \$ 1,2037,997 \\ \text { Net from railway_-.... } & 74,885 & 23,187 & 47,731 & \text { def17 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net from railway_-... } \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- def167,872 } & \text { def190,546 } & \text { def143,125 } & \text { def } 243,273\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 2,727,293 & 2,414,406 & 2,477,859 & 2,545,395 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-... } & 2,351,319 & 136,164 & 184,588 & 9,914\end{array}$


Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (\& Subs.) -EAarnings-

(including $\$ 82,174$ applicable to certain foreign subsidiary companies
operating in countries having exchange restrictions) operating in countries having exchange restrictions). a After deducting
cost of goods sold amounting to $\$ 7,303,898$ ( $\$ 6,514,953$ in 1938). Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

## $\xrightarrow[\text { Assets- }]{\text { Cash }}$

Notes \& acc'ts rec Acc'ts ree. (misc.).
Inventories. Inventories....-Lorg-tarm receiv.
Misc. investments, advances, \&c.
Am'ts due by off. Am'ts due by off.
and employees;'-
Net assets of for'n
 $\times$ Land, bulldings,
mach., eqpt., \&c
Goodwili........ Insur, taxe- duty

\& develop. exp. | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8}, 035,574$ |  | \(\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{8}}^{8,454,658} \begin{gathered}Labiluties- <br>

Notes payable\end{gathered}\) 1939
$\$$
61,288 1938
8
148,466
 Total-........-16.202,751 16,307,180 Total_.........-16,202,751 16,307,180 y Represented by 335,320 shares (no par). a Represented by 67,604 (68,700 in 1938) no par shares. $b$ Represented by 181,135 no par shares
c Includes $\$ 14867$ ( $\$ 12,258$ in 1938 ) capital surplus arising from pur of prior preferred stock for retirement.
Note- The above balance sheet inclut solidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., and certain of its and liabilities of Conbranches as of various. 30, and of its remaining subsidiary cory companies p. 1929 .

Chicago \& Western Indiana RR.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating revenues Operating revenues.-.
Inc. from lease of road:-
Joint facil. rent income Joint facil. rent income-
Miscell. rent income...Miscell. rent income....
Equipment rents Income from unfunded securities \& accounts.
Miscellaneous earnings. Total
Operating expenses
Int. on funded debt. Int. on funded debt.-
Joint facility rents Joint facility rents....
 Amortiz. of discount on
 Total $-\ldots \overline{\$ 4,058,083} \overline{\$ 3,631,629} \overline{\$ 3,944,984} \overline{\$ 4,544,896}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net income } & \text {.......- } & \$ 456.651 & \$ 402,120 & \$ 441,117 & \\ \text { Earned per sh. on com-- } & 9.13 \% & 8.04 \% & 8.82 \% & 9.60 \%\end{array}$

Comparative General Balance Sheet Dec. 31




D

\section*{| D |
| :--- |
| M |
| I |}

## Ca

| Speclai deposits.-. |
| :--- |
| Loans | Loans and bills reTraffic \& car ${ }^{\text {sel }} 100$ vice bal. receiv agent. rec. from Mise. accts cond'rs

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rens receivable-.- } & 3,266 \\ \text { Other curr. assets_ } & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Deferred assets...- } & 530,159\end{array}$ Rents \& Ins. prems. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { paid in advance- } \\ \text { Discount on }\end{array} \quad 3,367$

 | come \& surplus- | 54,582 | 54,582 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Slnk fund reserves | 8,082 | 88,082 |
| Profit \& loss-mal. | 666,811 | 773,771 |

 -V. 148, p. 1951.

Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pac. Ry.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Net from railway --..-- } & 515,919 & 449,728 & 281,342 & 1,354,168 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 378,531 & 330,126 & 216,162 & 319,518\end{array}$
 Net ry oper. incom
-V. 150 , p. 1427 .

## Cities Service Co.-To Pay Directors-

Company will ask stockholders at their annual meeting on April 30 to
approve a proposal to amend by-laws to provide for payment of salaries of as much as $\$ 6,000$ a year to directors, it was disclosed on March 26 in of proxy notice for the meeting, to be held in Dover, Del. It is proposed also to protect officers and directors of the company by
having it indemnify them for expenses reasonably incurred in connection with lawsuits or proceedings brought against them in the performance of their duties as executives of Cities Service.
Shareholders also will be asked to approve a reduction of $\$ 415,894$ in the
stated capital of the company through retirement of 41,589 shares of mon stock held in the treasury.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1274$

Clear Springs Water Service Co.-Sale of Propertiesadopted March 26,1940 , , has purchased all the waterworks plants and properties of the company, together wiht all rights and franchises owned properties of the company, together wiht all rights and franchises owned.
The Authority is issuing $\$ 1,000,00023 / 4 \%$ water revenue bonds to provide
funds for the purchase of the men properties.
Bonds and Preferred Stock Called-
Company announces that it will redeem on May 27,1940 all of its first
mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due March 1, interest. The bonds will become payable on that date at the corporate trust department of the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, but bondholders may, at their option, obtain the full redemption price there The outstanding preferred shares have also been called for redemption
t the office of the First National Bank of Allentown, Pa.-V. 150, p. 989.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2089

City Ice \& Fuel Co.-Earnings-
 Assets- $\quad 193$
a Land, bldgs., ma-
 Notes \& acets. rec. Inventories
Accr. Int. rec. . pre
pald taxes, $\&$ Other assests.a---1
Deferred charges

| 1939 | 1938 | Liabiuties- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


 Accounts payable-
Accrued expenses.

Pren | Provision for tax. |
| :--- |
| Prov. $\begin{array}{l}\text { Ar } \\ \text { Putst. ice }\end{array}$ | Prov. for outst. ice

coupons \& cus's
deposits deposits $-\cdots .-1$
Funded debt.---

 ${ }_{8}^{939}{ }_{8}^{1938}$ $\begin{array}{r}50,000 \\ 60,374,950,950,000 \\ 600,388 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 842,569
805,225 $\begin{array}{ll}147,097 & 91,89\end{array}$ $300,000 \quad 300,000$ Tota $\begin{array}{ll}1,199,498 & 1,265,084 \\ \text { R203,727 } & 0,1818\end{array}$ $\frac{0,018,858}{5,252,053}$
Total_........ $42,006,736$ 44,859,678 Total_.........42,006,736 44,859,678
 (2,353 in 1938 shares of preferred and 4,712 shares of
only. e Includes deferred charges.-V. 150, p. 1929 .

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Earnings-

Calendar Years

Gross sales | a Gross sales |
| :--- |
| Cash discount allowed_- | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Net sales after disc't.-- } \\ \text { Cost of goods sold. } \\ \text { S8, } \\ \hline\end{array}$

Manufacturing profit. $\$ 2,967,56$
Sell Sell., gen. \& admin. exp.
Prov. for doubtful accts.
Operating income.
Other income
Total income
Other deductions.
Prov. for income and
cess profits taxes
cess profits taxes--
distributed profits...
Net income.
Net income at Jan.
Bal. surplus at
Surplus aditions. Total surplus
Dividends paid in cash.-
Other surplus deductions
Surp. bal. at end of yr. \$4,310,062 arnings per share on
321,920 shares
$\qquad$

| $\$ 4,954,481$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $4,027,644$ |  |
|  | $\$ 10,329,417$ |
| $, 388,670$ |  |


| $\$ 926,837$ | $\$ 2,940,746$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 581,881 |  |  |
| 1,966 | 609,882 |  |
|  |  | 455 |

$\$ 342,989$

111,758 | $\$ 2,330,409$ |
| ---: |
| $\$ 454,747$ |

$\$ 454,74$
81,52
63,563 291,948
96,745

| $\$ 309,658$ | $\$ 1,503,825$ <br> $2,781,064$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $3,382,841$ | 8 <br> $-\cdots$ |

## 

 $\$ 2,781,064$
a Less returns and allowances
Balance S

Balance Sh
1938
Cassets-
Cassets-
Accts. Q notes rec -trade (net). and others
Inventories
cocurities of aiffil.
co. at cost
Mtge. note cost.....
a Tge . note recelv- fixed assets
b Pats.
a Total fixed assets
b Pats x pat. rts.
Prepald expenses.

Total $\overline{\$ 5,482,754} \overline{\$ 3,966,641} \mid$ Total .......... $\$ 5,482,754$ a After deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 754,904$ in 1939 and
$\$ 658,177$ in 1938. b At cost after reserve for amortization. e On stock eserved for exchange.-V. 150 , p. 1759 .

## Clinchfield RR.-Earnings-

$\underset{\substack{\text { Feobstury- } \\ \text { Grom railwa } \\ \text { and }}}{ }$
Not from railway-...:-
Net $r$.
Grom Jun. 1 Net from railway Net from railway
Net ry oper. incom
-V .150 , p. 1596 .



Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles-EarningsEarnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939

| - Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 239.171 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Net sales - |  |
| Selling and delivery ex | 68,007 |
|  | \$562,353 |
| Other income.- | 14,827 |
| Total income | \$577,180 |
| Interest and discount | 101,865 |
| Net profit | \$472,692 |
| vidends | \$1.90 | Balance Sheet as at Dec. 31,1939






 p. 1596

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.-Preferred Stock CalledAllor the outstanding $6 \%$ preferred stock has been called for redemption on May 21 atit sion 50.50 per share and accrued dividend (so. 83
Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.
Registrar and Transfer Agent-
Rege Chase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed

appointed transfer agent of Company has advised the New York Stock Exchange of the termination of the appointment of the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. as transfer agent, and the First National Bank of Chicago, as registrar o the common of business on March 21, 1940.-V. 150, p. 1929.

## Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings-

## February- railway Gross from

and

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Grom from railway_-.- } & 1,035,943 & 826,360 & 919,257 & 1,173,453 \\ \text { Grans } & \text { 227,079 } & 85,813 & 90,069 & 233,042\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_..-: } & 1,035,943 & 827,079 & 85,813 & 919,069 \\ \text { Net from raiway } & 233,042 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income:- } & 29,264 & \text { def } 90,615 & \text { def } 100,052 & 43,572\end{array}$
Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Annual Report-
Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Annual Report-
Philip G. Gossler, Chairman and Edward Reynolds, President state in part:
Results-Industrial activity
during each month of 1939 was greater than gross revenues from all sources $7.5 \%$ greater than in 1938. The greate portion of this increase resulted from larger sales of gas.
For the year 1939, total gas sales exceeded those of $1938 \mathrm{by} 11.1 \%$. Sales of gas for industrial uses were larger than. Rn any previous year except 1937
and exceeded those of 1938 be $22.5 \%$. Residential gas sales were 4.2\%
larger than in 1938. For the year, the averate consumption per residential larger than in 1938. For the year, the average consumption per residential
customer was 59.0 m.c.f as compared with $57.7 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{c}$. in . 1938 . The average customer was 59.0 m. c.f. as compared with
annual revenue per residential customer for 1939 was $\$ 34.23$ an incraase of
annuar rimately 44 cents over that for 1938 .
apan those in 1938 . The smaller
Gas percentage of increase in revenues than in volume or sal in the industrial
to the fact that the greatest increases in sales occurred in classifications where ratees are lower than that those for other classes of service.
There were no material changes in gas rates from those in effect in 1938 . There were no material changes in gas rates from those in effect in 1938.9 Sales of electric energy by Columbia system companies during 1939
exceeded those of 1938 by $12.9 \%$ sales of electricity for industrial uses
increased $20.5 \%$ Residential electric sales expanded also, exceeding those exceded those of
increased $20.5 \%$. Residential electric sales ore expanded also, exceeding those
intal electric sales of $127.551,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in December 1039, were the largest for any month on record. The gross peak load of
Columbia system reached a new high of 383.320 kw . on Dec. 4,1939 , an Colemben of $11 \%$ over the 1938 peak or $345,600 \mathrm{kw}$. 193 was 926 kwh . as
Average residential consumption of electricty in compared with 873 kwh . in the preceding year. There has been an race case sumption preceresidential customer in in 1939 exceeded that for 1929 by $85.2 \%$. The averager residenctal rate in 1933 , annual revenue per residential customer 6.42c. in 1929 . In 1939, the average annual revenue, per a total cost to them
was $\$ 32.01$ as against $\$ 32.09$ in 1929. Therfore, essentially equal to what they were paying 10 years ago, residential
tomers are now obtaining $85.2 \%$ more kwh of electric service. in revertic gross revenues than in sales $(12.9 \%)$ resulted partiy from substantially larger in reven onergy for industrial purposes at rates lower than the average of other rates and partly from the fact that the average revenue per kwh. received from all classes of service was less than in the preceging yeer.
Expenses-With total gross revenues for the year 1939 showing anincease
 an of this increase being due to $\$ 1,665,476$ larger accruals for taxes. The
total tax acruals of the System were the largest in its history and amounted to $\$ 1.04$ per share of common stock outstanding. Fenderal income taxes increased substantially as a result of the improv
State and local taxes were also larger than in 1938
The policy of Columbia System in providing property reserves for retirements and depletion is generally based upon a rited rate per unit of sales or creased accruais for retirements were chiefly the result of the increasesin
volume of saies of both gas and electricity. Maintenance expenses were volume of saies of int the preceding year.
slightly less than
Operations- Sales department activities of all Columbla System companies have been continued with encouraging results. Each of the operating
groups maintains a trained and efficient staff of both men and women engroups maintains a trained sales of the various classes of services provided gaged in the promotion or sales or the various che cone conducted for promoting advanced standards of residential and commercial electric lighting widier use of gas and electric applicances and increaseal power anates on the basis
customers. The sales organization of each grop oner
The deemed best adapted to the needs of the companies and the locaintes being served, with centraized general supert of the personnel of the entire System. use of the varied experietic gas refrigerator is a much newer type of equip-
Although the domestic ment than the electric refrigerator, more than 100,000 gas refrigerators are now being used by columbia system cally. The combined total of electric approximatery it and refrigerators served by Columbia System is approximately 325,000 . In the territory served by Columbia system companies, a total of approxi$38 \%$ ) were equipped for gas house heating. Commission on June 1, 1339, Michigan Gas Transmission Corp, a a subsidiary company, cos fer his service is supplied by Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. During the winter period a year ago, the maximum daily delivery 78 million cabic feet. On Jan. 18, 1940,96 million cubic feet were delivered in part for further anticipated incerease in demand. in part far fult tor the consummation of a contract in 1938 by the Manu-
facturers Light \& Heat Co. for the sale of industrial gas to be supplied by Aacturers Seaboard Corp., gas sales of the Seaboard Group of Columbia Atlantic seaboard Corp.e.gas 7 sam over 1938 and totaled $9,455,909$ m.c.r. All classifications of sales contributed to the increase, but industrial sales, which totaled $3,76,395$ m.c.f., accounted por group life insurance for employees into effect many years ago. The early plans differed considerably ployees thir provisions but a uniform plan for the system was established July 1,1929 . In the following 10 years to July 1,1939 abour dill disabled employees. Under such plan each employee was given a specifired amount or ife insurance and had the privilege of doubling the amount by paying
the additional to a straight contributory plan whereby ali regular employees are protected by insurance equal (subject to certain maximum limits) to at least one
year's salary, provided such employees contribute a portion of the cost year s sal lesy, than the portion borne by the companies. Aproximately
which is ene ${ }^{57} .8 \%$ or the eligible employees. approximately $\$ 12,000,000$, as compared Among the lar per projects undertaken during the year was the installation Among the larger projects undertaken during the Yoar st Light Co. of two
at the Millers Ford power station of the Dayton Powe at tew high-pressure boilers designed to operate at 1,200 pounds pressure
ner
per square inch at a temperature of 900 degrees Fabrenheit, and a new 33.333 Kv -a turbo-generator. Upon completion in 1940 the new generator will give te mited capacity of $204,166 \mathrm{KV}-\mathrm{a}$ and will incrating units, with an ating capacity of all power plants of the Dayton company to a total of
$206,354 \mathrm{KV}-\mathrm{a}$. The total rated generating capacity of the Cincinnati Gas \&

Electric. Co.s stations is $467,940 \mathrm{KV}$-a, so that by the end of 1940 the
aggregate rated generating capacity or'Columbia System power stations agkregate rated generating capacity of Columbla System power stations
WIIb ob74,294 Kv-at
Capitilization, Financing and Corporate Chanjes-With minor exceptions, corporation owns the entire outstanding voting stock, except
dircetors
qualifying shares, of each of its subsidiary companies. These subsidiary companies were indebted to the corporatyon at Dee. 31 . 1939 ,
for loans, accounts and interest payable in the amount of $\$ 63,056,679$, other requirements, but the corporation was not indebted to any on its ouner requirements, but the corporation was not indebted to any of its
subsidary companies excet for minor current charges. and neither the
corporation nor any of its subsidiary companies had any bank loans. corporation nor any of its subsidiary companies had any bank loans,
During the month of September, 1939 , Columbia Corp., The Ohio Fuel During the month of september, 1839, Columbia Corp., The Ohio Fuel
Gas Co. and Huntingon Developrent \& Gas Co with the appoval of the
Securities and Exchatge Commission, carried Cot thetr thans, as announced
 in the annual renort for 1938 , to create special capital surplus in the amounts capital reoresented by their common stocks.
Big Marsh Oill Co..a, which owned about $72 \%$ of the outstanding stock or Electric Corp. Bir Marsh Oil Co. becamse thereby a direct subsidiary of the corporation. The Lberty Light \& Power Co., which had been inactive
for several years, was disosilved. for several years, was dissolved.
United Fuel Gas Co, whose principal operations are now in West VirInna, plans to accuure the assets of Warfield Natural Gas Co, which operates
In Thenturky arter which Wartield Natural Gas Co. is to be dissolved. This accuistition has been aproved by the West Virginia and Kentucky have yet been held.
as follows: A plan for the sale by Atlantic Seaboorate structure are pending, of its subsidiary companies to Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp securities sale, Atlantic seaboard, 'Corp. will no longer be a sub-holding After such The plan for the acquisition by Home Gas Co. of the assetts of Eastern still pending before the New York P. S. Commission. If such acquisition is approved, Eastern Pipe Line Co. Wiil be gissolved.
During the course of the year Cincinnati, Newport \& Covington Ry. outstanding common stock of The Dixie Traction Co. and Black Diam the Stages, Inc., two companies engaged in bus operations in northern Kentucky Eariy in February, 1940, The Dayton Power \& Light Co, with the perand sold to an underwriting group headed by Morgan Stanley \& Co. Inc.
$\$ 25,00000$ first mortaze bonds, $3 \%$ series due 1970 On Fe. 8 . 1940 , company at the same time called for redemption, on March 16,1940 , its $\$ 19,015,000$ 1st $\&$ ref. mtge. bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series due 1960 . The proceeds
from the sale of the new bonds, after providing for the redemption price of the $31 / 2 \%$, bonds, are to be used, a mong other things, for the increase in the Federal Regulation - The SEC on Jan. 25,1939 , issued an order in con-
nection with the reduction of capptal of the corporation In this order.
among other conditions and reservations, the Commission retained and reserved full jurisdiction under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 with respect to dividends and surplus, including jurisdiction to enter of diden orders as it might thereafter deem advisable, to prevent the payment after making provision for all dividend requirements on the preferred and preference stocks for all prior periods and the then current quarterly period there would remain consolidated earned surplus since Dec. 31, 1937, equad
to the requirements for six quarterly dividends on the preferred and preference stock of the corporation. Slx puarterly dividends corroration amount to $\$ 9,763,050$. As shown in the consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31,1939 , the consolidated earned surplus since Dec. 19 .
1937 , amounted to $\$ 10,552,316 ;$ but in determining the surplus a vaila ble for common dividends there must be deducted the preferred and preference dividends of $\$ 1,62,175$ for the current quarterly period (declared Jan. 4 ,
1940 and paid Fib. 15.1940 , 5 ot that, as of $D$ Dec. 31,1939 , the requirement Even after sufficient earned surplus since Dec. 31, 1937, has accumulated so that a common dividend could be declared without violating that requirement, the board or directors will have to take into account many paying common dividends. For fostance, there exists great uncertainty With regard to tuture financing of the ever recurring rexuirements for a addithonal construction, due to the yet undetermined policies of the SEC under
the Public Utility' Holding Company Act of 1935 and the status of the integration Plan filed under section 11 (e) of the On Feb. 6, 1939, the corporation fifled withe Act. SEC and Integration Plan and an application under Section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding mation of the plan, the operations of the holding company system consisting of the corporation and its subsidiary companies will be limited to "a single integrated public utility system", as definted in the Act and "such other appropriate to the operations of such integrated public utility system, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ and that "the corporate structure is not unnecessarily complicated and that it does not cause, unfair or inequitabie distribution of voting power among corporation in Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. or its subsidiary or in Michigan Gas Transmission Corp. Indiana Gas Distribution Corp., or American Fuel and Power Co (now dissolved) or its former subsidiaries, applications. On Feb. 24, 1939, the cor poration filed a supplementary plan and an application with respect to the proposed retention by the corporation of its present interest in the properties for merly owned by American Fuel Hearings before the sEC on the Integration Plan were held in April, position that the Commission should not pass finally on the plan or issue any integration order until the plan was completed by the inclusion of In Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. (and so indirectly in Panhande Eastern Pipe Line Co.) and in the Michigan and Indiana subsidiaries of Columbia Dhis latter problem is before the U. S. District Court for the District of Delaware. On May 31, 1939 , the Department of Justice applied for leave to
intervene in the proceeding before the SEC, with the purpose of inducing the
Commission case in the District Court has been determined. Briin the outcome of the arguments were heard on the Integration Plan in Jriers were filed and
decision of the Commission has 1939 , but the decision of the Commission has not yet been rendered.

Income Statement (Corporation only) for Calendar Years
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Interest-On bonds and notes of and } \\ \text { loans to subs. consolidated } & 3,365,561 & 3,332,357 & 3,052,090\end{array}$

 Taxes
Provision for Federai income taxes.:-
Rents-
Management and service contract fees

 Amortiz. of debt disct, and expense.

Net income_.....................- $\overline{\$ 10,651,293} \overline{\$ 8,733,158} \overline{\$ 11,361,692}$ x Does not include 8653,037 of dividends received from subsidiary companies which the corporation has areed not to include in income because
they were deciared out of their surpus prior to Jan. 1, 1938. Y ncludes a
dividend of $\$ 750,524$ received from Corumbia Oin \& Gasoline Corp. No dividend of \$750,524 received from Columbia Oil
dividend was received from that company in 1939 .


Total ........ $\overline{370,190,007} \overline{430,853,910}$ Total _........370,190,007 $\overline{430,853,910}$ x These figures do not pive effect to various transactions which were
enacted between Dec. 31, 1938, and March 20, 1939 but are fizures as
 ${ }_{\text {shares }}^{\text {Dec. }}$
Consolidated Income Statement (Corporation and Subs.) for Calendar Years Subsidiary Companies-
Gross revenues-Gas
$\qquad$
Electric-
Railway
Other

Total gross revenues --- $\$ 99$

Prov, for retirements and depletion.:
Taxes.
Prov, for Federal income taxes


Net operating revenue

Other income $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{8 2 4 , 0 2 6 , 5 3 5} \\ -\quad 249,806 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $34,041,050$ |
| :--- |
| 372,682 |

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Preferred dividends of subsidiaries-:- } & \mathbf{2 , 4 5 0 , 0 1 2} & \mathbf{2 , 4 5 0 , 0 1 2} & \mathbf{2 , 4 5 0 , 0 1 2} \\ \text { Earnings applicable to } \min \text {. interests. } & 6,992 & \mathbf{3}, 862 & 21,504\end{array}$
Balance applicable to corporation $\$ 18,071,842$
Columbia Gas
Electric Corn


 | Income before fixed charges. -.... $\$ 17,539,646$ |
| :--- |
| nterest and other fixed charges |


Consolidated net income. \$12,083,222
$\mathbf{6 , 4 5 9 , 6 6 5}$
$\left.\begin{array}{r}810,230,747 \\ 6,459,665 \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$ $\$ 13,573,490$
$6,577,021$
 $\mathbf{x}$ Includes a dividend of $\$ 750,524$ received from Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp. No dives a dividend of $\$ 750,524$ received from Columbia Oil \& Gasoline z Revised figures.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets- $\quad 1939 \quad \mathbf{8} 1938$ Property, plant and equip., incl. intangibles.-.
Invetments
Cash in banks and on hand
 Pue Marketa ble securities

Accounts receivable Special funds and deposits
unds impounded pending rate decisions (cash):Onamortized debt discount and expense..........
Total... $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\xrightarrow{-682,480.314} 1939$ $728,169,260$
x 1938 Bonds of Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.: $5 \%$ gold debentures, due Aprii $115,1952-\cdots \cdot-$ Bonds of subsidiaries
 Purchase money warrants of a subsidiary Long-term debt of subs. (current maturitic Accrued taxes
Accrued interest
Consumers' depositsis accrued interest thereon. Contingent earnings pending rate decisions (net) Retirements and depletion reserve--........... Oroperty revaluation reserve
$\qquad$ ther reserves
Columbia Gas


 Special ca pital surplus appropriated applic. thereto.
 the sto
 $16,993,63 \overline{1}$
$3,683,867$
 x These figures do not give effect to various transactions which were
enacted between Dec. 31, 1938, and March 20, 1939, but are figures as of


## Columbus \& Gre

| Columbus \& Greenville Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | 1940 ${ }^{193}$ | ${ }_{889,327}$ | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{1938} 101687$ | \$1937,456 |
| Net from railway | 12,711 | 16,175 | 13,103 | ${ }^{47.785}$ |
| Net ry. oper. inco | 5,7 | 7,388 | 5,231 | 34,02 |
| Gross from railway | 179 | 199,407 | 196.266 | 224,461 |
| Net rrom oprer, incom | 16,648 4.000 | - 13.617 | ${ }^{15,046}$ | 52,095 35039 |
|  | 4.000 | 13,517 | 648 | 35.03 |

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2091

Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co.-Earnings-



Net earns. Prom ope
Other income (net)
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { And expense.-.-7- } & 55,964 & 69,404 & 64,329 & 74,566 \\ \text { Miscell. deductions (net) } & \text { Cr90,526 } & \text { Cr37,241 } & 5,280 & 1,656\end{array}$


$\times$ Equivalent to $\$ 13.96$ per common share in 1939 and $\$ 11.14$ in 1938 .
Note-The foregoing income accounts for 1937 and 1936 have been r stated to include the applicable income and expenses of certain subsidiary companies merged with the parent company as of May 13 , 1937 , in order
to reflect the results of operations for those years of Columbus $\&$ Southern Ohio Electric Co.as presently constituted.

 Def'd charges and $\quad \begin{array}{lll}\text { advancer }\end{array}$







$\qquad$ $\overline{67,623.465} \overline{65,139,822}$ Total $\overline{67,623,465} \overline{65,139,822}$
 b Less reserve of 8157,037 in 1939 and 141,065 in 1938 . cRepresented
by 150136 no par value shares.
panies.

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly OutputThe electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-
company sales deducted) for the week ended March 23,1940 was 149,393 ,000 kwhs ., compared with $132,416,000 \mathrm{kwhs}$, in the corresponding period $\rightarrow$ The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:


Commonwealth Loan Co., Indianapolis-Preferred Stock Offered-Public offering of 25,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) was made March 26 through Hallgarten \& Co. The stock was offered at $\$ 100$ per share by means of a prospectus.
Exchange Offer-Company is offering to the holders of 10,000 shares of its 7\% preferred stock 10.000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock at the
rate of one share of $7 \%$ preferred for one share of $5 \%$ preferred plus the sum of $\$ 5.92$ in cash. The exchange offer expires A Arii 15 . The 10,000
shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock issuable under the exchange offer are not included in the 25,000 shares of stock being offered, and the exchange offer has not been under written. Such of the 10,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock as are not issued under the exchange offer will be offering price of the 25,000 shares of stock being offered. Company-Company was incorporated in Indiana April 25, 1922. Company unon incorporation accuired the 18 small loan offices theretofore
owned and operated by John $H$. Aufderheide and his associates. The members of this group organized the company, are still numbered among members of this group organized the company, are stili numbered among
its principal stockholders and continue active in its management. Since
its Incorporation the company hat engaged exclusively in the business of its incorporation the company has engagee exclusively in the business of making small loans pursuant to the provis
Company now has and operates 57 smail loan offices. These offices are
located in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan located in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Capitialization-The following tabulation shows the company's capital-
ization as of Dec. 31 , 1939, as adjusted to reflect the following subsequent transactions: (a) The cancellation of 4. 1866 shares of $7 \%$ preforred stock in common stock for 15.773 shares of common stock; (c) the shiling of class B of reorganization eliminating the authorization of $8 \%$ preferred stock,
and class B common stock, increasing the authorized number of shares of and class B common stock, increasing the authorized number of shares of
common stock to 500,000 and authorizing 80,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock; (d) the designation of 35 ,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock as $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock; (e) the exchange of 10,314 shares of $7 \%$ preferred stock for 51,570 shares of common stock, and (f) the issuance
of the 35000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and the redemption of all the $7 \%$ preferred stock not exchanged for $5 \%$ cumulative pref. stock.
$7 \%$ preforred stock (par \$100) $-1 .-\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { Authorized } \\ \text { b35,000 }\end{array}\right.$ Outstanding

 a The articles of reorganization provide in substance that no shares of
the cumulative preferred stock may be issued unless and until all outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock has been surrendered in exchange for cumulative preferred stock or funds sufficient for the redemption of such $7 \%$ preferred stock not so surrendered shall have been deposited in trust for much purpose and irrevocabie instructions share have of notices of redemption of such preferred stock
b The exchange offer of 5\% cumulative preferred stock for $7 \%$ preferred
tock has not been underwritten and the 10,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock issuable in connection therewith are not included in the preferred stock as are not issued pursuant to the terms of the exchange offer will be offered for sale directly by the company. June 1, 1940, the date The company intends as soon as practicable after June 1 , 1940, the date not exchanged for $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, to call a meeting of its
shareholders for the purpose of amending its articles of reorganization so as to eliminate the authorization of $7 \%$ preferred stock
of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock offered through Hallgarten 000 shares the discharge or reduction of bank loans or commercial paper of the company, or both. Company contemplates that therearter bank loans or the company's business may require.
The company will redeem with funds out of its treasury any $7 \%$ preferred
exchange offer. The net proceeds of the $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock
offered but not issued pursuant to such exchange offer and thereafter sold offered but not issued pursuant to such exchange offer and thereafter sold firectly by the company, will be used by company to reimburse its streasur
for the funds used in the redemption of the unexchanged $7 \%$ pref. stock.


Profit and loss surplus.....-.-...-. $\$ 2,288,880 \quad \$ 2,159,503 \$ 2,000,315$ Note-The earned surplis balance or Dec. 31, 1939, is restricted in the
amount of $\$ 418,600$, which represents the carrying value of treasury stock.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

 cers and employees
Prepaid int. on bank
loans
\& commercial paper-..-.-.
Value of insurance-------:-
Ofrice furn. \& fixtures (net)

## 16,001 42,592 110,454

 . $811,878,205$Total $\qquad$ Total
$\qquad$ Dr418,600
 a For subscriptions to capital stock payable on demand
1,462 shares of class B common stock).-V. 150, p. 1597.

Commonwealth \& Sauthern Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. | Per. End. Feb. 29- |
| :---: |
| Gross revenue- |
| 1940-Month- 1939 | Gross revenue-

Oper expenses \& taxes-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Prov. for deprec. \& re- } \\ \text { tirement reserve---- }\end{array} & 1,479,039 & 1,355,662 & 16,755,056 & 15,239,049\end{array}$


 Balance_.......... | $\$ 792,067$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 632,933$ |
| $\$ 4,660,996$ |
| $\$ 2,122,162$ | a Reflects deduction for full preferred stock dividend requirement at the

ate of $\$ 6$ per share per annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1, 1935, ate at the rate of $\$ 3$. per share per annum since that date.
Note-The electric properties of Tennessee Electric Power Co. and Southern Tennessee Power Co. ewe conveyed on Aug. 15, 1939 to the Tennessee Valley Authority and other public agencies, and those companies have been dissolved and are in process of liquidation which will panies, and all interest and dividends received from them by Commonwealth \& Southern Corp., have b
statement of consolidated income.

Monthly Output-
Electric output of the Commonwealth \& Southern* Corp. system for the kwh. for February, 1939, an increase of $21.04 \%$. For the two months ended Feb. 29, 1940, the output was 1,450,173,265 kwh. as compared with
 Feet 28,1939 , an increase of $16.83 \%$
The above excludes the output of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. the Gas output of the Commonw Malth \& Southern Corp, system for the month of February was $2,000,944,600$ cubic feet as compared with 1,622 . 907,400 cubic feet for February, 1939, an increase of $23.29 \%$ For the
two months ended Feb. 29, 1940, the output was $4,259,088,500$ cubic feet as compared with $3,351,851,700$ cubic feet for the corresponding period in 1939, an increase of $27.07 \%$. Total output for the year ended Feb. 29 ,
1940 , was $16,892,993,100$ cubic feet as compared with 14,766,655.80 cubic feet for

## Connecticut Co.-Earnings-

 a Includes depreciation and retirements of $\$ 416446$ in $1939, \$ 499,111$
Balance Sheet

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| est. |  |  |  | Class A stock- |  |  |
| equipme | ${ }_{3,110}^{3,980}$ | 17,761,942 | Class 8 8 stock 20 -year $5 \%$ de | 4,850,000 | 5,000,000 |
|  | 359,353 | 381,316 | Miscel. acets. |  |  |
| est. In a |  |  | r.llab |  |  |
| er inve | 54,002 | 12,002 | Deterred liabilties |  | 39 |
| deposil |  |  | Tax liability and | 300,344 |  |
| Misc. accts. recectiv - | 86,809 | 0,057 | Accru |  |  |
| Materials \& suppl's | 209,811 | 210.072 | ed | 58,992 | 4,579,72 |
| her cur. assets | 8,450 |  | Res |  |  |
| Deterred assets | 38 |  | Other und |  |  |
| Unadusted debts. |  | 25,610 |  | 150,000 |  |
|  |  |  | Profit and loss |  |  | x After reorganization effective Jan. 1, 1939.-V. 148, p. 1952.

[^6]See list given on first page of this department.-V. 150, p. 1431.
Calendar YearsCost of goods sold Mill overhead applic. to non-oper.

 Net profit......................... $\$ 174,825 \quad \$ 39,572 \quad$ loss $\$ 20,297$ Note-The above includes charges for depreciation and depletion on
operating plants, properties and quarry lands aggregating $\$ 172.610$ in 1938 operating plants, prop.
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 645,653$; receivables, $\$ 85,828$; and quarry lands, $\$ 270,270 ;$ plants, properties, and quarry lands (net), Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 62,923$; accruals, $\$ 59,383$; provision for returnable sacks, $\$ 14,508 ;$ funded debt, $\$ 1,567,060 ;$ special reserve for valuation of plant, properties, and quarry lands, $\$ 188,929$; class A stock
$(100,617$ no par shares), $\$ 100,617$; class B stock $(258.5$ no par shares), $\$ 1,034$; capital surpius, $\$ 1,561,950$; earned surplus since Jan. 1, 1936,
$\mathbf{3 6 2}, 558$; total liabilities, $\$ 3,918,963$. $\mathbf{V}$. 150, p. 990 .
Consolidated Cigar Corp. (\&'Subs.) - EarningsCalendar YearsGross profit on sales__._ $\$ 3{ }^{1939}$
Operating profit $-\frac{2,454,719}{81,040,276} \frac{2,333,815}{21,275,602} \frac{2,567,193}{2,326,694}$ miscell. charges (net)
Net income- $-6 \pi \%$ -
rior pref, divs.
$\%$ \% pref, dividends....
Balance. .
Shs. com. outst. (no par)
$x$ Includes $\$ 1,500$ for surtax.

| $\begin{aligned} & C r 4,359 \\ & 226,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201,704 \\ & 229,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235,603 \\ & 219,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 226,784 \\ \times 188,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$818, | \$844 | \$892,5 | \$813,038 |
| 450 | 473 | 505.00 | 522,624 |
| 154,973 187,500 | 154,991 | 155,113 187.500 | 155,638 |
| ,77 |  |  |  |
| 2,781,362 | 2,776,358 | 2,876,377 | 2,766,722 |
| 250,000 $\$ 0.85$ | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250.000 |
| \$0.85 | \$0.86 | \$0.93 | \$0.5 |


|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  |  |  |
| Assets- | $\$$ | $\$$ | Ltabilutes- | 1939 | 1938 |

 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { eased machinery } & 1,999,048 & 2,215,568 & 1 & \text { b Common stock- } & 2,500,000 & 2,500,000\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { nventories---.-. } & 9,429,963 & 9,652,062\end{array}$ advances......
Total_........ $\overline{15,404,670} \overline{15,662,300}{ }^{15}$ Total.......... $\overline{15,404,670} \overline{15,662,300}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 1,145,294$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,118,532$ in 1938. b Rep-
resented by 250,000 shares of no par value.-V. 149, p, 4170.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended March 24, amounting to $143,-$
600,000 kilowatt hours, compared with $138,200,00$ kilowatt hours for the 600,000 kilowatt hours, compared with $138,200,000$ kilowatt hours for the
corresponding week of 1939 , an increase of $3.9 \%-V .150, \mathrm{p}$. 1930 ,

## Consumers Power Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 29- } & \text { 1940-Month-1939 } & \text { 1940-12 Mos.-1939 } \\ \text { Gross revenue }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oper. exps. and taxes.-- } & 1,960,134 \\ \text { Prov, for depreciation-- } & 430,000\end{array}$
 Net income_-. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { 1,005,639 } \\ & \$ 866,772 \\ & \$ 9,930,918 \\ & \$ 8,863,029\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Divs. on preP. stock....- } & 285,389 & 285,389 & 9,424,821 & 3,424,822 \\ \text { Amort. of pref. stock exp. } & 65,278 & 65,278 & 783,339 & \mathbf{7 8 3}, 339\end{array}$
 Coos Bay Lumber Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net sales of lumber and by-products-- } & 190 \\ \text { Cost of goods sold (exclusive of handling expenses } & \$ 2,313,509 & \$ 1,638,588\end{array}$ Net sales of lumber and by-products -
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of handing expenses
at selling points) before providing for depletion
$\qquad$

 Taxes, on timber lands and timber rights, expenses
of timber department, and taxes and expenses of

$\begin{array}{ll}48.102 & 51,565 \\ 82,882 & 77,371 \\ 37.069 & 15,108\end{array}$
Loss on equipment abandoned or sold
Myrtle Point-Powers railroad bridges and ap-
proaches replaced by
proaches replaced by earth fills................-
Net loss
Deficit at be
Deficit at end of year-..................................... $\$ 816,125 ~ \$ 630,360$ Assets-Cash in bank and on hand, $\$ 8,31,1939$ (ess reserve of $\$ 4,032$ ), $\$ 146,423$; sundry $\$ 8,381$; trade and and accounts receivable of $\$ 2,000$ ), $\$ 17,595$; inventery \&ci, $\$ 6,64,616 ;$ deferred charges, $\$ 87,249$; total, $\$ 7,283,627$. properties, year 1931 ( $25 \%$ - payment of, $25 \%$ made in 1939) and 1939 (estimated)
$\$ 85,972 ;$ accounts payable, social security taxes, $\$ 13,319$; reserve for accrued payroll, $\$ 8,668$; accrued ccrued proprty taxes for theserve for Federal capital stock tax, $\$ 1,500$; eficit a total, $\$ 7,283,627$.-V. 149, p. 2508 .

Corn Products Refining Co.-Develops New ProductFollowing seven years of development work, company is now ready to nounced on March 27 . Production is already at the rate of 10,000 pounds a day and can be raised to 200,000 pounds a day, he said.
kirk said it was the first corn plastic ever to be put on the market Mr. Newcess for its manufacture on a profitable basis at a commercially competitive price was arrived at only a month ago and it is expected that it will be sold

Crosley Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Years |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 16,051,076 | \$12,991,320 | \$18,735,450 | \$21,583,213 |
| Cost of goo | 13,796,750 | 11,004,754 | 16,308,433 | 17,605,459 |
| Expenses | 1,745,934 | 1,475,487 | 2,138,154 | 1,961,094 |
| Profit from | \$508,392 | \$511,079 | \$288,864 | \$2,016,660 |
| Other income. | 93,716 | 98,669 | 127,128 | 258,319 |
| Total income | \$602,10 | \$609,748 | \$415, | 32,274,979 |
| Cash discount on sales | 31,95 | 32,016 | 98,935 | 114,676 |
| Loss on bad accounts | 79,412 | 110,949 | 49,325 | 56,402 |
| Amort. of patent rights . | 1,500 | 3,274 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Interest paid | 14,722 | 21,305 | 7,287 | 3,964 |
| Loss on capital assets_ |  |  | 17,586 |  |
| Flood and fire loss |  |  | 343,314 |  |
| Sundry losses | 6,522 | 1,988 | 994 |  |
| Provision for undetermined liabilities. |  | 11,585 | 30,313 | 36,044 |
| Depreciation.-- | 300,878 | 284,812 | 233,153 | 310.738 |
| Federal taxes |  | 44.496 |  | 504,097 |
| Miscellaneous ded | b82,165 | 14. |  | ------ |
| Net profit | \$84,949 | \$84,901 | loss\$376,915 | \$1,237,056 |
| Dividends paid ${ }^{\text {Earns. per sh. on com }}$ | 6 | \$0.16 | $\mathrm{il}^{--}$ | 682,250 $\$ 2.27$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | b Consists of $\$ 27,729$ expense moving materials; $\$ 13,568$ loss on securities

charged off; $\$ 13,690$ provision for royalties in advance and $\$ 27,178$ provision for rebates account price reductions.

| sets | $1839$ |  | Llabllutes- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$358,771 | \$466,363 | Accts. pay. (trade) | \$609,462 | \$616,345 |
| Accts. and notes |  |  | Accts. pay. (mat'ls |  |  |
| rec. (customers) | 1,668,896 | 1,669,919 | and mase. in |  |  |
| Acets. rec. (officers |  |  | transit) | 135,257 | 162,373 |
| and employees). | 13 |  | Notes payable | 766,666 |  |
| Advs. to salesmen. | 5,845 | 6,134 | Accrued royalties. | 103,808 |  |
| Accrued interest | 398 |  | Accrued taxes. | 138,454 | 168,892 |
| Inventories | 3,592,844 | 3,028,293 | Sundry accounts. | 57,693 | 52,706 |
| b R'l est, \& bldgg. |  |  | Non-current notes |  |  |
| mach'y \# equip | 2,616,925 | 2,675,800 | payable |  |  |
| ecurities- |  |  | Reserves | 1,009,856 | 789,722 |
| Argentine F | 64,010 | 73,925 | c Common capita | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Capital stock |  |  | Surplus earned. | 3,013,276 | 2,851,369 |
| Inactive subs | 2,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,500 \\ 13,567 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| ash surr, value o |  |  |  |  |  |
| life insurance. | ,625 | 33,725 |  |  |  |
| Automobile tooling |  |  |  |  |  |
| exps. deferred-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sundry def'd assets | 133,193 | 49,746 |  |  |  |
| Patent rights.---- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ........... $\$ 8,834,473$ \$8,020,253 Total ............ $\$ 8,834,473$ \$8,020,253 a After reserve for loss in collection of $\$ 176,149$ in 1939 and $\$ 120,754$ in 1938. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 2,019,483$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,987,319$ in 1938. c Represented by 545,800 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 1931 . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ight Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |  |


| [Includin |  |  | Corp.] 1939 Mos.-1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating rev | \$43 | \$416,334 | \$4,802,555 | \$4,579,059 |
| Operating expense | 248,814 | 238,685 | 2,709,768 | 2,561,362 |
| State and munic. tax | 33,044 | 31,391 | 389,998 | 374,210 |
| Social security tax | 3,768 | 4,031 | 46,738 | 46,705 |
| Fed. (incl. inc. tax) taxes | 31,161 | 20,946 | 330,102 | 289,507 |
| et oper. incom | 13,66 | 21,281 | 325 | 7,275 |
| Non-oper. income | 21,116 | 11,118 | 110,670 | 81,94 |
| Gross incom | \$134, | \$132,399 | \$1,436,619 | 1,38 |
| Bond interes | 32,71 | 32,745 | 392,873 |  |
| Other interest (net) | 1,046 |  | 1,783 | Cr5. 292 |
| Other deduction | 17,848 | 18,557 | 194,358 | 172,380 |
| Net incom | \$83,178 | \$81,033 | \$847,605 | \$829,158 |
| Pref. div. requirements_ | 29,171 | 29,167 | 349,973 | 342,813 | Net income_-_-...--

Pref. div. requirements. $\$ 81,033$
29,167
$\$ 847,605$
$\mathbf{3 4 9 , 9 7 3}$
${ }^{\mathbf{8} 829,18,813}$

## Cuneo Press, Inc.-Earnings-

 Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Special provision for bad } \\ \text { debts, \&c.-. }\end{array}$ | $\ldots-0$ | 150,000 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |







 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shs.com.stk.out.(no par) } & \text { d } 357,246 & 178,623 & 178,623 & 170,700 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 2 .-- & \$ 3.41 & \$ 5.05 & \$ 4.36\end{array}$ a Inciudes State income taxes, b Including extra, dividend paid either and $\$ 198,075$ in common stock ( 7,923 shares at $\$ 25$ per.share). c Amortiza tion of debt expense. d Par $\$ 5$.

## Assets-

Cash
Notes $\&-1 .-1 .-1 .-1 . ~$ Inventories assoclated cos...
Def'd rec. \& mise. Derd rec. \& mise.
Cash sur. value of
ife Rec insurance.-affillated cos \& Stks of oth. corps. depon's comp. deposits --...-.
Rec. from officers Rec. from officers c Bldgs., maeh' $\mathbf{y}$. \&c., equipment.

Total_........-12,654,122 $\frac{186,107}{12,364,346}{ }^{12,069}$ Total..........-12,654,122 12,364,346 a Represented by 178,623 no par shares. c After reserve for depreciation
and amortization of $\$ 7,309,689$ in 1939 and $\$ 7,006,811$ in 1938 d Repre-
sented by $12(84$ in 1938) shares preferred stock. e Par $\$ 5 .-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 1931

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Courier-Post Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref
record March $20 .-$ V. 140, p. 3891 .
Curtis Lighting, Inc.-Par Value Changed-New Offering-
Stockholders at their recent annual meeting approved proposed change of reducing the carrying value of the stock to $\$ 425.400$ from $\$ 1,302,611$. Heducing the carrying value of the stock to \$4.
L. West was elected a director in place of P. M. Hotchkin, resigned.
At subsequent directors meeting L. West was elected Secretary.
-V. 147, p. 2087 .

## Curtis Publishing Co:-Annual Report-May Revise

 Capital Structure-Referring to the need for capital revision, Walter D. Fuller, President, face a most encouraging decade of the 1940 's this can be accolshed, we of He said that the "need for a realiste facing of the necessity for a revision can be proposed in the future which will be accentable to the stockholders." "For a number of years it has been increasingly evident that our capital present-day conditions and prospects." he said. "'The publishing business has changed materially during the last decade. Increased costs, new forms of taxation, increased competition in its own field from new mafazines, and and margins of profits for all concerned.
The report reflects an increase of net advertising income in 1939 of $8.18 \%$ over the previous year
In his report Mr . Fuiler says that for the first quarter of 1940 there has been an advertising dollar gain of $6.8 \%$ over a year ago, as compared with
an increase of 5.7 in the first quarter of 1939. He adds that costs are increasing, due principally to war conditions
demand at the annual meeting last year that the comnany accept liquor dvertising, Mr. Fuller says that the company's policy on acceptable advertising was reviewed during the year and the management found no "Never before have your officers been so aware; both by correspondence from individuals and organizations and through the every-day working not accenting liquor, patent medicine, speculative real estate and finan-
 Mr. Fuller refers to the ths or andining numfortunate State and Federal taxing
situation, which handica ps business expansion and which absorbs much of situation, Which handicaps business expansion and which absorbs much of
the investment capital that has built business during the past:., with $\$ 1,018,000$ in 1938 , tax nayments representing 60 cents of each dollar of net earnings, which Mr. Fuller says obviousl is is really stockholders "The extremely oppressive Pennsylvanaxia State tares have not yet been
changed although there seems to be almost complete aereement that changes changed, although there seems to be almost completa agreement that changes must come if the unemployment and industrial problems of the state are
to be solved. Taxes in Pennsylvanla are almost completely a problem of relief. If the State's relief problem can be constructively solved, that solution will automatically correct the present serious tax situation." ". We do not wish to contemplatemoving from Pennsyl "Except for existing tax xes, there are many advantages to our continuing as Philadelphia pub-
lishers. With the attitude toward business now prevailing, we are hopeful that some constructive solution of this problem may soon be found.'
 a Portion of deprecia.
Revenue Department.

Consolidated Batance Sheet as of Dec. 31
$\underset{\text { Cash }}{\text { Asets- }}$ Cash-etaile-...-i-
Mrkes
ties at cost ties at cost.-.. Notes \& acts. re-
aceivable, gen 1. Inventories for current use--.--
Acce. Inc. on sees. Acci. inc. on secs-
Other investments
a.Fixed assers (less Fixed assers (less Goodwecill ......... Patents, less res've for amortization Deferred charges-Dur. of co. stock Coll. notes of empl.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Dec. } 31 & & \\ 1939 \quad \text { b1938 } & 1939 \quad b 1938\end{array}$

Total ......... $\overline{52,097,145} \overline{53,121,26 B}$ Total ..... $\overline{52,097,145} \overline{53,121,266}$ atal --a----eciation in 1939 of $\$ 14,382,304$ and in 1938 of $\$ 14,011,013$ $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock ( $1938,783,118$ shs.), and $1,730,101$ shs. common stock

Curtiss-Wright Corp.-Details of New PreferredFoullowing a meoting of the directors or ourtiss Whripht Corp. held Corp. and Aglas Corp. has been agreed that the new $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of the new Curtiss-Wright Company to resulf from the proposed merger will be convertibie into common stock at the option of the hoider thereof tor ${ }^{\text {an }}$
60 -day period following the merger. The basis of conversion will be four
 rate of par of $\$ 50$ per share for the preferred and $\$ 12.50$ per share for the
common stock. "It is expected that letters concerning the merger and efiving the more few days, but that the stockholders' meeting will not be called for another
Directors Approve Merger-
The agreement of merger between Curtiss-Wright Corp. Wright Aeronautical Corp. and Atras corp., which was announced in principle on
March 19,1940 , was approved March 28 by the respective boards of directors of these companies. Letters to stockholders outlinitg the merger agreement of these companies. Letters to stockeol cleared with the Securities and Ex-
will be sent as soon as they have been che
chanmission, which may take 10 days under the rules.- V . 150, change Commission, which may take 10 days under t
Dairymen's League Co-operative Association-To $R e-$ deem Certificates-
This Association will distribute approximately $\$ 1,170,0000$ to its mem-
bers and other holders of its certificates of indebtedbess, it was announced on March 27 by J. A. Coulter. Treasurer.
May 1 League has called for immediate redemption at par and interest to May 1 , approximately half of its $6 \%$ series 1944 certificates. The call is for one, two, three, four and five, respresenting a distribution of about $\$ 700,000$. The League is now paying interest coupons due May 1 on certificates of the
1944, 1945, 1924,1947 and 1948 series, involving payments of $\$ 470,000$. -V. 144, p. 2295.
Delaware \& Hudson Co.-Annual Report-
D. H. Nuelle, President, says in part:
Financial-During the year 1939 there was a reduction of $\$ 3,644,378$ in the cost of marketable securities owned by Delaware \& Hudson Co. This
reduction was due to the sale of securities to reduce bank loans, to make tedection was due to the sale of securities to reduce bank loans, to make
redvances to Delaware Hudson Co t s subsidiaries, and to take up matured
buan bond issues guaranteed by Delaware \& Hudson Co. The reduction in
bank loans of Delaware \& Hudson Co. during 1939 amounted to $\$ 696.600$, bank ioans of elaware $\%$ Hudson Co during 19an amounted to $\$ 696,600$,
and in the year 1940 to $\$ 515,700$, leaving a balance of $\$ 550,000$ as of the present time. The reduction in bank loans of Hudson Coal Co. during the year 1939
amounted to $\$ 1,402,900$, being the balance due on all of its bank loans arisinally made in Ausust, 1931 . These loans were guaranteed and secured by collateral owned by Dela ware \& Hudson Co
The Dealaware \& Hudson Co. acquired and provided for the taking up at maturity, on July 1,1939 , of $\$ 800,000$ of Utica Clinton $\&$ Binghamton Bluff Point Land Improvement Co first mortyage bonds; both iss ing been guaranteed by Delaware \& Hudson Co. Steamboat Co. and the property of the Fort William Henry'Hotel Co. Were sold to outside interests.
of De of Dec. 31 . 1939 a reserve of $\$ 6,977,742$ was created in the accounts conditions. This reserve . Dy a direct charge to surplus, to reflect current value of marketable securities and the market value thereof as of Dec. 31 1939.

Consolidated Income Account of Company and Subsidiaries (Inter-Corporate Calendar Years- Transactions Eliminated)


> Total revenues.---- including equipment and nsportation expenses, Trant facility rents (net)





Net before fixed charges, \&
Rent for leased roads.
Interest on funded debt Intebt$\$ 6,990,637$
1.767
1
1
 a Net defici $\qquad$ 2,741,982
 Net Befictealized losses from the sale of securitie
Notesore For purposes of comparison the the 1938 figures have been adjusted
Not by increasing the depletion charges 8338,212 to confor reclassifying as used in 1939, and by eliminating a credit to income and reclassifying as a
credit to surplus an amount of \$1,010,365 representing the difference be-
tween cost and creen cost and face value of reaccuired bonds of a subsidiary.
(2) The net deficit for 1939 includes deficits aggregating $\$ 405,577$ of companies disposed of during the year. (3) Debt discount and expens.
charged to surplus in prior years.

Consolidated General Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| (Inter-Corporate Items Eliminated) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1939 | $1938$ | Labultes- | $\underset{\$}{1939}$ | $1938$ |
| Cash | 4,189,304 | 3,242,266 | Loans payable. | 1,140,425 | 3,965,357 |
| Working fund | 17,269 | 62,515 | Interest payable | 855,773 | 614,369 |
| Market. stks. \& |  |  | Matured bonds |  |  |
|  | 8,839,090 | 19,464,061 | Wages payable_- | 1,089,955 | 1,130,153 |
| Loans and accts. | 4,160,752 | 5,186,987 | Accrued taxes. | 1,542,897 | 1,228.450 |
| $\mathrm{Int.}_{\text {r }}$ divs. rec- | 111,358 | 150,776 | Other accts. pay. | 4,320,168 | 4,0 |
| Coal on hand.-- | 1,052,091 | 1,534,608 | $\pm$ Grade crossing |  |  |
| Other products- | 49,435 | 350,159 | (ether def. liab-: | 519,394 304,109 | 548,740 |
| Mat'l \& supplies | $4,145,191$ 302,802 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Deferred assets. | 384,887 | 716,056 | payable |  | 84,006,108 |
| Property and equip. (net) | 52,267,961 | 162,174,588 | $y$ Indebtedness to St. of N. Y. | 3,497,030 | 1,185,557 |
| isc. Investm'ts | 2,225,328 | 1,217,161 | RR. eqpt, pur-- | 1,049,351 |  |
| Sinking funds \& spec. deposits | 10,374,698 | 9,831,035 | Work comp., fire ins. and other |  |  |
| Def'd charges to inc. or surplus |  |  | reserves -- | 2,468,812 | 2,552,899 |
|  | 1,030,606 | 1,114,150 | Def. credits to |  |  |
| Goodwill | 779,036 | 1,562,707 | income or sur. <br> Equity of min. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Int. In sub.cos. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Capital stock. Surplus | $\begin{aligned} & 51,213,500 \\ & 37,652,469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,213,500 \\ & 57,435,062 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | , 809 | 514 | Total | 29, | 4,151 |

$\times$ Projects, subject to future esttlement with State of New York under
State aid provision of Grade Crossing Elimination Act. State aid provision of Grade lorminated for which final accounting has been made.

## Earnings for February and Year to Date   Net ry oper．inco

## Delaware \＆Hudson RR．Corp．－Annual Report－

D．H．Nuelle，President，says in part：
Financial LDUring the year 1939 it was possible to repay to the Delaware
\＆Hudson Co．$\$ 1,695,00$ on the advances made in prior years．The bal－ $\&$ Hudson Co sis．，．695．，000 on the advancess made in prior yoars． The bal－
ance of $\$ 605.200$ due on the loan from the Manuacturers Trust Co dated ance of 8605,200 due on the loan from the Manufacturers Trust Co．dated
 balance of $\$ 156,122$ due from the Railroad Credit Corp．under the Marshal－
ling and Distributing Plan．
Roud and Eouiment－During $1939 \$ 2,179.029$ was expended for addi－ tions and improvements．Property retirements amounted to $\$ 1,982.289$ ． Property carried at $\$ 185.569$ in the miscellaneous physical property ac－
count was transferred to the road and equipment accounts．

Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years


Assets
Inv．in rd．$\& ~ e q$
Sind infe ind

当 ぞム゙ずす。 Bonds．．．．．
Notes． Ather inces．－ Other invest．：－
Stocks Stocks．．．
Bonds Bonds．．．．．．．．．．
Notes
Miscellaneous

## 1939

Special deposits． bais．recelv． Net bals．receiv
trom agents from agents \＆ conductors．．． Mise．acets．rec Mat＇\＆accts．rect Ins．\＆divs．rec Other cur．assets Wkg．fund assets． Ins，\＆other fds．
Other det，assets Other det．assets
Rents \＆ins．pre－ miums pald in advance
x Represented by 515,740 shares of no par value．－V．150，p． 1431 ．
Delaware Lackawanna \＆Western RR．－Earnings－

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Grobruary－} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Ness from railway．．．．．} & \$ 4,092,978 & \$ 3,594,667 & \$ 3,128,165 & \$ 3,716,678 \\ \text { Net frym railway＿－－．．－} & 753,629 & 570,492 & 428,569 & 695,040\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net ry．oper．income－－－－} & 245,750 & 570,492 & 428,569 & 695,040 \\ \text { From Jan．} & 200,908 & 4,616 & 283,109\end{array}$ | Gross from railway $-\ldots-$ | $8,922,520$ | $7,683,179$ | $6,690,615$ | $7,810,299$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway | $1,991,190$ | $1,541,846$ | 994,979 | $1,526,772$ |
| Net ry．oper．income．－－ | 955,756 | 592,434 | 100,811 | 721,427 |
| V．150，p．1431． |  |  |  |  |

## Denver \＆Rio Grande Western RR．－Earnings－


 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway＿．．．－} & 3,803,220 & 3,447,742 & 3,193,245 & 4,067,860 \\ \text { Net from railway．．．．．} & 671,349 & 591,482 & 327,745 & 612,622 \\ \text { Net ry．oper．income．．－} & 163,970 & 101,440 & \text { def213，597 } & 149,848\end{array}$ The monthly report of selected balance sheet items as of Jan．31，as
published in our＂Earnings Record．＂have been corrected．The corrected
statement follows：

| Selected Liability Items as of Jan． 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Funded debt maturing within six months＿．．．．．．．．－ | $\$ 365,000$ | $\$ 663,080$ |  |

 Audited accounts and wages paya
Miscellaneous accounts payable Interest matured unpaid pay
nmatured interest accrued．
Total current liabiliti
Tax liability U S．Government taxes -V .150 ，p． 1431.

Denver \＆Salt Lake Ry．－Earnings－


Detroit Steel Products Co．－Par Value Chanqed－ of common stock from no par to $\$ 10$ par．
25－Cent Dividend－
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
ock，no par value，payable April 10 to holders of record March 30．Divi－ dend of 75 cents was paid on A April 10，last；and 25 cents was paid in each of pid since Dec．22，1937，when 50 cents per share was distributed．
－V．149，p． 3553.
Detroit Toledo \＆Ironton RR．－Earnings－

From oper．income－－
Gross from
Nets from railway．．． Net ry．oper income
Net．


Detroit \＆Toledo Shore Line RR．－Earnings－

## Gross from railway Grom

 Net from railway．－．．．－Net ry．oper．income．－ Net ry．oper．income－－ Gross from railway Net from railway＿．．．．－
Net ry，oper．income．－

## ．150，p． 1432

## Diamond Shoe Corp．（\＆Subs．）－A nnual Report－ <br> $\mathbf{x}$ Net profit，after deducting operating expenses，depreciation

Federal income and excess－profits taxes
Total surplu
1937
$\$ 797,036$
442,675

Tividends paid | $3,105,739$ |
| :--- |

Balance \＄3，952，862

$\qquad$ to $\$ 152.707$ ）there remained net earnings for the year of $\$ 694,417$ ，equivalent to $\$ 3.14$ per share on the common stock now outstanding（exclusive of treaskry
Assets－Cash，$\$ 837,964$ ；accounts receivable（customers） 1939
$\$ 358,914$ ；miscellaneous accounts receivable，$\$ 75,623$ ；note receivable $\$ 6,204,566$ ；cash surre inventories（at cost or market，whichever lower） investments at surrender value of life insurance，$\$ 43,685$ ；miscellaneous bonds），$\$ 29,845$ ；due from employees and ork employees＇subscriptions to common stock，$\$ 2,486$ ；real property，less de－ less depreciation，$\$ 1.600,090 \cdot$ pary，fixtures，leasehold improvements，\＆c． at cost，less amortization，$\$ 124,909$ ；deposits on leaseholds，\＆c $\mathbf{c}$ ， $\mathbf{p}$ ，$\$ 31,160$ prepaid rentals，insurance，\＆c．，$\$ 138,523$ ；goodwill，$\$ 1$ ；total，$\$ 11,147,352$
Liabilities－Accounts payabie and accrued expenses．$\$ 1,603,545 ;$ note payable to banks，$\$ 1,450,000$ ；dividends payable，$\$ 156,812$ ；reserve for deposits，$\$ 27,094$ ；deposits on leases and subleases，$\$ 5,820$ ；real estate mort gages（ $\$ 200,000$ due June 23,1947, balance open），$\$ 540,750 ; 61 / 2 \%$ cumula
tive preferred stock，$\$ 1,171,200 \cdot 6 \%$ cumulative $2 d$ tive preferred stock，$\$ 1,171,200 ; 6 \%$ cumulative 2 d preferred stock，$\$ 1$ ，
100,$000 ;$ common stock（authorized 300,000 shares．no par value；issued and outstanding 209,560 shares，after doducting 2,940 shares in the treasury
199 199,770 shares at a stated value of $\$ 3$ per share，and the balance at amounts paid therefor），$\$ 915,110$ ；paid－in and capitai surplus，$\$ 568,068$ ；earned
surplus，$\$ 3,396,168$ ；totai，$\$ 11,147,352$ ．－V．148，p．1639． surplus，$\$ 3,396,168$ ；total，

## Calendar Years－ Gross profit Gross profit Selling \＆admin．exps．．．．．．．．．

Depral income．．．．．．．．－$\$$
Pepreciation
Prov．for doubtful accts＿
Federal，\＆c．，－taxes．－．－－
Vacation wages－factory
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { emplowes } & \text { b200，563 } & \text { a447，326 } & \text { a337，089 }\end{array}$

 a Including $\$ 48,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 69,000$ in 1936，surtax on undistributed $\underset{{ }^{\text {b }} \text { Assets－Comparative Balance Sheet Dec．} 31}{ }$

 | Receivables．．．．．．－： | 850,260 | $\mathbf{6 5 4}, 258$ | Accrued expenses， |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Inventories |  |  |  |

Patents Cust＇s die charges． Other assets＿－．．－ c Referred charges－－
plant props．．．
Total＿－．．．．．．．．$\overline{\$ 5,977,506} \frac{397,2}{\$ 5,561,045}$ Total＿．．．．．．．．－．$\overline{\$ 5,977,506} \overline{\$ 5,561,045}$ a Represented by 283,187 no par shares at stated value of $\$ 3.331-3$ per
share．b After deducting depreciation of $\$ 1,383.674$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,261.312$ in 1938 c After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 168,690$ in 1939 and $\$ 149-$ Interim Dividend－
common stock，payable An interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the the first dividend paid on the issue since April 18,11938 when a dividend of
20 cents per share was distributed．－V． 150, p． 1931 ．

Dixie-Vortex Co. (\& Subs.)-Annual ReportCalendar YersGenss profit from oper
Sell., gen. 1939
$\$ 2.466 .9$
$1,338,3$

X Profit from oper'ns Gross income-
Int., mtge. bonds, note Int., mtge, bonds, note
payable, sco
Prov.for Pa. \& Canadian income taxes
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxees Net income for the yr. Divs.-Class A stock-:Shares con soock stock-:-
Earnings per share
$\mathbf{x}$ Aftor provision of $\$ 209,531$ in $1939, \$ 178,764$ in $1938, \$ 165,661$ in 1937 and $\$ 163,52$ in 1936 for depreciation of plant and equipment, and $\$ 26,708$ tion of patents, \&c. y inter undistributed profits in 1937 and 840,244 in 1936 .
a The above figures include the Individual Drinking Cup Co., Inc., a The above figures include the Individual Drinking Cup Co. Inc.,
and its subsidiary company for the fourt months ended April 30,1936 , the effective date of the merger.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Total.......... $\$ 5,658,380$ \$6,467,629 Total_-.......- $\$ 5,658,380 \$ 6,467,629$ a After reserves of $\$ 54,418$ in 1939 and $\$ 34,600$ in 1938 . At cost (less.
reserves for depreciation of $\$ 2,482,183$ in 1939 and $\$ 2,289,807$ in 1938 . coser Repesented by 178,644 no par shares. d Represented by 202,666 no
par shares.-V. 150 p. 1932 . par shares.-150, p. 1932

Dow Chemical Co.-Earnings${ }^{9}$ Months Ended-
 xAfter int., deprec. and Federal income taxes, but before undistributed

Drewrys Limited U. S. A., Inc.-Earnings-
Company announces net earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1939 , amounting to 140,066 , equal to the and depreciation. This compares with net earnings of $\$ 20,497$, or four cents per share for the preceding year.
ease of $67.2 \%$ over the preceding year. with offices at South Bend, Ind., is brewer of Drewry's ale and beer.-V. 147, p. 418.
Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Earnings-



 Net ry. oper. incom
Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllrrrr}\text { From Jan. } 1 \text { T- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & 298,455 & 247,544 & 258,513 & 356,569\end{array}$
 Net ry. oper. income

| Dhruar | $\begin{aligned} & \& P \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Gross from }}$ Fail | \$128,3 |  | \$97 | ,913 |
| Net from railwa |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}29,197 \\ 3,247 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Netry. oper. inc |  | det |  |  |
| ss from rail | 550 |  |  | 237,12444,538def4, 844 |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net ry. oper. inco. |  | def2,394 | def32,462 |  |
| astern Gas \& Fuel Associates (\& Subs.)-Earn |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Months Ended |  |  |  |  |
| tal consolida |  |  |  |  |
| Depreci |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interest |  |  |  |  |
| Net income a vailable for dividend requirements. $\$ 1,519,652$ Earned per share of $41 / 2 \%$ prior pref. stock.......... $\$ 6.17$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Railway oper. expenses- | 09,8 | 356,470 |  | 7,925 |
| Vet ry. oper. revenues |  |  |  |  |
| Net after taxes Other income |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross corp income <br> Interest on funded debt <br> rents, | 56,57 | 84,532 | 6,83 | 406,09 |
|  | 44.2 | 46,096 | 9,23 | 2,3 |
| preciation | 82,687 | 93,061 | 167,68 | 188,9 |
|  | \$29,623 | 5,375 |  |  |


Eastern Michigan Rys.-Time Extended-
The period within which holders of first mortgage and collateral trust $7 \%$ gold bonds and of adjustment mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds and of general
unsecured claims may exchange the same for common stock of Eastern unsecured craims may exchange the same the terms and sumbenect to the the conditions set forth in the plan for reorganization of Eastern Michigan Rys., dated
July 14,1938 , has been extended to and including A pril 15,1940 . July 14, 1938 , has been extended to and incluang A priling, April 15,1940 , and shall thereafter cease unless such period is extended as provided in
the plan.-V. 150, p. 1433 .


Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings-
El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings-February-
Gross from rail Net from railway $\qquad$ Netry. oper. incom
From Jan.
Gross from railway Net from railway Net rom railway-..
Net ry oper. incom.
-V. 150, p. 1763 .
 Operating revenue
Operation-.....
Maintenance...-
Depreciation Depreciation_-.............. Net oper revenues
Non-oper. income (net)

 $\qquad$ | $1939-$ Month- 1938 | $1939-12$ Mos. | 1938 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 267,662$ | $\$ 265,659$ | $\$ 2,947,134$ | $\$ 2,916,682$ |
| 104,512 | 96,182 | $1,189,180$ | $1,172,165$ |
| 12,314 | 18,023 | 178,499 | 185,299 |
| 30,793 | 27,851 | 369,464 | 334,001 |
| 36,528 | 36,453 | 381,362 | 356,581 |
|  |  |  |  |

 $\$ 48$
 Balance $-\frac{2,083}{\$ 46,628} \frac{2,083}{\$ 45,614}$ Preferred dividend requirements (public) $\$ 46,628$ Balance applicable to El Paso Elec. Co. (Del.) 12 Monthis Ended Dec. 31 - El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) Earnings of El Paso Electric Co. (Texas) --
Note interest deducted from above Note interest deducted from above earnings to El Paso Electric Co. (Del.)



| $\$ 828,628$ <br> 10,895 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 839524$ |

Equity Fund, Inc.-Earnings-
Years End. Dec. 31-
Dividends-Dividends--D-.
Profit from saile op secur.
Interest

 stock taxes.......-
Net income-
Earned surplus, Jan.
I.-.
Total
Dividend
Earned surp., Dec. 31.-

| $\begin{array}{r} 1999 \\ \$ 65.588 \\ 78,279 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ 838.293 \\ 68.787 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ 65.731 \\ 87,741 \\ \hline 816 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \$ 41,38 \\ & 39,581 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$143,875 | \$105.080 | \$153,487 | \$80,908 |
| 10,230 | 13,491 | 6,069 31,885 |  |
| 1.662 | 6,171 | 1,184 | 1,252 |
| $\begin{gathered} \$ 124,624 \\ \hline 41,718 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 78,847$ 41,653 | 8114.279 38,387 | $\$ 62,052$ 40,330 |
| $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$166,342 } \\ 124 \\ \hline 1.372\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 120,500 \\ & 78,782 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 152,666 \\ & 111,013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 102,381 \\ & 63,994 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$41,971 | \$41,718 | 41 |  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets-Cash, demand deposits, $\$ 140,550 \cdot$ marketable securities at cost $\$ 845$; deferred Federal capital stock tax $\$ 20,1,067$; dividends receivable L845; deferred Federal capital stock tax, $\% 2,40$; total assets, $\$ 2,34,865$.


Erie RR.-Equip. Trusts Placed Privately-Lazard Freres \& Co., it was announced this week purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. $\$ 3,000,00021 / 2 \%$ trustees equipment trust certificates of 1939 at $1031 / 2$ and interest. The issue has been placed privately by the bankers.
The certificates were purchased at par by the RFO and proceeds were
used to finance in part, the purchase of new equipment costing an estimated used to finance in part, the purchase of new equipment costing an estimated
total of $\$ 3,868,294$. Certificates are dated Dec. 1939 and mature $\$ 150,000$ semi-annually from June 1, 1940 to Dec. 1, 1949.

## Earnings for February and Year to Date

> (Including Chicago \& Erie RR.) 1940
${ }^{\text {Febesruary }}$ - from rail
ay-...- $\$ 6$ 1940,413
1.3109 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. } 1 & \text { ncome--- } & 600,016 \quad 363,686 & \text { def504,008 } & 1,1134,310\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway-:-. } & 13,427,468 & 11,971,627 & 10,230,117 & 13,512,435 \\ \text { Net from railway--.- } & \begin{array}{l}3,432,833\end{array} & 2,704,898 & 1,397,235 & 3,988,645\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway-...-: } & 3,43,843 & 2,704,898 & 1,39,235 & 3,988,645 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.- } & 1,680,333 & 1,108,791 & \text { de2 } 286,074 & 2,301,323\end{array}$
Eureka Petroleum Co., Inc.-Promoters EnjoinedThe Securities and Exchange Commission March 27 reported that Judge Mississippi had issued a final judgment enjoining Eureka Petroleum Co., Finc, Jack A. Roell, W. H. Hoover, A. J. Lachle, T. J. Spikes, L. G. Folse, from further violations of the registration and fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 in the sale of the capital stock of Eureka Petroleum Co.,Inc. the mails and instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce in the sale of the stock of Eureka Petroleum Co., Inc., without compliance with the registration requirements and in the sale of such securities employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud and
obtained money and properties by means of untrue statements of material facts and omissions to state material facts.
Fairchild Aviation Corp.-Backlog Up $72 \%$ Unfilled orders were $\$ 2,161,140$ as of Feb. 29,1940 , compared with
$\$ 1,255,296$ a y yar ago (representing an increase of $72 \%$ ), and $\$ 1,923,200$ is

Fairmont Creamery Co. (Del.)-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 21 . This compares with 25 cents paid on Jan. 2 last; 20 cents paid on Oct. 2 last: 15 cents paid on
July 1 and on April 1 , $1939 ; 121 / 2$ cents paid on Jan. 1,1939 and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.- $V$.

Fall River Gas Works Co.-Earnings-

| ${ }_{\text {Perio }}$ | 887 | 88 | 1940- | \$8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues...--- | ${ }_{41} 87.78$ | \$82,778 | \$928.081 | $\begin{array}{r}8890,241 \\ 497 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Maintenan | 5,6 |  |  |  |
| Taxe | 15,737 | 14,670 | 166.647 | 159,866 |
| Net oper. revenues. <br> Non-oper. income (net) | \$24,555 | \$23,021 | \$201,612 | \$176,196 |
| Balance <br> Retire. reserve accruals | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 24,555 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 823,021 \\ 5,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 201.615 \\ 60,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 176,265 \\ 60,000 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income. Interest charges.- | $\$ 19,555$ | $\$ 18,021$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,615 \\ \hline 8,564 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8116,265 \\ 11,844 \end{array}$ |
| Net income Dividends decla | \$18,957 | 817,043 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 133,051 \\ 112,508 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 104,421 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 95,962 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |

## -V. 150, D. 1434

## (John J.) Felin \& Co., Inc.-New Directors-

Carl W. Fenninger and David O. Bevan were elected directors of this company at the annual meeting of stockholders. They succeed John J.
Felin Jr., deceased, and William
D. Reilly, who retired.
Other directors Felin Jr., deceased, and William

## Federal Light \& Traction Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

| Period Ended Dec. 31- | 3 Mos. <br> Dec. 31. 38 | Year Ended Dec. 31 , '39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue | - \$2,474.326 | \$9,990,094 |
| Operating expenses |  | 4,386,819 |
| Prov. for deprec | 144.699 | ${ }_{667} 5$ |
| Prov. for Federal income | 56,681 | 364.613 |
| Provision for other taxes | 249,443 | 1,049,208 |
| Operating inco | \$746,181 | \$2,965,616 |
| Other income | 7,674 | 1,91,551 |
| Grossincome | \$753,855 | \$2,967,167 |
| Subsidiary co |  |  |
| Interest on |  |  |
| Amortization of debt discount and expense- | 15,682 | 23,476 |
| Dividends on preferred stocks......... | 46,012 | 182, 836 |
| Dividends on other stocks. | 173 | 1,778 |
|  | 593,466 | \$2,333,235 |
| deral Light \& Traction Co. charges: |  |  |
| Interest on funded debt....-...----- | 147,037 | 582,196 |
| ${ }_{\text {Amortization of debt discount and expense--- }}^{\text {Miscellaneous interest and other deductions }}$ | ${ }_{18,215}^{12.462}$ | 49,625 49338 |
|  |  | 49,338 |
| Consolidated net income |  |  |
| ferred divide | 66,561 |  |
| Common div | 131,226 | 24,903 |
| Earnings per share on 524,903 shares of |  |  |



Total.............
Federal Water Service Corp.-To Propose Recapitalization Plan-
Corporation will shortly file with the Securities and Exchange Commis-
ion a plan for rearranging its capital structure, according to an announcesion a plan for rearrangi
ment made March 27.
Under its provisions a new single class of common stock will be issued for the four classes of preferred and class A common outstanding. Approxi-
mately $95 \%$ of the new common stock would be siven to the preferred share-. holders and $5 \%$ to the class A stock. All defictis in the company's surplus would be eliminated and the company placed in a position to pay dividends
if the plan meets with the approval of the securities and Exchange Comif the plan meets wroved by the stockholders.
mission and is appren
it is proposed that the new common stock
It is proposed that the now common stock would be given to shareholders
in the following proportions: 87 pref. stock. 7 shares; $\$ 6.50$ pref. stock,
 each 10 shares of class A. No new common stock would be nive common for in dividends on the preferred or A stock nor would any common. be given
 pany owned by employees of Federal and its subsidiaries, which under the plan will be merged into Federal Water Service Corp. The holders of ownership of 6.536 . Chares of Federal Water Service Corp. preferred stock.
-V .150 , p. 1599.
p. 1599.

Ferro Enamel Corp.-Earnings -
 Gross proftit
Mantenance
Deprece Deprec, \& amortization:Taxes (other than inc.)
 Selling, general and adProv. for doubtful accts.
Operating profit--.---
Miscellaneous income-
925,774
----
 ition of

 Earns. per share on com- $\$ \$ 2.3$ in $1938, \$ 40.311 \mathrm{in} 1937$, and $\$ 3.711$ in Includes $\$ 16,947$ in 1939 , $\$ 28,989$ in 1938 , $\$ 40,311$ in 1937 , and $\$ 32,711$ profits. z Including accounts of Ferro Enamel Corp. and it wholly-owned ubsidiaries for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 , 1937, with the exception of the
 Owned domestic subsidiary for the years ended Dec. 31, and those of its foreign subsidiaries for the fiscal years ended Oct. 31. b Depreciation
 1939 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Total ---... 83,778,224
 y After reserves for depreciation of \$402,742 in 1939 and $\$ 351,745$ in
Florida East Coast Ry.-Earnings-
Frebruary-
Gross from railway_.... $\$ 1,334,447$
$\$ 1,265,199$
Gross from railway
Net ry. oper. income-:-:

 Net rom oper. incom
Net
V. 150, p. 1765 .

Florence Stove Co.-Registers with SEC-
Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a a proposed public offering of 40,000 shares of common stock now outstanding and owned by Sears, Roebuck \& Co. \& Co. and Lehman Brothers.
According to the registration statement, Sears, Roebuck \& Co. has no
Arest present intention of disposing of the 105,625 additional common shares
which it owns. Florence stove Co. has a total authorization of 444,355 common shares, of which 341,466 shares are currently outstanding, It has no funded debt or preferred stock.
The company's products, which include a broad line of oil and gas stoves and heaters, are distributed principally through more than
dealers in the United States and through sears, Roebuck 8 . Co The The deanufacturing plants of the company are located at Gardner, Mass. and at Kankakee, M11. an
in principal centers. those of the previous year and amounted to $\$ 1,233,475$, equivalent to
were reported at $\$ 876,833$, equivalent to approximately $\$ 2.57$ per share o
common stock. Last year's sales totaled $\$ 11,924,647$, against $\$ 9,879.119$ common stock. Last year's sales totaled
in 1938, an increase or approximately $21 \%$.


7,343,
(87, 843,215 \$6,778,111 $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for depreciation, obsolescence and amortization of $\$ 1,-$
344,003 in 1939 and $\$ 1,314,757$ in 1938 . $y$ Represented by 341,442, (338,703in 1938 ) no par shares. z Includings
in 1938 for Federal taxes on income.-V. $150, \mathrm{p}$. 1933 in

Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings-




Franklin Simon \& Co., Inc.-To Reduce DirectorateStockholders on Apri1 1 will voteo on reducing the board of directors from
six to five members.-V. 149, p. 1621 .
Fruehauf Trailer Co.-Underwriters Named-
Company Mar. 25 filed an amendment to its registration statement with the securities and Exchange Commission covering 40,000 shares of $5 \%$ convhe number of shares each will offer.
The underwriters and the amounts underwritten follow:
Lehman Brothers. $\left.\begin{gathered}\text { Shares } \\ \mathbf{9 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { 6,000 }\end{gathered} \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Hallggarten \& Co... } \\ & \text { Jackson \& Curtis. }\end{aligned}$ Shares
2,000

 Proceeds from the sale of the preferred shares will be used, in part, for
the redemption of all the outstanding $10-y e a r 4$
$4 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debenture notes, due April 1, 1947. The balance of proceeds will be used for general
corporate purposes.-V. 150, p. 1765 .
Fyrr Fyter Co--Class A Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class A
stock, payable A pril 15 to holders of record March 31 . This compares with stock, payable April 15 to hoiders or recorasta a dividend of 25 cents was paid
50 cents paid on Dec. 22, and on Oct. 15 last; on July 15 last, and the previous payment was the 25 -cent distribution made on Oct. 15, 1938.-V. 149, p. 4029.

General Alloys Co.-Directorate Increased-
The board of directors has been increased from three to six and the following added to the board. Herbert H. Dyke and Lancaster M. Grene, both
of New York, and Charles J. Schull of Philadeiphia.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .1642$,

| of New York, and Charles |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Bronze Corp. | (\& Subs.) -Earnings- |  |  |
| Calendar Years- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |

 | Gross manuf'g profit. | $\$ 308,153$ | $\$ 422,076$ | $\$ 491,105$ | $\$ 94,084$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Expenses, \&c ${ }^{2}$........ | 269,661 | 302,625 | 294,457 | 317,312 |
| Depreciation | 23,439 | 25,033 | 28,134 | 24,098 |



 Assets- . ${ }^{1939}{ }^{1938}$. Llabiluties-
Cash $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { dustrial bonds-- } & 61,250 & 356,389 & \begin{array}{cc}\text { Wages, comm. \&cc } & 107,838 \\ \text { Accrued interest. } & 100,599 \\ \text { Accts. rec., trade }\end{array} & \begin{array}{ll}13,905\end{array} & 14,205\end{array}$


 (net) prop., \&
Patents (net) (net)
Patents (net)
Patterns, Patterns, stcs, \&o
Prepald exps. and deferred charges
Goodwill - V. 150, p. 1934.

Garlock Packing Co.-Notes CalledCompany will call for redemption on May 31 the balance of 1 its $41 / \%$
convertible notes series of 1936 , amounting to about 8198,000 according convertible notes series of 1936, amounting to about $\$ 198,000$, according
to George $L$. Abbott, President', in a letter to stockholders accompanying the annual report On Dec. 15, 1939.principal amount of $\$ 214,636$ of
these notes was called for redemption.-v. 150, p. 1765 .
General Capital Corp.-Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 24 cents per share on the common
stock, payable A pril 10 to hoders of record March 30 This compares with
50 cents paid on

 dividend of 45 cents paid on Dec. 24 . 1937; 40 cents paid on oct. 11 and
July 10 , 1937 , and a dividend of 25 cents per share paid on April 10,1937 .

- V. 150 , p. 433 .

General Electric Co.-Number of Stockholders1980 over March stockholders on March 153 totaled 210,919 , an increase of announced on March 2739 The last previous count was made on Nov. 24,
and 1939, when the total was $209,735 .-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1934$.

General Motors Corp.-Chevrolet Sales HigherContinued gains over the second-best February in the history of the
company were reported by Chevrolet on March 25, with release of its doalerc' new passenger car and truck sales figures for the second 10 days of The increase totaled $55.8 \%$ over the same period last month, total sales
being 33,510 , William E. Heller, general sales manager, announced. New car sales grined $23.4 \%$ over the first 10 days of March, he said
The period showed a $38.4 \%$ gain over the second 10 days of March, 1939,

USed car sales also showed a stanog upward trend, with a gain of $26.2 \%$
over the comparable period last year, a total of 52,853 used cars being retailed. Used car sales for the second period of the month also surpassed the showing made during the first 10 days.
40,528 used cars sold during that period.
Stockholders Number 393,307-
Tor the total number of General Motors common and preferred stocknolders for the first quarter of 1940 was 393,307 , compared with 386,100 for the There wre 371,83 holdert of common stock and the balance of 21,472
represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 364,675 represents holdtrs of preferred stock. These figures compare witn 364,675
common stockholders and 21,425 preferred for the fourth quarter of 1939
Chevrolet Sales Gain-
A continued gain in new passenger car and truck sales during the first
10 days of March was reported by Chevrolet Central off ice on March 18 , with the release of sales figures which are $15.8 \%$ in advance of figures for the same period iast year. The sales are substantially ahead of the first
10 days' of last month, which was the second-best February in the history
of the company. and truck sales during the period were 27,148 units, as
Total new car and
compared with 23,452 new car and truck sales last year during the similar compared with 23,452 new car and truck sales last year during the similar Used cars sold at retail totaled 40,528 units, $10.7 \%$ above the 36,626
retailed in the first 10 days of March. 1939 . retaied in the first 10 days of March, 1939 . February. A total of $5 ., 309$ commercial units were sold, a gain of 528 units
over the same pariod in the preceding month.-V. 150 , p. 1935 .

General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs) - Earning
 Operating expense....-:
Maintenance Mrov. for retir Fed noral taxes-.......--
Net operating income
Not operating income-
Non-operating income.-
Gross income
Charges of subsidiaries-:-
Chgs. of Gen. P. U., Inc.

Bal. avail. for com.
-V .150 , p. 128.

- $\quad \$ 60,546$
$\$ 60,610$
$\$ 690.462$


General Telephone Corp.-Delisting-
had granted the application of corporation to withdraw its conced that it ( $\$ 20$ par) from listing and registration on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. The application stated, among other things, that trading in the security since it is fully listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange, the interest of the stockholders would not be joopardized by the withdrawal. The order granting the application is effective at the close of the trading
session on April 11,-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1766$.
Georgia RR.-Earnings-
February-
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income..-
Grom Jan. 1-
Net from railway
Net from railway--
Net ry. oper. income
-V. 150, p. 1436.

940

296,668 47,620
40,097 594,371 594,371
88,396

72,294 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 261,898$ | $\$ 257,410$ | $\$ 290,201$ |
| 33,130 | 25,166 | 53,830 |
| 31,732 | 21,050 | 44,421 |
| 550,375 | 512,810 | 574,270 |
| 92,003 | 29,798 | 97,908 |
| 90,264 | 21,538 | 84,777 |

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
 Railway oper. revenue-_
Railway oper. expenses-
Net loss from railway operations--.-...-
Railway tax accuals

Railway oper. loss
Equip. rents (net)-
Equip. rents (net)-Dr-
Jt. fac. rents (net)-Dr-
Net ry. oper. loss.....
Non-operating income.
Loss before inc. deduct
Deductions from inc....
Deficit before int....

Operating revenues (est.
Georgia Southern \& Florida Ry.-Earnings-

| February- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$228,897 | \$220,157 | \$187,668 | \$225,792 |
| Net from railway-.---- | 53,591 | 57,435 | 28,094 | -59,986 |
| Net ry. oper. income.-- <br> From Jan. 1- | 27,168 | 28,349 | 6,203 | 34,856 |
| Gross from railway- | 455,858 | 451,433 | 399,871 | 465,833 |
| Net from railway--.--- | 96,579 | 116,572 | 68,018 | 135,860 |
| Net ry. oper. income... | 44,302 | 63.755 | 27,734 | 95,572 |

Georgia Power Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 29- } & \text { 1940-Month-1939 } & \text { 1940-12 Mos. } & \text { 1939 } \\ \text { Gross revenue }\end{array}$ | Gross revenue | and taxes-- | $\$ 2,836,735$ | $\$ 2,570,063$ | $\$ 31,949,494$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Oper. exps, and | $\$ 29,264,956$ |  |  |  |
| Prov. for depreciation | $1,590,764$ | $1,261,862$ | $17,258,649$ | $14,945,001$ | Gross income......-.

Int. \& other deducts. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1,038,201 \\ 552,953 & \left.\begin{array}{c}\$ 11,410,846 \\ 6,616,825 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)\end{array}$ | $\$ 11,472,454$ |
| :---: |
| $6,603,594$ |




Glen Alden Coal Co.-To Pay 121/2-Cent Dividend-
stock, no par value, payable April 20 to holders of record April 5 Dive common stock, no par value, payable April 20 to holders of record April 5 . Dividend
of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 28 last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Oct. 20,1938, when a regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per
share was distributed.-V. 150 , p. 1600 . .w.
Goodman Mfg. Co.-25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, payable March 29 to holders of record March 29 . Dividend
of $\$ 1.10$ was paid on Dec. 21 last; 40 cents was paid on Sept. 29 last, and regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were previously dis-
tributed. Cr. . Tr, p. 3873 .

Grand Trunk Western RR.-EArnings$\begin{gathered}\text { February- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } \\ \$ 2,020,653\end{gathered} \quad \$ 1,709,45$ Net from railway... Net ry. oper. income-..
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 4,145,300 & 3,511,778 & 2,695,384 & 3,736,667 \\ \text { Net from railway_-...- } & 992,485 & 586,632 & \text { def33,487 } & 804,229 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 566,122 & 180,303 & \text { def406,741 } & 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net ry. oper. income.n } & 566,122 & 180,303 & \text { def406,741 }\end{array}$
Granite City Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { and admin. expenses-: } & 8,883,526 & 6,203,079 & 12,506,513 & 9,464,028 \\ \text { and } & 744,919 & 471,000 & 4577777 & 360,000\end{array}$ | Depreciation.-.-..-. | $7,84,919$ | $6,203,079$ | $12,506,513$ | $9,464,028$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Interest paid_-.,- | 171,487 | 64,394 | 457,777 | 360,000 | $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Operating income_-. } & \$ 412,545 & & \text { def\$379,002 } & \$ 226,442 & \$ 273,509 \\ \text { Miscellaneous income-- } & 14,944 & 48,772 & 52,783 & 49,178\end{array}$



 Earned surp., Dec. $31 \overline{\$ 1,022,157} \widetilde{\$ 722,031} \overline{\$ 1,100,070} \overline{\$ 1,276,141}$
Earns. per share $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { stock outstanding...- } & \$ 0.91 & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.66 & \$ 0.75\end{array}$ a Consolidated figures. b Company only figures.
 $\times$ Represented by 382,488 (no par) shares.

- $16,946,34214,346,313$ Total
(W. T.) Grant Co.-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Jan. 31
 Operating profit $\ldots-$.
Other income
$\$ 6,351,272$


 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}5 \% \text { preferred dividends_- } & 348,683 & 348,630 & 87,278 & 1,50,379 \\ \text { Common dividends } & 2,259,773 & 1,962,434 & 2,266,493 & 2,868,852 \\ \text { Shs. com. out. (par } \$ 10 \text { ) } & 1,189,354 & 1,189,354 & 1,189,354 & \text { y1,195,355 } \\ \text { Earnings per share_- } & \$ 2.92 & \$ 2.03 & \$ 2.78 & \$ 3.84\end{array}$
x Including surtax of $\$ 151,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 257,000$ in $\$ 937$. y No par
Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

 | y Furn. \& fixtures_ | $3,129,346$ | $\mathbf{3 , 0 5 4 , 7 2 0}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { b Common stock_11, } \\ \text { z Land }\end{array}$ buildings | $7,451,241$ | $\mathbf{7 , 4 7 8 , 6 1 3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $5 \%$ | preferred stock |  |  |  |  | Alterat'ns \& impts



 | Acc'ts recelvable-- | 256,315 | 399,927 | Federal tax reserve | 957,822 | 769,227 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 Prepaid insurance,
rents, \&c.....
Total_-.......-. $\left.\frac{1,2,260,296}{} \frac{1,052,120}{41,181,727} \right\rvert\, \quad$ Total_..........-42,260,296 $\overline{41,181,727}$ Y After depreciation reserve of $\$ 3,535,983$ in 1940 and $\$ 3,68,010$ in
1939. $z$ After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 755,968$ in 1940 and $\$ 904,144$

Great Northern Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lrllll}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-..- } & \$ 5,051,723 & \$ 4,581,890 & \$ 4,129,020 & \$ 4,781,395 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 787,035 & 296,301 & 98 & \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income--- } & 13,322 & \text { def } 492,170 & \text { def } 980,099 & 389,356\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Net ry. operwincome---- } \\ \text { From Jan. } & 13,322 & \text { def492,170 }\end{array} \text { def630,069 } & \text { def218,099 }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 242,748 \text { def591,453 def1,126,652 } \\ \text {-V.150,p. } 1937 . & \text { def33,380 }\end{array}$

Volume 150

## The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

V Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd.-Accumulated DividendDDirectors have deccared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the $\$ 2$ cumulative participating preferred stock, class A and class B both payable
April 10 to holders of record March 30 . Dividends on both issues are in arrears $\$ 8.75$ per share.-V. 150 , p. 128 .

Great West Saddlery Co.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of s1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 50$, payable March 30 to
holders of record March 28. Dividend of $\$ 3$ was paid on Dec. 27 last. $\xrightarrow{\text { holders of }}$-V. 149, p. 4030 .

Green Bay \& Western RR.-Earnings-
 4

Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31
Cssets-
Cash
Acts
 Metrop. Stores, Ltd. $107,063 \quad 64,525$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instal. on bonds, } \\ & \text { due Jan. 1,'41 }\end{aligned} \quad 300,000$ $\begin{array}{cr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Bond int. recelv- } \\ \text { able accrued - }\end{array} & 14,000\end{array}$ Notes receivable - 14,000 Merch inventories 6,
Metrop. Stores, Ltd.
1st mtge. $41 / 2 \%$

4,877,035 Capitals stock-... 3,700,000 Capital stock.-Shops, Ltd. (Eng$\xrightarrow{\text { land }}$ Misc. Misc. ress.and in-

vest., less res | a Land \& bldgs.-. |
| :--- | :--- |
| b Furn |
| $1,878,172$ | c Improvements to leased property.

Deferred chare

|  | 475,481 | 339,560 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total |  | 560,721 |

Total_........ $\overline{18,041,801} \overline{11,953,296}$ Total.......... $\overline{18,041,801} \overline{11,953,296}$ a After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 68,628$ in 1940 and $\$ 49,842$ in 1939. b After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 1,204,988$ in 1940 and $\$ 927,684$ in 1939 .
c After reserves for amortization of $\$ 102,811$ in 1940 and $\$ 62,025$ in 1939 .
Changes in Capitalization-
Stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting April 24 to approve the elimination rom the company's capitai structure of stockholders also are asked to change the designation of 80,000 shares of authorized but unissued irst preferred to preferre-V. 150, p. 1601
Guardian Investment Trust-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 55 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cum. pref. stock, payable April 1 to holders of p. 2085.

 | Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Llabitutes- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investments in: | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |

 Misc. Dhys. prop.
Investment
Lit Tvestments in ai-
fillated cos Social sec. \& retire.
 Due from railroads Miss. acts. ree.--
Matis. © supples_ Oiner curr. assets. Projects under con-struction-Jjü-ē
Other unadjusted

| 310,995 | $1,349,166$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Fund. debt unmat. } \\ \text { Due to railroads. }\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 90,595 | 90,128 | Audited acts. and | $\begin{array}{rr}90,595 & 90,128 \\ 276,112 & \\ \text { A }\end{array}$


deblts.-........-
Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Earnings-

Total..........

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12,974,433 \\
& \text { Earnings for February and } Y \text { car to Date }
\end{aligned}
$$

Gress from rom railwa
Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income
From Jan. 1 . Gross from railway
Net from railway-...-
-V. 150, p. 1436.
Greyhound Corp.-Bus Fares Cution announced reductions averaging about $17 \%$ in fares on bus routes in northeastern States effective March 25 . The cuts coincide with
the effective date of the new, reduced fare schedules of the railroads in the East.
With the new rates in effect," the official announcement says, "Greyhound will be in a position to not only develop a vast amount of new ousiness but will also
The amount of the reduction varys according to the distance traveled, of Chicago and the Mississippi River and north of a line running from St. Louis east through Washington, D. C.-V. 150, p. 1601
(H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Annual Report-Places \$5,000,000 Debentures Privately-
Green United Stores. Inc. operates a chain of 19 junior department stores tory in which the parent company already operates. Green United Stores Inc. was organized May 1, 1939 to take over the business formerly owned and operated by Retail Department Stores of America, Inc. and commonly pany was al purchased by the parent company and additional working capital of $\$ 1,000,000$ was provid ed temporarily by bank loans and later by
a loan from the parent company in connection with the issue of its $15-$ a loan from the parent company in connection with the issue of its 10 -
year debentures.
15-Year Debentures-On Jan. 1, 1940 company issued at par (privately) year -Year Debentures-On Jan. 1, 1940 company issued at par (privately)
$\$ 5,000,000$ of 15 -year $4 \%$ sinking fund debentures. Sinking fund payments commence Dec. 31, 1944 in semi-annual amounts of $\$ 225,000$. From the proceeds of these
mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds of its subbsidiary, Metropolitan Stores, Ltd., payable
in United States funds in annual amounts of $\$ 300,000$ beginning Jan. 1,1941 . in United States funds in annual amounts of $\$ 300,000$ beginning Jan. $1,1941$. Metroplitan stores, Ltd., apphed the funds so ob first mortgage bonds of a subsidiary, in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 4,163,000$, United States funds. Company loaned the remaining $\$ 1,000,000$ of the proceeds of its debentures to Green United Stores, Inc. Which applied the same to paymen. The loan to Green United Stores, Inc. is payable in annual amounts of The loan to Green United Stores,
$\$ 100,000$ beginning April 30,1941 .
Stores in Operation-On Jan. 31, 1940 company was operating 132 variety
stores, unchanged from a year aqg. During the year one new variety store
was opened and one store was closed. was opened and one store was closed.

$$
\text { Consolidated Income Account Years Ended Jan. } 31
$$

[Including domestic subsidiary companies and Green United Stores, Inc., Years Ended Jan. 31-
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { come, net } & \text { 4, } \\ \text { 4,014,577 }\end{array}$
 penses, less income from sub-tenants_.......... 40,327,261 $33,583,826$



 Common stock dividends
 Federal income tax adjustments for prior years...xcess of purchase cost of 1,000 common share
Earned surplus at end of year-................ $\overline{\$ 5,888.522} \overline{\$ 5,181,038}$ Earnings per share on common stock...................
x After payment of dividends on preferred stock retired in full May 1, 1939

| February | 19 | 19 | 19 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 194 | \$46 | \$ |  |
| Net from railway | +156,666 | 120,812 | 121,815 | 202,509 |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 69,079 | 41,085 | 17,574 | 89,408 |
| Gross from railway | 1,093,021 | 989,048 | 1,060,175 | 1,148,734 |
| Net from railway- | 321,235 | 268,009 | 261,030 | 373,03 |
| Net ry. oper. inco | 146,865 | 107,535 | 51,738 | 151,376 | Net ry. oper. incom

Gulf States Utilities Co.-Earnings-

Depreciation........................
Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. income (net)
$\underset{\text { Interestance }}{\text { Bala }}$
Balance
$\$ 297,37$
1,18 $\$ 298,554$

119,043 | $\$ 3,435,185$ |
| :---: |
| Dr 20,498 | $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 298,554 & \$ 4,071,756 & \$ 3,414,688 \\ 119,043 \\ & 1,433,662 & 1,293,749\end{array}$


Balance for common stock and surplus ......... $\$ 2,053,127 ~ \$ 1,519,983$
a Federal income taxes for the taxable year 1939 are substantially reduced as a result of deductions claimed for tax purposes arising from the re-
demption of series C bonds on July 31,199 . $\mathbf{b}$ Includes operations for the entire period of systems acquired Aug. 25, 1938.

 \begin{tabular}{lrr|rrr}
Other phys. prop- \& 496,335 \& 437,005 \& a Common stock. $11,101,125$ \& $11,101,125$ <br>
Inv. in assoc. co \& 20,235 \& 20,860 \& Long-term debt. \& $0,400,000$ \& $30,586,000$

 

Inv. in assoc. co-- \& 20,235 \& 20,860 \& 217 <br>
Other investments \& 53,216 \& \& 853 <br>
Sote pay. to bank, <br>
due currently
\end{tabular}



 Prepayments ..... $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Deferred debits---- } & 2,228,633 & \mathbf{7 6 , 9 5 0 , 8 2 9}\end{array}$ $\qquad$ a Represented by 280,000 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 1937.

## Hamilton Watch Co.-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 $\$ 1939$
$\mathbf{\$}, 491,013$
$4,675,646$ 1938
$\$ 5,352,326$
$3,818,173$ 1937
$\$ 7,527,865$
$4,874,137$ 6, 1936 Gross profit............
Sell. \& admin. expenses Operating income...
Other income........... $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,815,367 \\ 803,900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 1,534,153$

745,518 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,653,729 \\ \quad 915,207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 4,109,538 Total income. Thaxes expenses.-.-....-. Net income |  | $\$ 824,564$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| refermon dividends.....- | 202.319 |
|  | 483,231 |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 788,63 \\
\quad 45,20 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\hline 81,738,521,621 & \$ 1,257,405 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { z No Federal surtax on undistributed profits. } \\
& \text { Not } \$ 147,255, \$ 163,269 \text { and }
\end{aligned}
$$ $\$ 175,736$ has been deducted in 1939, 1938, 1937 and 1936, respectively.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 88 |
| Cash | \$750,105 | \$699,640 | Liabrlities- |  |  |
| Notes \& accts | 3,507.789 | 2,796,448 | Accounts payable. | 144,390 | 136,402 98000 |
| Inventories | 2,217,268 | 2,311,458 | Notes payable | 1,350,194 | 13950,000 136,542 |
| Cash value insur-- | 71,133 | 66,344 | Accrua | 228,000 | 154,000 |
| Def'd accts., incl. amts, due empl's | 40,952 | 31,849 | Empl'g' deposits-. | 1,922 | 3,225 |
| Investments.... | 133,203 | 133,203 | Miscell. reserves_- | 32,547 | 36,990 |
| Houses for empl's |  |  | Preferred stock-.- | 3,386,900 | $3,386,900$ 1,000 |
| \& unimp. land. | ${ }_{935,303}^{172,561}$ | ${ }_{966,340}$ | Earned surplus. | 1,056,955 | 917,941 |
| $\times$ Fixed assets |  |  | Earned surplus | 1,522,645 | 490,206 |
|  |  |  | $z$ Treasury stock | Dr73,238 | Dr33,538 |
|  |  |  | Total | 28,31 | 178,668 | Total ......... $\$ 7,828,314$ Paid off during January, 1939. x After depreciation of $\$ 2,500,569$ in

1939 and $\$ 2.394,742$ in 1938. $\$$ Represented by 400,000 shares of no par value. 27 zhepr of preferred stock in 1939 only.-V. 150 , p. 1436 .

Gulf \& Ship Island RR.-Earnings-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Co.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $5 \%$ non-
cumulative participaing preferred stock, par 100 payable April 1 to
holders of record March

Haverhill Gas Light Co.-Earnings-


## Holland Furnace Co.-Earnings-



 Total profit.........
$\$ 1,781,368$
$\$ 1,648,116$
$\$ 1,836,442$
$\$ 1,809,439$


 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { standing (no par) } & 450,442 & 450,432 & 450,216 & 426,397 \\ \text { Earnings per share...- } & \$ 3.11 & \$ 2.53 & \$ 2.90 & \$ 2.89\end{array}$ x Including $\$ 138$ provided for surtax on undistributed profits of sub-
sidiary company.
Note-Depreciation of Note-Depreciation of fixed assets included in manufacturing, selling.
general and administrative expenses and other deductions amounted to
$\$ 120,789$ for the year ended Dec. 31,1939 .

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Incl. Holland Credit Co.) Dec. 31

| - 193 | 1938 | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Labilutes- |  |
| Cash_--.-----3,321,120 | 0 2,550,476 | Preferred stock. | 1,724,310 |
| a Accts. recelvable 4,702,397 | $7.6,709,245$ | Common stock....e $, 504,420$ | 4,504,320 |
| Inventorles $\ldots-\ldots$ - 1,860,024 | 4 1.893,243 | Accounts payable_ 100,951 | 61,391 |
| Dep. with life in- |  | Branch mgrs, deps $\quad 13,209$ | 10,070 |
| b Acets. with em- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 503,884 | Accrued sala |  |
| ployees | 5,385 | Pref.stk. called.-.- | 73,500 |
| c Prop., plant and ${ }^{\text {equipment }}$, 065,499 |  | Prov.for Fed. and |  |
| equipment $\ldots$.... $1,065,499$ | ${ }_{1} 11,13,038$ | State inc. taxes- 475,691 | 366,427 |
| Deferred charges-- 950,408 | 8 146,886 | Res. Yor furnace |  |
| Other assets.....- 437,333 | 443,980 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { guaranty exps.- } & 125,000 \\ \text { Res. }\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Capital surplus..- 808,414 | 808,024 |
|  |  | Earned surplus..-- 4,254,748 | 3,904,210 |
| Total....-.-.--11,985,685 | 13,386,1 8 | Total.-----.--11,985,685 | 13,386,138 |
| Pter deducting reserv | for dot |  |  |
| of collection, \$250,000 | 000 in 19 | and $\$ 275,000$ in 1938 | After de- |
| 1939 and | 8 ducti | reserve for deprec. of \$1 | 6,046 in |
| and |  | ted by |  |
|  |  | . Par $10 . \mathrm{V} 149$ | 3263. |
| mestake Mining | g Co. | w Directors- |  |
| Stockholders at the annu |  |  |  |
| ment adding Guy N. Bjo | 硅 | W. Swent to the direct | e. All |
|  |  | . |  |
| Honolulu Rapid T | Transit | - Earnings- |  |
| Period End. Feb: 29- 1 | 1940-Mon | 1939 1940-2 M |  |
| Gross rev. from transp. |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses.... | 78,516 | $\begin{array}{rr} \$ 109,994 & \$ 236,315 \\ 74,311 & 161,297 \end{array}$ |  |
| Net rev. from transp. | \$38,725 | \$35,683 \$75,018 |  |
| ev, other than transp. | 1,394 | 1,371 ${ }_{\text {1,378 }}$ | $2,379$ |
| Net rev. from opers -- | \$40,119 | \$37,054 \$77,395 |  |
| Interest | 11,614 | 11,133 23,153 | 22,328 |
| Depreciatio | ${ }^{917}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}18,758 & 1,854\end{array}$ | 2,917 |
| Profit and loss | 8,369 | 18,790 37,157 | 36,685 |
| Replacemen | 512 | $6 \overline{2} 5 \quad 512$ | ${ }_{6} \overline{2} \overline{5}$ |
| Net revenue | \$8,707 | \$5,047 \$14,884 | \$4,811 |

Hook Drugs, Inc.-To Pay 20-Cent Dividendstock, payable Aprill 11 to holders of record March 22. An extra the common 20 cents in addition to a dividend of 15 cents was paid on Dec. 20, last.
See also V . 149 , p. 2234 for detailed See also V. 149 . . 2234 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.
Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 84,702 & \$ 100,719 & \$ 155,879 \\ \text { onds outstanding in the hands of the public, }\end{array}$
Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp.-Grants Licenses-
Paper Co. and Southern Kraft Corp. to use the secondary head box under Paper Co. and Southern Kraft Corp. to use the secondary head box under
certain patents, now announced the licensing of the Eddy Paper Corp.
and Kiechkefer Container Co.
.

The secondary head box is a device which improves the quality and lowers
the manufacturing cost of fibre liners used in the corrugated box industry. -V.150, p. 1938 .
Illinois Central RR.-Earnings of System$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & \$ 9.239,356 & \$ 8,206,576 & \$ 7,965,392 & \$ 8,773,345 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 2.338,397 & 1,724,866 & 1,828,890 & 1,558,650\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway_-...-: } & 2,338,397 & 1,724,866 & 1,828,890 & 1,558,650 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.. } & 1,385,373 & 829,280 & 887,118 & 440,425\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 2,675,983 & 1,937,796 & 2,135,285 & 841,131 \\ \text { Earnings of Company Only } & & 1038 & \end{array}$
 Net from railway-...-.
Net ry. oper. income.-From Jan. 1 - $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr} & 16,677,413 & 15,029,587 & 14,654,542 & 15,403,976 \\ \text { Net from rallway_..... } & 3,976,112 & 3,337.766 & 3,436,004 & 2,492,355 \\ \text { Net ry oper, income... } & 2,364,319 & 1,840,355 & 1,870,389 & 642,939\end{array}$ . 1lino, p. 1769.
Illinois Terminal RR. Co.-Earnings-February-
Gross from railway Net from railway.-....n. $\begin{aligned} & 1-1 \\ & \text { ray }\end{aligned}$ Gross from railway $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gret from railway } & \text { and } & 1,006,238 & 849,946 & 800,398 & 1,029.947 \\ \text { Net ry }\end{array}$


| Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Feb. 29- | 1940-Mo | -1940 | 1940-2 | -193 |
| Operating revenues...- | \$142,578 | \$131,104 | \$283,036 | \$263,425 |
| Uncoh. oper. revenue... | . 139 | 127 | 275 | 255 |
| Operating revenues | \$142,439 | \$130,987 | \$282,761 | \$263,170 |
| Operating expenses... | 72,444 | 64,733 | 147,109 | -129,349 |
| Net oper. revenues. | \$69,995 | \$66,244 | \$135,652 | \$133,821 |
| Rent for lease of oper. property |  | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| Operating taxes. | 20,397 | 20,016 | 41,091 | 40.074 |
| Net operating income | \$49,548 | \$46,178 | \$94.461 | \$93,647 |
| Net income--7- | 37,201 | 36,687 | 69,220 | 71,258 |

Indianapolis Power \& Light Co.-SEC Authorizes Changes for Stock Offer-Company to Alter Common Preemptive Rights and Directorate-
The Securities and Exchange Commission March 22 authorized the company to change preemptive rights of its common stock and the composioffering of the company's common stock.
The SEC permitted the company to change its articles by:
preemptive or preferential right to subscribe to their of the company a preemptive or preferential right to subscribe to their proportionate share for sale for a consideration payable in cash, whether now or hereafter authorized and to any olbigations or preferred stock convertible into common (2) Dividing the number of directors of the company into three classes the first class to consist of four directors to be elected for a term of three years, the second class to consist of four directors to be elected for a term of a term of one year, and upon the expiration of directors to be elected for class of directors, their successors to be elected for a term of office of any provided that directors tlected at the annual meeting in 1942 and at the

Names 90 Underwriters for Common Offering-
Company has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange offering of The SEC held its final hearing on the stock offering, which is the largest utility equity distribution in recent years, March 29 and the public offering
is expected to be made some time next week. The amendment filed prois expected to be made some time next week. The amendment filed proApril 3 and there is some possidillity that, if SEC eflective, if possible, by
time, the offering may be made earlier, possibly, April 1. time, the offering may be made earlier, possibly, April l.
head the list of underwriters. Each of these firms will underwrite Corp., 43,100
shares of the common stock, al of which will of the company now held by the trustee for come from the common stock of the company now held by the trustee for Utilities Power \& Light Corp.
Of the stock being offered, 645,980 shares are now held by the trustee for Of the stock being offered, 645,980 shares are now held by the trustee for Indianapolis Power \& Light. Other underwriters and the number of shares each will underwrite are
shown in the following list:


Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2101

Indiana Pipe Line Co.-To Reduce CapitalStockholders at a special meeting on April 24 will vote on proposed repar value to $\$ 7.50$ a share from $\$ 10$. Stockholders also will be asked to par value to $\$ 7.50$ a share from sio. stockholders also w 11.25 asked
authorize distribution of capital to stockholders at the rate of $\$ 2.50$ per share in cash

To Pay 10-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the capital
stock, par \$10, payable May 15 to holders of record April 26 . This com-


Inland Steel Co.-Registers with SEC-
Inland Steel Co.- Registers March 21 filed with the Surities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. $2-4357$. Form A-2) under the Securities
Act of 1933 , covering $\$ 36,000,000$ of ist mtge. $3 \%$ bonds, series $F$, due

 $\$ 36,750,000$. Accrued interest on the series $D$ bonds from Feb. 1, fors
to the redemption date will be paid out of the company's treasury it is stated. The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering it is intended to stabilize trice will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced. may not be
pisen discontinued at any time.
The price at which the bonds are to be offered to the public, the names
of other underwiters, the under riting
thiscounts or of other underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions and
the redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the regis-
tration statement.-V. 150, p. 1938 .
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Earnings-
Thomas E. Murray in his monthly report states: 62,423.468 passengers, an increase of $1.468,978$, or a aproximately $2.41 \%$,
as compared with February, 1939. Ali lines on this division reported in. aseased traffic over the corresponding month of last year, ranging from 3. $10 \%$ on the Queens Line to $1.44 \% \%$ on the Lenox Ave. and White Prains
Road Line The year 1940, being a leap year has an extra day Road Line. The year 1944, being a leap vear, , has an extra day in February month this year. The gain from this irregularity in the calendar was approximately $4 \%$. Correcting to the same number of days as in February,
1939, we find that the rate of traffic was actually off to the extent of $1.6 \%$. The Manhattan division during the month of February carried 11,515,760 passengers, a gain of 182,713, or approximately $1.61 \%$ as compared with which reported less traffic than in the corresponding month of last year. Correcting the monthly figures for the extra day this year, the
of traffic was nearly $2.5 \%$ below the rate in February, 1939 .
The number of passengers carried on the entire system in February was
$73,939,2228$, an increase of $1,651,691$, or approximately $2.28 \%$ as compared with February, 1 D 1 Des During the first eight months of the fiscal year starting July 1, 1939,
the number of passengers carried on the system was $59,652,677$ a decrease
of $6,720,245$, or approximately $1.11 \%$, as compared with the corresponding of $6.720,245$, or approximately $1.11 \%$,
months of the preceding fiscal year.

 | Gross oper, revenue...- | $\$ 3,404,145$ | $\$ 3,308,828$ | $\$ 27,438,693$ | $\$ 27,088,437$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating expenses_...- | $2,216,882$ | $2,052,165$ | $18,408,893$ | $17,524,247$ |




 |  | 3,414 | Cr6,393 | 363,780 | 302,063 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance-city \& co } \\ & \text { Payable to city under }\end{aligned} \$ 767,916 \quad \$ 853,573 \quad \$ 5,309,973 \quad \$ 5,943,466$

 Net loss from operat'n
Non-operating income-- $\begin{array}{r}\$ 111,838 \\ \text { Dr112 }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r}\$ 25,751 \\ \text { Dr62 }\end{array} \begin{aligned} \$ 1,727,280 & \text { Dr7.77 }\end{aligned}$ Balance, deficit_.... $\$ 111,950 \quad \$ 25,813 \quad \$ 1,728,057 ~ \$ 1,090,740$
 Net operating loss_-.--

ental of jointly oper. $\mathbf{N 1 5 2 , 0 8 8}^{\$ 118,999} \frac{\$ 1,224,835}{\$ 691,595}$ | Renta of Joines: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lines |  |  |  |  |
| Quensboro Line | 5,265 | 5,037 | 41,253 | 41,068 |
| Lexington Ave. Line- | 3,139 | 3,122 | 25,504 | 29.573 |
| White Plains Rd. Line | 3,514 | 3,566 | 27,939 | 29,880 |
| Other rent items..-- | 2,073 | 2,156 | 16,722 | 35,532 |

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance op net operat- } \\ & \text { ing deficit.......-- }\end{aligned} \$ 166,079$
$\$ 132.879$ \$1,336,253
\$827,648

## Further Deposits Urged-

The committees representing the various classes of bonds, notes and
stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Manhattan Railway report that as of March 22, 1940, total deposits of the various classes of securities under the in follows:
Interborough 10 -year secured convertible $7 \%$ \%otes. Manhattan
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Interborough unsecured $6 \%$

The committees are urging holders who --.......................-. $\quad 16.68 \%$ securities under the unification plan to do so promptly. In order to their the benefits of the plan, securities must be deposited thereunder. The committees state foreclosure and of the provisions of the order as to the settlement and allowance of claims, the holders of securities who do not assent to the
plan will receive substantially less than those who assent, and, in the case plan will receive substantially less than those who assent, and, in the case tive by the Transit Commission on Nov. 22, 1939, was approved by the U . S. District Court for the Southern District of New York in an opinion plan was fair and equitable to all classes of claimants. Bank Farmers Trust Co. for the Interborough secured ${ }^{\circ}$ notes; Centra Hand Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. for the Manhattan 2d mortgage bonds, Manhattan modified $5 \%$ and unmodified $7 \%$ stock, Interborough unse cured $6 \%$ notes and Interborough common stock.-V. 150, p. 1938.

International Utilities Corp.-Dividend-
The Securities and Exchange Commission March 25, announced that corporation has fied an application (File 70-14) under the Holding Company Act regarding the payment of a dividend out of capital surplus in the amount of \$8,597,on its $\$ 3.50$ prior preterred stock. 1,1940 at the rate of 87 c . a share on 98.966 shares of $\$ 3.50$ prior preferred stock. The dividend will be payable to stockholders of record April 23, 1940.-V. 150, p. 1939.

International Great-Northern RR.-Earnings-Gebruary-
Gross from railway
..... Net from railway....... Gross from railway


International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Gain in Foreign Phones-
Telephone operating companies in nine foreign countries report aggregate
net ains of 5,393 telephones in February and 12,348 in the first two months of 1940. The two months' increase compares with gains of 8,400 in 1937 10,900 in 1938 and 11,000 last year and the February figure also represents a steady increase. These companies operate in Argentina, Brazili, Chille, of Shanghai, China.-V. 150, p. 1439 .
International Textbook Co.-New PresidentAlbert B Elias has been elected President of this company. He succeed the late Elmer H . La wall.-V. 137 , p. 3682 .
Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 15 to holders of record June 1. Like amount was paid


Investment Foundation, Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents on the cumulative preferred shares. $\$ 50$ par value, payable April 15 to sharehorentrs or record
March 30 Dividends of $\$ 1.25$ was said on Jan. 15 , last. After the current payment the arrears will total $\$ 1.75$ per share--V. 149, p. 4032.

Iowa Electric Light \& Power Co.-Accumulated Divs.The directors have declared dividends on account of accumulations of $871 / 2$ cents per shat on the $\%$ cum. prer. stock and 75 cents per share on the $6 \%$ one pref. stock , series $O$, all of $\$ 100$ par value, and all payable April 20 to holders of record March' 30 . similar distributions were made in each of the 19 preceding quarters.-V. 150, p. 130 .
(Byron) Jackson Co.-EarningsGalendar YearsGross pror. from sales.-.
Selling, gen'l \& adinin
\&c.,.oper. expenses.-.
 $\underset{\$ 2,244,452}{\text { y197 }}$ ${ }_{2}{ }_{\$ 1,483,874}^{\times 1936}$ \&c.,'oper. expenses.Onerating profit -(-̈-t):-Profit-
nt. exp. deb. discount and expense, \&c.
Prove.
Prov for
Fed. inc.


| 744,141 | 727,312 | 802,651 | 680,030 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 537,490 \\ & 69.916 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 632,992$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,441,801 \\ & 58,682 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 803,843 \\ & 499,354 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$607,406 | 8698,417 | \$1,500,484 | \$1,303,197 |
| 35,162 <br> 60.496 | $\begin{array}{r}19,672 \\ 104,678 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,560 \\ 213,000 \\ 21,000 \\ 21,00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.163 \\ \left.\begin{array}{r} 40650 \\ 6,500 \\ 6 \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ |
| \$51, <br> $\$ 1.37$ <br> 1.35 | \$574,065 $\$ 1.51$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,262,924 \\ \$ 3.33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,100,035 \\ \$ 3.01 \end{array}$ |

[^7] Cassets-
Coles, contracts
Noter acets. rec., atter $\underset{\substack{\text { reserves } \\ \text { Invertories } \\ \text { Instalmention } \\ \hline}}{ }$ Instalments on cus-
tomers' contr'ts selt ins. and indemnity deps $\mathrm{Tl}^{-}$

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 Certif. of deposit:-
Investments in and advances to algavances to al-
Iled and subss.
Denosit with state Deposit with state
of Callornia.-. of California...-
 1939 1938

 | 645,757 | 588,177 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $, 337,569$ | A | Patents, \&c. at at Prepald exps. and

deterred charges
 x After depreciation. y Represented by 378,680 no par shares. z In-
cludes $\$ 5,160$ for selective employee beneitits.
and Includes $\$ 36,481$ undiscludes $\$ 5,160$ for selective employee benefits.
tributed surplus of subsidiary.-V. 150 , p. 1939.

Johns-Manville Corp.-Salaries Voted for DirectorsStockholders at their annual meeting held March 23 authorized the payment of salaries to the directors. The action, which tork the form or compensation to be received in any calendar year by a director. These
 imbursement for reasonable expenses officer should be indemnified by the corporation for expenses inctor and him in connection with any action, suit or proceeding to which he might be made party by reason of his connection with the company. The action by the stockholders came after a plea from Lewis Tresident, for approval of the proposals, in which he explained the manifold Pruties of a director. All members of the board were reelected.-V. 150,
p. 1939 , p. 1939 .

Jersey Central Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Calendar Years-
Neprating

y 1938
$\$ 1,729,791$
43,098

$\qquad$
Total revenue-.................
Operating expenseg.-.-.-.
Indirect charges to construction
Indirect charges to constr
Maintenance-
Provision for retirement


Operating income

Non-operating loss $\qquad$ | $\$ 4,434,232$ |
| :---: |
| 41,552 |

$\$ 4,205,343$
32,612 Gross income Interest on funded debt:-.-Other interest, Interes targe to construction. Taxes on tax


Net income-a-
$7 \%$ preferred ston dividends
$6 \%$ preferred stock dividends.-
$51 / 2 \%$ preferred stock dividends
$51 / 2 \%$ preferred stock dividends----
$\times$ Earnings per share of common stock

$\times$ On $1,053,770$ shares of common stock, no par. . Restated for compara xive purposes.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Liabilties- |  |
| Property, plant \& equipment \$79,120,105 | Cum. pref. stock (par \$100): |  |
| Miscellaneous investments.-. $\quad 2,068$ | 7\% series................. | \$7,084,500 |
| Cash..-----------.-. $1,490,849$ | $6 \%$ ser | 6,962,300 |
| Accounts recelvable-..-.-.-- $1,989,862$ | 51/2\% serie | 7,862,100 |
| Materials, supplies \& mase.. $1,063,850$ | a Common stoc | 10,537,700 |
| Prepaid insurance .-........- $\quad 75,016$ | Funded debt | 42,225,000 |
| Other current assets........- 15,795 | Advances by banks | 107,889 |
|  | Accounts payable | 429,317 |
| Unamort. debt disct. \& exp-- $\quad 2,609,734$ | Customers' deposits | 517,809 |
| Capital stock tax ---------- $\quad 10,021$ | Int. on funded debt accrued. | 333,021 |
| Expenses of refinancing....- $\quad \mathbf{6 7 , 5 7 8}$ | Int. on cust. deposits accrued | 40,723 |
| Miscell, deferred debits..... 42.337 | State, local \& misc. Fed. taxes | 72,543 |
|  | Federal income tax |  |
|  | Miscellaneous accruals | 104,720 |
|  | Matured bond int, and pref. |  |
|  | stock divs, decl'd (contra)- | 369,634 |
|  | Deterred | 100,221 |
|  | Reserves Co- in ald of construc'n | $4,860,027$ 479,874 |
|  | Earned surplus. | 3,529,117 |
|  |  |  |

a Represented by 1,053,770 no par shares.-V. 149, p. 3265, 2975.
-Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp.-To Pay \$1 Accumulated Dividend-
Directors on March 26 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, payable April 15 to holders accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 8. Last previous disbursement made on these shares was
the $\$ 1.75$ dividend paid on Oct. 15, 1937, which also was on account of
arrearages. arrearages.

Consólidated Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{lll}1939 & 1938 & \text { a1937 }\end{array}$
b1937 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross sales and earnings } 113,323,602 & 75,410,901 & 135,273,044 & 117,471,743\end{array}$ Mfg. \& producing costs
\& operating expenses_
Taxes, other than Fed- 89,817,233 $63,705,221 \quad 107,986,683 \quad 93,825,379$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { eral'income taxes_...... } & 5,235,312 & 4,313,110 & 5,595,213 & 5,408,043 \\ \text { ell. \& admin. expenses. } & 6,268,983 & 6.049,640 & \mathbf{7 , 2 1 7 , 3 6 5} & 4,990,723\end{array}$

 Provision for deprec.-2-
Provision for depletion-Interest charges.-....- $\qquad$ $5,788,4$
$2,058,4$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { c Prov. for Fed. income } & 2,23,056 & 2,058,211 & 1,793,022 & 1,542,152\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Min. interest in profits } & 562,403 & 66,342 & 1,225,624 & 825,000 \\ \text { of sub. consolidated. } & 49,764 & 41,788 & 165,641 & \ldots \ldots\end{array}$ Profit for the year_--- $3,188,944 \operatorname{loss} 5,879,958 \quad 5,266,157 \quad 4,788,799$ accounts of that company are now included in the consolidated accounts effective Jan. 1, 1938. b As set forth in the annual report for the year 1937 Note-The foregoing consolidated statement of income does not reflect
corporation's proportion of the increase in equity in solidated amounting to $\$ 16,409$ loss in $1939, \$ 62$ in $1938, \$ 41,149$ in 1937 as adjusted and $\$ 451,031$ in 1937
Calendar Years-
Consolidated Statement of ${ }_{1939}$ Surplus
1938
a1937
Balance beginning of year-_----- $\$ 30,715,094 \$ 30,707,951 \$ 30,391,510$
Cap. surp. arising on reduction of $\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { Cap. surp. arising on reduction of } \\ \text { minority interest in sub. consol.-- } & 135,643 & 7,143 & \mathbf{3 1 6 , 4 4 1}\end{array}$ Balance end of year
Earned Surplus
Earned Surplus - $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 30,850,737} \overline{\$ 30,715,094} \overline{\$ 30,707,951}$ Earned surplus arising on consol.-- of sub. not previously consolidated. 3,188,944 loss5,879,958 $\quad 5,266,156$

 Loss on reting existing plant | $\overline{49}, 3 \overline{1} \overline{1}$ | 100,795 | 277,876 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Balance---.-.-.-.-.
Adjust. of carrying value of certain
securities to the lower of cost or quoted market prices. Reduction of reserve against sundry
securities not now reguired Dr48,750 90,625 Dr206,515 Excess of principal amount of bonds
accuired or called for redemption
 ments of sub. consolidated_--N-N $418 \frac{573}{7,131}$

 accounts of that company are now included in the consolidated accounts effective Jan. 1, 1938. c Being earnings in
1928 to 1936, incl., applicable to shares held.

Comparative Consolidated Balance

$\underset{\text { February- }}{\text { Kansas }}$ Oklahoma $\underset{1940}{\&}$ Gulf Ry_-Earnings-February-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income... $\begin{array}{lrrr} & 19,801 & \$ 203,127 & \$ 185,141 \\ \text { From Jan. } 1 & 96.284 & 106,749 & 93,805 \\ & 58,759 & 69,512 & 60,689\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Net from railway-.---: } & 382,043 \\ \text { Net ry, oper. income.-. } & 220,880 \\ \text {-V. } 150, \text { p. } 1771,1440,842\end{array}$

## Kansas Power \& Light Co.-Registers with SEC-

$\begin{array}{ll}423,901 & 378,344 \\ 247,461 & 196,230 \\ 169,801 & 129,890\end{array}$
 340,183
$\begin{aligned} & 106,116 \\ & 106,719\end{aligned}$

Company, March 26 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission of 1933 , covering 139,169 shares of $41 / 2 \%$ series cumulative preferred stock
( 100 par) Holders of the company's outstanding $6 \%$ and $7 \%$ preferred stock, other
than North American Lisht \& Power than North American Light \& Power Co. the parent, will be given the
privilege of exchanging their stock, for a limited time, for shares of the new preferred stock on a share for share basis plus cash equal to the differredemption price of $\$ 105$ a share for the old preferred. The cond the proposes to call for redemption on July 1, 1940, all of the shares of the old The company intends to acquis Co. 40,533 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred American Light \& Power $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock. The stock is to be surrendered for can-
cellation by the parent company against payment of $\$ 4,265,705$, plus accrued dividends from April 1,1940 to the date of surrender. $\$ 4,265,705$, plus
The company proposes to sell to undewriters 42 , Treferred stock and such of the 96,380 shares as are not taken under the the payment to the parent company. The names of the underwriters and the amounts of new preferred stock o be taken by each are as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P. C. } \\ & \text { Int. in } \\ & 96,380 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ 42,789 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P. C. } . \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Int.in } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ 4,789 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Shs. | ${ }_{4.285}{ }^{\text {Shs. }}$ |  | Shs. | Shs. |
| Harriman Ripley |  | 4,285 | Lee Higginson Cor | 1.75 | 750 |
| Inc. | 5.0 | 2,139 | Central Republic Co | 1.5 | 640 |
| Blyth \& Co., Inc | 4.0 | 1,715 | Hayden, Miller \& C | 1.5 | 640 |
| Union Securities Corp | 4.0 | 1,715 | Tucker, Anthony \& | 1.5 | 640 |
| Harris, Hall \& Co | 3.25 | 1,390 | G. H. Walker \& Co | 1.5 | 640 |
| Kidder, Peabody \& Co. | 3.25 | 1,390 | The Wisconsin C | 1.5 | 4 |
| Lehman Brothers | 3.25 | 1,390 | Dean Witter \& | 1.5 | 4 |
| Mellon Securities Corp | 3.25 | 1,390 | Alex. Brown \& Sons | 1.25 |  |
| F. S. Moseley \& Co. | 3.25 | 1,390 | Eastman, Dillon \& Co | 1.25 | 53 |
| Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc- | 3.25 | 1,390 | Estes, Snyder \& Co., Inc. | 1.25 | 5 |
| E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc- | 3.25 | 1,390 | Otis \& Co., Cleveland.- | 1.25 | 535 |
| Smith, Barney \& | 3.25 | 1,390 | Blair, Bonner \& Co. | 0.75 | 320 |
| Coffin \& Burr, Inc | 2.5 | 1,070 | Francis, Bro, \& Hawley, Huller | 0.75 0.75 | 320 |
| Goldman, Sachs \& | 2.5 | 1,070 | Merrill,' Turben |  | 320 |
| W.C. Langley \& | 2.5 | 1,070 | G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co | 0.75 | 320 |
| Stiene \& Webst | 2.5 | 1,070 | Relnholdt \& Gardner | 0.75 | 320 |
| Blodget, Inc. |  | 1,070 | Smith, M | 0.75 0.75 | 20 |
| Glore, Forgan \& Co... | 1.75 | , 750 |  |  | 4,285 | The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering, it is intended to states, that the price will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if com menced, may not be discontinued at any time.

The price at which the stock is to be offered, the underwriting discounts
or commissions and the redemption price are to be furnished by amendment.

## Hearing A pral $10-$

A hearing has been set for April 10, 1940 in the Securities and Exchange
Commission's Washington offices on the declaration Commisison's Washington offices on the declaration and applications
(File $7512(1)$ of the company regarding the issuance and sale of 139,169
shares of $41 / 2 \%$ series preferred stock.-V. 150 , p. 1939 .

## Kendall Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Period Ended-

Frofit before deprecia-
tion, interest $\&$ taxes
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{\$ 2 , 2 5 5 , 2 7 9} & \$ 1,297,466 \\ 742,373 & 747131\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 1.603 .006 \\ 734,775 & \$ 2,267,640 \\ 675975\end{array}$

Earned surplus .-.-.- $\$ 2,214,317{ }^{\$ 1,333,287} \xlongequal[\$ 1,428,769]{\$ 1,392,196}$ X Includes approximately $\$ 25.000$ for possible additional prior year taxes
and interest.
$\boldsymbol{y}$ Includes $\$ 3,278$ surtax on undistributed profits of a subsidiary. $z$ Restoration of provision for taxes on income of prior years no
longer required.


Cash_............... Accounts and notes
receivable -...-.
Value of life insurValue of life insur-
Inventories-...-Preterred shares Misc. investments Unexpired insur.,
prepald int prepald int. and
expenses. Unamort. dise. on $\times$ deb. bonds.... x Land, buildings,
 Trademarks, trade names, patents,
Total.......... $\overline{16,761,611} \overline{15,546,728}$ n 1939 y Represented by 400,451 no par shares. V .149 , p. 4177 , $\$ 8,537$ in 1938

Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.-To Pay 10-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 29. Last previous
dividend was the 5 -cent distributon made on July 1, 1938.-- V. 146, p. 2211 .

## Kellogg Co.-25-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 23 . This compares with
$\$ 1$ paid on Dee. 1 , latst and dividends of 50 cents paid on Oct. 3 , last and

Kennecott Copper Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years 1939
$\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Sales of métal and metal } \\ \text { producta } \\ \text { RR's, steamship \& wharf } & 127,009,387 & 8,430,903 & 89,061,386 & 8,574,003 & 138,853,544 & 9,686,898\end{array}\right)$
Total oper. revenue_- $135,440,290 ~ \overline{97,635,390} \overline{148,550,442} \overline{106,269,983}$ Cotst of metal $\begin{gathered}\text { products. } \\ \text { incl. mining, treatm't }\end{gathered}$

$\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { and delivery, treatm } \\ \mathrm{R}^{2} \text {, } & 79,894,241 & 59,105,421 & 75,122,128 & 61,559,557\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}$|  RR., steamship \& wharf  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  operating costs_---  | $6,689,197$ | $7,010,528$ | $7,308,706$ | $5,988,886$ | \& \end{array} Net oper. revenue_..-

$48,856,851$
$31,519,441$
$66,119,607$
$38,721,540$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Other receipts- } \\ \text { Divs., int.and miscell. }\end{array} & 1,178,073 & 1,055,323 & 1,387,890 & 652,584\end{array}$ d Toxal income.... Depreciation e-.........exps., not incl. in oper.
ating costs $\xrightarrow{\text { Reserve for cor contingencies }}$ Shut-down expenses.--Sundry charges
inority int. in income
of subsidiaries

500,094
$1,500,000$
$5 \overline{55}, 12 \overline{2} 9$
475,844
$36 \overline{6}, 9 \mathrm{9} 4 \overline{8}$
434,075
250,000
510,843
750,000
$6677 \overline{5} \overline{2} \overline{4}$
59,059

Net income applicable
to Kennecott stock


 a Includes $\$ 7,463,272$ for U. S. and foreign income taxes. $b$ Includes a Includes
income from propertitis in It taa. for ant entire year. The amount of net income
applicable to Kennecott stock is stated after deduction of the amount of applicable to Kennecott stock is stated after deduction of the a mount or
dividend which were paid to the minority stockholders of Utah Copper Co. acquired by Kennecott. d The deduction for taxes includes a charge for Federal undistributed profits tax of $\$ 1.400$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,313$, in 1936 , which is the estimated amount of such tax as to certain minor subsidiary no such tax is believed to be due.
Note-The foregoing statement 1938 is presented after elimination Note-The foregoing statement for 1938 is presented after elimination
of substantially all inter-company sales. It has been impracticaboe to make of services of transportation companies, for sales of products by the fabricat ing divisions to other companies, \&c., but these are relatively minor in amount. There is no substantial amount of intercompany profits included
in net income or in inventories of products on hand. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Cassets-Cash-1-......-8 Mcetset rececurs.
Metals

Ore \& concentr''s
Mat'ls \& suppl's Det. accts. rec For. currency for con. purposes
a Invest. Stripping \& min-
ing devel

Prepd. insurance
Misc. def. accts.
b Mining prop.,
Total....... $\overline{361,182,334} \overline{342,768,309} \mid$ Total........ $\overline{361,182,234} \overline{342,768,309}$ a Partly owned and allied and affiliated companies. b Less depreciation
of $\$ 101,892,740$ in 1939 and $\$ 98,227,013$ in 1939 e Represented by $10,-$
821,653 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 1282.
Key West Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Dec. 31- | 1939-Mon | 1938 | 1939-12 | -1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues.... | \$17,029 | \$16,353 | \$196,009 | \$179,580 |
| Operation.-.----- | 6,287 | 5,133 | 59,754 | 55.152 |
| Maintenanc | 1,581 | 1,253 | 17,220 | 13,996 |
| Depreciatio | 2,044 | 1,627 | 24.527 | 19,527 |
| Taxes | 1,904 | 3,388 | 29,665 | 25,013 |
| Net oper. revenues. | \$5,213 | \$4.952 | \$64,843 | \$65,892 |
| Non-oper. income (net). | 227 | Dr647 | Dr1,225 | Dr6,312 |
| Balance | \$5,440 | \$4,305 | \$63,618 | \$59,580 |
| Interest and amortizat'n | 1,861 | 1,818 | 23,210 | 23,396 |
| Bala | \$3,579 | \$2,486 | \$40,408 | \$36,184 |
| Preferred dividend requir | ments |  | 24,374 | 24,374 |
| Balance |  |  | \$16,034 | \$11,810 |

## Balance--- Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

1938 Llabtlutes-

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| - |  |  | Llabllutes |  |  |
| Cash .-- | 48,678,600 | 33,456,416 | Accts. payable- | 5,886,068 | 4,396,516 |
| Market securs. | 15,709,407 | 14,546,267 | Treatment retg. |  |  |
| Accts. receivable | 12,209,395 | 6,726,085 | \& deliv. chgs., |  |  |
| Metals .- | 29,174,034 | 30,625,513 | not du | 3,353,856 | 2,619 |
| Ore \& concentr's | 2,537,894 | 2,436,450 | Prov. for taxes |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 8,142,643 | 8,031,734 | accrued | 8,832,425 |  |
| Det. accts.rec.- | 366,381 | 555,240 | Def. accts. pay - | 125,448 |  |
| For. currency for con. purposes |  | 460,345 | Insur. and other reserve | 3,380,755 | 1, |
| a Invest. securs | 3,803,322 | 3,985,610 | c Stated capital. | 53,199,636 | 53,19 |
| Stripping \& min- |  |  | Capital surplus | 0,914,923 | 90,9 |
| ing devel.-.- | 30,272,682 | 30,435,263 | Earned surp. b |  |  |
| Prepd. insurance | 399,138 | 398,585 | fore depletion | 5,489,223 | 83,716 |
| Misc. def. accts. | 1,211,825 | 768,704 |  |  |  |
| RR.equity, \& ${ }^{\text {ce }}$ | 208,658,582 | 0,342,097 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2,768,309 |
| a Partly owned and allied and affiliated companies. b Less depreciation of $\$ 101,892,740$ in 1939 and $\$ 98,227,013$ in 1939 . c Represented by 10 , 821,653 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 1282. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Assets-Plant and other investments, $\$ 885,676 ;$ cash, $\$ 84,398 ;$ accounts

receivable, $\$ 56,307$; materials and supplies, $\$ 25,577 ;$ prepayments, $\$ 1,574$; deferred debits, $\$ 18,209$; total, $\$ 1,071.741$.
term debt, $\$ 423.000$; accounts payable, $\$ 3.337$; custome, $\$ 125,000$; longterm det, $\$ 423.000 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 3,337$; customers deposits, $\$ 13$,
$859 ;$ interest and taxes accrued, $\$ 30,547$; other current liabilities, $\$ 1,115$;
deferred deferred credits, $\$ 4.977$; depreciation reserve, $\$ 57,373$; earned surplus
$\$ 64,333$; total, $\$ 1,071,741$-V. 150, p. 1939.

Kimberly-Clark Corp.-To Make Term Loan-
Stockholders at the annual meeting April 11 will be asked to authorize to issue $\$ 12,000,000$ of such bonds to be known as first mortgage seria bonds, series of 1940 of which $\$ 10,000,000$ would be pledged with First National Bank, Chicago, Chase National Bank and First Wisconsin Na tional Bank, Milwaukee, as collateral security for $\$ 10,000,000$ of loans and
$\$ 2.000,000$ of the last maturities would be sold to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Proceeds of the financing to the extent of $\$ 9,057,600$ will be used for the redemption on June 15,1940 , of the $41 / 4 \% 15$-year sinking fund bonds
series of 1937 and the balance for general corporate purposes.-V. 149 , series of
p. 3876.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd.-Extra Dividend Directors have declared an extra dividend of one cent per share in ad-
dition to a semi-annual dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, both payable May 1 to holders of record March 30 . Pre viousily regular semi-annual dividends of four cents were distributed. In
addition extra dividend of one cent was paid on Nov. 1, last, and on May 1,

1939 and an extra dividend of two cents was paid on Dec. 1, 1938.-V, 149, :2087.
Knott Corp.-10-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
tock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 1. Dividends of 15 cents, was paido on Dec. 22, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends
of 10 cents per share were distributed.-V. 149, p. 3876 .

## Kobe, Inc.-Preferred Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 20$, , payabene April 1 to
to holders or $\begin{aligned} & \text { ecord March } 20 \text { Like } \\ & \text { on July 1, 1938.-V. } 149, ~ p . ~\end{aligned} 032$.
(The) Kresge Foundation-Securities Offered-A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers and including the First Boston Corp., Goldman, Sachs \& Co. and Watling, Lerchen \& Co., offered March $29 \$ 8,500,000$ 10-year $3 \%$ collateral trust notes at 102 and accrued interest. Lehman Brothers are also selling privately $\$ 3,000,000$ serial collateral trust notes of the Foundation, which bear varying interest rates ranging from $1 / 4 \%$ per annum for the series maturing Sept. 15, 1940, to $21 / 4 \%$ for the series maturing March 15, 1945. Proceeds to the Foundation from the sale of the two issues of notes will aggregate approximately $\$ 11,442,500$.
The Kresge Foundation will apply the proceeds from the sale of these
$\$ 11,500,000$ aggregate principal amount of notes, together with other Foundation funds of approximately $\$ 693,940$ to the the payment in full or
approximately $\$ 3,000,000$ indebtedness now consituting a lien on 300,000 approximately $\$ 3,000,000$ indebtedness now consituting a lien on on 300,000
shares of common stock of $\$$. $\$$. Kresge Co. Which are to be given to the Foundation by sebastian S. Kresge; to the redemption in full of the presently outstanding $\$ 4,886,000$ 10-year $4 \%$ collateral trust notes, due $\$ 3,93,00010$-year $31 / 2 \%$ collateral trust notes, due Feb. 1, 1994. 19 , ar

 From May 1,1941 through March 14, 1943, each 10 -year note is to be
convertible into 33 shares of $\mathbf{S}$. $\mathbf{S}$. Kresse Co. common stock; thereafter
 105n. into 23 shares of stock; 10 -year notes are subject to sinking fund payments, beginning in 19ics, equal to $50 \%$ of the amount by which cash dividends, interest or other tor 12 months ended March 14 of such year exceeds the aggregate interest paid on all 10 -year notes and serial notes issued and outstanding during the same period 15, 1942, the 10 -year notes will be redeemable at the option of the Foundation, in whole or in part, at: 105 up to and incl. Sept. 14 1942 ; decreasing $3 / 2 \%$ of the principal amount for each succeeding halfyear until the redemption figure is 101 for the six months ended sepp. 14,
1946 ; at $100 \% \%$ thereafter through March 14, 1948, and at $100 \%$ thereafter to maturity, with accrued interest in each case.
The serial notes bein $\$$ offered are to consist of 10 series of $\$ 300,000$ principal amount each, with the individual series maturing at successive interest at the rate of $1 / \%$ per annum, and each succeeding series carties an additional $14 \%$ interest rate until the series maturing March 15, 1944, which bears $2 \%$ per annum. The series maturing sept. 15 , 1944 carries $21 / \% \%$,
interest, and the March $15,1 \succcurlyeq 45$ series bears interest at the rate or $21 / 5 \%$ Dividendend ecclared on the common stock of S. S. Kresge Co. during 1939
amounted to $\$ 1.20$ per share which would have totaled $\$ 1,380,000$ on the amounted to $\$ 1.20$ per share, which would have totaled $\$ 1,380,000$ on the stock to be pledged to secure the 10 -year notes and serial notes, as against
maximum annual interest requirement on the notes of $\$ 294,750$. maximum annual interest requirement on the notes or
The Kresge Foundation had net income of $\$ 952,235$
for the year 1939 compared with $\$ 883,972$ in 1938 . Consolidated net income of s . St Kresge previous suan previous educational and on created in 1924 by Sebastian S. Kresge for charitable, eucacanal and philanthropic purposes, and incorporated in Michigan as
a trustee corporation, is administered by five trustees.-V 150, p. 1939

## Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings


#### Abstract

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net rym railway--..-: } & \text { def41,836 } & \text { der39,251 } & \text { def48,380 } & \text { def34,964 } \\ \text { Net ry }\end{array}$ Gross from railway_-.-- $\quad 58,933 \quad 47,234 \quad 1088$


 Net ry. oper. incom
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1441$.
Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc.-Class B DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the class B stock, payable Apriec lared to holderse of record March 30 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed.-V. 150, p. 694 .

Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.-Board of Managers Elected-
Stockholders at a recessed meeting held March 27 in a hotly fought proxy contest elected as merg and J. Henry Scattergood, nominees of present management and Warge Johnson, a nominee of the minority group. Election of the minority nominee was accomplished through
under Pennsylvania law.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1940$.

Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings| February- |
| :--- |
| Gross from railway....-- |
| $\quad 1940$ |
| 127 | Gross from railway....-




Net ry. oper. incom
Lehigh \& New England RR.-Earnings-February-
Gross from railway Net from railway-...-
 1937
$\$ 247,088$
22,227
5,827
5



## Lehigh Valley RR.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway...-:- } & 803,870 & 921,615 & 948,476 & 8,800,738 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income-- } & 210,163 & 457,888 & 10,795 & 386,841\end{array}$
 Net from railway-
Net ry, oper. income
-V. 150, p. 1772 .
(Thomas J.) Lipton, Inc.-No Class A Dividendordinarily due at this time on the class A stock. Regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was patd on Dec. 22, last.-Vv. 150, p. 1940 .

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Gross sales
and allowances returns
Cont
(leces 1939
 Maintenance \& repairs,
depreccin, rents and
and

| royaltíes, development <br> \&c., expense. .-..... | 1,713,445 | 1,986,421 | 1,020,408 | 378,582 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G | \$3,957,988 | \$499,273 | \$177,549 | \$128,465 |
|  | 104,573 | 47,467 | 34,602 | 20,129 |
| Tota | \$4,062,561 | \$546.741 | \$212.151 | \$148,595 |
| Interest deductio | 55,310 | 12,747 | 7,327 | 1,769 |
| Roverer Fed. income \& \& | 874,332 | 91,883 | 30,217 | 20,870 |
| Prov. for Fed. surtax on undistributed profits |  |  | 36,687 |  |
| om | 83,132 | \$442.111 | \$137,919 | 100,1 |
| Divid | 847 |  |  |  |


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assex- | ${ }_{8}^{1939}$ | $1938$ |  | 1939 |  |
| Cash in bank and |  |  | Llabtuties- |  | 8 |
| Acets. recele ${ }^{\text {on }}$ (net) | ${ }_{1}^{1,0221.655}$ | $1,170,188$ <br> 628,704 | Accts. pay.-trade | 1,627,008 |  |
| Note recelvable.-. | 12,000 |  | payable--...- | 185,130 | 83,543 |
| Inventorlies.-. | 6,743,245 | 2,343,213 | Taxes payable...- | 13,702 |  |
| Other curr. |  | 10,936 | Commissions da | 435,634 |  |
| Fixed assets (net) | 3,313238 | 1,776.951 | \& note pay curr. | 12,566 |  |
| Deferred charges. | 16,492 |  | Customers' depos's |  |  |
|  | 19,165 | 873,730 | and unapd |  |  |
|  |  |  | Advs. Prec . on con- | 122,044 | 1,061,127 |
|  |  |  | tra in excess of |  |  |
|  |  |  | expenditures-- | 2,770 |  |
|  |  |  | Accrued liabilities. | 1,491,980 | 4 |
|  |  |  | Deferred credit | 51,234 |  |
|  |  |  | Notes pay., banks | 460,721 | 0 |
|  |  |  | Pald-in surplus... |  | 1,550,318 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 24,774 | 24,774 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | .004,516 | 719,199 |
| Total. | 15,547,295 | 7,012,18 | Tota | 547,295 | .012. | -V. 150, p. 1940 .

Loft, Inc.-Annual Report-
Edward A. LeRoy Jr., Chairman of the executive committee, in his
 interrest in Pensi-Cola Co. was disposed offecting company's importan made highly satisfactory progress and paid a substantial dividend which met the immediate financial needs of your company. The plan of read justment for your company was approved by stockholders and was put
partially into effect by the year-ond and the candy business has now been segregated from the Pepsil-Cola holdings of your company in a new whollyowned subsidiary called Lott candy corp.
have determined to distribute all the stock of Loft Candy Corp. hectors company as a dividend to the stockholders of Loft Candy Corp. held by
will be at the rate of one share of Lint will be at the rate of one share of Loft Candy Corp stock for each share
of outstandig stok of your company and will be payable on April 2 , to
helders of record of outstanding stock of your company
helders of record March 15, 1940 .

Financial Statements and Results of Operatilons
The consolldated net income of Pensi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries for the year 1939, before certain extraordinary charges in connection with settle
ments and special litigation, was $\$ 5,650,139$, and, after deduction of such charges, was $\$ 4,870,478$. During the year Pepsi-Cola Co. paid a dividend aggregating $83,889,155$ of which $83,081,555$ was received by your company
as the holder of approximately $79.2 \%$ of the outstanding stock of Pepsias the ho
Cola Co .
Without giving effect to the receipt by your company of the dividend
paid by Pepsi-Cola Co. during 1939, the consolidated net loss of your company and its subsidiaries (other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries) after all charges (other than Federal income taxes), amounted to $\$ 1,487,599$.
Of the 83.081 .555 received as a dividend from Pepsi-Cola Co., $\$ 1,531,820$
was credited to was credited to your company's investment in Pepsisi-Cola Co. in accordance with the pan or readustment (such amount being the portion of such divi-
dend paid from earnings prio to July 31 , 1393 . The balance of such
dividend, amounting to $\$ 1,549,734$, was credited to the income occount dividend, amounting to so $\$ 1,549,734$. Was credited to the incomee of scount
of your company, with the result that the consolidated net profit of your of your compan,
company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the year, arter all of yorges
amounted to $\$ 12$, 135 . amounted to $\$ 12,135$.
Because of the exten which occurred during the past year, and because of the expenses incidental to the preparation, submission and effectuation of the plan of readjustment, the ns not connected with the conduct of the candy business itself Total sales of your company and its subdisiaries (other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries) for the year 1939 amounted to $\$ 8,136,740$ as against
$\$ 8,56,700$ for 1938 . At the close of the year, 182 stores were in operation $\$ 8,5 g a i n s t 192$ at the close of 1938 of the year, 182 stores were in operation
as these 182 stores, nine unprofitable
stores were closed as at the year-end and stores were closed as at the year-end, and other unprofitable or underifitable
stores will presently be closed as leases expire or as tions are adjusted as contemplated by the plan of readjustment situaanticipated that new modern stores will be plan of readjustment. It is can be obtained, five such stores having been opened during 1939 . mentioned dividend paid by Pepsi-Cola company in respect of the abovedue obligations of your company, to take care of its immediate commitments, to provide the necespary cash investment in the new Loft Candy coferred to. In order to provide funds fore the the burdensome leases
your continued operation of your company and for forther lease settlements, you company is utilizing
bank loans on a secured basis until such time bank loans on a secured basis until such time as further income is received
from its holdings of Pepsi-Cola stock. It is a from its holdings of Pepsi-Cola stock. It is appropriate to point out vided for, it should then be possible to commence the payment of dividends
on the stock of your company on the stock of your company out of additional income. 259,277 shares outstanding, of the cansital stock of Pepsi-Cola Ch, out of 259,27 7 shares outstanding, of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., (2) opthe settlement with the company's attorneys' in the Guth litigation, and (3) William $F$. Heller
The ownership of a substantial part of such 205,437 shares of Pepsi-Cola
stock is challenged by a stockholder of Pepsi-Cola Co., Bartus Trew. who
has petitioned to et al., for the purpose of asserting a claim on behalf of Pensies G. Guth, et al., for the purpose of asserting a claim on behalf of Pepsi-Cola Co. to
137,500 shares out of the 237,500 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock awarded to company and its counsel in that action. Briefs have been filed by company and the petitioning stockholder on a motion to dismiss the petitionshould be noted that, should the petitioning stockholder be completely successful, 137,500 shares would be returned to Pepsi-Cola Co.. of which
118,938 shares would be supplied by company and 18,56 shares by 118,938 shares would be supplied by company and 18,562 shares by counsel
for company (who shared in that proportion in the recovery from Charles $G$. Gor company (who shared in that proportion in the recovery from Charles G.
Guth, et al.). There would then be outstanding 121,777 shares of Pepsi-Cola
Co. stock, and company's proportionate ownership thereof would Co. stock, and company's proportionate ownership thereof pepsi-Cola
approximately $71 \%$ as compared with its present ownership of approximately $71 \%$ as compared with its present own thereof would be
mately $79.2 \%$ of the Pepsi-Cola stock now outstanding. In connection with the Bartus Trew proceedings, your company has
agreed that it will not sell or otherwise dispose of 120,437 shares of said 205,437 shares until the disposition by the Chancellor. of the aforesaid
certificates evidencing 120,437 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock have been de deposited in escrow in connection with this agreement. estate of Ralph G. Megargel, deceased, against company, Pepsi-Cola Co. of 2,500 shares of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., or in the alternative for the present value thereof, and for an accounting for all dividends recelved thereon. The action is based upon the claim that Ralph G. Megargel ${ }_{2}, 500$ shares in order to consummate a settlement of the claims of his The proceeding instituted by anst Pepsi-Cola Co and Charles G. Guth. Pepsi-Cola Corp. in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Court of Appeals has been filed on behalf of the alleged stockholder. The anti-trust action brought some years ago by your compqny against Corn products Refining Co., et al,
tion of the defendants before trial.

Plan of Readjustment
On Oct. 24, 1939, stockholders approved a plan of readjustment providing, among other things, for (1) the segregation of company's candy, soda
foundain, restaurant and related businesses from its Pepsi-Coia holdings, and the establishment of the candy business as a separate operation with liability on leases limited to approximate fair rental values; (2) the restatement of book amounts of fixed assets and the establishment or a reserve when deemed desirable and the establishment of a reserve to cover, among other things, contingent liabilities and excess rentals and losses on leases;
(3) the establishment of a ledger amount for company's Pepsi-Cola invest(3) the establishment of a ledger amount for company's Pepsi-Cola invest-
ment (4) the reduction of capital of company and the change of its authorzed shares of capital stock from shares without par value into shares of the par value of $\$ 1$ each; and (5) the increase of the authorized number of shares. The principal objectives contemplated by the plan of readjusthares. The principal object.
In order to complete the segregation of the candy business, directors Cetermined to distribute to stockholders the stock of the new Loft Candy
Corpordingly, a dividend, payable in stock of the new Loft Candy Corp., has been declared upon the outstanding shares of company at the rate of one share of Loft Candy Corp. stock for each share of outto holders of record March 15, Certificates for Loft Candy Corp stock, registered in the respective names of the holders of record of Loft Inc. stock as of tha
payment date.

## Loft Candy Corp.

Loft Candy Corp, has been organized in N New York with an authorized
capital stock of $1,500,000$ shares (par $\$ 1$ ) of which $1,473,259$ shares have capt sandy Corp. has been organized in New York vith an authorized
been issued. A11,500,000 shares (par $\$ 1$ of which $1,473,259$ shares have
inch issued shares are now held by Loft Inc. and o your company of this stock was $\$ 1,701,000$, paid in cash and inventories supplies and prepaid items at net book values thereof. The present officers and directors of the Candy corporation (all of whom have been and may
continue to be either officers or directors of Loft Inc.) are as follows: continue to be either officers or directors of Loft Inc.) are as follows:
Edward A. LeRoy Jr., Pres. and director; Alfred B. Hoppe, Vice-Pres.
and director; Adolph Radnitzer, Vice-Pres., Sec'y and director; Walter F. and director; Adolph Radnitzer, Vice-Pres, Sec'y and director; Walter F . Burns, Vice-Pres.: Edwin L. Flint, Vice-Pres.; Frank A. O'Donnell, Asst.
Sec'y, and Walter W. Masters, Asst. Treas.
Of the 173 stores which were operated by Loft Inc. and its subsidiaries Of the 173 stores which were operated by Loft Inc. and its subsidiaries
at the beginning of 1940, 153 stores have been transferred to the Candy corporation. It is anticipated that the stores which have not been transferredion to the end that, upon the completion of the transfers, the Candy corporation will be operating all stores previously operated by the company
with the exception of stores which will have been closed Transfers of stores stores which will have been closed.
cases. by subleasing to the Candy corporation the premises occupied by such stores. In general, these subleases are at rentals corresponding to
the approximate fair rental values of the occupied premises as appraised the approximate fair rental values of the occupied premises as appraised
as at July 31,1939 . Because of changing rentals under leases and of the expiration or settlement of leases and the entering into of new leases from time to time, it is impossible accurately to compare the amount of the aggregate lease rentals heretofore paid by your company with the aggregate
rentals which will be payable by the Candy corporation. The aggregate rentals payable to the Candy corporation, however, in respect of stores transferred and to be transferred will be substantially less than the aggre-
gate comparable rentals on those stores heretofore paid by your company gate comparable rentals on those stores heretofore paid by your company
under the original leases. The difference between fair rental values to be paid by the Candy corporation and the stipulated rentals in the original
seases, as well as losses incurred on settlements of burdensome leases in reases, as well as losses incurred on settlements of bu
effect at July 31,1939 , will be paid by your company.
It has not been practicable to transfer some stores to the Candy corporaoperated as heretofore, except that pursuant to an agrees, they are being between your company and the new Candy corporation, the Candy corpo tion for such management, the Candy for such stores. As compensagross receipts of the stores managed. It is hoped that adjustments of leases may soon be effected so that this management arrangement can be ration; otherwise it may be necessary to take steps to close some of these
stores inventories and supplies and other similar assets applicable to the
All
candy business have been transferred to the new Candy corporation, except such thereof as are in stores which have not be transferred. Candy corpo The Loft plant at Long Island City has been leased to the Candy corpo-
ration for a term of 10 years, subject to cancellation by your company on six months' notice with certain periods during each year at a net rental shall pay per annum. The lease provides that the Candy corporation Such rental is substantially less than the depreciation heretofore or to be respect to the plant.
Consolidated Income Account for the Years Ended Dec. 31
[Other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and its Subsidiaries]

Sales.
Cost
Balance,----.-.-property taxes, main-
tenance, \&c.-........
Advertising.-.........
Gross profit_-..............
Gen. \& admin, exps.,
Corp. and excise taxes on payrolls receipts, \&cc. ppecial repair and, \&econ-
ditioning of sen ditioning of stores in
addition to charges to
operation ---
Int expense, discounts
allowed
Loss....-.-.-.-.
Deprec. and amort. of Deprec. and amort. of
Miscellaneous deductions 1939,136740
$4,259,954$ 1938
$\$ 8,57,7$
$4,269,7$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\$ 3,876,786 \\ 4,259,954 \\ & \begin{array}{c}\$ 8,567,700 \\ 4,269,701 \\ \$ 4,297,999\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\$ 10,036,231 \\ 5,195,567 \\ \$ 4,840,664\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\$ 11,168,153 \\ 5,872,914 \\ \$ 5,295,239\end{array}\end{array}$ Net loss
Div.rec. from Pepsi-Cola
Co. less portion cred'd Co. less portion cred'd
 Net profit.........- $\$ 12,135 \mathrm{dr} \$ 1,126,590 \quad \frac{-\cdots-1}{\operatorname{def} \$ 972,705} \frac{---1}{\operatorname{def} \$ 870,514}$ $x$ Provision for interest payable on tax arrears, $\$ 35,062$; loss on cancella-
tion of leases and write-off of furniture and fixtures in stores closed, net
\$4,932; provision for State and other tax matters net, $\$ 32.145$, and provi-
sion for litigation and general contingencies, 867,000 .

 and writeorr or purnire, of readus.tment expense and legal fees. prior period
and expene
items. \&c. $\$ 183.247 ;$ provision for other legal fees (estimated), $\$ 135.000$; items, \&c... $\boldsymbol{\$ 1 8 3 . 2 4 7 ;}$ provision for
provision for rent arrears, $\$ 100,000$.

Statement of Consolidated Surplus for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939
Capial Surplus
The capital surplus of $\$ 3,763,244$, as at Dec. 31, 1939 , results from
transactions and adjustments, pursuant to the plan of readjustment, as follows:
Reduction of capital from $\$ 11,979,652$ to $\$ 1,473,259$, such
 Credit resulting from establishing ledger amount for Pepsi-Cola
investment $\overline{\$ 19,222,880}$
Reduction of consolidated amounts of goodwill,
trade-marks, formulae, patents, \&cc. to $\$ 1$,
trade-marks, formulae, patents, $\& \mathrm{ce}$. to $\$ 1-\ldots--\$ 3,020,37$, downs of fixed assets to liquidation values-ibitios
d, 150,000 Provision of general reserve for contingent liabilities
and excess rentals and losses on settlement of
leases ( $\$ 100,000$ previously provided)

2,900,000
Write-off of consolidated deficit as reported July 31, 1939.... $\begin{aligned} & \$ 12,152,59,261\end{aligned}$ Capital surplus, balance Dec. 31, 1939_ $\qquad$ $\$ 3,763,244$ Earned Surplus (Deficit) to July 31, 1939 Deficit as reported Dec. 31, 1938 --- $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,355,884 \\ 1,034,227\end{array}$
 Deficit as reported Juily 31,1939 amounts for fixed assets to
Write-down of consolidated book amorn Writedown of consolidated book amounts for fixed assets to $2,678,323$ Balance written off against capital surplus as at July $31, \$ 8,389,261$ Earned Surplus from August 1, 1939
Net profit for the f
 Total ........... $11,363,912 \quad 8,543,588$ Total_.........11,363,912 $\quad 8,543,588$ $b$ Interest in judgment receivable and options resulting from action against Charles $G$. Guth, et al, at ledger amount, less a credit of $\$ 1,531,820$. c. For contingent liabilities at July 31, 1939 , for rentals on leases in excess d To permit write-downs of fixed assets to liquidation velues as at July 31, 1939, as appraised by American Appraisal Co.; Inc., such reserve to be
applied if and when the board of directors shall determine. Consolidated Balance Sheet Notes (1939)
Note 1. The principal adopted in determining the inclusion and exclusion
of subsidiaries has been to consolidate those companies more than $50 \%$ of subsidiaries has owned subsidiaries; excepting, however, that Pepsi-Cola Co. (of which
Loft Inc. became a stockholder of record on July 31, 1939) and its subLoft Inc. became a stockholder of record on
Note 2. As a result of the litigation commenced in 1935 by Loft Inc. Co., and pursuant to an agreement of settlement, Loft Inc. Was awsarded, among other things:
(a) 237,500 shares
(a) shares were transferred to the attorneys for Loft Inc. as part compensa-
tion for their services in such action, leaving a balance of 205,437 shares wion for their services in such action, leaving a balance of 205,437 shares
with Inc. (constituting about $79.23 \%$ of the capital stock of Pepsi-
Cola Co. outstanding at Dec. 31, 1993). Said 205,437 shares of PepsiCola stock were transferred of record to Loot Inc. on July 31, 1939. In
addition, options have been granted to Loft Inc. by said attorneys (for Cola stock were transferred of record to Loft Inc. on July 31, 1939. In
addition, options have been granted to Loft Inc. by said attorneys (for
further details see text boove). further details see text above). paid by Pepsi-Cola Co. in 1936 on 97,500 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock then attorneys for Loft Inc. have a $13, / \%$, interest, is subject to a a claim of the
United States for taxes thereon, which claim is belng contested. Payment of the fund of $\$ 195,000$, held by the Court's representative for the purpose of the fund of said judgment, is being withheld pending determination of
of satisfying
said tax claim. An adverse decision in the tax proceeding will render the said tax claim. An adverse decision in th
judgment partly or wholly unrealizable.
in the aforesaid suit against Charles Getween Loft Inc. and its attorneys court approval, Loft Inc. delivered for the benefit of said attorneys 32,063 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock (constituting $131 / 2 \%$ of the 237,500 shares
recovered by Loft Inc. in said suit) and said attorneys have agreed that recovered said shares would not be sold prior to Feb. 1, 1940, and that
$\mathbf{7}, 000$ of such shares would not be sold until the final disposition of the 7,000 of such shares would not be sold until the final disposition of the also granted to Loft exercisable during such periods, at such price or prices sund op such terms and conditions as are set forth in, or to bre determined
an accordance with, the agreement setting forth said settlement. in accordance with, the agreement setting forth said settlement Loft Inc. at ledger amounts based upon appraisal at July 31 , 1919 , with subsequent additions at cost, in each case less depreciation. The American Appraisal Co.. Inc. made an appraisal of the fixed assets as of July 31, 1939,
based upon their value as part of a going concern and upon the basis of based upon the business. The comparison of the book figures and the
liquidating the bas and
appraised valuations are as follows: appraised valuations are as follows:

Fixed Assets of Loft Inc. \& Subsidiaries (Excluding Pepsi-Cola Co.) $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Book } & \text { Going } & \\ \text { Amounts } & \text { Concern } & \text { Liquidation } \\ \text { Less } & \text { Fair Values } & \text { Values } \\ \text { Depreciation } & \text { as Appraised } & \text { as Apprised } \\ \text { July } 31,1939 & \text { July } 31,1939 \text { July } 31,1939\end{array}$
Land, bldgs., mach'y, eqpt. İc.
comprising plant at Long Island

City, N. Y..........-.-. | leasehold impts. in leased stores |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| and on leased property | $1,473,555$ | 450,000 | 125,000 |

Totals..................... $\$ \overline{\$ 4,378,322} \overline{\$ 1,700.000} \overline{\$ 550,000}$ Upon approval of the plan of readjustment said consolidated book
mounts of suxh fixed assets were written down to such going concern fair values as appraised, asgregating $\$ 1.700 .000$, and a special reserve of $\$ 1.150 .000$ was established to permit further write-downs of such assets
to said liquidation values if and when the board of directors shall determine. oo said liquidation values if and when the carried on the books of Loft Inc, and its subsidiaries (other than Pepsicarried on the books of Lort inc. and its subsidiaries (other than Pepsi-
Cola Co. and its subsidiaries at an aggregate consolidated book amount
of $\$ 3,020,375$, were written down to $\$ 1$, and investments in subsidiaries of $\$ 3,020,375$, were written down to $\$ 1$, and investments in subsidiaries
(other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries) were written down to conform to net book amounts of underlying assets. The write-downs of such consolidated fixed assets, good will, \&cc., as applied to amounts carried on the books of subsidiaries (other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries),
were accomplished by providing appropriate reserves on the books of Loft Inc. to be applied in consolidation, in said consolidated fixed asset accounts
Transactions since July 31, 1939, in are summarized as follows:

> Land, Bldgs. Furn., Fixts., Machinery Equip. and and Envin.

Machinery
and Equip. Improvem'ts
(Plant). Totals
Appraisal, going concern values, July 31, 1939 -
less dents July
leciation to Dec. $31,1939, ~$

Deprec., 5 mos. to Dec. 31, 1939, on
properties owned July 31, 1939

| \$1,250,000 | \$450,000 | \$1,700,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 267 | 4,890 | 5,158 |
| \$1.249,732 | \$445,109 | \$1,694,841 |

Add'ns July 31 to Dec. 31, 39, at cost

Depreciation to Dec. 31. 1939 on addi-
tions to Dec. 31, 1939_.........
\$1,219,058
$\$ 411,161$ \$1,630,220

## $\$ 1,218,965 \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 411,161 \\ & \$ 1,630,127\end{aligned}$

 Notes-On Nov. 22, 1939, Loft Inc. settled the claims Por additional compempation of its former President, James Wot Carkner, arising out oor ith Loft Inc., and settled its claims, if any, against Mr . Carkner arising out of his ownership of 1.000 shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. By the terms of the settlement, Mr. Carkner has agreed to advise with and assist Loft Inc as called upon, for a period of 10 years, during which time he has agreed not to engage in any competing business;
and he is to be paid $\$ 26.500$ annually for 10 years, payable in monthly nstalments commencing Jan. 15, 1940 , with appropriate provision for payments to his estate
his estate to be entitled to recelve the difference between the amount paid
to him during his lifetime and the sum of $\$ 255,000$. As security for the payments required to be made, Loft Inc, has agreed to deposit in escrow
the sum of $\$ 106,000$ on Jan. 15, 1942, and a further sum of $\$ 106,000$ on Jan. 15 , 1943 .
Loft Inc. also settled the claim of Alfred B. Hoppe, Its Executive VicePresident and a director, arising out of an employment contract similar
to that of Mr. Carkner, but at a lesser rate, by the payment to Mr. Hoppe
of the sum of $\$ 15,000$. of the of of of $\$ 15,000$ in conjunction with an agreement continuing Mr.
Hoppe's employment by Loft Inc. for a period of one year at the compenroppe's employment by Loft Inc. for a period of one year at $\$ \$ 16,500$. Note 6 . As at July 31 , 1939, a general reserve in the amount of $\$ 3,000,000$
was established under the plan of readjustment to provide for (a) known and unknown contingent labilities existing at Jouly 31, 1939, (b) rentals Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries), in excess of the approximate fair repsi-Col values as at that date of the premises covered by such leases, and
losses on settlement of such leases. The American Appralsal Co., Inc. has advised that in its opinion such leases represented a liability, in accordance with in such leases being in excess of the approximate falr rental values as at said date of the premises covered by such leases.
Charges to this reserve from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31,1939 amounting to $\$ 642$,750, were as follows: $P$. Burns' claim for commissions alleged to
have been agreed upon between Loft Inc, and himself prior to
$\begin{aligned} & \text { being in the amount of } \$ 60,000 \text { of which } \$ 10,000 \text { was paid by } \\ & \text { Pepsi-Cola Co }\end{aligned} \$ 50,000$ Settlement of the suit jnstituted by Mrs. Margery K. Megargel 120,000 Settlement of J. W. Carkner's claim for additional compensation 265,000 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { under his contract of employment } \\ \text { A mounts paid in calcellation of leases for three closed stores.-..... } & 265,750\end{array}$
 -V. 150, p. 1773 .
Loft Candy Corp.-Balance Sheet-
Balance Sheet at Dec. 31, 1939
 Inventories--1 less depreciation Goodwill, trade-marks, formulae, patents, \&c--.----
Unexpired insurance, store and
factory supplies,
 For history of company, \&c., see Loft Inc.-V. 150, p. 1940.
Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Frym Jan. 1 } \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & 16,583,501 & 14,051,052 & 12,357,110 & 13,155,703\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 16,583,501 & 14,051,052 & 12,357,110 & 13,155,703 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,045,104 & 3,533,806 & 1,966,401 & 2,549,962 \\ \text { Net. ry. oper. income..- } & 2,559,575 & 2,270,042 & 800,235 & 1,665,371\end{array}$

McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.-Shipments—President Resigns-
Shipments to its customers during the first eight weeks of 1940 represented an increase of $16 \%$ in dollar value over shipments for the corresponding an increase of $16 \%$ in dollar value over shipments for the corresponding
period of last year, the corporation stated on March 26 in connection with
the regular annual meeting of the stockholders held at its Port Vue Plant the regular anpual meeting of the stockholders held at its Port Vue Plant
offices.
Five directors whose terms had expired were re-elected to the Board at The meeting. They were: J. P. Fife, Chairman, G. V. Parkins, S. L.
Buschman. Albert Curry and Georges F. Doriot. Lewis M. Stevens was Buschman, Albert curry and Georges 5 . Doriot. Lewis ilected to the board. The corporation also announced that the board of directors had regretfully
accepted the resignation of G. V. Parkins as President. Mr. Parkins has desired for some time to be relieved of the active duties of the presidency
of the corporation, which he has headed for the past 37 years. His services as a director, and in a general advisory capacity, will continue to be available to the company. Mr. J. P. Fife, Chairman of the Board, was elected
acting President.
S. D. Leidesdorf \& Co., of New York, certified public accountants, were
appointed as independent public auditors of the Corporation.-V. appointe.

Long Island RR.-Annual Report -
Traffic Statistics-Years Ended Dec. ${ }_{193}^{31} 1$
1939
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Mileage oper. (pass. ser.) } & 1939 & 344 & 1038 & 355 \\ \text { No. of pass. carried.-. } & 84,099,875 & 70,394,991 & 77,478,353 & 356\end{array}$
 Av, rec. from each pass.
Avge revenue per pass.
per mile.


 | Net earnings |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| x Railway tax accruals-- | $6,387,722$ | $3,615,879$ | $5,465,03$ |
|  | $3,548,545$ |  |  |



Net ry. oper. income_
$\underset{\substack{\text { Gross income......... } \\ \text { Deduct- }}}{ }$
Rents for leased roads
Miscellaneous rents. Miscell. tax accruals Int. on funded debt Int. on unfunded debt Miscellaneous charges.

$\begin{array}{r}60 \\ 168 \\ 91 \\ 2,145 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$5 \begin{array}{r}95 \\ \frac{1}{\text { def } \$ 217,964} \\ \begin{array}{l}426,242 \\ \$ 208,277\end{array}\end{array}$


Net loss.
Net loss............-
of the name "Majestic" in the new company. Unsecured creditors would would be given rights to subscribe to new debentures and common stock. The reorganization plan provides for the creation of a new company capitalized with $\$ 165,000$ preferred. callable at $\$ 10$ a share entitled to cumulative dividends of 20 cents a share a year and convertible into common stock at the rate of $21 / 2$ shares of common for each preferred and $1,500,000$ shares of common Unsecured creditors, except Allied International Corp. and Automatic Products Co., would receive one share of preferried stock for each \$10 of
claims. Allied International and Automatic Products would receive a claims. Allied International and Automatic Products would receive a
total of 150,000 shares of common for their claims. total of 150,000 shares of common for their claims.
Stockholders in the old company would receive
Stockholders in the old company would receive rights to subscribe at
30 cents a unit to 30 cents worth of debentures and one share of the new common stock.
Underwriters of the debentures would be Allied International, Automatic Leo T. Norville, attorney for Majestic states that the $\$ 380,000$ owing to banks and finance companies last October, when the reorganization petition was filed, has been paid of.- 150, p. 1604
Manufacturers Trading Corp.-Registrar-
City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been appointed registrar for the cumu-
lative convertible preferred and common stocks of this corporation,lative convertible
V. 149, p. 2518 .

## Marion-Reserve Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Feb. $29-$ Total oper. revenues.... | 1940-M ${ }_{\text {O }}$ | -1939 | 1940-12 ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non-oper. income. | 1,505 | 1,747 | -3,10,603 | \$2,887,753 |
| Gross revenues | \$274,262 | \$258,031 | \$3,173,810 | \$2,916,696 |
| Operation. | 117,597 | 107,919 | 1,399,310 | 1,281,246 |
| General taxes | 18,276 | 18,202 | 208,630 | 212.753 |
| Federal income taxes | 10,832 | 8,558 | 93,029 | 63,615 |
| Maintenance | 14,409 | 16,055 | 189,746 | 220,116 |
| Prov. for retire. reserve. | 26,683 | 22,496 | 282,363 | 212,994 |
| Net earnings.---- | \$86,465 | \$84,801 | \$1,000,731 | \$925,973 |
| Interest on mige. debt.- | 27,854 | 31,354 | 372,750 |  |
| Int. on serial notes- ${ }^{\text {Amprem }}$ | 2,473 | 2,312 | 26,210 |  |
| exp. \& other deducts.- | 4,343 | 3,037 | 37,406 |  |
| Net income | \$51,795 | \$48,097 | \$564,365 |  |
| Dtock. | 12,794 | 14,128 | 167,885 |  |

Bal avail. for com.
$\$ 39,001$
$\$ 33,969$
$\$ 396,480$

## Masonite Corp.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Shs. com. stik. (no par):- } & 534,210 & 539,210 & 536,740 & 535,420 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.20 & \$ 0.72 & \$ 0.93 & \$ 1.33\end{array}$
$\times$ After deppeciation and Federal income tates.
Earnings for 12 weeks ended March 16,1940 , net profit was $\$ 254,873$ or share for 12 weeks ended March 11, 1939 . Net sales for the 28 weeks ended March 11 , last, totaled $\$ 4,544,592$
asainst $\$ 3,278,807$ in the like period of the previous year, an increase of $40 \%$--V. 150, p. 1000.

## Massachusetts Investors Trust-Dividend-

Trustees have declared a distribution at the rate of 19 cents a share, payable April 20 . 1940 , to shareholders of record March 29 . This dis-
tribution, which is derived from investment income on securities owned for the quarter ending March 31 , is at the same rate as the last payment corresponding quarter last year.-V. 150 , p. 695 .
(The) Mead Corp.-Bonds Offered-A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers offered March $26 \$ 6,000,000$ 15 -year $41 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds at $101 \%$ and accrued interest from March 1, 1940. Included in the offering group are Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.; Graham, Parsons \& Co., and Kidder, Peabody \& Co.
Dated March 1, 1940; due March 1, 1955, red. at any time at option
of company in whole or in part upon at least 30 days' notice at the following prices, with accrued interest: On or beroro hero March 1 , 1942, at the following atter on or before March 1,1943 at $1041 / 2 \%$, and thereafter with reductions
of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ of such principal amount in each successive yearly period
until until redeemable at the principal amount thereof on and after March 2 ,
1951. Bonds are also redeemable for purposes of the sinking fund on any interest payment date commencing with that of Sept. i, 1945 on similar redemption. History and Business-The company, incorp. in Ohio on Feb. 17, 1930, is the outgrowth of a paper manufacturing business founded in 1846 by subsidiaries are engaged consists of the manufacture and sale of products falling into three main groups, namely, white papers, chestnut and other paperboards, and wood extracts for tanning. The three main groups now
represent approximately $73 \%, 17 \%$ and $10 \%$ of the consolidated net sales, respectively, computed on the present basis of consolidation.
White papers are manufactured at the company's plants at Chillicothe, Ohio White papers are manufactured at the company's plants at Chillicothe, of Dill \& Collins Inc., a, a subsidiary, at Philadelphia, Pa. The four plants
have a combined annual capacity of approximately 185,000 tons of finished paper. Aproximately $56 \%$ of the white paper produced is regularly sold to the Companion," "American Magazine," "Coliliers Weekly", "McCall's Mame zine," "Time" and "Life." Company has recently developed a new process for coating paper during the course of its manufacture, while on the zine and other customers.
Other white paper products of the company and its subsidiaries include fook and lithographic grades of paper used in the printing nad publishing advertising purposes, menus, price lists, calendars, and due-cut specialties, index bristols used for filing systems, office forms and postcards, and uncoated cardboards used for display a advertising. Also of importance is a
complete line of standardized coated and uncoated papers used principally for high-grade commercial printing. Specialty grades include prabel, envelope and waxing papers, the last named being used principally in the wrapping of bread and other foods
located in North Carolina, Virginia and any and its consolidated subsidiaries, capacity of approximately, 130,000 tons of chestnut corrugating board and liner boards, used in the manufacture of boxes and containers, and laminated cases, book covers and other products.
Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are the largest manufacturers in the United States of chestnut-wood extracts and bark extracts, used for tanning leather. The extract manufacturing plants are located in North approximately 290,000 barrels. Approximately one-half of the annual sales of extract are made under contracts to cover the requirements of cer in erdinary course of busi tribute their products, partly under contract, both directly through sales to consumers, merchants and processors, and indirectly through distributors.
A substantial portion of the white paper produced, and certain other Acts, are sold at standard discounts through Mead, Sales Co, a distributing company engaged in the business generally of handling sales of pulp and paper for manufacturers thereof. In the opinion of the company, savings
la selling costs are effected by the present arrangement, which is upon a
year to year basis. Mead Investment Co. owns all the preferred stock
and $36.11 \%$ of the common stock of Mead Sales Co.; of the capital stock of and $36.11 \%$ or the common stock of Mead Sales Co; or the capital stock of Mead Nnvestment Co...
preferred stock is own oreo. H. Me Mead. Proesik ant of the company.
$42.133 \%$ of the common stock and $49.941 \%$ of the preferred stock is owned by members of his immediate family, and $1.48 \%$ of the common stock is owned by other officers and directors of the company or by members of
their immediate families. Ge. H. Mead owns $21.25 \%$ of the comon
then their immediate families. Geo. He. Mead owns $21.25 \%$ of the common
stock, sydney Frguson
the common stock, and R. ICe President of the company, own $0.59 \%$ of the common stock, and R. I. Worrell, a director of the company and Presi-
dent of Mead sales Co., owns $2.42 \%$ of the common stock, of Mead Sales dent of Mead sates Co, owns $2.42 \%$ of the common stock, of Mead Sales
Co. Company has optionsextendig to April 1 , 155 to purchase more
than $83 \%$ of the voting stock and on all the other classes of stock of Mead than $83 \%$ or the voting stock and of alt the other
Sales Coo, at the net tangible asset value plus $20 \%$.
Soda pulp, which represents aprosimately
pulp requirements of the white papprox plants, is manufactured at the plants pulp requirements of the white paper plants, is manufactured at the plants
of the company at
woods required for soda poothe and mand Kingsportt Company purchase the woods required for soda pulp manufacture. In the case of the Chillicothe
plant, the wood supply is drawn from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, plant, the wood supply is drawn from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois,
Missouri and Michigan, supplemented by imports of wood from Canada. Missouri and Michigan, supplemented by imports of wood from Canada.
It is estimated that the supply of wood availabole within economic distances
from the Chillicothe plant, including imports from Canada, is sufficient from the Chillicothe plant, includin
The paperboard products of the company and its subsidiaries are manuproduction of wood extractserst fantaning. The estimated availatect supply
of chestnut wood for extract production with subsequent use of its chips of chestnut wood for extract production, with subsequent use of its chips in the manuacture of pulp, varies from nine to 14 years within present years if present purchasing range be doubled.
Brunswick Pup \&\& Paper Co, organized jointly by the company and Scott
Co., has in operation in Brunswick Ga. a bleached sulphate mill with a present capacity of 150 tons per day. Construction now under way is

 to \$1,640,000 Company has subscribed to $\$ 2000,000$ additional stock to
finance its nalf share of the above expanion program, $\$ 50.000$ of which
has been paid in. Brunswick Pulo \& Paper Co nas outstanding 8.568 .000 has been paid in. Brunswick Pulp \& Paper Co. nas outstanding $\$ 2,568,000$
 the output during allotted periods aggregating 26 weeks of each year for
the period of 15 years. St. Joe Paper Co., organized jointly by the company and Almours
Securities, Inc. in 1936 , Commenced operations in Apri, 1938. The plant
has a daily capacity of 350 tons of kraft paperboard. The present paidin has a daily capacity of 350 tons of kraft paperboard. The present paid-in筑 the company and Almours Securities, Inc. In order to complete conCo. in 1937, arranged throuph Almours Securities, Inc. to sell a $\$ 4,250,000$ five-year mortgage. This
the mill started operations.

Funded Debt and Capitalization as of Dec. 30, 1939 Funded Debt of Company- Authorized Outstanding
 41/2\% coll. promissor y notes, due seriälī̀, semi-
annually 1940 to 1945 _Prior Stock Interest-----------Chillowe Co $\mathbf{6 \%}$. 2 d pref. ( $\$ 100$ par), 3,360 shs.
 issued (of which none owned by company)-are
Sylva Paperboard Co. 6\% 2d pref. (100 par),
3.600 shs. issued (of which none owned by co.).-
3.600 shs. Issued (or which none owned by co.).-
Capital tiock of Company
Cumulative pref stock (no par) (all series)
 $\$ 5.50$ cum. pref. stock, series B B (with warrants
for purchase of common stock [series of 1937] attached) - of a should be noted that the company is contingently liable as guarantor compan
a Bonds of series A in the principal amount of $\$ 257,000$ will be retired on
 company intends to call for redemption on May 1, 1940 all the remaining
first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due May 1,1945 , which are then first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due May 1,1945 , which are then
outstanting. $\$ 50,000$ principal amount of these bonds are owned by Southern Extract Co., an unconsolidated subsidiary.
b The series B bonds are owned by the company, subject, however, to their pledge as security for the $4 y / 2 \%$ collateral promissory notes. Simul-
taneously with the issue and delivery of the securities now being offered company will deposit or cause to be deposited with the trustee under the first mortgate errust indenture with respect there
futstanding first mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, series B
outstanding first mortgage $41 / \%$ obends, series B.
c The $41 / 2 \%$ collateral promissory notes are secured by the pledge in cc The 42\% collateral promissory notes are secured by the pledge, in mortgage bonds, which bonds are owned by the company, subject, howd One of the 4s 4/\% collateral promissory notes, $\$ 138,000$, secured by 21,1940 and will bs paid, and at the same time an equal principal amount of series B bonds which are now pledged to secure said note will be delivered
to the trustee under the indenture securing the bonds to meet sinking fund requirementee. In addition the the company int intends, simmultaneously with
rhe issue and delivery of the securities now being offered to redeem all the $41 / 2 \%$ collateral promissory notes then outstanding. e 619,374 shares, shares were reser ved as of Dec. 0,1939 for issuance as followss, 134,271 in satisfaction of certain outstanding stock purchase warrants issued under the stock purchase warrant agreement, dated May 1,1930 , pursuant to
the provisions whereof each such stock purchase warrant entitles the holder the provisions hereof each suchares of common stock at $\$ 44.4175$ per share at any time on or before May 1,1940 ( 11,928 such warrants were outstanding
at Dec. 30, 1939), and 147,600 shares in satisfaction of the outstanding warrants for the purchase of ocommon stock (series of 1937) which were originally attached to the certificates for series B P prefered
company issued in 1937 , each such warrant covering the right on orchase three shares of common stock at any time on or before April 30 , 1947 ,
but until April 30.1940 at $\$ 34$ per share, thereafter at $\$ 38$ per share on or but until April 30.1940 at $\$ 34$ per share, thereatter at $\$ 38$ per share on or
before April 3,194, and thereatter at $\$ 42$ per share on or before April 30, 1947 (by reason of the acquisition by the company of 200 shares of series proferred stock with such warrants attached, the number of shares of Upon completion of the financing herein contemplated, the funded debt of the company will consist of $\$ 6,000,000$ 15-year $41 / \%$ first mortgage
bonds, due March 1,1955 and $\$ 2.500,0003 \%$ serial notes due serially each The $\$ 2,500,0003 \%$ serial notes are to be issued and sold privately to First National Bank. Chicago, at their face value concurrently with the sale by the company of the bonds now offered. These notes are to be the principal amount of $\$ 250,000$ each six months from Oct. 1,1940 to the principal amount of \$250,000 inach six manthe quartercty) at $3 \%$ per annum untio maturity; to be ce callable at $10141 / \%$ of the principal amount
thereof on or before April 1,1941 ; thereafter on or before April 1, 1942 at
 thereof; plus accrued interest in e each case. the $\$ 6.000 .000$ bonds (estimated at $\$ 5,809,882$ after deducting expenses), together with an estimated amount of $\$ 2,418,838$ of orther fund ds (to be obtained from the sale of $\$ 2,500,0003 \%$ serial notes) with the indenture trustee, in
trust, for the redemption on or about May 1,1940 , of the outstanding trust, for the redemption on or about May May
first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due Mat. Concurrently first mortgage 6\% gory will pay and retire (from funds obtained in whole
 promissory notes, due serially, semi-annually 1940 to 1945 and with indenture trustee,
$41 / 2 \%$ bonds, series $B$.

Underwriting-The names of the several principal underwriters and the
several amounts underwritten by them respectively, are as follows: Lehman Brothers $\$ 1,000,000$. First of Michigan Corp...... ${ }_{200,000}$

 Granbery Marache \& Lord-Stern, Wampler \& Co... Inc-... Bear, Stearns \& Co........-
Blair \& Co., Ine

Consolidated Income Account

| ars E | Dec. 30, '39 Dec. 31, '38 Dec. 25.137 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,457,221 | 1,702, |
| Operating p | , 44 | \$550,314 | \$2,678,837 |
|  | 272, | 244,135 | 302,086 |
| ntere | \$1,713,246 | \$794,449 474,839 | \$2,980,923 |
| ntere |  |  |  |
| Provision for Feder | 150,850 | 55,788 | 334,0 |
| Prov. for Fed. surtax on undist. profs. |  |  | 46, |
| Prov. for Fed.excess-profits tax---:- |  |  |  |
| Minor. ints. in results of operations | 83,695 | 33,443 | 55,713 |
| t | \$7 | 105,802 | \$1,84 |
| 50 pr | 191,610 270,600 | 191,760 | 160 |
| 50 pre |  | 2.0,875 | 929,0 |


| Consolidated Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | © s .30 , 39 | Dec. ${ }^{51}$, '38 | Ltabututes- | .30,'39 | ${ }_{8}^{31,38}$ |
| Ash on han |  |  | Accounts payab |  |  |
| demand deposits 1 | 1,369,804 | 1,147,042 | Trade acceptances | 14,278 |  |
| tres a accts. rec., |  | 1,274,757 | Noter payabie-1-8- | 3781761 | 173,549 |
| Other notes \& accts. |  |  | Curr. amt. due to |  |  |
| Inventereres-...-.-. | 4,236,741 | 4,805,70̄̄ | Income taxes. | 170,550 | $\overline{63,790}$ |
| eins.-cas |  |  | b 1 st mtge | 832,440 |  |
| Miscell receivabies | 54,452 | 35,425 | Instalm'ts on pur. |  |  |
| s, \& oth. assets | 3,858,503 | 3,080,116 | contracts | 27,232 |  |
| Prop., plant \& |  |  | Long-term | 年536,000 | 7,885,232 |
|  | 1 |  | Reser | 875,552 | ${ }_{844,451}^{293,032}$ |
| Contrs., , processes,process rights,\&c Deferred charges_ |  |  | c 86 pret |  |  |
|  | 49,209 | , 53 | d ${ }^{85}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | e ${ }^{\text {series }}$ Comm | ${ }_{13,423}^{4,920}$ | ${ }_{13,423,144}^{4,920,000}$ |
|  |  |  | Capit | 1,520,3 | 1,520,371 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 470,830 | 193,615 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 14,697,591$ in 1939 and $\$ 13.417,362$ in

 resented by 49,200 no par shares. e Represented by 619,374 no par shares.
f Includes $\$ 250,000$ capatal surplus available for dividends on preferred fincludes $\$ 250,000$ capital
stocks. $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1940$.

Bonds Called-
The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., as trustee for the first mortgage 6\%
onds, series A, due 1945, has selected by lot for redemption on May 1 . bonds, series A, due 1945, has selected by lot for redemption on May 1 ,
1940 ,out of sinking fund moneys, $\$ 257,000$ principal amount of the bonds 1940, out of sinking fund moneys, ate mayne the office of the City Bank Farmers
atust Co.. New York.--V. 150 , p. 1940 .

Melville Shoe Corp.
Corporation on March 22 reported retail sales for the four weeks ended March 9, 1940 of $\$ 2,134,902$, as compared with retail sales for the simila four weeks of 1939 of $\$ 2.065,697$, an increase of $3.35 \%$. Retail sales for
the 12 weeks ended March 9 were $87,378,322$ as against $\$ 6,963,315$ in 1939 ,

Memphis Natural Gas Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the Like amount was pid on Like amount was paid on Dec. 22 . Iast, and compares with 20 cents paic ${ }^{10} 1938 ; 10$ cents paid on June 28 and May 25,1938 , and 30 cents paid on Dec. 17, 1937.-V. 149, p. 3877.
Mexico-Ohio Oil Co.-Listing and RegistrationThe New York Curb Exchange has removed the capital stock, no par, from
listing and registration-V. 150 , p. 1940 .

Middle West Corp.-Time Extended-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted an application filed on behalf of the corporation and its subsidiaries requesting an ex-
tension until May 9 to file an answer. and until June 28 , as the date for commencement of hearings, in connection with the Commission's order of March 1,1940 instituting proceedings (File e $59-5$ ) under section 11 (b) (1)
of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.-V. 150 , p. 1605.

Michigan Public Service Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cum.
pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, pref. stock, par payable on account of accumulations on May p . p to hor. holders of record April 15. . leaving arrears of $\$ 13.121 / 2$ and $\$ 11.25$ per share, re-
specitvely.-V. 150, p. 439.

- Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.-Common Dividend-- Directors have dectared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock pents Daid on Dec. 1, last, 25 cents spaid on June 1 last; 35 cents paid on

Midland Oil Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of apcumulations on tho sum. conv. preference stock, no was paid on Jan. 20 . last, and on 20 1938-V. 149, p. 4180.

| Midland Valley <br> February- <br> Gross from railway $\qquad$ <br> Net from railway | R.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$108,668 | \$102,877 | \$94,046 |  |
| Net from railway---.-- | ${ }_{32,552}^{54,196}$ |  | 15,059 | 31,643 |
| From from. 1 İ |  | 210,7 | 199,762 | 243,277 |
| Net from railway-...-. | $\begin{array}{r}1377535 \\ \hline 92000\end{array}$ | 101,981 | 75,324 36,320 | 130,340 |
| Net rr . oper. incom | 92,900 | 63,284 |  | 92,340 |


| Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ \$ 602 . \end{array}$ |  |
| Gross from railway | \$131,061 | 91.584 |  | 95 |
| Net ry. oper. income--- | 47,217 | 19,116 | 5,736 | def94,379 |
| ${ }_{\text {Gross }}^{\text {Froman railw }}$ | 1,389 | 1,251,610 | 1,262,856 | 1,179,261 |
| Net from railway------ | ${ }_{93}{ }_{9}^{66,622}$ | 53,463 | 2,337 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

March 30, 1940

Minneapolis Brewing Co.-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 1$. payable A Arill 5 to holders of record Mare on 26. Re common
quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15 last.-V. 149. p. 736 .
Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earns.-
 Freight revenue...
Passen Total revenues
Maint. of way \& struct.
expense Maxnt. of equipment Traffic expenses $-\cdots-{ }^{2}$
Transportation expenses Transportation expe---
General expenses
Net railway revenues.
Taxes

Net loss after taxes
Hire of equipment Rental of terminals....-
Net loss after rents...
Other income (net)

| venue | - ${ }_{86,059}^{35,230}$ | 42,563 83,161 | 175,487 | 94.312 168,892 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nues | \$975,228 | \$789,775 | \$2,071,354 | \$1,721,716 |
|  | 156,825 | 191.447 | 312,441 | 345,132 |
| unpment.-- |  |  |  | 433.511 |
| on expenses | 488.614 | 4981834 | 1,039,475 | 1,012,234 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| evenues | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 17,239 \\ & 88,304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} \$ 191,855 \\ \mathbf{8 7 , 4 9 6} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 896,21 \\ & 183,508 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 236,558 \\ 201,693 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| ter taxes | 871,064 | \$279,351 | \$87.307 | \$438,251 |
| ment--- | 7,646 12,069 | 12.391 12,869 | 18.102 23.720 | 21,745 25,988 |
| (ner rents... | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 90,779 \\ & 9,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8304,611 \\ 9,019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8129,129 \\ & 21,958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 485.985 \\ 24,750 \end{array}$ |
| interest. <br> crued \& paid | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 81,633 \\ 8.323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 295,592 \\ 3,492 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \mathbf{8 1 0 7 . 1 7 1} \\ 7.044 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 461,235 \\ & 7,248 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 84,956 | \$239,084 | 8114,215 | \$468, |

x Loss
[Including Wisconsin Central Ry.]
Februaryrailway Net from railway.-
Gross from railway
Gross from railway...
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income.
Net ry oper. incom
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1443$.
Mississippi Central RR.-Earnings-

| February- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$65,890 | \$56,588 | \$62,074 | 197,662 |
| Net from railway- | 5,618 | 1.823 | 7.380 | 9,712 |
| From opan. inco |  | 10,920 | def2,600 |  |
| Gross from railway | 133,074 | 119,360 | 9 | 141.213 |
| Net from railway | 29,037 | 5,027 | 4 | 18,02 |
| Net ry. oper. income | 11,258 | def13,612 | def9,808 | def621 |
| Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| February | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Gross from railway | \$88.567 | \$75,793 | \$79,305 | 88,897 |
| Net from railway- | 17,660 | 10,488 |  | 5,641 |
| Net ry. oper. income. | 6,41 | 234 | def12,760 | ef6,813 |
| Gross from railway | 182.077 | 162.990 | 173,167 | 71 |
| Net from railway | 39,024 | 23,892 | 18,489 | 6.776 |
| Net ry. oper. income -V. 150, p. 1443. | 14,910 | 3,511 | def5,556 | def19,576 |
| Missouri Illinois Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| February- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Gross from railway | \$146,701 | \$150.224 | \$73,954 | \$111,47 |
| Net from railway | 58,305 | 63,865 | 13,081 | 40,713 |
| Net ry. oper. income. From Jan. 1- | 34,17 | 40,616 | def3,074 | 20,424 |
| Gross from railway | 329,577 | 307,339 | 158,917 | 213,627 |
| Net from railway- | 145,218 | 131,717 | 28,436 | 68,449 |
| et ry. oper. incom | 93,412 | 84.210 | def6,003 | 29,153 |



Missouri Pacific RR.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1988 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & \$ 6,715,295 & \$ 5,999,026 & \$ 5,988,618 & \$ 7,589,067 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 1,476,010 & 1,078,827 & 985,260 & 1,999,053 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 595,405 & 217,256 & 100,787 & 917,244\end{array}$
Net ry. oper. incom
From Jan.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots-.-14,072,871 & 12,546,677 & 12,515,709 & 15,143,663\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway.....-- } & 3,260,224 & 2,572,856 & 12,227,490 & 1,7,71,857 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 1,510,033 & 809,460 & 433,816 & 1,660,660\end{array}$

Abandonment -
The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 19 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by Guy A. Thompson, of trustee, a branch line of Rock and Fort Smith, Ark., at Alex, eastward to Coal Hill, approximately

Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.-Annual Report-
Matthew s. Sloan, Chairman, states:
Preferred stock, series $A$, increased $\$ 1,875$ and common stock increased
$\$ 412.10$ (five no par value shares) for conversion of outstanding foreclosed mortgages, for which purpose stock had been reserved under the plan of reorganization. There was a reduction of $\$ 250,000$ in debt, consisting of equipment trust certificates, series 1937, matured and paid during the year. company's application for a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $\$ 2,824,000$ for a period not exceeding three years, the first Of the balance, $\$ 1,042,239$ was received during 1939, making the full amount of the loan $\$ 2,814,239$. Interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum is being accrued on this loans. Total operating revenues increased $1.12 \%$ for the year, $\$ 312,966$ more
in in 1938 . Operating expenses decreased $0.37 \%, \$ 83,150$ less than in 1938.
Freight revenues for 1939 were $1.76 \%, \$ 402,206$, more than in 1938. reflected in the increased movement of manufactured commodities. The movement of wheat during the year decreased 4,952 cars compared with 1938, resulting in a revenue loss estimated at approximately $\$ 800,000 ;$ of Government efforts at direct sale, and through indirect subsidy, large world surplusses prevented the same degree of wheat exportation via Gulf ports from the United States as in the previous year. Government loans on cotton approximately $50 \%$ under corresponding period of 1938 . There was some improvement during the last half of the year, resulting in a slight increase in revenue from this commodity for the year as a whole. At the close of territory than was moved into the ports via M-K-T in either year 1939 or 1938, which cotton should eventually move. The storage of corn under estimated decreased in excess of $\$ 100,000$ in revenues for the year, compared with 1938. The progressive increased in production in the Illinois oil fields, together with changes in marketing practices in the distribution of gasoline, had the effect of reducing revenues from this source estimated at Mail and express revenues were were $0.27 .37 \%$, $\$ 73.228$, less than in 1938. Mail and express revenues were $0.27 \%, \$ 4,900$, more than in 1938 .
The property has been maintained in condition to meev service requirements. Train operations, both freight and passenger, were satisfactorily maintained during the year. decreased only $c .08 \%$. Total taxes for 1939 were $\$ 2,394,492$, of which
$\$ 423,472$ represents Federal and State unemployment compensation taxes.
and $\$ 383,583$ pension taxes, the aggregate of these two being $33.70 \%$ of was paid out in taxes, compared with $\$ 8.60$ in 1938 . New industries located on rails of the company totaled 197, while 48
existing concerns made expansions. There were 50 removals. Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years (Incl. Controlled Companies) $\begin{array}{lllll} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Average mileage oper--- } & 3,293.91 & 3.293 .91 & 3,293.91 & 3.293 .91\end{array}$



Earnings for February and Year to Da'e
 -V. 150, p. 1941; V. 149, p. 4180.

Mobile \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-February-
Gross from rai
 $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Net ry. oper. income...- } \\ \text { From } & 11,27,626\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 145,547 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 12,092\end{array}$



## Monongahela Ry.-Earnings-

| February- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grobs from railway....- | $\$ 456,697$ | $\$ 319,470$ | $\$ 214,488$ | $\$ 400,43$ | Net from railway.Net ry. oper. incomeGrom from railway..... Gross from railway-.... $\$ 456,697$

280,380
159,657
924 $\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{9 2 4 , 2 0 8} & 654,86 \\ 557,169 & 378,40\end{array}$

## V. 150, p. 1444. <br> . 150, p. 1444.

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.-Bonds CalledCompany will redeem on May 1, 1940, $\$ 200,000$ of its first mortgage fied bonds will become payable on May 1 , at the principal office of The New York Trust Co., New York, or at Northwestern National Bank \& Trust
Co of Minneapolis, or at Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago.-V. 149,

Morris ${ }^{*}$ Plan ${ }^{-}$Corp. of America-Notes Called-
All of the outstanding collateral gold notes, series of 1929, of April maHolders of said notes may, if they so elect, retain their notes upon the condition that on and after April 1, 1940 all notes not surrendered for redemption shall bear interest, payable April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year,
at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum.-V.149, p. 4035 .

Motor Wheel Corp.-Fiscal Year Changed-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on March 27 approved amendments
to the company's by-laws which change the fiscal year end to June 30 to the company's by-laws which change the fiscal year end to June 30
from Dec. 31 and date of annual meeting to the fourth Tuesday in October,
both effective in 1940 . V . 150 . 1444 .

Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from rail }}{\text { Febrar }}$ Gross from railway
Net from railway yay-...-1940
$\$ 1,170$,
207,0
97 $\stackrel{1939}{\$ 1,130,809}$ 1938
$\$ 1,024,3$
115,57
19,93 1937
$\$ 1,253,571$
247,147
176,343



National Automotive Fibres, Inc.-15-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 1. Dividends of 25 cents stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 1. Dividends of 25 cents
were paid on Jan. 15, last, and on Nov. 30, 1937.-V. 149, p. 4035 .
National Dairy Products Corp.-Debentures CalledCorporation, through Goldman, Sachs \& Co. Fiscal agents, on March 28
notified holders of its $33 \%$ debentures due 1951 that, pursuant to the notified holders of its 38 debentures due ig51 that, pursuant to the principal amount of these debentures which have been drawn by lot. The

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Stock purchase warrants which may be attached to any of these debentures expire by their terms at the close of business on May 1, 1940. Acsigned and returned to the holders unless especially requested and unless the holders arrange to take delivery of the countersigned warrants from
the fiscal agents on May 1, 1940, before the close of business on that day. The warrants may not be exercised if detached from the debentures unless
countrisned by the countersigned by the fiscal agents.

FTC Charges Monopoly
Six corporation purchasing for resale approximately $75 \%$ of the foreign
type cheese produced in $W$ isconsin are charged in a Federal Trade Commistype cheese produced in Wisconsin are charged in a Federal Trade Commis-
sion complaint with combination and conspiracy to control prices and sion complaint with combination and conspiracy to contron prices and
monopolize the supply of these products. Respondents are National Dairy
Products Core., New York, the Borden Co, New York, Fraft-Phenix
 The complaint also alleges that by mean of mergers and purchases, the its parent company, National Dairy Products Corp, have gradually elt
in the Monree. Wis, area where a large percentage of the American-made
Swiss cheese is is manufactured. Other domestic-made foreign type cheese Swiss cheese is manufactured.
are brick, limburger and munster
are brick, limburger and munster. National Dairy Products Corp. directs and controls the policies of its solely owned subsidiary, Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp. which in turn, controls the policies and owns all the stock, except certain quaifying shares. or Badger-Broanead Cheese Co., or mione,
which buys, sells and distributes foreign type cheese.
 selling and distributing. of foreign type cheese under the name of Car
Marty $\&$ Co., and $J$. S. Hoffman \& Co., Chicago cheese dealer, owns the stock of and controls the policies of Triangle Chese Co. or Monroe, which. The Commission complaint grants the respondents 20 days for answering he charges.-V. 150, p. 2520
National Tea Co.-New President-
John Mckiniay was on March 21 elected President of this company, earnings of the first 12 weeks of 1940 probabiy will be in excess of $\$ 100,000$, on contrast to a net loss of $\$ 109,000$ for the similar 1339 period.
Mr. MeKinlay has been Chairman of the Board since January, 1938. This position now is being left vacant. The office of President had been vacant since the resignation of ${ }^{\text {Burt }} \mathrm{J}$. Dickens. Vice-President, was elected to the board of directors; filling the vacancy' leet by Mr. Massman's resignation. At the directors' meeting.

## Nevada Northern Ry.-Earnings-February- Grosr from railway ..... vet from railway Net ry. oper. income:-: Netry. oper. incon. Fross fram railway Gross from railway-...Net ry oper. income

-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1446$.
New England Power Association-SEC Indorses Proposal to Sell Utility for \$1-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25 approved the proposal of the Massachusetts Utilities Associates, a subsidiary of New
England Power Association to sell 1,368 shares of the 1,400 shares outstanding of the capital stock of Gardaner Gas. Fuel \& Light Co.. to one
Harold E. Greenwood for the nominal sum of $\$ 1$ Under the terms of the proposed sale, M. M. A. is to noncel the entire indebtedness owed to it by

The report of the sEC states in part: The applicant states that the losses resulting from the operations of nterest therein be disposed of or that the company abandon operations and iquidate its assets, which it appears the company would be entitied to do. Mr. Greenwood has stated that he intends to continue the several of the employeess of the company through the services of himself and his family, ployerry being able to earn a reasonable livelihood.
ther
William C . Bell. President of $M$. U. A., testified that in his opinion the salvage value of the capital assets. of the company was but a tew hundred dollars; however, an engineer of M. U. A. .estimated such salvage value at
 report on the company, although he testified that in his opinion the estimate
was the maximum amount realizable from salvage. This amount plus the was the maximum amount
aforementioned net current assets of $\$ 3,981$ indcicates an estimated maximum
liguidation value of $\$ 15$
 the assets of Gardner is highly uncertain. In any event, the aderuacy or consideration for securites or a compary to continue, cannot be determined solely upon the basis of the lipaidation value of the company's assets; the
continuous downward trend in operating revenues and the recurrent opercontinuous downward trend in operating revenues and the recurrent oppary
ating deficits of the company indicate that the securities of the company have no earning value. Further, the inadequacy of the consideration in light of the liquidation value of the company is not alone determinative of our approval; the effect of such liguidation upon the compumeny's operations would be to deprive some 600 consumers of mannuacturred gas and require their substituting
bottled gas at a substantial installation cost and a higher rate, or to replace bottled gas at a a substan The appicant and, M. U. A. state that they prefer the proposed disposition of M. U. A.'s interest in the company to securing what they can from abandoning operations and liquidating its assets beeause suath electric
tion would tend to injure Gardner Electric Light Co, s relations, the company being an associate of the gas company, and Mr. Greenwood having stated his intention to continue the operations of the company. It is true that Mr. Greenwoo would be no less. However, Mr. Greenwood is of the opinion that he can make a livelihood from the operations of the company, and there is some basis to conclude that he may be able to do so for some time. In light thereor and the operations of the company is at variance with his true purposes, it appears that by allowing the consummation of the proposed sale, the event of liquidation and abandonment of the company could at least be extended, and the interest of consumers preserved for
the immediate future Although, how long Mr. Greenwood will be able to the immediate future. Although, how long Mr. Greenwood wil be able to
continue the operations of the company is conjectural.-V. 150, p. 1942.


## Net deficit

## \$313.434

$\times$ Profit.
Noterations of Providence Line discontinued May 15, 1937; Fall River Line and New Haven Line discontinued July 13 and 14, 1933 , respectively. The only line
Nantucket.
n.
.

New England Gas \& Electric Association-System Output-
For the week ended March 22 New. England Gas \& Electric System re-
ports electric output of $8,432,305 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of $545,709 \mathrm{kwh}$.
or $6.92 \%$ above production of $7,886,596 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresconding week Gear ago.
Gas out put is reported at $112,023 \mathrm{MCF}$, an increase of $10,967 \mathrm{MOF}$, or $10.85 \%$ above production of 101,056 MCF in the corresponding week

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-New Director-
At the recent annual meeting of stockholders Harvey S. Hoshour, Vice-
President and General Counsel, was elected a director--V. 150, p. 1777 .
New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-Earnings-

|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross | \$251,902 | \$211,813 | \$230,017 | \$264,847 |
| Net from railway-- | 31,244 | 8,635 | 53 | 64,438 |
| $\underset{\text { From Jan. }}{\substack{\text { Fross from railwa }}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Net from railway | 18 | , | 79,635 |  |
| Net ry. oper. inco | 63,5 | 31,80 | def24,762 | 106,311 | Net from railway -

Net ry oper. income
New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-


Newport Water Co.-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding first mortgage golld bonds $5 \%$ series of 1953, due May 1,1953 , have been called for redemption on May 1 at 105 and accrued
interest. Payment will be made at the Newport National Bank, Newport, R. I.-V. 150, p. 846 .
 -V. 150, p. 1777.
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Annual Report Operating and Traffic Stutistics for Calendar Years

 $\begin{array}{lllll}1,0 n s \\ 1 \text { mile per mile of road. } & 1,428,790 & 1,158,444 & \mathbf{y 1}, 318,073 & 1,284,371\end{array}$ Aver. no. of tons of rev.
freight Aver.no of tons all treight x Total frelght revenue-:-
Aver amount received for Aver. amount received for
each ton of freight...Aver. rev. per tonper mile A. rov. per mile of road-
No. oonterine revenue
passengers cinarled passengers carried..... No. of local revenue pas-
sengers carried. No. of commutation pasTotal rev. pass. -arried-: Total rev. pass. carried-
Total no. of rev. passenNo gers carried one milic.... mille per mase of road.
Total Average amount receeved Arom each passenger-
Av rev per Av. rev. per pass. per mile
Total passenger Total passenger service
train revenue Net operating revenue per
revenue train mile


| 655 | 610 | 639 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 713 \\ \$ 47,550,857 \end{array}$ | $\$ 38,835,874$ | $\begin{array}{r} 703 \\ \$ 45,244,136 \end{array}$ | \$45,017 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2.337 \\ 1.714 .348 \\ \$ 20,253 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52.240 \\ 1.674 \text { cts. } \\ \mathbf{y} \$ 22,527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2.267 \\ 1.6992 \mathrm{ctg} \\ 822,260 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1,321,198 | 1,261,904 | 1,402,650 |  |
| 14,388,420 | 15,794,216 | 18,557,11 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20,487,472 \\ & 36,197,090 \end{aligned}$ | $20,649,745$ $37,705,865$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,228,920 \\ & 37,188,689 \end{aligned}$ | $4,5 \mathrm{f}$ |



 Note OId Colony RR, Harttord \& Connecticut Western RR., Provi-
Not
 for stated lease rental are excluded.

| Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 1938 |  |  |  |
| $\$ 8$ | $\$$ | Labitutes- | $\mathbf{8} 9$ | 1938 |


 railway prop. Sinking fund
Depos. in lieu of
motged. mtged. prop'y
sold.
Mtsc. phys. prod
Stocks.............. Misc. ph
Stocks.
Bonds Bonds...
Notes Advs., misceil.-. Special depositsMat'ls \& suppl's Loans \& bills ree Int., divs. and
rents recelv rents recelv--
Oth. curr. assets
Deferred assets Deferred assets_
Unadj. debits..
> $1,030,498$
$3,666,651$
$88,601,140$
$14,770,098$
$14,417,695$
$22,054,461$
$9,287,659$
$1,388,937$
$2,771,988$
$5,755,205$
18,581

## $1,045,841$ $3,591,444$

1,168,043 2 $1,18,043$
$5,083,6814$
5

$\begin{array}{ll}1,229 & \\ 8,000\end{array}$
284,967 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Mortgage bonds } \\ \text { Debentures } & 94,128,0124,577,250 & 95,628,060 \\ \text { 124,577,250 }\end{array}$ Equip. obliga'ns 12,872,000 15,087,000
Non-negot. debt $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Coll, trust bonds } & 602,782 \text { 468,302 }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Traffic and car } \\ \text { serv, bal. pay. }\end{array} & 2,630,121 & 2,396,918\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{c}\text { wages acc'ts \& } \\ \text { Mat'd int., dive }\end{array} & 2,420,647 & 2,247,568\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gebruary- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 8198 & \end{array}$ Net from railway... $\begin{array}{llll} & 198,2190 & 163,936 & 86,884 \\ \text { Fetry, oper. income--- } & 109,615 & 119,754 & 24,687 \\ \text { From Jan. 1- } & 105\end{array}$ From Jan. 1-1 Gross from railway....$\begin{array}{rrr}415,267 & 465,797 & 297,159 \\ 302,735 & 356,638 & 171,432 \\ 234,091 & 280,559 & 51,698\end{array}$ 1937
$\$ 213,003$ Net ry oper. income.-.
NeV. 150, p. 1447 297,159
171,432
51,698 166,271
108,533 New York Susquehanna \& Western RR.-EarningsGross from rail
$\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 230,68$
72
 Net from railway.-.-. RR.
1938
$\$ 297$
67
def7 1938
$\$ 29.59$

67,66 1937 Net ry. oper. inco | Net from railway $-\ldots---$ | 529,748 | 527,050 | 534,724 | 555,996 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net | 201,622 | 208,708 | 195,947 | 191,689 | Net ry. oper. incom

-V. 150, p. 1448.
Norfolk \& Southern RR.-Earnings-
 Net from raw. income
Net ry. oper
-V.

## Norfolk \& Western Ry.-Earnings-

Period End. Feb. 29--
Freight revenues.
$\$ 7,650,530$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { press revenues _-...... } & 254,473 & 227,565 & 573,517 & 521,865 \\ \text { other transport. revs. } & 28,311 & 24,422 & 60,148 & 53,446\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Incidental \& joint facility } \\ \text { revenues }\end{array} & 55,375 & 42,788 & 126,680 & \mathbf{9 5 , 8 7 0}\end{array}$

 Traffic expenses. Transportation rail lineieneral oupenses Transp. for invest.--- Cr | 10 | $\$ 6,610,888$ | $\$ 16,889,362$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 646,602 | $1,551,904$ |
| 3 | $1,400,369$ | $3,349,757$ |
| 1 | 132,391 | 286,112 |
| 2 | $1,577,583$ | 14,580 |
|  | $14,004,004$ |  |
| 0 | 170,961 | 368,248 |
| 0 | 1,573 | 18,410 | $\begin{array}{r}1,329,80 \\ 2,909,00 \\ 2,299,32 \\ 3,51 \\ 34,968 \\ 354,50 \\ 7,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. revs

Railway tax accruals
$\$ 3,439,292$
 Ry. oper. income
Equipment rents
$\$ 2,260,830$
$\$ 1,735,930$
$\$ 5,106,451$
$\$ 3,650,445$ Joint facility rents (net)
Net ry. oper. income
Other inc. items (bal.)
Gross income Interest on fund. debt.
\$2,556,171
$\underset{\substack{\$ 1,917,235 \\ 3.697}}{\$ 5,656,474} \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,429\end{aligned}$
Cr393,264

Dr25,539 | $\$ 2,550,763$ | $\$ 1,920,932$ | $\$ 5,687,902$ | $\$ 4,059,656$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 177,668 | 178,419 | 355,336 | 356,873 |



North American Car Corp.-Accumulated Dividendlations on the 86 declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on account of accumu lations on the 86 first preferred stock, payable March 25 to holders of record
March 23 . Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid on March 29, 1939

North American Gas \& Electric Co.-To Sell South eastern Stock -
Company has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange
Commission (Fiie $70-15$ ) regarding the sale at public auction of $43,75442-46$ shares of common stock of Southeastern Gas \& Water Co. The application stated that arrangements have been made to sell 254,968 shares of class B
common stock of Southeastern Gas \& Water Co. to Charles J. Gregory for a cash consideration of $\$ 76$. After disposition of the common stock and class $B$ stock the company will not own any securities of Southeastern
Gas $\&$ Water Co., it is stated.-V. 149, p. 3878 .

North American Light \& Power Co.-Annual Report Herbert C. Freeman, President, states in part:
Results-Consolidated net income of the company and subsidiaries for 1939 was $\$ 2,338,611$ as compared with $\$ 1,438,076$ in 1938 , in each case have now been canceled. The net income for 1939 includes certain which recurring credits and savings aggregating approximately $\$ 498,000$, net, consisting of interest of $\$ 87,787$ on amounts paid as interest on the notes
payable, and since paid back to the company, less provision of $\$ 35,000$ por income taxes relating thereto, and savings of approximately $\$ 445,000$ in income taxes of a subsidiary company incident to the refunding of its bonds. The consolidated net income was equal, after taking into account
these non-recurring items, to $\$ 12.04$, and before taking them into account to $\$ 9.48$, per share of North American Light \& Power Co. preferred stock, as compared with $\$ 7.41$ per share in 1938
equal to $\$ 7.66$ per share of its preferred stock. This compares with net income for 1938 (after eliminating the item of interest on notes payable) of $\$ 1,190,473$, equal to $\$ 6.13$ per share of preferred stock. This improvement resulted principally from the increase in the dividends rece the company since 1932 on its largest investment which is in securities of Illinois
Iowa Power Co.
While net income more than covered the North American Light \& Power Co's preferred dividend requirements of $\$ 6$ per share, no dividends were surplus deficit. While this deficit was reduced by the amount of the corporate net income and other net credits for the year 1939, there remained
an earned surplus deficit since Dec. 31, 1932 of $\$ 3,978,052$ At Dec. 31. 1939 dividends on the preferred stock were in arrears in the amount of
$\$ 45$ per share, or $\$ 8,738,100$. No dividends can be paid on the common stock while the preferred dividends are in arrears.
Offerings of Common Stock in 1940 - North American Light \& Power Co. on Feb. 9, 1940 offered for subscription to its common stockholders $2,666,667$ shares of its common stock, under an order of the Securities and Exchange of the Federal District Court entered last Oct. 5 pursuant to a decision of stockholders of the company against it and The North American Co.
The offerings, which expired March 1, comprised $2,000,000$ shares of common stock ( $\$ 1$ par) at $\$ 1$ per share to the company's common stock-
holders of record on March 5 , 1935 at the rate of $5-9 t h s$ of a share for each share held, and 666,667 shares at $\$ 3$ per share to its common stockholders of record on March 5,1936 at the rate of 5 -27ths of a share for each share held. Holders of record on Feb. 5, 1940 were entitled to subscribe on the their holdings on the respective earlier record dates. The North American Co., which since April, 1934 has owned approximately $73 \%$ of North American Light \& Power Co. common stock, waived its right to take up its pro rata share of the offerings to the extent necessary to permit this
participation in the offerings by stockholders of record on Feb. 5 , 1940 ;
but under the Court decrees it took up all shares not subscribed for by but under the Court decrees it took up all shares not subscribed for by
other stockholders and as a result The North American Co. took up ail
except 816 shares and now owns 5.327 .067 shares or approximately $84 \%$ except 816 shares and now owns $5,327,067$ shares or approximately $84 \%$
of the outstanding common stock of North American Light \& Power Co. The purpose of the offerings was to retire the $\$ 4,000,000$ of $5 \%$ notes of
North American Light \& Power Co. held by The North American Co. North American Light \& Power Co. held by The North American Co.
Early in March, in accordance with the Court decrees, the notes were Early in March, in accordance with the Court decrees, the notes were
surrendered and canceled, North American Light \& Power Co. paid to

The North American Co. the amounts received for the shares taken up by other stockholders who participated and The North American Co. reheretofore paid on the notes, with interest on such amounts to Oct. St, the heretore pald orees, together aggregating $\$ 579,481$, plus interest on the
date of the der
latter amount to the date of repayment or a total of $\$ 594,161$. latter amount to the date of repayment or a total of of common stock instead of the $3,621,392$ shares shown on the balance
sheet at Dec. 31,1939 and is no longer indebted to The North American Co. With respect to the $\$ 4,000,000$ advances appearing in that balance shet.
Funded Debt-During 1939 the company reacauired $\$ 586.00051 / 2 \%$ Funded Debt-During 1939 the company reacquired $\$ 586,00025,2 \%$
debentures. reducing its total outstanding funded debt to $\$ 17,826,000$.
Funded debt of subsidiaries at Dec. 31,1939 amounted to $\$ 39,394,200$. Febented debt of subsidiaries at Dec. 31,1939 amounted to $\$ 39,394,200$.
Funde Kansas. Power $\&$ Light Co. in july issued and sold $\$ 26.500,000$ first
Thert mortgage bonds $31 / 2 \%$ series, due 1969, and borrowed $\$ 3.500,000$ from part of the proceeds to the redemption of $\$ 28,440,000$ first mortgage bonds,
$41 / 2 \%$ series due 1965 . $41 / 2 \%$ series due 1965.
Financing-Kansas
of this report looking towards the refinancing of its $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ preferred stock.
Public Utility Holding Company Act-On March 8, 1940 the SEC issued calling upon The North American Co., of which North American Light \& caling upon The North American co., os to (1) the action, if any, which
Power answer as
should be required to limit its operations to a single integrated public utility should be required to limitits operations to a single integrated public utility
system and to such other businesses as are reasonably incidental or economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of such integrated public utility system; (2) the extent to which the company should be permitted under section 11 (b) to continue to control one or more additional integrated public utility systems; and (3) the extent to which the company should be mission's issuance of orders to eight other companies not related to The North American Co. or North American Light \& Power Co. In a public statement on Feb. 29 , in connection with the issuance of the first two of
these orders, the Commission said that they had not been singled out as test cases and that similar proceedings would be announced with respect to seven other major holding company systems

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Operating revenues
Operating expenses
Maintenance.-.--
Taxes.-.-.-.-.-.------
$\qquad$
rovision for income taxes-
rov. for Fed. surtax on undist incom Appropriation for deprec'n reserves
Net operating revenu
Non-operating revenues
Gross income Int. charges of subsidiaries (net) Int. charges of No. Am. Lt. \& Pr. Co-
Int

1937
$15,477,344$
$6,108,569$
$1,171,66$

Balance before net results of oper
 $\qquad$ \$1,439,076 $\$ 1$ $\overline{\text { b } \$ 2,338,611}$ b $\$ 1,439,076 \quad \$ 1,329,07$ Net income-1.-1.-.-.- may 1, there became effective a plan of recapitalization o Illinois May 1, 1937, there (formerly named Mllinois Power \& Light Corp. as a result of which the 100 subsidiary, in common stock of that company was reduced to a minority interest. $\mathrm{r}^{2}$ expenses and other details of the con solidated income statement of Illinois Iowa Power Co. and subsidiaries, bu
includes the net results only of their operations for the first four months o includes the net resuts only, of the 1939 and $\$ 7.41$ in 1938, earnings per share of preferred stock (194,180 shares of $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred). Notes- (1) The utility subsidiaries have adopted new uniform systems of
accounts as of Jan. 1, 1938 (prescribed by the regulatory commissions in certain of the States in which the utility subsidiaries operate), which provide for changes in accounting classifications. As a consequence the concomparable
accounts includ for the year 1938 reflects adjustment (not reflected in the accounts included in the annual report for that year) to eliminate charge
in amount of $\$ 200,000$ in that year on the books of North American Light \& Power Co. for interest accrued on notes payable to The North 'American


 Cash on deposit
with trustees Wecurities of tili-
 advances American Co vest. at term inCash. .-cost. Deposivables Mat' $\&$ supplies Discount \& exp
on fund. debt Other assets.-.

$19,974,270 \quad 20,024,270$ | 587,787 | $\ldots, \ldots 89,387$ |
| :--- | ---: |\(| \begin{aligned} \& d <br>

\& d\end{aligned}\) | 587,787 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 506,328 | 50 |
| $8,87,986$ | 7,05 |
| 237,149 | 159 | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { 1.517,141 } & 1,5\end{array}$ $3,708,343$ $\begin{array}{rr}3,708,343 & 3,029,213 \\ 437,149 & 438,832 \\ 233,083 & 197,701\end{array}$


 $\xlongequal[119,059,867]{122,538,688} \frac{4,830,907}{119,050,867}$ a For payment of dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiaries and 1939 and $\$ 177,121$ in 1938. c On preferred stocks of subsidiaries. d To 1939 and $\$ 177,12$ in Co. currently.-V. 150, p. 1002.

| North Texas Co Period End. Feb. 29 | (\& Subs.)-Earn |  |  | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$99,935 | \$1,372,721 | \$1,352,075 |
| Operation. | 61,150 | 57,577 | 757,499 | 747,591 |
| Mainter | 15,755 | 14.167 12.841 | 196,323 147,487 | 206,112 145,736 |
| Tax | 12,081 | 12,841 |  |  |
| Net oper. revenues | \$16,612 | \$15,350 | \$271,413 | \$252,635 |
| Non-oper. income (net). |  |  |  |  |
| Balance | \$16,612 | \$15,350 | \$271,420 | 252,666 |
| etirement | 10,450 | 12,907 | 146,487 | 135.490 |
| Gross income. | \$6,162 | \$2,443 | \$124,932 | 117,176 |
| Int. on eqpt. notes, \&c.-. | 785 | 950 | 11,064 | 5.249 |
| Bal. before bond int | 85,376 | \$1,492 | \$113,869 | \$111,927 |
| Int. on bonds-3\% fixed | 2,851 | 3,442 | 39,521 | 44,696 |
| Balance | \$2,526 | def\$1,949 | \$74,348 | \$67.230 |
| \% income |  |  | 37,931 | 43,258 |
|  |  |  | \$36,417 | \$23,973 |

North American Rayon Corp.- $50-$ Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 0 cents per share on the class A and cass B common shares, payabie Aprial to hotars or recorg April A. and 25 cents paid on Dec. 17,1938 , this latter being the first distribution
made since Dec. 23 , 1937, when 25 cents was also paid.-V. 149 , p. 3724 .
Northern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding first lien and refunding mortgage gold bonds,
$6 \%$ series May 1922, due May 1, 1952, have been called for redemption $6 \%$ seres at 1922 , due 0 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Fidelon May at at 105 and accrued interest. Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.-V.149, p. 2091.

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ pref. stock, par, $\$ 100$, and a dividend of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ per share on the $51 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, all payable on 15 to holders of record March 30 . Aor $61 / 2$ quarters.-V. V .149, p. 4182 .

Northern Ohio Ry. Co.-Committee A pproves Plan-
Milo W. Wilder Jr., Frederick W, Walker and Donald W. Campbell, as a committee under bondholders' protective agreement dated as of
May 1, 1933 for the first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds of this company, on
March 26 sent holders of certificates of deposit for first mortgage $5 \%$ gold March 26 sent holders of certificates or deposit for first mortgage 5 gold ganization of the Northern Ohio Ry. Co. and The Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry, Co., recommended by the Interstate apprict Court for the Northern Aug. 12, 1938 and approved by the U. S. District Court for the Nord plan,
District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on Oct. 30,1939 . A copy of said
bearing committee's endorsement of such, its adoption and approval thereof, bearing committee's endorsement of such, its adoption and approval thereof has been lodged with the depositary, the National State Bank of Newark at Newark, N. J., all in accordance with the provisions or Aricie-Vor 150,
bondholders' protective agreement dated as of May 1, 1933.-V.
p. 1608 . p. 1608 .

Northern Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

 |  | 1938 | 1937 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net from rail ay | $\$ 4,223,657$ | $\$ 3,754,153$ | $\$ 3,486,662$ | $\$ 4,454,140$ |
| Net ry. oper, income | 486,317 | 83,928 | 50,263 | 293,047 | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & & \text { F } \\ \text { Gross from railway .... } & 8,810,889 & 7,943,888 & 7,248,014 & 9,066,076\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway_...-. } & 1,147,052 & 598,258 & \text { def47,148 } & 859,835 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 691,265 & 57,478 & \text { def } 559,437 & \mathbf{4 6 3 , 6 3 7}\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. incom.

$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1608$.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended March 23,1940, totaled $27,864,631$ kilowatt-hours. an increase oo
$12.3 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year.-V. 150, p. 1944.

## Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings

 Gebruary-Gross from railway Net from railway..-From Jan. $1-1$
Gross $\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 192,45$
deff57,49
def 86,10 1939
$\$ 195,064$
def 53,714 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway }-. .- & 402,382 & 403,648 & 346,730 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \text { def109,417 } & \text { def99,039 } & \text { def } 224,920\end{array}$ Net from railway-
Net ry. oper. incom.
$-V .150$, p. 1448.

Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

|  |  | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End.Feb. 29 | $\begin{gathered} 1940^{\circ}=M 0 \\ \$ 67.186 \end{gathered}$ | $-1939.351$ | $1940-2 N$ $\$ 133,332$ | ,095 |
| Uncollectible oper.re | 156 | - 147 | 312 | 294 |
| Operating revenue | \$67,030 | \$62,204 | 133,020 | 125, |
| Operating expenses | 43,030 | 40,549 | 87,359 |  |
| Net oper. reve | \$24,000 | \$21.655 | \$45,661 | 13 |
| Operating taxes. | 8,031 | 6,789 | 15,906 | 13,56 |
| oper. income | \$15,969 | \$14,866 | \$29,755 | \$29,0 |

## Net oper. incom $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1608$.

Ohio Edison Co.-Earnings-
Period End.Feb.29- 1940-Month-1939 1940-12 Mos-1939 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross revenue-_.-...- } & \$ 1,752,469 & \$ 1,683,773 & \$ 19,556,931 & \$ 18,695,130 \\ \text { Operating exps. \& taxes. } & 823,086 & 805,310 & 9,397,220 & 9,019,655 \\ \text { Prov for depreciation_- } & 225,000 & 200,000 & 2,550,000 & 2,40,000\end{array}$

 | Gross income- |  | $\$ 704,383$ | $\$ 678,463$ |  | $\$ 7,609,71$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Int. \& other deductions. | 283,204 | $\mathbf{2 9 5 , 4 3 2}$ |  | $3,412,706$ | $3,439,725$ |

 Balance
-V.
V.

> Ohio Finance Co.-Registers with SEC-
lee list given on first page of this department.-V. 150, p. 1944.
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.-Earnings-
 1939,294
$\$ 7,940,294$
$2,922,620$
235,176
721,915
135,909



Gross income
Otheren on funded debt
Other interest
Other interest of debt premium, disct. \& exp, (net)
Amortization of
Net income -........................................ $\$ 2,207,876 \overline{\$ 1,418,737}$


Balance for common stock and surplus.-.......- $\$ 1,727,754, \$ 1,012,387$ Pro Forma Statement for the 12 Months Ended. Feb. 29, 1940
[To give effect to present capitalization resulting from refinancing by sale of securities in August, 1939 showing current leve
operations for the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1940.]
Gross income, as above.
Estimated additional Federal and State income taxes due to $\$ 3,411,380$ Estimated additional Federal and State income taxes due to
decreased interest charges.
Bond interest--eries B $3 \overline{3} \overline{\mathrm{~s}}, 195 \overline{5}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,368,730 \\ 637,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Interest on bank loans
216,267
53,250
Other interest ---1.-.-.- $\qquad$


Balance for comm
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1944$

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.-Earnings-

| Febr | 1940 | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$21.258 | \$27,220 | \$35,859 |
| Net ry. oper. incor | def3,952 | 1,269 | 5,472 |
| Gross from railway | 43.743 5 5 | ${ }^{57,579}$ |  |
| Net rrom ralwa | def6,788 | 16.480 2.659 | 33,116 16,795 |

Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Co.-Bonds CalledCompany will redeem, on May 1,1940 , all op its first and general marine
equipment income bonds, formerly entited $" 61 / 2 \%$ first and general marine equipment bonds, series A." Mro rata portion of the $3 \%$ additional interest for the period Jane Mat of the the Trust Co. New York.
Pacific Coast Ry. (California)-Abandonment-
abandonment by Come company of the so-called siscuoc branch permitting from sisquoc to the end of the line at Palmer approximately 3.88 miles, in
Santa Barbara County, Calif.-V. $142, \mathrm{p} .632$; V. $28, \mathrm{p} .2455$.
Pacific Lighting Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalatidar Years-
Gross oner . Operatin
Taxes.
Prov. Net oper. revenue_...
Other income (net)
On,


Amortization of discount
and expense and expense.........

other interest.... Other interest.-......:Net inc. before divs $\$ 8.238,205$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Divs. of subsidiaries: } \\ \text { Preferred stock-.... } \\ \text { Common stock--.--: }\end{array}$ | $1,351,373$ | 154 | $1,353,818$ | $1,461,945$ | $1,513,410$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Remainder, applicable

 ompany's common stock, only or diece such regular dividends were dect the with the calendar year 1937, that which usually would have been declared noses of comparison the amount of the dividend so declared. $\$ 1,206,473$. of the parent company for 1937 inemt with the regular common dis. Wit recent previous years the amount shown above has beened starplus. With to include
the amount of the dividend so declared on in 1938 . . Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$\underset{\text { Plant, props. }}{\text { Asels- }}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Inv. In securities } & 4,485,604 & 4,5057,752 & \text { Sub. cos. pret_- } 22,482,225 & 29,937,924 \\ \text { Current }\end{array}$ Unmort. bond disct.t. \& exps. stock Miscock:- ${ }^{\text {sideferred }}$
charges -----
Total …...210,349,522 x Represented by $1,608,631$ no par shares. y Represented by 200,000 shares of $\$ 5$ dividend series (no par) in 1933
series (no par) in 1938.-V. 150, p. 1450 .
Pacific Gas \& Electric Co.-Annual Report-
The annual report shows that in 1939 the company sold $12.87 \%$ more
electricity and $11.94 \%$ more gas than in 1938 . Because of rate reductions and greater consumption at lower unit prices, these percentace gins in the quantity of electricity and gas sold were more than double the relative The enar 40 in gross revenues.
nation-wide upturn in sales volume was to some extent a reflection of the sales were temporarily stimulated by bus Golden Gate International Ex , position and by an unusually large consumption of power for irrigation
pumping induced by the deficient water - Progress of a more permanent character is the number of new customers connected during the year, upwards of 58, the, was among the largest in the companyg shistory. At the close
of the year there were $1,543,713$ active meters in service. Tepreciation of and other reserves, increased $4.64 \%$ properties, including provision for taxes, constituted against the year's operations amounted to $\$ 18,049,000$, and quarters of a million dollars the wages and salaries of the entire operating personnel.
Measure
than $11 / 2$ times the annual interest on to security holders, taxes were more twice the divivende onnual interest on all outstanding bonds; more than pave incrommon stock. Based on the number of meters in service. taxes
have inces from an average of $\$ 1.37$ per meter in 1908 to $\$ 3.74$ per meter in 1918, $\$ 6.39$ in 1928 and $\$ 11.69$ in 1939 . share on $6,261,270$ shares outstanding at Dec. 31 amounted to $\$ 2.84$ per ceding year. Dividends same number of shares at the close onpared with Electric and gas rate reductions aggregating $\$ 3,225,000$ an in beth years. placed in effect during reas, bringing agregating $\$ 32,500,0225,000$ a year were duction oompatural customers, resulting from lower rates and the intro-
gross revenue from the the past 12 years. This is $30 \%$ of present gross revenue from all sources
The company's 700,000 residential electric customers used an average for this service sponding average for the nation. Rates, of course, are important, but they are far from being the only factor bes, or considere, ane important, but they are far from being the only
James B. Corising the value of tutility service," says Pres. conditions, the degree to which service is made available in rerse operating as in populous districts, and the consideration acaccorded io to the ne as weds of
individual customers, all have an important bearing on the quality of the service rendered. Good service requires ample and well maintained physical under good working conditions. It also requirest that a farir return be pand equipment needed to carry on the business. fully its is the consponsibinitities to co customers management to meet fairly and and to maintain the company's posis, employees, as a constructive security holders, in the 'Construction expenditures during 1939 aggregated $\$ 25,908,000$, and the bok value of plants and properties at the close of the yer was $\$ 720,982,000$
representing an average investment of about 80.000 for each of the
operating employees, excluding those engated in
or Funded debt held by the public at Dec. 31, 1939, was $\$ 287,345,000$,
 common stock and surplus $33.1 \%$ mately 96,000 holders, of whom $73 \%$ are California residents approxi10\% own from one to five shares each and 83\% hold blocksk of not more than 100 shares. A substantial majority of the company's stockholders
are women. Holdings at the close of the year being distributed among 44,71 women, 30,474 men, 18,214 joint tenancies (usually husband ang wife) and ${ }^{2}, 384$ insurance companies, banks, and regligious, charitable and other institutions
The con
averaae of 12,72 furnished direct employment throughout the year to an
central California centrac Oaliforinia. Ten and total pomen, aylil was of whom resided in northern and
was paid to operating employees, and $\$ 7,314,000$, of which $\$ 17,292,000$ construction work. In addition, $\$ 423,000$ was paid in pensions, there
being 549 emper being 549 employees on the pension payroll at Dec. 31, 1939 .

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years } \\
\therefore \quad 1939
\end{gathered}
$$

$1937 \quad 193$
Gross revenue, including
miscell. income. $\$ 107,495,321$ \$101633,609 $\$ 100790,873$ \$95,691,813 Exps., ord. taxes, reserve
for depreciation, $8 c_{.-}$
chen 64,325,937 $\quad 61,821,648 \quad 60,038,621 \quad 54,358,166$


 | Profit - |
| :---: |
| Provision for gas revenue |
| $\$ 25,678,151$ |
| $\$ 23,430,289$ |
| $\$ 24,910,748$ |
| $\$ 24,968,528$ |

 X Net profit_ $\overline{\$ 25,678,151} \overline{\$ 23,430,289} \overline{\$ 24,910,748} \overline{\$ 23,960,528}$

 $\times$ Before subsidiary dividends.

| Assets- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Investment |  |  |
| Sisking funds and spec |  |  |
| Cash and cash items | 11,332,105 | 16.465.903 |
| Notes and acc'ts r | 9,893,313 | 10,4 |
| Materiar |  |  |
| Unexpired taxe | 50 | 5 |
| Unamortized valu |  |  |
| ar deferred | 267,777 | 513,8 |


 Minor. int. in capitail stocks \& surpius of subs. Bonds called but not redeemed.
Acraunts patstande-
Customers' meter
Dividends payable
Bond interest due
Bond interest due.
Accrued interest
Accrued taxes, \&c not due.
Accrued taxes,
Reserves-
For pension depreciation.

For excess amounts charged gas customers
Capital surplus

$134,270,625$
$156,533,925$
53,465
289,553
-
773,371,273
606,401
$46,037,239$ TVotal 149, p. 3272.

Paramount Pictures, Inc.-Estimated EarninqsThe company estimates itse earnings after interest and all charges for
the fourth quarter ended Dec. 30,1939 at $\$ 1,030,000$. do not include $\$ 245,000$ representing the a mount of dividends recings by the corporation and its consonildated subsidiaries from non-consolidated
subsidiaries in excess of Paramount's direct and indirect stockholder in the combined earnings for the quarter, such excess representing a partial distribution of share of earnings of previous quarters.
Estimated earnings for the ear end ended Dec. 30, 1939 are $\$ 3,870,000$, including \$1, 110,000 share of undistributed earnings of partialiy owned non-consolidated subsidiaries. There were outstanding as of Dee. 30 , 144,672 shares or cumulative convertible $\$ 100$ par value $6 \%$ first
preferred stock, and 555,071 shates of cumulative preferred stock, and 55,071 shares of cumulative convertible $\$ 10$ par value
$6 \%$ second preferred stock. Ater deducting $\$ 1,201,074$ of dividends
ster accrued for the year on thecke Arter deducting $\$ 1,201,074$ of dividends
of estimated combined consolidated shad shares, the reaining $\$ 2,668926$ for the year represent $\$ 1.08$ per thare on the $2,465,927$ shares of common stock outstanding at Dec. 30,1939 .
The company has continued its
the extent that dollars have been received with respect to subsidiaries on on to ating in foreign countries subject to currency rectrictions. The results
of foreign subsidiaries operating in all other foreign countries he ret of foreign subsidiaries operating in all other foreing countries have been
included at current rates of exchange. In the case of the Enslish end Canadian sumsidiaries whith of eave ounge. In the case of the Eng debt payable in local currencies in excess of the net current assets of such subsidiaries, the provision
for the decline in dollar value of the net current assets of these companies has been offset against the amount of outstanding debt payable. companies Earnings for the quarter ended Dec. 13,1938 weret payable, $\$ 2,090$, including
$\$ 36000$ representing net capital and non-recurring income, and $\$ 87,000$ profit on purchase of debentures of Paramount Pictures, Inc., These earn-
 subsidiaries in excess of Paramount's direct and indriect net net interestas as a
stockholder in the combined earnings for the quarter, such excess represtockng a partial distribution of share of earnings of previous quarters
senting
Eanine senting a partial distribution of share of earnings of previous quarters.
Earning or the year ended Dec. 31,1938 were $\$ 4.105 .675$, including
$\$ 292,361$ of net capital and non-recurring income $\$ 332$. chase of debentures of Paramount Pictures. Inc., and $\$ 1$, profit on pursenting Paramounts' of cirect and indirect net incerest and a $1,240,000$ repreconsombidated subsidiaries. After deducting dividends partially owned nonfirst and second preferred Asares the the bove $\$ 4,105.675$ was equal to $\$ 1.18$
per common share for the year 1938 .-V. 149 p. p. 3725 .
Pennsylvania Edison Co.-Transfer Agency Discontinued

 on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, Pa., as sole Transfer
Agent for said stocks.-V. 150 p. 1143 .

## Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings-



Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2113

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System-Earnings-
[Excluding Long Island RR. and Baltimore \& Eastern RR.]

 Net rev. from ry, oper.
Railway taxes.
Unemploymit. -axees
Railway retirement taxes
R Eaqt. rents.-Dr. bal
Jt . facil. rents - Dr bal.
Net ry. oper. income- $\overline{\$ 4,436,982} \overline{\$ 3,743,207} \overline{\$ 10,113,285} \overline{\$ 8,746,435}$ Earnings of Company Only
 Gross from railway
Net rom railway.
Net ry. oper. inco
 Net ry. oper. inco
$\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1609$.
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.-Par Value Changed-New Chairman-
Stockholders on March 26 approved an amendment to the company's
charter converting present no-par common stock to common stock of Stockholders on March 26 approved an amenden to common stock of
charter converting present no-par common stock to
$\$ 5$ par value. They also voted to call in the 245,474 no par value common shares and increasing the number of common shares outstanding to 490,948. The new stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. elected Chairman of the Board, and T. N. Beavers. Executive Vice erectedent, was named. to succeed'Mr. Gibbs as President, John G. Bell, former Vice-President and Genera
Vice-President.-V. 150, p. 1945 .

Peoria \& Eastern Ry.-Protective CommitteeAnnouncement is made of the formation of a committee for the protection of the holders of the an adiustment of the first consolidated mortgage bonds before the ICC fril 19 ado and the renewal and extension of the existing
maturing Aprent
operating agreement with the New York Central RR. Which expires April 1 . operating agreement with the New York Central RR, which expires April 1 The committee is composed of Wm. Carnenten 135 Broadway, New York, is Secretary of the committee, and Charles s. Aronstam is Counsel. is The committee maintains that the renewal of the operating agreement for a further term of 20 years upon the same inequitable terms wiling the renewal period and will impair their security. Although the committee is not requesting deposit of bonds at present, it is requesting the income bondholders to comman fair and favorable operating agreement that will may be had to secure a fair and favorable operating agreeme, insure the payment of interest on the income bonds.-V. 1551.

Pepsi-Cola Co.-New OfficialG. Edward Harwood has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of this
company, according to Walter S. Mack Jr., President.-V. 150, p. 1610 .

Pere Marquette Ry.-Earnings-


Net oper. revenue.
Equipment rents (net) Equipment rents (net)

Net ry. oper. income-
Total income- -āt-10--
Miscell. inc. deductions Rent for lease of roads equipment

Net income-
Inc. applied to sink.
\&
Inc. transf. to profit \& Deficit.
Earnings Revised
The current liabulity figures as of Jan. 31, and published in our ""Farnings Recor" for March, have been revised by the elimination of "loans and, ving totar current liabilities Permutit Co.-New Directors-
Evander B. Schley, Gustave Mahler and S. B. Applebaum were elected new diriectors of this compan
March 20.-V. 149, p. 2523 .

Pittsburgh Coal Co.-New Chairman-
Directors of the company on March 27 elected Augustus K. Oliver Board Chairman to succeed." Mr. Oliver has been a director since 1920 and a member of the executive committee
as Chairman since 1934.-V. 150, p. 1145 .

Net ry. oper. inco

> Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings-February-
Grass from railway_Net ry. oper. income. From Jan il Gross from railway Net from railway.....

Net ry oper. incon
-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1452$.

Pittsburgh Forgings Co.-25-Cent DividendPittsburgh Forgings Co.- ${ }^{\text {Directors have declared a aividend of } 25 \text { cents per share on the common }}$ tock, payable April 25 to holders of record Apriil 15. Dividend of 40 cents stock, paid on Dec. 7 T last, and previous payment
was paid made on April 25, 1931. V. 149, p. 3881 .

Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Earnings-
 Gross from railway. Net rrom railway.-
Net ry oper. incom
-V .150, p. 1611 .

Postal Telegraph, Inc.-RegistrarThe Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York has been

Pressed Metals of America, Inc.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. 31 -

x Operating profit| 1939 | 1938 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\ldots$ | $\$ 3,52,204$ |
|  | $\$ 2,129,012$ |
|  | 5161,661 |
|  | $\$ 1.23$ |


x Before taxes and depreciation. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 44,837$; marketable securities, $\$ 34,451$ secured notes, $\$ 12,340 ;$ accounts recivable, $\$ 429,260$; mortgase recelvable, $\$ 2013$, $\$ 52$, real estate (held for sale), land. buildings, machinery and equipment (less reserve for deprecia
tion of $\$ 729,103), \$ 1,242,496$ : organization, $\$ 56,170$; patent rights, $\$ 1$; patent development, $\$ 29,254$; total, $\$ 2,288,999$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 155,124 ;$ accrued wages, insurance, \&c., $\$ 385$; common stock $(268,570, \$ 1$ par) $, \$ 268,570$; capital surplus, $\$ 921,567$; 150. p. 178


## V. $150, \mathrm{p}, 1612$

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Earnings-
 Operating expenses
Extraord. exp. due to

 State and munic. taxe-| Social security taxes | K.-- | 5,335 | 5,401 | 64,511 | $\begin{array}{r}63,812 \\ \text { Fed. (incl. inc. tax) taxes }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |




 Pref. div. requirem

Public Service Coordinated Transport-Exchange Plan The Public Service Coordinated Transport, a subsidiary of the Public Service corp. of New Jersey, has proposed a plan of reorganization a
fecting all underlying and leased companies' securities of the transport system in the hands of the public. The plan has been approved by the Transport company and the Public Service Corp. and application for plan, fixed interest and dividend bearing securities will be reduced from
$\$ 77,626,427$ to $\$ 26,795,500$. Fixed charges will be reduced from $\$ 3,632,660$ to $\begin{aligned} & \text { The Transport system in } \\ & 1939 \text { reported gross revenues of } \$ 27,309,662 \text { and } \\ & \text { Tres }\end{aligned}$ gross income of $\$ 2,043,448$, equal to $18 / 4$ times inter
the proposed plan the proposed plan. The plan provides for the merger of the Consolidated Traction Co. and Rapid Transit Street Ry. (now leased) with the Public service Coor
Transport and exchange of stocks for bonds on the following basis.

Each share of Consolidated Traction Co. dividend $4 \%$ will be exchanged
for $\$ 100$ Public Service Coordinated Transport first and refunding $4 \%$ bond for $\$ 100$ Public Se
due Jan. 1, 1990. Each share of Rapid Transit Street Ry dividend $113 \% \%$ will be exchanged for: $\$ 100$ Public Service Coordinated Transport first and refunding 6\% bond due Jan. 1,1990 , and $\$ 100$ Public Service Coordinated Transport firt and refunding $53 / 4 \%$ bond due Jan. 1,1990 .
Under the indenture of the Public Service Coord refunding mortgage bonds, a purchase fund has been created under which, on April 1 in each year, beginning April 1,1942 , a sum equal to $\$ 500,000$ preceding colendar year reaningsing after all operating expenses, rentals, prterest charges, taxes, depreciation, and retirement expense will bentals,
laside
aside for the purchase of the bonds. Tf in any yen aside for the purchase of the bonds. If in any year the amount remaining after said charges will apply to the purchase fund. There will be a pproxing ately $\$ 15,953,000$ of new bonds outstanding of which $\$ 7,203,000$ will be Corp. who agrees not to offer bonds for retirement under the Purchase fund plan at less than 100 and accrued interest. Offering by the purchase fund to be made at least five months after recelpt of moneys by the trustees. Jiver Ry. \& Ferry 4 s and other underlying bonds of the system will remain
undisturbed.-V. 150 , p. 1292 .
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Depreciation_

Net oper. revenues
Balance
Balance_-.-.
Prior preference
$\$ 280,561$
Balance
Balance.-. -

Promotional activities directed to the danger of these instruments being left on the hands of the public, but may reacr in the crystalug of transmesturer standards at present levels. over competitors may cause them to abandon the further research and experimentation which is in the public interest and may result in crowding them into the market with apparatus at present efficiency levels. Rapid to the public. It is, therefore, of greater importance that the task be done public. These are the goals which the Commission deems the public interest

FCC Is Upheld and Opposed Over Suspension of Televisionof an order permitting limited commercial operation of television by the Federal Communications Commission. Set manufacturers making the standard 441 -line receiver developed by the Radio Corp. of America said
that television was ready to be tried commercially. while research panies working on transmission of more than 441 lines favored the FCC stand and opposed standardization.
N. Jlen B. Dumont, President of the Dumont Laboratories, of Passaic, people" want to standardize television at 441 lines because it "fits into their patent situation." RCA, he said, had 441-line television patents tied up, whereas the patent situation above 441 was wide open.
When the Radio Manufacturers Association adopted
standard last year, Mr. Dumont said that his company 441-line set as a Corp., and the Philco Radio \& Television Corp. opposed it.' When asked if the selling of a good many 441 -line sets would retard his own research, as
intimated by the FCO in its criticism of the RCA selling campaign, Mr.
Dumont said Dumont said: "Why spend a lot of money on something you can't use? ort of transmission.
The Dumont set is variable and can receive transmission from 441 lines has applied for a permit to erect a transmitter in New York which would send more than 441 -line pictures, but the FCC has not acted upon it. This
sort of broadcast could not be received on the present $441-l i n e ~ s e t ~ a d o p t e d ~$ as standard by the R. M. A.
An official at RCA said that RCA had experimented in the past with
transmission of more than 441 -lines pictures, but said he was not sure transmission of more than 441-lines pictures, but said he was not sure whether the company was doing any further research in it. The television
station of the National Broadcasting Co., an RCA affiliate, is now broadcasting the 441-line pictures exclusively.
department of the General Electric Co., sajd he was "quite the television he FCC stand. His company, he said, was making the "quite surprised" at yhe Radio Manufacturers Association, and thought they were good "You've got to start some place," he said. "The Model T Ford wouldn't do today, but it seemed adequate at the time. The same thing applies to television. If we keep holding it
experience.-V. 150, p. 1947.

## Raymond Concrete Pile Co.-Earnings- <br> Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, <br>  <br>  <br>  

 b a Includes provision for Federal income tax amounting to $\$ 65,500$. come tax.Assets-Cash, $\$ 752,320$; working and traveling ender 1939 funds, $\$ 51,078$ equity in revolving fund on U. \&. Navy contract, $\$ 116,000 ;$ marketable securities (at cost), $\$ 178,474$; accrued interest on marketable bonds, $\$ 1,007$;
notes receivable (cilients), $\$ 4,561$; accounts receivable, $\$ 1,185,742$; contract work in process, $\$ 47,800$; inventories $\$ 579,157$; advances and loans to employees, $\$ 13,227$; investments, $\$ 605,305 ;$ property, plant and equip-
ment (after $\$ 1,854,578$ reserved for depreciation), $\$ 592,444$; patents (at cash cost, less amortization), $\$ 85,274$; deferred charges, $\$ 26,221$; goodwill Liabilities-Loans payable, $\$ 827,527$; accounts payable, $\$ 162,817$; commecurity taxes payable $\$ 28$ ments payable, $\$ 30,041$; Federal and state social accrued Federal capit stock tax, $\$ 6,750$; accrued liability premiums, $\$ 11,100$; accrued expenses on Venezuelan contract, $\$ 36,007$; cumulative co4 no par shares) stock ( $\mathbf{1 8 4 , 6 9 7 5 , 5 9 \text { no par shares), } \$ 1 , 3 8 1 , 4 5 0 ; \text { ; capital surplus, } \$ 3 9 , 8 5 2 \text { ; earned }}$ stock (184,694 no par shares), $\$ 975,535 ;$ capital surplus
surplus, $\$ 661,878 ;$ total, $\$ 4,238,612$. V. $149, \mathrm{p} .2379$.

Reading Co.-Earnings-
 Railway oper. revenues.
Railway oper. expenses_ prompted the promotional activities on the part of the corporation has hearing, beginning April 8, to determine whether research and experimentation end the achievement of higher standards of television trans
mission are being unduly retarded by this company, its subsidiaries or other licensees, and whether the effective date for the beginning of limited commercial operation should be changed from Sept. 1 to some subsequent
date. Meanwhile, that section of the new rules permitting restricted comThe FCC in a release March 23 further sther orde
to be at variance with the intent of the Commission's. of America is held ings and recommendationstrued as a disregard of the Commission's findquality of television transmission before sets are widely sold to the public. feasibility of its general reception by the public was the subject of the recent extensive hearings before this Commission. Because of the fluid state of the art and the continuance of research and experimentation, the standards. Authority to issue such standards is of course vested onsmission Commission. Recommendations to insure that the standards when issued incorporated in the report of Feb ad vanced technical state of the art were "Actual demonstration of Feb. 29.
pointed out, "indicates the need for further improvement in the technical quality of television." The Commission stressed the need of continued research in various significant phases of the field involving the number of
lines and the number of frames per second, the retentive quality of screens. the mechanics of scanning, the problem of various screen sizes with parrelated question of the type of antennas, and various alternative methods of synchronization. Inherently this research and experimentation has potentialities of great value to the public.
tunity to move forward in an orderly to give the industry further opportunity to move forward in an orderly manner and upon a sound scientific industry itself, particularly to other manufacturers cooperating in the new to bring about video improvements through experimentation rather than crowding the market with present-day receivers which may soon become sioned by "premature purchase in a rapidly advancing field," Not all types of televisioa transmission can be received by In the present state of the art it is impossible to decide what type of transnecessary, and is being conducted, before any such standimentation will be achieved. Receiving sets constructed or on the market today may not be capable of receiving television programs from standardized tele vision trans-
mitters when the art has sufficiently advanced to permit such standardization. Public participation in television experimentation at this time is desirable only if the public understands that it is experimenting in reception and not necessarily investing in receiving equipment with a guarantee of its
continued usefulness. Television is here to stay, but conceivably present
day receivers may for practical purposes be gone tomo

Net rev.from ry. ope
Railway tax accruals
Railway oper. income. Equipment rents (net)
Net ry. oper income

- V. 150, p. 1453.
$\qquad$


## Reed Drug Co.-Earnings

 Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939Sales
Cost of sales.


| $\$ 2,951,660$ |
| :---: |
| 809,567 |

$\$ 2,386,636$
637,176
 $\$ 711,958 \overline{\$ 1,913,804} \overline{\$ 1,678,296}$ Gross profit - $\$ 2,264,182$

Gross profit
Pelling and administrative expense $\$ 621,279$
489,277
27688

Net profit for year-
Dividends on class A
Dividends on common $\$ 104,317$
21,799
48,914
Balance Sheet Dec. 31,193
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 16,965$; inventories, $\$ 251,081$;
other assets, $\$ 2,947$; fixed assets, (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 19,811$ )
 $\$ 11,282$ : provision for 1939 income taxes, $\$ 27$ and Federal taxes payable (par $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 64,750$ : common stock (115,250 no par shares), $\$ 11,525 ;$ paid-k
surplus, $\$ 152,673$; surplus from operations, $\$ 78,888 ;$ total, $\$ 401,305$.

Rheem Manufacturing Co.-Stock Sold-Allen \& Co., it was announced March 28, have distributed privately a block of 5,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ). The offer ing does not constitute new financing.-V. 150, p. 1613.

Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR.-Earnings Gebruary-
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income---
From Jan.
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net ry. oper
Net ry. oper. income--

$1,763,551$
541,457
226,643


1,395,832

(Daniel) Reeves, Inc.-EarningsNet sales_-.........arnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939

 (at cost), $\$ 2,670$; balances in closed banks (less reserve of $\$ 1,343$ ), $\$ 10.258$; fixed assets (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,148,743$ ), $\$ 1,056,296$; good-Liabiilities-Accounts payable and miscellaneous accrued liablilites,
 accrued, $\$ 67,124 ; 61 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100), \$ 1,363,400 ;$
common stock ( 300,000 no par shares). $\$ 300,000$; paid-in surplus, 8441,258 ; common stock ( 300,000 no par shares, $\$ 300,000$;paid-in surplus,

Republic Aviation Corp.-Final DividendDiectors have declared a final dividend of 26 cents per share on the first
preferred stock, series A, payable April 5 . Stock has been called for


Roberts Public Markets, Inc.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20 . Reguar
uuarterly dividend of 10 cents per share, previously decclared, also bears quarterly dividend of 10 cents per
the above dates.-V. 150, p. 852 .
Rochester Capital Corp.-Unlisted TradingThe common stock, no par, has been removed from unlisted trading by
the New York Curb' Exchange. The dissolution of the corporation will
becomeefective Arrill become ffective April 3x, 1940 and the stock transfer books of the corporation
were closed at the close of business on March 25, 1940.-V.150, p.1453.

Rochester Telephone Corp.-Earnings-

Operating revenues. $\$ 449,18$



## Rebruary RR.-Earnings-February- Grosp from railway... Net from railway Net ry. oper. incomeGross from railway Net from railway-...-: <br> V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1948$. 1940 $\$ 251,251$ 15,869 1839 $\left.\begin{array}{c}234,837 \\ \text { def } 19,315 \\ \text { defi.3. }\end{array}\right)$ ま" 1937 $\$ 272.027$ 20,285 3,990 3, 

## St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings-

 Gross from railway Net from railway-..-
 -V. V . $150, \mathrm{p} .1454$.

St. Louis San Francisco Ry.-Earnings of System-
 Operating revenues.-.
Operating expenses...
Net ry. Net ry oper. income-
Norer

Trotal income $\qquad$ def\$2,423 def878,691 Bal. avail. for int., \&c. $\overline{\text { def } \$ 31,486} \overline{\text { def } 887,471} \overline{\$ \text { Earnings of Company Only }}$

| $\$ 187.2030$ |
| :---: |
| 16.847 |
|  |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { def } 8152.575 \\ 15.229\end{array}$ | FebruaryGross from railway

Net rom railway-
Net ry. oper. incom Gross from railway Net from railway-
Net ry. oper. income
-V. 150, p. 1948 .

St. L

## February Gross from railway

Net from railway Net ry. oper. incomeGross from railway
Gros Net railway
Net ry oper. income.
N. 150, p. 1454 .

| St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period Ended Feb. 29 |  | nth-1939 | 1940-2 Mos. |  |
| Railway oper. revenues, |  |  |  |  |
| Pail |  |  |  |  |
| way operations Railway tax accruals-- | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 545.749 \\ 109654 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$246,942 | \$977,109 $\mathbf{2 1 9 , 9 2 3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 568,207 \\ 214,598 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | \$140,444 | \$757,136 | 353,609 57,975 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| tal ry. oper. incon | \$462,624 | 166,96 | 08,78 | \$411,585 |
| Deduction from rallway operating income... | 156,11 | 171,559 | 319.79 | 341,639 |
| Net ry. oper. income on-operating income. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 306,506 \\ 7,310 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,599 \\ 8,198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 488,992 \\ 15,664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 69,945 \\ & 16,598 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross income $\qquad$ <br> Deduc'ns from gross inc | $\$ 313,816$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,598 \\ 259,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 504,656 \\ & 529,451 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 886,543 \\ & 530,153 \end{aligned}$ |
| et income | \$51,823 | - $\$ 255,807$ | x 824,795 | x\$443,610 |

St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 ents per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the $4 \%$ cumulative class A stock, par $\$ 50$, payable April to holders of record March 30 . Dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on D
one of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1938.-V. 149, p. 3420

Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939
Profit from operations and other income-........................$\$ 553,013$
42,727
Provision for depreciation on fixed assets acquired subsequent 36,508

Net profit $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 31,535 \\ 1,078, .327 \\ 15,328 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 | Earned surplus as at Dec. $31,1939 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .-. ~$ |
| :---: |
| Earnings per common share |
| $\$ 1,106,190$ |
| $\$ 3.63$ | Comprised of the accounts of the Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co $\$ 3$. Comprised of the accounts of the Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co, a

New Jersey corporation, for the period from Jan. 1,193, , to Sept. 15,1939 , ware corporation, for the balance of the year.
Assets-Cash, Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939, 81,47,317; short term discount notes, 81,744,321; ac ventories, $\$ 998,029$; instalment accounts receivable, $\$ 898,716$; fixed assets

 serve for contingencies, $\$ 552,956$; unrealized profit on instalment sales $\$ 139,691$; earned surplus, $\$ 1,106,100$; total, $\$ 7,242,030$.-V. 150, p. 1005
Safeway Stores, Inc.-Sales-
Company reports for the four weeks ended March 16, 1940, sales of
$\$ 30,431,270$, compared with sales of $\$ 28,661,363$ for the same period a year ago, an increase of $6.18 \%$.
. For the 12 eported for the corresponding period in 1939 . over sales Stores in operation for the 1940 period were 2,814, as against 3,048 a

## Samson United Corp.-Options Granted -

Company has notified the New York Curb Exchange of the granting of eight options to purchase an aggregate of 125,000 unissued shares common
stock at $\$ 1$ per share for a period of five years from Feb. 24,1940 . These options are in addition to options previousy in effect to purchase an agge-
gate of 103.000 unissued shares at $\$ 6$ per share, expiring March 5 , 1942, a portion of which options have previously been, reported in the corpora-
tion's original listing application dated March 22, 1937.-V1 148 , p. 1492 .

## San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings-  $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Fross from railway ....- } & 212,121 & 236,102 & 197,327 \\ \text { def } 25,496\end{array}$  250,005 67,490

## Santa Cruz Mining Co.-Promoters Indicted-

The Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission March 25 reported that the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago returned an
indictment charging Harry $J$. Mallen with violations of the fraud section of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Mail Fraud Statute in connection with the sale of the capital stock of the Santa Cruz Mining Co. Mallen was apprehended in Arbuquerque, the defendant represented, the indictment alleged, that the company. if properly financed, would develop into an interprise which would provide ample dividends orr the stockholders and that the shares would increase in value substantially. These representations, it was charged, were false,
since the defendant at all times intended to and did misappropriate the funds received from the sale of the stock. The indictment also charged that the defendant had falsely represented to prospective investors that he had made
a full accounting to the directors of the company of all the funds obtained a full accounting to the directors o,
by him from the sale of the stock.

Schenley Distillers Corp.-Annual Report-Bank Loans Reduced-Company Says Domestic Industry Not OverstockedNet profit of the corporation for 1939 increased to $\$ 4,129,080$, after all in the annual report. After deducting $\$ 953,425$ paid during the year on the $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, net income was equivalent to $\$ 2.52$ a
share on $1,260,000$ shares of common stock outstanding and compares with $\$ 4,050.173$ net profiti in 1938 , which, after preferred dividends, was Net sales for 1939 increased by $83,662,753$ over the previous year, and otaled $\begin{gathered}\text { Bank Loans Reduced-Financial position of the company was strengthened }\end{gathered}$ durink the year by reduction of bank loans and retirement of preferred stock out of earnings, the report notes. On the atate of the report, Narch
1940 , bank loans were down to $\$ 14,500,000$, compared with $\$ 20,50,000$ a year earlier. It was reported that 2,800 shares of preferred stock have been retired at a cost of $\$ 209,847$, in compliance with the certificate of incorpo-
ration. The net asset value per share of common stock, including the deration. The net asset value per share of common stock, incer with $\$ 30.33$
preciated value of fixed assets, was given as $\$ 32.92$, compared win a year ago. According to the report, a bank credit agreement was entered into with the same group of banks as formerly, making a vailable to the company at Jan. ${ }^{4}, 1945$. 1 . ${ }^{1}$. independent certified accountants, the company again The company's investment in inventory at the end of 1939 was substantially the same as at the end of 1938, according to the report. "As regaras the inventory situan in in the domestic distining industry geid, "and although we recognize that in relation to age requirements, production in past years has not always been ideal, we are not in agreement with the As times the current annual withdrawals, while in England ..and Scotland inventories are about nine times their current witharawals.
Rap "One-Day" Whiskey-In discussing the market situation with respect
 der, Federal Alcohol Administrator, that Congress study legisiation to
 report stares, "legisate whiskey"'
and At the same time, the schenley ofricials pointed te whiskey when it reaches the age of eight years, characterizing it as a restriction which makes read difficult for domestic distiliers to compete with foreign producers in the
sale of whiskies over eight years old. not been possible to build up stocks of eight, 10 and 12 years-old whiskies and this is given as one of the reasons why a large share of the present luxury market, particuarry in the older ages,
Distilled
Spirits In Institute-Schenley's relation to the Distilled Institute is outlined in the report, in a statement declaring: "Your management wishes to take this opportunity to make clear to its

Which the company has been a member for the past six years. During this time we have frequently expresed the hope, and worked toward the ob-
jective, that there might be created a forum in which, by democratic processes, the industry as a whole could evolve a program or activities in the
best interests of the public and the industry. Frankly, this hope has not as best interestso of the public and the industry. Frankly, this hope has not as
yet been realized. t has been our position that a program of this kind yet been reailized. It has been our position that a program of this kind the industry tis awareness or fits social obligations and of tis deonire tocted see whith
they are fulfiled; that it should aid in the elimination of illicit distillation they are furfilled; that it should aid in the elimination of illicit distillation
and sale: that it should encourage the development of wise taxation, licensing and sale: that it should encourake the development of wise taxation, licensing
and regulatory structures locally, state-wide and nationally; and that it and regulatory structures locally, state-wide and nationally; and that it
should include steps designed to further the legitimate trade activities of the
industry. a program is the goal of your management because it is our con-
vuction that, viction that, properly conceived and carried forward, it would increase
public appreciation of the industry's attitude, its methods of operation and its contributions to our national economy, This would bave beneficial results to distillers and to the industry generally, of course. At the same
time however. we must not overlook the benefits that concrete demonstration by the industry of its sense of responsibilitity would bring to the
thousands whose livelihood it dependent upon this industry to thousands whose livelinood is dependent upon this industry; to the Parmers
of the country through the assurance to them of steady purchase of their of the country through the assurance to them of steady purchases of their
agricultural products; to consumers through protection of the purity and quality of beverages: and to retailers and distributors through increased public confidence. Anttainment of these objectives merits the attention of
the entire industry and will, continue to receive the most earnest consider-
ation of your management."

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years 1939

 Sell., distrib.,-ad vertis', $\$$, $\overline{\$ 18,023,388} \overline{\$ 17,182,727} \overline{\$ 23,743,122} \overline{\$ 21,877,774}$

 Prov, for extra compen-
sation under plan approved by stockh'rs.
Prov, for Fed. inc., cap.
stock \& excess propis. stock \& excess profits
taxes

$\begin{array}{llll}1,001,573 & 1,099,543 & 1,770,647 & 1,800,038\end{array}$ Profit for year -.....- $\frac{-\cdots+\cdots}{84,129.080} \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{\$ 4,050.173} \frac{328,683}{\$ 730,514}$

 $x$ Amount of reservees for Pennsylvania floor tax, less expenses applicable floor tax Act unconstitutional.
sy Portion of reserve for controverted claim of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania restored to earned surplus. representing amounts approximately wealth in the period from Jah. 1,1936 to March 3,1936 .
Note- Depreciation provided during 1939 ald in pref. stock at par.
$\$ 783,355 ; 1937, \$ 646,472$ and $1936, \$ 450,198$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | Assets - | 1939 | 1938 | Llabtuttes- | 1939 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


 Inventories -....-. $45,150,910$ 44,811,978 Rec. F rom Mckes-
son \& Robbins,
Inc--Manke-table securi-
tles tles
Mlseellaneous inTestments Treapury stock.
Prepald exps. Prepald exps. an
deferred charge b Land, buildings, 791,420 938,090
 Brands, tr-marks,
goodwill,
Total. $\qquad$ .........84,559,211 $\overline{85,862,181}$
$\qquad$ Notes \& accept'ces
payable Actay. payababie and accr. Alabilitites .347,138 476,796 $\begin{array}{ll}3,814,037 & 3,434,479 \\ 238,356 & \end{array}$ 642,794 811,124

 1939 and $\$ 250,000$ in 1938 . b After reserv, allowances, \&c., of $\$ 425,000$ in 1939 and $\$ 2,514,673$ in 1938. c Unsecured notes payablo to banks under bank credit agreement, due March, 1939, renewable at the option of
the company to Jan. 26,1942 (reduced to $\$ 20,500,000$ since Jan. 1, 1939). d 300 shares $51 \% \%$ cumulative preferred stock at cost. ${ }^{\circ}$ Represented by

## Schlage Lock Co.-Earnings-

Calendar Years-
N $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cen earnings a fter all charges }\end{array}\right]$

## Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1939

Assets-Cash in banks and on hand. $\$ 39,208$; customers' notes and 2 c ceivable, $\$ 6.215$; (inventories $\$ 502,206$ ) property; sundry accounts re(at cost, less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 366,992$ ). $\$ 385,253$; patents, \$49,723; prepaid expenses, ctaalogs and advert artization of $\$ 1188,757$ ), organization expenses (at cost), $\$ 21,487$, total, $\$ 1,224,894$
Liabilities-Notes payable (bank)., $\$ 15,00$. $\$ 12,000$; accounts payable and accrued expenses $\$ 93$. $\$$ bat eral income taxes. $\$ 46,776 ;$ mortgage note, $\$ 13,000 ; 7 \%$ cumpulative pre


```
    Scullin Steel Co.-Earnings-
```

Years Ended Dec. 31 -
Net sales.......


Profit from oper. before prov. for depreciation_
Gross income before prov. for depreciation.... Income charges.-.-.iat....
Interest on mortgake bonds.-...........................
Provision for additional interest on mtge bonds--
Provision for interest on notes payable----${ }^{1939}$

Net loss_Balance Sheet Dec. 31,1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 920,128 ;$ accounts receivable, $\$ 828,108$; inventories,
$\$ 520,809$; other assets, $\$ 371,105$; land, buildings and equipment (less re-
serves for depreciation of $\$ 1,807,698), \$ 6,141,858$; deferred charges, $\$ 24,013$;
total, $\$ 8,806,021$. totalibilities - Accounts payable, \$73,111; accrued accounts. $\$ 251,043$; reserve for rebuilding furnaces, $\$ 9,434 ;$ notes parable to the estate of John
Scullin, deceased. $\$ 374556$, mortzage convertible sinking fund bonds,
 $-1$

## Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Earnings-



Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-To Offer Shares to EmployeesStockholders will be asked at their annual meeting on Apriil 29 to approve
an issue of 125,000 capital shares, or any part thereof, which the directors may offer to employees of the company and its subsidiaries for purchase at for may be allotted to officers and directors, and no shares may be offered after June 30, 1945.
Stockholders so far have approved five stock purchase plans, beginning
with 150,000 shares offered at $\$ 25$ in $1933 ; 200,000$ at $\$ 45$ in April 1936 100,000 at $\$ 72$ and 25,000 additional shares at $\$ 72$ in November, 1936, and been purchased and 139,796 are in course of purchase under these plans, and been parchased and 139,796 are in course of p
10,375 will not be issued.-V. 150, p. 1613 .
Segal Lock \& Hardware Co.-Receives Permit to Export Arms-
Chompany announced on March 25 that Norwalk Lock Co., one of its Wholly-owned subsidiaries which has been equipping its plant at Norwalk war, has just received from the Department of State a certificate of registration authorizing the sale and exportation of such militiary supplies, The company arready has on the market a hand grenade with a safety
control device which prevents premature detonation.-V. 147 . p. 1502 .
Seton Leather Co.-Errnings-
Earnings for the Years Ended Dec. 3
Gross sates
Gross proflit (apter deduction of cost or goods sold)
Administrative expenses...
1938
$\mathbf{\$ 2}, 190,37$
1
Gross profitit (after deduction of cost of goods sold
Administrative expenses_-....................................

| $\mathbf{8 1 8 5 , 5 5 9}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| , 497 | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\$ 164,009 \\ 8,069 \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$ |

Total income


 cash surrender value of life insurance policies, 879,667 ; merchandise in
ventories, $\$ 569,199 ;$ notes receivable, $\$ 14,299 ; 1$ Ioans to officers and employees, ${ }^{\circ} 2,250$; investments, 871,628 ; land, building and equipment (tess
解


## (Frank G.) Shattuck Co.-New Director-

At the annual meeting of the board of directors held March 27, the five present directors were re-elected and an additional director, Mr. Alan R.
Morse. President of the United States Trust Co., Boston, Mass., was
Simpsons, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.621 / 2$ per share on account of record April 20. Dividend of $\$ 2.621 / 2$ was paid on Feb. 1 last: $\$ 1.25$ on Nov. 1 . Aug. 1 and on May 1,1939 ; dividend of $\$ 2.25$ was paid on Feb. 1 ,
1939 dividends of 1.25 were paid on Nov. 1 , Aug. 1 , and May $2.1938 ;$ a dividend of $\$ 2.25$ was paid on Feb. 1 ,
paid on Nov. 1,1937 .-V. 150, p. 445 .
Sioux Falls Gas Co.-Sale Approved-
The Securitles and Exchange Commission on March 26 approved the Central U. S. Utilitites Co., a registered holding company in the Associated Gas \& Electric Co. system, filed with the SEMCC an an application pursuant to Section $10(a)$ (2) of the Act, for the acquisition of the assets of
Sioux Falls Gas Co., an operating gas utility and a direct subsidiary of Central U. S.; a second application, pursuant to Rule U-12D-1, promulgated under the Act, , for the approval of the sale of substantially all or said assets to Central Electric \&c reephone Co. for $\$ 1,400,000$ in cash and 4,000
shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock ( 80 par) of Central Electric; a third aplication, pursuant to Section 10 (a) (1) of the Act, concerning the acquisition of sald preferred stock of Central Electric; and a fourth application, pursuant to Rule U-12D-1 promulgated under the Act, concerning the sale to
Loewi $\&$ Co. (investment bankers of Milwaukee, Wis.) of preferred stock of Centran Eleectric for \$160,000. Sioux Fails filed an arpplication, pursuant to Rule U-12F-1 promulgated under the Public
atility Holding Company Act, of 1935, concrening the sale by it of all assets to central U. S. in consideration of the assumption from sioux Falls to Central U. S. in the amount of $\$ 873,823$ (as.of Stpt. 30, 1939), and the return to Sioux Falls for cancellation of all of its capital Central U. S. will receive from Central Electric $\$ 1,400,000$ in cash less Cansferred, estimated to be $\$ 27,268$, or a net of $81,372,732$. In addition, ceeds from the sale of 4,0010 pron stock Having acquired $\$ 17,471$ in cash from sioux Falls Gas $\%$. Freferred
When it acquired that company's assets, the estimated cash proceeds to Central
U. S. will a mount to $\$ 1,550,203$. Central U. S. plans to use the
to pay on account of an indebtedness to Associated Electric Co this ac-
 at Sept. 30, Ging subidiary of Central U. S., to enable that company to provide ading subsidiary or power plant facilities.
The five applications under consideration are but steps in a transaction looking to the sale of a gas property geographically removed from other properties in ty fros tho corporate structure of the holding company owning and the receipt of the consideration from such sale by Central U . S., the
parent of the company eliminated. This sale, it should be carefully noted. parent of the company eliminated. This sale, it should be carefully noted,
is to a non-afriliated operating company which is not a subsidiary of a registered holding company and which therefore does not require our ap-
proval in order to make the acquisition involved herein. The interest of proval in order to make the acquisition involved herein. The interest of The substantial question presented is whether the sale of the assets of Sioux. Falls by Central U. S., Por a total consideration of 81.560 .000 , complies with the standards of Rule U-12D-1, which requires that the Commission and conditions with respect to the consideration to be received, maintenance of competitive conditions, fees and commissions, accounts, disclosure of interest, and similiar matters are not detrimental to the public interest or
the interests of investors or consumers, and will not tend to circumvent the the interests of investors or consumers, and will not tend to circumvent the
provisions of the Act or any rules thereunder. Upon the record as pre-
sented, we make such findings subject to certain conditions, reserving the question above discussed of the fees

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-Registrar-
Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the appointcompany in lieu of Chemical Conk \& Trust Co., effective as of May 1, 1940.-V. 150, p. 1787.

Southern New England Telephone Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 29- } & 1940-\text { Month-1939 } & \text { 1940-2 Mos-1939 } \\ \text { Operating revenues_-. } \\ \$ 1,597,342 & \$ 1,479,568 & \$ 3,215,766 & \$ 2,998,318\end{array}$ Uncollectible oper. rev
Operating revenues
Operating expenses.
Net oper. revenues
Operating taxes

Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{ccc}\text { February- } & 1940 & 1939\end{array} & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-... } \$ 11,920,559 & \$ 10,352,312 & \$ 9,929,141 & \$ 12,983,482\end{array}$
 Gross from railway
Gron

Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings-

| February- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$725,371 | \$562,477 | \$526,808 | \$678,789 |
| Net from railway | 64,151 | 41,580 | def28,771 |  |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 41,271 | 26,741 | def45,195 | def5,920 |
|  | 1,505 | 1,109,211 | 8 | 391 |
| Net from railway | 168,511 | 63,238 | def95,728 | 115,247 |
| Net ry oper. income | 122,216 | 34,100 | def126,778 | 63,912 |

Net ry. oper. incon

## Southern Ry.-Earnings-

February
Gross from ra
Net from railway
Net railway operati
Gross from railway 10,820

Note-Includes Northern Alabama Ry.

$$
\begin{array}{rlll}
\text { - } 3 \text { rd Week of March_-Jan. } 1 \text { to March } 21-1940 \\
1940 & 1939 & 1940 \\
-\$ 2,562,949 & \$ 2,497,733 & \$ 30,038,286 & \$ 27,688,367
\end{array}
$$

Corrected Balance Sheet Items
The monthly report of selected balance sheet items for the month of in certain respects. The corrected figures follow: Balance Sheet Items as of Jan. 31, 1939
Asset Items-
Inv. In stocks, bonds, \&c.
ofher than those of alfil-
ated companies
ated companies ........---
Spectal deposits-.................-.-.-.
Traffic and car service balances recelvable..............
Net balance receivable from agents and conductors.-. Miscell. accounts receiva
Materials and supplies. Interest \& divs. receivable.
 -V. 150, p. 1951.
Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 \begin{tabular}{crrrrr}
Oper. revenues.....- \& $\$ 114,757$ \& $\$ 104,534$ \& $\$ 230,421$ \& $\$ 210,753$ <br>
Operating expenses_... \& 67,160 \& 60,828 \& 139,013 \& 126,444 <br>
\hline

 

Net oper. revenues..- \& $\$ 47,597$ \& $\$ 43,706$ \& $\$ 91,408$ \& $\$ 84,309$ <br>
Operating taxes.....- \& 10,547 \& 9,773 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



## Spicer Mfg. Co.- $\$ 1$ Common Dividend-

The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the comThis compares with $\$ 1.50$ paid on Oct. 14, last; dividends of 50 cents paid
on Aug. 15, July 15, last and on Dec. 19, 1938; $\$ 2$ paid on 0 ct. 15 , 1937 on Aug. 15, July 15, last and on Dec. 19, 1938; \$2 paid on Oct. 15, 1937,
and on Dec. 5,1936, and a dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on Oct. 15, 1936, this latter
being the being the first distribution to be made on the common stock since Aug. 1 ,
1920 , when an initial dividend of 50 cents per share was paid.-V. 149, p.

## Spokane International Ry.-Earnings-

| February- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$52,697 | \$49.225 | \$42,349 | \$58,154 |
| Net from railway | 15,178 | 7,26e | 225 | 11,857 |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 7191 | 378 | def6,137 | 3,337 |
| Gross from railway | 111.0 | 114.699 | 84, | 117,213 |
| Net from railway | 31,5 | 28,260 | defl | 17,279 |
| Net ry. oper. income -V. 150, p. 1456. | 15,041 | 14,268 | def14,837 | 20 |
| Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| February | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Gross from railway | \$632,201 | \$561,653 | \$575,415 | \$612,378 |
| Net from railway-- | 189,142 | 116,518 | 124,579 | 157,659 |
| Net ry. oper. income From Jan. | 76,912 | 3,270 | 31,927 |  |
| Gross from railway | 1,273,870 | 1,203,753 | 1,172,829 | 1,282,618 |
| Net from railway-.- | 35,418 | 292,576 | 273,811 | 367,821 139,157 |
| Net ry oper. income. | 123,081 | 62,449 | 81,511 | 139,157 |

## (E. R.) Squibb \& Sons-Exchange Plan Effective

Directors on March 27 declared effective the exchange offer under which holders of outstanding cumulative $\$ 6$ first preferred stock may exchange series A. Stockholders desiring to avail themselves of the offer are advised to deposit their stock with Guaranty Trust Co. prior to noon Saturday. May 1 of all the shares not exchanged at $\$ 107.50$, plus $\$ 1.50$ dividend due

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas $\&$ Electric Co. system for the week ended March 23,1940 , totaled
$122,683,364$ kilowatt-hours, an increase of $15.8 \%$ compared with the 122,683,364 kilowatt-hours, an increase of
corresponding week last year.--V, 150, p. 1951 .

Stark Electric RR. Co,-Final Distribution Availablefirst mortgage bonds will be available on Mrach 28, final distribution on the of such bonds at its Corporate Trust Department.-V. 148, p. 3390 .
 Net from railway--
$\begin{array}{rrr}252,354 & 262,135 & 236,451 \\ 8,045 & 3,148 & \text { def10,257 } \\ \text { def60,449 } & \text { def69,370 } & \text { def } 77,532\end{array}$ def58,665
(A.) Stein \& Co.-New Director-

At the annual meeting of stockholders held March 25, R. S. Donnelly was elected a director to fill vacancy caused by death of F .F.
ceased. All other directors were reelected.-V. 150, p. 446 .

Strathmore Paper Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of ac-
Umulation on the $6 \%$ cumulative prefererd stock payable April 15 to holders cumulation on the $6 \%$
of record of March 22. Like amount was paid on Dec. 27 with $\$ 2.50$ paid on Oct. 16 and on
on April 1,1939 . $\mathrm{V}, 150, \mathrm{p} .137$.

Submarine Signal Co.-New Directorsof this company at dhe and and Amory Coolidge were elected directors of this company at the annual meeting held March 20
Smith and the late Philip Stockton.-V. 149, p. 4186.
Suburban Electric Securities Co.-Accumulated Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 4$ cum. 2d pref. stock, no par value, payable Oct. 2, July 1, and April 1, 1939, Dec. 23, July 1, and April 1, 1938, and compares with $\$ 1.75$ paid on Dec. 29,1937 ; 75 cents paid on
and April 1, 1937 , and $\$ 1$ on Jan. 4,1937 .-V. 149, p. 4186 .

Sutherland Paper Co.-To Issue Additional StockAt a meeting of the directors held March 18 a resolution was adopted
which provides for the offering of 43,050 shares of common stock to holders of outstanding shares of common stock for pro rata subscription by them at the price of $\$ 22$ per share, in the ratid A registration statement covering the new shares will be filed in due course with the securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Subject to the registration statement becoming fixed will be given the right to subscribe for shares of such stock at the price and at the rate above stated.
Application will be made to list the shares of common stock on the New of the subscription rights.-V. 150, p. 1007.

Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings-
 Net from railway----

Texas Gulf Producing Co.-Common Dividend-
Directors have declared dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable June 15 to holders of record May 17 . Like stock, no par value, payable June 15 to holders of record May $1{ }^{\circ}$ cents paid on Dec. 15, $1938 ; 10$ cents paid on Dec. 23, 1937 and an initial dividend
of five cents paid on Dec. 15, 1936.-V. 150, p. 1617.
Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings
February-
Gross from railway
Net from railway Net from railway--..-From Jan. 1Gross from railway
$\qquad$ 1939
$\$ 70.317$
118.86 $\begin{array}{cr}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 102,747 & \$ 111,269 \\ 25,334 & 32,752 \\ 15,354 & 16,141\end{array}$ Net from railway...... $\begin{array}{rrr}106,959 & 27,685 & 65,513 \\ \text { deff. } 959 & 36,599\end{array}$ "Earnings Record" for March have been revised. We published in our the current liability items showing the corrected figures:

Liability Items as of Jan. 31
Traffic and car-service balances payable
Audited accounts and wages paya
Miscellaneous accounts yaya
Interest matured unpaid
Interest matured unpaid.-
Unmatured interest accrued
Other current
Total current liabilities_....-.
Tax liability-U. S. Government taxes
Other than U. S. Government taxes
Other than U. S.
-V. 150 , p. 1457.
Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings-


Gross from railway
$\begin{array}{rr}6,768,930 & 6,841,590 \\ 1,640,019 & 1,194,599 \\ 593,903 & 113,129\end{array}$
$7,962,628$
$2,361,826$
$1,359,939$ Net ry. oper. incom
$-V .150$, p. 1457.

Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings-

| Period End. Feb. | 1940-Month-1939 |  | 1940-8 Mos.-193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$1,147,811 | \$1,101,261 | \$9.542,537 | \$9,308,000 |
| Operating expens | 875,075 | 842,659 | 7,280,869 | 7,132,650 |
| Net oper. revenu | \$272,736 | \$258,602 | \$2,261,668 | \$2,175,350 |
| Ner | 150,193 | 136,979 | 1,218,110 | 1,128,285 |
| Operating inco | \$122,543 | \$121,622 | \$1,043,558 | \$1,047,064 |
| Non-oper. income | 22,708 | 23,185 | 186,376 | 192,411 |
| Gross incon | \$145,252 | \$144,808 | \$1,229,934 | \$1,239,475 |
| Deductions | 215,471 | 218,748 | 1,735,713 | 1,736,994 |
| Net los | \$70,219 | \$73,940 | \$505,778 | \$497,519 |

## Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings-

 February-Gross from railway
Net from railway-.....
Net ry. oper. income.
Net ry. Oper. incom
Gross from railway_....
Net ry. oper. incom.

Western
1940
$\$ 108,820$
80,807
40,548
$\begin{array}{rrrr}393,319 & 301,135 & 327,753 & 372,037 \\ 140,388 & 90,040 & 119,067 & 124,722 \\ 65,020 & 35,176 & 43,274 & 68,441\end{array}$

Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Annual Report| Slatistics of Operalions for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |  |
|  | 1,936 | 1,937 | 1,944 | 1,948 | Miles operated

Operations
 Rates per pass. per mile- 1.921 cts. 1.980 cts. 1.799 cts. 1.691 cts.
Preis
 Tons per mile-............
Av, rate per ton pilile Av. train-l'd (rev.) tons

Express
Mincellaneous-............
Incidental Total
Total.-.-.............
Operating Operating Expenses-
Maintenance or way,
Maintenance Mantenance of way, \&c.
Maintenance of
Traftic expensequip.-
Transporta'n expensese. General expenses Transp. for investm't-:

 Operating income-
Other operating incom
Total oper. income
Hire of equipment
Rentals, \&c
Net ry. oper. income
Non-oper. income
Gross income
Int, on funded debt.....
Int. on unfunded debẗ-
Gross income
Int, on funded debt....
Int. on unfonded debt.
Misc. rents, taxes, \&cc.-
Net income-ander
Preferred dividends
Income balance
y Includes $\$ 273,020$ in
29131 \$21, 2
Years ${ }_{1337}$ 26,454,096 $\$ 3,092,845$


$\begin{array}{r}1936 \\ \$ 23,040,602 \\ 2,765,970 \\ 853,238 \\ 555,94 \\ 330,23 \\ 540,691 \\ \hline\end{array}$

540,691
$8,086,677$
in operation in the United States. They are scheduled to go into service this summer and will cost a total of $\$ 1,865,000$.

New Directors Elected-
E. Lee Talman, Vice-President and Treasurer, and Powel Crosley Jr.
and Harold L. Warner have been elected directors, replacing F. McTiernan, G. A. spater and $\mathbf{F}$. G. Wilson. Directors re relected were as follows: Vice-President:Leland Hayward La President; Paul E. Richter, Executive Kramer, sidney Maestre and N. S. Talbott.-V. 150 , p. 1618 .
Truscon Steel Co.-Earnings-

| Calendar YearsGross sales |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ 23,527,812 \\ 22,026,352 \\ 20,930,420 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 20,96,289 \\ 20,512,144 \\ 19,110,571 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales \& ex | 22,253,357 | 15,412,831 |  |  |
| Operating profit.... | 81,266,402 | y ${ }^{41212,352}$ | \$1,095,932 | \$1,401,572 |
|  | 142,634 | 190,084 | 153,287 | 81,064 |
| Total profit Depreciation Other deductions Prov. for Federal tax | ,409,036 | y 8222,269 | 249,219 | .482.636 |
|  | 358.718 | 377,942 212,845 | 380.487 <br> 289.014 |  |
|  | 358,718 120,000 |  | +140,000 | 3171,099 $\times 17500$ |
| Net profit <br> Preferred dividends...- | \$560,249 | y\$813,057 | 8439,718 332,391 | 556,165 332,391 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance, | 60 | 13 | \$107. | \$22 |

 $x$ Includes $\$ 38,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 50,000$ in 1936 provision for estimated
surtax on undistributed profits. $\mathbf{y}$ Indicates loss. Comparative Balance Sheet Dec.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Com } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | 1938 | nce Sheet Dec. 31 | 1939 | ${ }_{9}^{1938}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {A Assets- }}^{\text {A }}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { 2, }}{\mathbf{8} 1,237}$ | Liabtitites- | ${ }^{8} 8.910$ | ${ }_{3}^{8} 9$ |
| $b$ Notes and accts. |  |  | c Common stock | 7,658,060 | $7,658,060$ |
| Tneceivable. | 3,405,943 | ${ }_{3,036,132}^{1,955,610}$ | A ccounts payable- | 415,291 | 300,028 |
| ntories | 4,722,888 | ${ }^{3,036,132}$ | Unpald payrolis, |  |  |
| a Fixed asse | 7,383,583 | 7,442,909 | Acorued lisiabilites. | 350,788 | 152,973 |
| Patents, 8 | 206,618 | ${ }^{200,855}$ | Indebt. to Repub. |  |  |
| Other assets....-. | 162,314 | 144,495 | Steel Corp. | 927,192 | 418,913 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \&unded debt.ros. | 31,353 $4,000,000$ | - $\begin{array}{r}9,450 \\ 4,000,000\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Reserves. | 232,989 |  |
|  |  |  | Auppr, of real est. |  | 348,239 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 1,242,118 | 1,242,118 |
|  |  |  | Prot. \& loss def. | 1,553,502 | 2,113,751 |
| Total. | 4,9 | 66,190 | Total | 17,094,9 | 15,666, |
| After edu | ${ }_{\text {Aft }}^{8}$ | 52 r | ve for deprec | n in 11 | ts |
| ht, \&c., in |  | decting | 10,2, | doub | , |
| $\$ 10$ par. -V.'. | p. 2708. |  |  |  |  |

Union Oil Co. of California-Annual Report$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$



 Total profit-…-.- $\overline{\$ 17,843,374} \overline{\$ 17,598,704} \overline{\$ 23,762,437} \overline{\$ 16,002,951}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Int. \& t taxes sd. at source } \\ \text { on funded debt } \\ \text { Loss on foreign exchange }\end{array}$ | $1,173,259$ | 836,148 | 887,657 | 916,344 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Loss on disposal of mis-


 Surplus
Earnings per share
Ean

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 21,858,511 |  |
| a U. s. Gov | 99,886 | 5;356,220 |
| Other mark |  |  |
| $\mathrm{b}^{\text {Receivables }}$ |  | 7,861,834 |
| d Materials and suppli | 21,924,730 |  |
| Investments and advances: |  | 2,479,110 |
| Cash and U. S. Govt. sec | 9,341,552 |  |
| Capital stocks of | 250,476 | $227,29 \overline{5}$ |
| Indebtedness of subs | 8,617 |  |
| d Other securit | 4,435 |  |
| her | 407,617 |  |
| - Proper | 681,370 | 6 |
| Other prop | ,855 | 44,823,372 |
| Taxes and insur |  |  |
| Other charges | 237,981 | 279,442 |
| Total | 87,066,400 | ,993,365 |
| Liabilities | 1939 |  |
| Capital stock |  |  |
| 20-year $6 \%$ bonds, series A, due | 8,018,500 |  |
| $15-\mathrm{year} 33 \% \%$ deben | 10,725,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Cash depos. with trustees for redemp | 0 |  |
| Accounts payable |  |  |
| Accrued payrols | 4,583,200 | 4 |
| Motor fuel and other sale | 1,140,200 | 1,011,058 |
| nterest ac |  |  |
| Reserve for pro |  | 1,948,290 |
| Divide |  |  |
| apital surplu |  |  |
| Earned surplus | 18,651,054 | 19,253,961 |
|  |  |  |

187,066,400 165,993,365 a At cost. b Arter reserve for doubtrul receivables of $\$ 293,637$ in 1939
and $\$ 28,508$ in 1938 . At or below cost. © Atter deducting $\$ 82,853,018$ in 1939 and $\$ 79.514,886$ in 1938 for reserves for depletion and depreciation. f After depreciation reserves of $\$ 82,179,251$ in 1939 and $\$ \$ 9.654 .238$ in
1938. g Represented by shares of $\$ 25$ par value. V . $150, \mathrm{p} .1953$.

## Union Premier Food Stores-Sales-

 Sales. $15 \overline{0}, \mathrm{p} . \overline{1} \overline{1} \overline{5} \overline{8}$
United Biscuit Co. of America-Registers with SECCompany on March 20 filed with the Securites and Exchange Com-
mission, a registration statement (No. 2-4355. Form A-2). under the Se curities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 7,000.000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ debentures due April 1 1955. According to the reposistation statement, the net proceede from the
sale of the debentures will be applied as follows: $\$ 4.620,000$ to redemption
on or about May 13, 1940, at $105 \%$ of $\$ 4,400,0005 \%$ debenture bonds. due amount, $\$ 1.6000000$ of bank roans incurred April 15,1938 , and due serially April 15, 1940-42. The balance of the proceeds wili be added to the comThe construction and equipment of a a new plant.
thiter
The
the


 stabilize the price of the debentures. This is not an assurance, it states, that
the price will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.
The price at which the debentiures are to be offered, the underwritiny
discounts or commissions and the redemptoin provisions, will be furnished discounts or commissions and the redemptor
by amendment to the repistration statement.
 and all other charges of $\$ 1,093,965$ equivalent after preferred dividends to
$\$ 2.22$ per share on 459,054 common shares outstanding Dec. $31,1939 .-\mathrm{V}$ p. 1954.

United States Steel Corp.-38th Annual Report-Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939 -The annual report, signed by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Chairman, will be found at length on subsequent pages under "Reports and Documents," togethe. with tables of operations, balance sheet, \&c.

Consolidated Statement of Income for Years Ended Dec. 31 | Gross sales, less discounts, returns \& allowances- |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gross | revenue of | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Gross revenue or transp. common carriers, incl. } \\ \text { revenue from arfiliated companies- } \\ \text { Gross revenues from miscellaneous operations.-.-. } & \text { 24,456,476 } & 52,574,864 \\ \text { 24, }\end{array}$ Total-

 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cost of goods sold \& operating expenses os transp. } \\ & \text { and miscellaneous operations.................. } 667,109,644\end{aligned} 488,393,258$ Balance
 General administrative and selling expenses-
Payments under pension plan to U . s . Steel \& Crarnegie pension fund
 Taxes (excl. social security \& Fed. income taxes)-:- $\times 1,193,635$ Idle plant expenses Allowances for depi. depre- \& obsole.
Expenses of dismanting \& rearranging facilities
 $34,602,915$
$11,309,216$
 Other income:
Dividends
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Minority portion of profits of companies not wholly } & 63,440,550 & 3,483,010 \\ \text { Owned (net) } & 32,685 & 8.145\end{array}$




 x Principal items, the comparison of which with 1938 is affected by
certain reclassifications in the accounts made in 1939; such reclassifications do not affect the net income comparison.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet | 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |
| Cash in banks and on ha | 165,190,478 | 118,485,589 |
| a U. S. Govt, \& other mariketable securitie | 20,320,237 | 19,660,076 |
| Bills receivable, | 7,140,894 |  |
| Inventories, | 294,593,046 | 279,518,604 |

## investments: Outside real estate \& mtges. \& investment in

9,594,98

,594,980
111,158
12,357,555

Intangible assets and equipment......-....---

Cash resources held in bond sinking funds and
other trusteed accounts
Receivables not collectible--within one year,
less reserves-- collectible within one year,

$\qquad$

Total Liabilities-
Current accounts payable including payrolls
Accrued interest, unpresented coupons and un-

Bonds, mortgages \& debs. maturing withini 1 yr
U. S Steel Corp. 10 -year $31 / 4 \%$ debentures_-
Subsidiary companies ${ }^{\text {isssues }}$--ands for payment of which cash is specially held by trustees.
Real estate mtges. $\&$ purchase money obligat'ns


 Common stoc
Capital surplus
Total-------.-.-.-1,768,523,663 $\overline{1,711,279,006}$ - a Market value $1939,8 \$ 1,376,464 ; 1938, \$ 20,433,283$. b 2,766 shares. c. After reserves for depletion, depreciation, amortization and obsolescence
of $\$ 1,217,047,75$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,177,797,445$ in 1938. d Represented by ${ }_{6,703,252}$ no par shares.

To Pay $\$ 1$ Common Dividend-
Directors at a meeting held March 26 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 26 to holders of shares since Dec. 20. , 1937 when a dirididend of 81 per share was disbursed.
Dividend of 50 cents was paid on March 30 , 1932 , this latter being the only Dividend of 50 cents was paid on March 30,1932, this latter being the only
distribution made that year; $\$ 5.50$ was distributed during 1931 and $\$ 7$ per distribution made pare paid in previous years.-V. 150, p. 1954. $6,537,957$
$, 166,519,512$ $27,960,413$ 683,832 $2,094.468$
$8,581,954$
8,1823
$\overline{1,711,279,006}$ $\begin{array}{ll}59,350,845 & 39,583,182 \\ 46,719,183 & 31,369,882\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\mathbf{1 , 9 5 4 , 3 6 5} & \mathbf{2 . 0 0 3 , 3 4 6} \\ 6,304,919 & 6,304,919\end{array}$ 29,
120
12 $10,24,969$
95.146.000
$125,855,000$ $32,161,373$ 38,567,298

United Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$\begin{gathered}\text { Balance carried to con- } \\ \text { solidated earned sur. }\end{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 1 , 9 0 6 . 6 9 3}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 1,141,672 & \$ 5,030,030 & \$ 5,390,515\end{array}$ Consolidated Surplus for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939
 Restoration to capital surplus of re-
serves appropriated therefrom$4,493,863 \quad 4,493,863 \quad$.....Profit on sale of miscellaneous invest
ments and land $($ net $)$
 prior years (net) --.-.-.-.-....... Total int-in surpius redits of subs
Mincrity

Miscellaneous adjustments.-............ | 21,630 | $\cdots+-$ | 21,630 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\begin{array}{r}9,028 \\ \$ 48,017,766 \\ 2,179 \\ 4,895\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}842 \\ \$ 19,226,267 \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,186 \\ \$ 28,791,499 \\ 2\end{array}$ | Balance-solidated income for the 12 months

sid
ended 48

Tivtal $\begin{gathered}\text { Tidends United Gas Corp. } \$ 7 \text { pre- }\end{gathered}$
ferred stock ( 88 a shave)-------5,030,030 $\qquad$ 5,030,030 ,598,576 - -- $\quad 3,-598,576$ Consolidated surplus, Dec. 31, 1939\$49,442,146 $\$ 19,226,147 \$ 30,215,999$

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec, 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1938}{8}$ |  | 1939 | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ |
| Aant, prop. and |  |  | Capital stock |  |  |
| equipment-... 27 | 74,863,599 | 72,605,091 | Subs. pret. stk-- | 17,100 | ${ }^{12,100}$ |
| Invest. and fu |  |  | sub | 36,584,243 | 38,269,340 |
| ${ }_{\text {ash }}^{\text {accounts }}$ | 4, ${ }_{8} 22,{ }^{2}, 745$ | - ${ }^{\text {, }} 9381981$ | Acc'ts nayable | 4,565,445 | 4,913,568 |
| Special deposits. | 85,630 | 113,234 | Notes p | 26,325,000 | 26, |
| Working fund | 149,108 |  | Curr't maturing |  |  |
| Notes receivable | 88,848 | ${ }_{4} 61812689$ | long-term (eatsh | 1,17,358 |  |
| Accounts recelv. | - ${ }^{5,1921,849}$ | ${ }_{2,744,637}^{4,18}$ | in spees. ${ }^{\text {depss.) }}$ | 13,916 | 21,139 |
| Prenayments | 125,062 | 110,504 | d Matured long- |  |  |
| Other current |  |  | term debt-..- |  | 92,095 |
| scerued assets |  |  | Customers' deps | 721,877 | 685,539 |
| ed deb |  | 869,804189,502 | Taxes accrued-- | 2,872,312 | 3,011,502 |
| Contra assets..- |  |  | Interest accrued | 72 | 216,240 |
|  |  |  | Other curr. and |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deferred credits |  | 201,197 |
|  |  |  | Reserves---- | 33,055,365 | 34,196,278 |
|  |  |  | eContributions, | 35,409 168,152 | 14,339 189,502 |
|  |  |  | Contra liabilities | 168,152 |  |
|  |  |  | lative divs. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cap | - ${ }^{3,2268,147}$ | ${ }^{227,918}$ |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 30,215,999 | 28,761,683 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total_.......297,719,777 $\overline{293,693,677}$ Total. .......297,719,777 $293,693,677$ c Calied for redemption and dividends thereon of dissolved subsidiaries.
d Including premium and interest. e In aid of construction. fOn preferred stock of subsidiary held by public
 Traxes.
Prop. retire. res. approp

8287,707
$2,185,737$

 | including taxes | 92,786 | 54,924 | 264,322 | 300,787 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Otter interest-
Other deductio

${ }_{\text {Plant, }}^{\text {Assets- }}$ prop. and Plant, prop. and
equipment.-. Investment.... Speciai- deapitsWorring funds.
Notes receiv'le. Notes receiv'leAcc'ts recelvable
Mat'ls $\&$ suppl's Mat'1s $\&$ supd18
Prepayments... Oth. cur. \& accr. Deterred debits.
Deterred debits
Contra
assets. Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)construding premi
constion.

Represented by: (n on
87 preferred stork
87 second preferred

-V. 150, p. 704.
United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-
The electric output for the U. G. I. system companies for the week just closed and the rigures for the same week last year are as follows: Week
ended March $23,190,10,749,725 \mathrm{kwh} ;$ same week last year, $95,428,001$


For other Investment News see pages 2130 and 2131.

## THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION IN 1939

## A REVIEW OF THE YEAR BY THE CHAIRMAN FOR STOCKHOLDERS AND EMPLOYES

During 1939 production and shipment tonnages of the Corporation's subsidiaries were greater than in any year since 1930 with the exceptions of 1936 and 1937. Public shipments of rolled and finished steel products during the year amounted to $11,707,251$ net tons, compared-with shipments of $7,315,506$ net tons in 1938, an increase of 60 per cent.
At the opening of the year shipments were somewhat above the level attained in the closing months of 1938. Although they gradually decreased early in 1939, the first six months' total was greater than for the first six months in 1938. In the second half of 1939 shipments went sharply upward above the level of the first half of the year and reached their peak month in December vith 1,443,969 net tons.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS

The higher level of operations which prevailed during the year, compared with 1938, resulted in larger earnings, although not in proportion to those of 1936-a year of comparable tonnage. The lower relative earnings in 1939 were due to a number of factors, an important one being that a considerable part of the total tonnage consisted of products yielding lower prices. The increased tonnage failed to reduce unit costs sufficiently to offset the influence of the lower price yield. It has been the policy of the Corporation to lower prices (or to give a better product for the same price) and to increase wages as savings have come about through progress in manufacturing technique. But costs over which the Corporation has no control have advanced faster than technical savings without corresponding price advances.
Net income available for dividends on the capital stocks of the Corporation amounted to $\$ 41,119,934$ in 1939 , compared with a deficit in 1938 of $\$ 7,717,454$. For the year the Corporation declared four regular dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share each on the preferred stock (numbers 155 to 158 , inclusire), amounting in all to $\$ 25,219,677$, leaving a balance of $\$ 15,900,257$ of such net income. This compares with a deficit of $\$ 32,937,131$ in 1938 after preferred dividend payments.
The earnings available for payment of interest and dividends, although a decided improvement over the previous year's results, do not represent from any viewpoint an adequate return upon investment, nor were the 1939 earnings sufficient to offset the 1938 deficit after payment of preferred dividends.

## NET WORKING CAPITAL

The net working capital of the Corporation and subsidiaries for 1939 and 1938 was:
Current Aksets. $\qquad$
 543,492,0405
Net Working Capital_-....-- \$431,988,446 \$392,871,801 \$39,116,645
The net amounts are stated after including in liabilities the preferred dividend declared in January of succeeding years and capital obligations due within one year, and after excluding from current assets the receivables not collectible within one year.

## PUBLIC SHIPMENTS

In addition to finished steel products, the Corporation's subsidiaries merchandised a number of other products related to the steel business. The domestic and export public shipments by principal product groups for the year, compared with those of 1938 , were:

Export shipments increased as did the rest of the Corporation's business and in about the same proportion. But, even so, they constituted not more than 9 per cent of the total volume. In view of the troubled international situation the prospects for export volume are uncertain.

PRODUCTION
Production by principal product groups in the years 1939 and 1938 was:


The 1939 available rated annual capacities in net tons were: for blast furnaces $22,957,000$; for steel ingots and castings $28,885,000$; for rolled and finished steel products for sale $19,789,000$. The percentage of capacity operated in the production of rolled and finished steel products for sale by all subsidiaries was:


The total tax bill of the Corporation for the year 1939 amounted to $\$ 67$ million. Increasing taxes have become a serious factor in the production and marketing problems of the Corporation. Thus, the taxes in 1939 were equiralent to:
Per Employe---- T-T-
Per Ton of Finished Steel.-.-.
Per Shat of Sales and Revenues
$\$ 299.39$

A 7.70
A summary of the 1939 tax accruals compared with those of 1938 is as follows:
State and Local Taxes (including State Income $1939 \quad 1938$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { State and Federal Unemployment Compensation_-. } & 10,888,231 & \mathbf{8 , 3 4 4 , 8 7 0}\end{array}$
 Federal Taxes (excluding social Security) Income and Excess Profits Taxes.
Capital Stock Tax
12,975,000

| $2,930,000$ |
| :--- |
| 2,000 |
|  |


Tatal of All Taxes $\longdiv { 8 6 7 , 0 1 7 , 0 8 6 } 8 4 4 8,842,131$
State and local property and income taxes constitute the major part of the total taxes paid by the Corporation's subsidiaries. This arises from the fact that the production of steel involves a raw material reserve and plant investment proportionateiy larger than required in many other industries.
Taxes levied by state and federal authorities, especially in recent years, have constituted an increasing burden not only as to specific totals but also with respect to the cost per ton of products sold.

## CAPITAL STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS

During the year there was no change in the number of shares of capital stock outstanding. The number of stockholders of record at December 31, 1939, compared with December 31, 1938, was as follows:

Total Number of Stockholders Hotal Number of Preferred.
Holders of Common


There are stockholders of the Corporation throughout the United States and in many other countries. The stock is held by individuals, organizations and corporations, as follows:


## INFLUENCE OF WAR

In the latter part of the year the course of business was influenced by the outbreak of war in Europe. It seems appropriate to state that, quite aside from the humanitarian and moral issues, war orders represent only a fleeting prosperity and war business is certain to result in a disruptive shifting of our economy. War is certain to cause a destruction of capital that can not be replaced for years and of lives that can never be replaced. The management of the United States Steel Corporation is con-
vinced that the first requisite for the attainment of a lasting prosperity is peace and the prospect of enduring peace.

## THE CORPORATION AND THE NATION

An indication can be had of the close relation of the Corporation's affairs with those of the nation by a brief reference to conditions in some of the major markets which the subsidiaries serye. The Corporation's business during 1939 fluctuated in general relation to changes in the volume of business accruing to the automobile, railroad, construction, oil, gas. mining, container, utility, machinery and tool, shipbuilding, agricultural, pressing, forming and stamping, and the other producers' and consumers' goods industries. Consumers' demand for the finished products of the steel-using industries governs the basic demand for steel itself.
During the year, in addition to increased demand for heavy goods, there was a continuation of the general trend toward lighter steels, which further justified the expenditure the management has made in recent years for new plants and facilities to meet this situation. With continued plants and facin business we may expect further expansion mprovement in for lighter steels and, with a renewed flow in the demand for lighter steels and, with a renewed how of capital the capacity of the Corporation to
steels may be even more rapidly utilized.
The management is aware of the importance, in the conduct of the Corporation's affairs, of the wise selection, development and handling of employes. Policies have been stablished looking to the systematic review of the need for and availability of executive personnel, promotion, job specification, accurate designation of specific responsibility, training, salary standardization and similar matters.
In December 1939, the Corporation pension plan was revised so as to be correlated with the federal old age pension laws. For some time it has been recognized that as state and federal tax-supported systems came into operation they would to the extent applicable take the place of and supersede the United States Steel pension plan. Otherwise, the cost of providing superannuation pensions to employes would constitute a doublt burden upon the Corporation and its subsidiaries. The revised pension plan and rules are voluntary provisions, as were the former, for the benefit of eligible employees and may be cancelled or modified from time to time.
Throughout the year harmonious employe relationshins liave been maintained and standards agreed to by the Corporation and its employes have proved satisfactory.

The management realizes that if industry is to provide that maximum volume of production and employment of which it is inherently capable, the public must have a broad comprehension of the problems of industry, and industrial management must understand the legitimate needs of the public. Such mutual understanding is particularly important to the Corporation. Good public relations begin at home, and there thus rests upon every employe of the Cornoration an obligation to cooperate with the management in meeting the present and in anticipating the future requirements of the public whose needs we serre.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I take this opportunity to acknowledge and express appreciation for the loyal and efficient service rendered and the fine attitude displayed by the officers and employees of the Corporation and of the subsidiary companies in the management of the properties, and to express appreciation to the stockholders for their continued support. The year through which we have just passed has been one of increased rolume of business, and with a continued cooperative spirit prevailing in our large family, we face the future months hopefully.


March 15, 1940

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The expenditures made by the Corporation and subsidiary companies during 1939 for additional property, plant extensions and improvements, less proceeds from dismantlement and sales of sundry pronerty, and the credit for net reduction in advanced charges for stripping and development work at mines, amounted to $\$ 18,917,623$. The items of gross expenditure were:


## By-product coke Coal properties <br> Iron ore properti

Rail transportation
Water transportation--
Water, gas and service properties


Total gross property expenditures in 1939...
There was written off altogether from Property Investment Account in 1939 an amount of $\$ 28,361,004$, represent-
ing the value of natural resources exhausted and the original investment cost of plant facilities and equipment retired dismantled or sold including proceeds amounting to tired, dismantled or sold. including proceeds amitable to the $\$ 3,406,799$ from sales and salvage directly creditable to the
investment account. Of the amount written off, $\$ 23$,investment account. Of the amount Written off, $\$ 2$, 160,571 was charged to Depletion and Depreciation Re-
serves and $\$ 1,793,634$ was charged to Ourrent Income Account.
At the close of 1939 the amount unexpended on recommended authorizations for additions, extensions and improvements was $\$ 55,000,000$.

## INVENTORIES

The total of inventories of materials and products on hand at December 31, 1939, amounted to $\$ 294,593.046$, com mared with $\$ 279518604$ at the end of the preceding year, an increase of $\$ 15074,442$ or about 5.4 per cent
There was a satisfactory absorption of materials in 1939 In the latter part of the year inventories expanded, but to a much smaller extent than the expansion in the volume of business.

## VOLUME OF BUSINESS

The total dollar volume of business transacted during 1939 by all subsidiary companies amounted to $\$ 904,151,897$. This volume of business includes the gross sales on the basis of mill values, less discounts, returns and allowances, plus revenue from miscellaneous operations, and gross revenue of subsidiary transportation companies from outside shippers and affiliated companies, but excludes intercompany sales.

The volume of business for 1938, as shown in the previously published figures for that year, has been adjusted to eliminate the specially exhibited sales between subsidiaries for conversion uses and resale and other intercompany revenues.
The volume of public business of 1939 , as compared with 1938, was affected by the comparatively low level of prices received for prolucts sold.
With the increased sale of higher priced steel products during the latter half of the year, the average realized price improved slightly, although there was no general increase in the level of published prices for major products.

## ABOUT OUR EMPLOYES

Employment during 1939 was at a high level. The composite employment data in each of the quarters and for the full year of 1939 are:


By management's efforts and the cooperation of employes, the work of accident prevention was continued actively during 1939. A comparison of 1939 and 1938 expenditures is:
For accident prevention
-_-_-
or better conditions .......................
Assistance in the form of direct relief and credit extension was also provided.

Under the employes' group life insurance plan the beneficiaries of 1,507 employes received death benefits in the amount of $\$ 3,097,800$ during the year 1939. As of December 31, 1939, 234,879 employes were insured in the amount of $\$ 469,957,500$.
During the year pensions were granted to 1,457 employes. At the close of the year there were 13,297 names on the pension rolls.

Net change.--..........
Total pensions paid.
Average age of employes Average lengt, of service Average pension per month..................... $\$ 55.10$. $\$ 54.20$
In 1939 the Corporation's voluntary pension plan was correlated to the federal old age plans. The Corporation has been careful to retain provision for retirement with pension prior to statutory retirement age for incapacity and plant shutdowns where circumstances justify. Consjderation is being given to providing retirement benefits, through joint contributions of the employe and the Corporation, based on compensation excluding that taxed under the federal plans.

This statement has been prepared and is distributed solely for the purpose of furnishing financial and statistical in formation. It is not a representation, prospectus, communication or circular in respect of any stock or other security of the United States Steel Corporation or any other corporation. It is not made in connection with any sale or offer to sell or buy any stock or other security now issued or hereafter to be issued or in connection with any preliminary negotiation for such sale.

## UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES consolidated general balance sheet <br> ASSETS



## PRINCIPLES APPLIED IN CONSOLIDATION AND NOTES

The consolidated balance sheet and the statements of accounts present the combined results for the United States Steel Corporation and its sub sidiaries for the year ending December 31, 1939. In the balance sheet inter-company accounts and inter-company profit in inventories of the subsidiary comphestatement of income and surplus presents the results from operations of the Corporation and its subsidiaries for 1929 resolved to a consolidated
organization basis. In the case of subsidiary transportation companies the gross revenue reported includes revenues from services rendered to other subsidiary companies as well as revenues from outside sources, since under the system of accounting prescribed for transportation companies a segregation
not Profits from these respective inter-company transactions are eliminated from consolidated profits to the ttach remain on hand in inventory at the close of the year. This elimination of inter-company profits is comprehended in the cost of which the same
consolidated income statement.
The effect on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and related Income Account of the exchange situation with respect to investment in foreign assets and The earnings from on foreign transactions is not matet and

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND SURPLUS FOR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1939 AND 1938


#### Abstract

GROSS SALES AND REVENUES


Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances
Gross sevenue of transportation common carriers, including revenue from affiliated companies
Gross rever-
Gross revenues from miscellaneous operations.-....-...-. including revenue from affiliated companies.



General administrative and selling expenses-1.--
Payments under pension plan to U. S. Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund.
Taxes (excluding social security and federai income taxes)
State and federal social security taxes
Idle plant expenses
Ailowances for dep detion, depre-ciation and obsolescence-
Expenses of



## UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

 DETAIL OF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS| Fixed Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gr. Investment | Additions | Ret. e Sales | lassifications | Gr. Investment |
|  |  |  | $\$ 1,597,320$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Andismen } \\ & \$ 830.546 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 988,255,533$ |
|  TRANSPORTATION-Railroad, Lake and Ocean | $1,852,201,365$ $367,149,368$ | $\begin{array}{r}22,485,486 \\ 3,117,844 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}22,652,397 \\ 4,111,287 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 908,941 } \\ \hline 175,537 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,866,331,462 |
| vestment in mine stripping, Etc | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,317,914,983 \\ -\quad 26,401,974 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 26,060,987 \\ 1,858,442 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28,361,004 \\ 5,595,007 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$97,542 } \\ \hline 825,952 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,315,712,508 \\ 23,491,401 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL | \$2,344,316,957 | \$27,919,429 | $\overline{\$ 33,956,011}$ | \$923,534 | $\widetilde{\$ 2,339.203,909}$ |



## Funded Debt

The outstanding bonded, debenture and mortgage debt of U..S. Steel Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 1939 ; was $\$ 246,061,588$. The total issues made during the year were $\$ 9,950,000$; the total retired was $\$ 7,600,752$; and the net increas e was $\$ 2,349,248$. The table below shows the details of individual issues.
COMPANY AND ISSUE DETAIL OF FUNDED DEBT

Outstanding
Dec, 31,1939
 a\$95,140,500
U. S. STEEL CORP.: Ten Year Debentures- $314 \%$, due June 1, 1948


## ISSUES OF SUBSIDIARLES

BALANCE LONG-TERM DEBT-. ${ }^{*}$ Guaranteed by U. s. Steel Corporation. a Sinking fund of $\$ 2,500,000$ due each June and December 1 to 1947 account retirement. $b$ Sinking
 1stMMtge. $5 \%$ bonds. d Annual sinking fund $\$ 119,360 ;$ ir bonds not offered to Trusteses at inking fund f $\$ 5.225 .000$ of these guaranteed by U . S. Steel stalment is returned. e s44,000 per anaum payabrest holders:
Corporation under non-assignable guarantee to guaranteed by U. S. Steel Corporation. (Italic) indicates retirement.

Maintenance, Depletion, Depreciation and Obsolescence
EXPENDED OR APPROPRIATED FOR
ORDINARY
blast furnace relining and sundry replacements -
$\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ -87 \\ \hline 670\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}87,637,00 \\ 1,170,757 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \$ 88,807,761 62,783,923 \$151,591,684
\$113,642,375

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS

New York, March 12, 1940
To the Stockholders of United States Steel Corporation: To the stockholdiss elected at the annual meeting of stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation held on April 3, 1939, we have examined the cone solidated balance sheet of United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies as at accember anding procedures of the companies and, without making
and surplus for the year 1939. We have reviewed the system of internal control and the account and surplus for the year 1939. We have reviewed the system of internal control of the companies and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate.
In our opinion the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and related statement of income and surplus present fairly the position of United States
and Steel Corporation and a

PRICE, WATERHOUSE \& CO.

# THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY <br> INCORPORATED 

## EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1939

To the Stockholders:
Net income of $\$ 1,380,000$ was earned in 1939 as contrasted with deficit of $\$ 1,638,000$ in 1938 , an improvement of $\$ 3,018,000$. Gross operating revenues in 1939 of $\$ 95,660,000$ were larger by $\$ 3,948,000$, or $4.3 \%$, due to a sustained increase throughout the year, augmented somewhat by a temporary upsurge of telegraph business in September, following the outbreak of war in Europe. Additional expense incident to handling the larger business for 1939 absorbed less than one-quarter of the increase in revenue.
In 1939 taxes chargeable to operations amounted to $\$ 5,953,000$, an increase of $\$ 2,553,000$, or $75 \%$, over 1935 , the year prior to Social Security taxes. These Social Security taxes now constitute about $40 \%$ of the Company's total tax bill.
The Western Union system at December 31, 1939, comprised 211,530 miles of pole lines, 4,070 miles of landline cable, $1,876,867$ miles of wire, 30,324 nautical miles of ocean cable, 19,543 telegraph offices and 16,208 telegraph agency stations.
Charges in 1939 for depreciation of the landline and cable property were slightly increased over 1938, to provide for higher wartime costs of operating the cable ships.
In November, 1939, we repaid, out of current funds, notes amounting to $\$ 1,700,000$, due January 1,1940 , thus reducing the amount of bank loans to $\$ 5,100,000$, due January 1 , 1941. Since June 30, 1933, the reduction in funded debt and bank loans aggregates $\$ 22,324,000$, and annual interest charges have been reduced $\$ 1,396,000$
In 1939 the Company's exclusive Telemeter service and the Printer-Perforator system tapped new reservoirs for telegraph revenues. Telemeter has steadily grown and last year was extended to fourteen additional important cities.
Carrier telegraphy has been further improved by an adaptation of frequency modulation.
Further use of the facsimile principle was made possible by the introduction of a new device, The Automatic Telegraph, designed to meet the needs of patrons and agency offices in handling ordinary telegrams, which are forwarded to destination in the usual way. America's first completely automatic facsimile office, recently installed in our Rockefeller Center branch in New York City, is equipped with facsimile process machines, fully automatic for both sending and receiving telegrams. The compact combination transmitter and recorder for the use of customers on their premises is still another development of The Automatic Telegraph. Transatlantic picture and facsimile service was begun early
in the year from London to New York over an ocean cable.
In January, 1940, the Federal Communications Commission made public a report requested by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The Commission's report recommended legislation to permit telegraph mergers under certain regulations. The desirability and feasibility of a merger should it be legalized, will depend upon the manner in which it may be brought about and the restrictions surrounding its operations. If it becomes possible and desirable to make a decision regarding a merger, the matter will first be submitted to the stockholders.
At the close of 1939 there were 28,933 Western Union stockholders.
It is our belief that American business will again prosper and with restored industrial prosperity the telegraph business will quickly respond and share in the improvement, as it has always done in the past.

## INCOME STATEMENT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939
Showing comparison with 1938
Gross operating revenues .......---....- $\$ 95,660,403$ Increased $\$ 3,948,00$ Deduct:

| Operating, administrative and general |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Repairs and ---1.-.-........-- $863,478,260$ | Increased |  |
|  |  |  |
| Social Secur |  |  |
|  | Increa | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 184,510 \\ & \$ 35,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total expenses of operation......- $\$ 91,628,0$ | Increased | \$937,191 |
| Net balance from operations, after taxes $\$ 4,032,304$ Add: Miscellaneous income........... $1,518,514$ | Decrea | 10,552 |
| et income before interest charges...- $\frac{85,550,818}{}$ | Increased | 3,000,259 |
| \$4,170,7 | Decreased | 17,73 |
| \$1,380.114 | Increase | .017 |

## SURPLUS STATEMENT

Surplus at December 31, 1938, together with premiums on

Net income for year ended December 31, 1939, per Income 1,380,114

Deduct:
$\$ 75,813,141$

Adjustments of Surplus applicable to prior years (net).....

71,351
Surplus at December 31, 1939, per Balance Sheet.
$\xlongequal{\mathbf{8 7 5 , 7 4 1 , 7 9 0}}$

## BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1939

Plant and Equipment:

## ASSETS

Plant, equipment and real estate including certain properties controlled by stock ownership or held under long term
leases and merged in the Western Union System at leases and merged in the Western Union System at appraised values at June 30, 1910, with subsequen
additions at cost.................................
Long Term Advances Receivable:
Amount receoverable on the expiration of long
term lease in respect of obligations assumed
 Loans, under long term contracts, to lessor tele-
graph companies, recoverable upon terminagraph companies, recoverable upon termina-
tions of leases, for payment of taxes; and accrued interest receivable on certain of

Proceeds of Sale of Properties Deposited with Trustee
Under Western Union Funding and Real Estate Mortgage (invested in Western Union Funding and Real Estate Mortgage Bonds having a par value of $\$ 4,227,000$ )........
Other Securities Owned (at cost or fair value): under long term leases (not including securities under long term leases (not including securities
held by the Company as lessee) Investments in affiliated, controlled and other
companies
$\$ 5,236,781$ 6,935,942
Inventories of Materials and Supplies-at cost

## Current Assets:

Accounts receivable--
Less-Reserve for doubtful ac-
10,
counts......................-- $1,122,146$
Accrued income on investments in subsidiary $\$ 9,248,595$

Securities Deposited with States Under Workmen's


## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:


Outstanding.............------ $\overline{1,045,277.5}$.. $\$ 104,527,744$
Capital Stock, not Owned by Western Union, of Sub-
sidiary Companies the
sidiary Companies the Assets of Which Have Been
Merged with Western Union (Par value)
Funded Debt:
Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company:
Funding and Real Estate Mortgage 41/
Funding and Real Estate Mortgage 41/2\% -
 Twenty-five Year $5 \%$ December 1,1951... $25,000,000$
Thirty Year $5 \%-$ March $1,1960 \ldots . . . .000,000$
$\$ 80,000,000$
$\begin{gathered}\text { Bonds of apfiliated and controlled companies } \\ \text { due } 1941 \text { and } 1944\end{gathered} 6,500,000$

 $\$ 331,000$

Current Liabilities:
Accounts payable and miscellaneous current

Deferred Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities, in respect of
proceeds of sales of securities and other property, held under proceeds of sales of securities and other property, held under leases for terms expiring in 1981 and 2010 , from companies the most part, a controlling interest, payable on the termina-

Reserves for Depreciation and Development
$13,091,845$
$78,757,299$
Reserves for:

Surplus, together with premiums on capital stock of \$1,-
163.350 , ias per statement attached (Note 2) 75,741,790 $\$ 378,605,245$

- Note 1: Bonds of affiliated and controlled companies held in Treasury include $\$ 1,340,000$ Northwestern Telegraph Company $41 / 2$ 's maturing 1944, free of any pledge, acquired in 1934.
Union capital stock. represents the equity of the the par value of Western pany, is invested largely in plant and equipment, securities in the Company, is invested largely in plant and equipment, securities of operated
companies and other assets essential to the business, and, therefore, in
the main the Surplus is not in liquid cash form.


# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939

To the Shareholders:
The accounts of the Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, show the following results:

## INCOME ACCOUNT


$\$ 35,288,670.69$
Fixed Charges_.-.....-. .-...- $\$ 24,700,692.40$
Interest on bonds of Minne-
apolis, St. Paul \& Sault Ste.
Marie Railway Company,
guaranteed as to interest
by your Company
$805,830.00$
25,506,522.40
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss
Account.
$\$ 9,782,148.29$

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1938. $\$ 136,969,650.26$
Balance of Income Account for the year
ended December 31, 1939
9,782,148.29
\$146,751,798.55
Deduct:
Loss on lines abandoned and
on property retired and not
replaced.-....-............- $\$ 4,838,055.47$
Miscellaneous-Net Debit..- $\quad 560,240.22$
5,398,295.69
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1939,
as per Balance Sheet
, $\$ 141,353,502.86$
The balance of Income Account available for transfer to Profit and Loss Account was $\$ 8,519,766$ greater in 1939 than in 1938.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The comparative results of railway operations were as follows:

|  | 1939 | 1938 | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings | \$151,280,699 | \$142,258,981 | \$9,021,718 |
| Working Expenses (including taxes) | 122,756,880 | 121,506,515 | 1,250,365 |
| Net Earnings. | \$28,523,819 | \$20,752,466 | \$7,771,353 | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Expense ratios: } & 81.15 \% & 85.41 \% & 4.26 \\ \text { Including taxes_. } & 78.26 \% & 82.29 \% & 4.03\end{array}$ Excluding taxes..- $\quad 78.26 \% \quad 82.29 \% \quad 4.03$

The increase in gross earnings of $\$ 9,021,718$ is equal to $6.3 \%$. Decreases were experienced in the first four months of the year, reflecting the lower level of business and industrial activity throughout Canada. Commencing in May, improvement became evident and increases were recorded each month with the exception of October, in which the decline in earnings from grain more than offset the increases from other classes of traffic.
Passenger earnings decreased $\$ 504,341$, or $3.1 \%$, despite the stimulating effect of the Royal Tour in May and June and an increase in mid-summer tourist traffic from the United States. In the early part of the year, unfavourable business conditions resulted in a lower volume of travel in Eastern Canada. The inauguration last spring of transcontinental air services introduced a new competitive element in long-distance travel in Canada. Although there was a substantial increase in all-expense tour traffic from overseas, it was offset by a heavy decrease in regular traffic to and from Europe and the Orient as a result of unsettled international conditions. However, an increase in passenger earnings in December offset to some extent in passenger earnin

Freight earnings increased $\$ 10,010,559$, or $9.1 \%$, reaching the highest level since 1930. In the early part of the year, the general industrial recession was responsible for decreases in most classes of commodities. Improvement commenced in the second quarter and became more pronounced in the remaining months, owing to the grain movement and the impetus imparted by the war to certain classes of
business. The movements of coal, lumber and logs, paper, refinery and smelter products, and miscellaneous manufactured goods all showed increases during the year, while fruits and vegetables and petroleum products decreased.

Earnings from grain and grain products for the year increased by $\$ 6,214,457$, or $24.2 \%$, almost three-fifths of the increase having occurred in the period prior to the move increase hat Handing of all grains totalled ment of then in in on 28 million This com 203 million bushels, an incer pares with the 1930-1938 average of 150 million bushels and the 1925-1929 average of 254 million. The 1939 wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces amounted to 463 million bushels, the second largest in history. Owing to the comparatively small volume of wheat exports during the summer and early autumn months, terminal elevators at the head of the Great Lakes and in Eastern Canada became filled to capacity, and it was necessary for the railways to establish temporary embargoes during October and the to estable of Now first half of November against movement or grain from various Western points to the Lakehead. It is estimated that, largely on account of this condition, less than $60 \%$ of the crop was moved by the end of the year, compared with $70 \%$ in the previous year, and your Company enjoyed the benefit of only about one-third of the increase in its grain carryings to be expected from the 1939 crop.
The increase in working expenses of $\$ 1,250,365$ is equal to $1.0 \%$, which was more than accounted for by the fact that in the first three months of 1938 deductions from basic rates of pay were still in effect, and, towards the end of that year, there was a temporary lay-off of shop and clerical staffs which did not recur in 1939.

Maintenance expenses increased $\$ 242,993$, or $0.5 \%$, and represented $31.93 \%$ of gross earnings, as compared with $33.78 \%$ for 1938 . Maintenance of Way and Structures expenses decreased $\$ 430,214$. During the year 181.2 single track miles were relaid with new rail, and $1,489,082$ treated and 1857436 untreated ties were placed in track. Three apecial ballasting projects, including the placing of 105.6 single track miles of rock ballast, were completed on the Company's Western Lines. Maintenance of Way expenses were relieved to the extent of $\$ 116,437$ by reason of the assumption by the Dominion Government of a portion of the expense of the ballasting projects as part of the program for relief of unemployment. Maintenance of Equipment expenses increased $\$ 673,207$. While there was an increase of $\$ 1,395,250$ in charges for retirements of rolling stock, the total of which was $\$ 7,411,151$, there was a subtock, the cost or other maintenance of equipment expenses, owing principally to the fact that only one passenger car was air-conditioned as compared with 90 cars in 1938. At the end of the year, $85.6 \%$ of locomotives and $96.5 \%$ of freight cars were in serviceable condition, as compared with $85.8 \%$ and $94.9 \%$, respectively, at the end of 1938.
Transportation expenses increased $\$ 926,661$. The ratio to gross earnings was $36.18 \%$, as compared with $37.82 \%$ in 1938. With the exception of the year 1936, when wage 1938. With the excect this was the best transportation reductions were in ene this was the best transportation ratio since 1020. The impren the greater concentration of traffic in the period of the year when conditions of operation were most favourable, making possible heavier train loading and more economical use of motive power. The operating efficiency of your Company continued to improve, as indicated by the following comparisons with 1938; the average freight train load was 1717 tons as against 1,604 tons, an increase of 113 tons; the averace consumption of fuel was 99 pounds per 1,000 he a thage consumption of with 102 pounds reching the , lowest level yet recorded; the average speed of freight trains increased from 17.1 to 17.2 miles ner hour, and the gross ton miles per freight train hour from 27,363 to 29,573 .
Other working expenses increased $\$ 80,711$. Traffic expenses decreased as a result of the curtailment of advertising and the closing of certain foreign agencies following the outbreak of war. General expenses increased, largely by reason of greater pension disbursements and the fact that the one week lay-off of clerical staffs in 1938 was not reat in 1099. Senior officers, Directors, and members of the Executive Committee were subject to the same reductions in remuneration as in the previous year.

OTHER INCOME
Other income amounted to $\$ 6,764,851$, a decrease of \$598,821.

Dividend income was reduced by $\$ 665,141$. Dividend disbursements of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were at the rate of $\$ 2.00$ per share as compared with $\$ 2.50$ in 1938. The amount received by your Company from that source was $\$ 3,365,000$, or $\$ 8+1,250$ less than in the previous year.

Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties, and miscellaneous sources amounted to $\$ 2$,621,100 , an increase of $\$ 1,128,570$, due principally to the more favourable rates of exchange.

The operation of ocean and coastal steamships resulted in a net loss of $\$ 71,274$, after deducting $\$ 3,782,277$ for depreciation. This compares with net earnings of $\$ 591,071$ in 1938. Prior to the actual outbreak of war, unsettled international conditions brought about a decrease in gross earnings from ocean steamships in Atlantic and cruise services. The commencement of hostilities resulted in further disturbance to both freight and passenger business in all services. All ocean cruises were cancelled and many of your Company's ships were engaged in war services. The "Beaverhill" met with two accidents which kept her out of service for a total of five months, and in December cut "o service for a total" of five months, and in December the "Dutchess of Atholl" sustained severe damage to her
turbines which necessitated the cancellation of a round turbines which necessitated the cancellation of a round
voyage. All told, gross earnings of ocean steamship services suffered a decline of $\$ 2,307,389$. Insurance charges increased $\$ 846,318$, largely for war risks. Net earnings of coastal steamships decreased by $\$ 62,805$, due mainly to increased insurance charges. In the circumstances, the result of the year's operations was as satisfactory as could be' expected.
Net earnings from hotel, communication and miscellaneous properties amounted to $\$ 12,960$, a decrease of $\$ 399,905$. There was a decrease of $\$ 352,386$ in hotel earnings, after providing $\$ 1,448,008$ for depreciation. The provision for depreciation, which was $\$ 201,321$ more than in 1938, was computed at $21 / 2 \%$ of the depreciable investment, the full rate set as the objective for hotel depreciation charges. Notwithstanding the competition resulting from the inauguration of Trans-Canada airmail services, there was an increase of $\$ 12,484$ in the earnings from communications. There was a decrease of $\$ 60,003$ in the earnings from miscellaneous properties.

## FIXED CHARGES AND GUARANTEED INTEREST

Fixed charges decreased $\$ 67,246$. Income account was charged with $\$ 805,830$, being the amount payable by your Company by reason of its guarantee of interest on Soo Line Second Mortgage Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1949, and First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series " $B$," maturing July 1, 1978.

## DIVIDENDS

While operations for the year resulted in a substantial improvement in earnings, your Directors, after very careful consideration, reluctantly came to the conclusion that in view of the uncertainties of the present situation they would not be warranted in declaring any dividend on the Preference Stock in respect of the year 1939. Your DirecPreference feel that, in the interests of all of your Company's security and stock holders, such course was the proper one to take, particularly in view of the impossibility, owing to war conditions, of predicting the effect on your Company of developments in the near future.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Your Company's hotel at Vancouver was closed on May 24, 1939. While the ultimate disposition of the property has not yet been determined, it has been considered desirable to write down your Company's investment therein for the reason that the agreement with the Canadian National Railways for the operation of the new Hotel Vancouver provides that the old building must not be used as a hotel. Accordingly, Property. Investment has been reduced by an amount of $\$ 3,743,127$, of which $\$ 1,176,629$, representing the depreciation accrued on the hotel, has been charged to Hotel Depreciation Reserve and the remainder, less salvage recovered, has been charged to Profit and Loss under the caption, Loss on Lines Abandoned and on Property Retired and Not Replaced.
Charges were also made under this caption for the retirement of various other properties found to be no longer necessary under present conditions, including 16.2 miles of lines, 26.1 miles of sidings and passing tracks, 5 enginehouses, 15 water stations, and 42 other structures. These abandonments will be productive of operating economies.

## LAND ACCOUNTS

During the year, 106,148 acres of agricultural lands were sold for $\$ 762,315$, an average price of $\$ 7.19$ per acre. This included 1,203 acres of irrigated land sold at an average of $\$ 47.60$ per acre and the remainder at an average of $\$ 6.71$ per acre.
In continuation of its policy of aiding in the rehabilitation of farmers in Western Canada who have suffered from the adverse conditions of the last nine years, your Company extended the same concessions to holders of farm contracts as in 1938. Interest rebated during the year amounted to $\$ 419,395$, and reductions on account of principal outstanding and further concessions in interest for cash payments totalled $\$ 1,523,744$. Since the inauguration of this policy in 1932, the Company has made total rebates and concessions amounting to $\$ 14,966,988$.
Collections of interest on deferred payments were lower than in 1938, which resulted chiefly from the adverse effect of low grain prices on farm income in the Province of

Alberta, where more than three-quarters of the Company's outstanding contracts are placed. Notwithstanding lower receipts from lands, these exceeded total cash expenditures charged against land accounts.
Since the setback caused by the depression, the activities of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, which involved an expenditure of $\$ 264,411$ for the year, have been showing steadily increasing results, particularly in connection with the bringing over from Eurone of experienced agricultural families with sufficient capital to enable them to acquire and operate farms. The number of these brought over and settled on farms in Canada under the auspices of the Department from the first of the year until the outbreak of the war was $51 \%$ greater than in the corresponding period for 1938.

## BALANCE SHEET

The General Balance Sheet is presented in the customary form, and this Report includes the usual schedule indicating the changes in Property Investment which occurred during the year.
An important change is in the amount at which your investments in United States railroad subsidiaries is carried. The revised plan of reorganization of the Spokane International Railway Company approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission makes no allotment of securities in the merce Commission makes no allotment of securities in the new Company to the unsecured creditors or stockholders.
Your stock investment in and your unsecured claims against that Company have, therefore, been written off. Furthermore, in view of the principles adopted in reorganizations under the Bankruptcy Act of the United States, it has now become apparent that there is no reasonable prospect of realizing any value from your stock investments in the Soo Line and South Shore Companies, and accordingly these have also been written off. These writeoffs, aggregating $\$ 15,650,021$, were charged against investment reserves previously provided.
In 1907, your Company became interested as half owner in a coal mining property in Ohio, owned and operated by Cambridge Collieries Company. Over the period, it has proved a valuable asset, yielding substantial dividends, stabilizing the price paid by your Company for coal, and ensuring continuity of supply. In more recent years, the depressed conditions in the coal industry, together with the gradual exhaustion of the readily available coal reserves, have resulted in uneconomic operation. In 1939, it was decided to dismantle the properties and to dispose of the salvage. As it is apparent that there will be no residue for the shareholders, after the payment of prior claims, your Company's investment in the preferred and common stock has been written off. There has been charged to Investment Reserves the amount already provided therein against your Company's proportion of the accumulated deficit. The balance of the write-off, amounting to $\$ 362,303$, is included in miscellaneous debits to Profit and Loss.
Commencing with the year 1934, all discount on terminable securities has been charged to Unadjusted Debits and is being amortized through Income Account over the life of the securities. Discount on other terminable securities, issued prior to that year, which had been charged against Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock, has on maturity or retirement of such securities been transferred to Profit and Loss or Land Surplus, as appropriate. Analysis showed that the net balance of discount on terminable bonds remaining to be transferred to Profit and Loss was slightly less than the amount of net discount on Perpetual $4 \%$ Consolidated Debenture Stock which has been charged to Profit and Loss since the inception of your Company and which could properly have been charged against Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock. Therefore, to simplify the Balance Sheet and avoid the necessity of making further transfers upon the maturity or retirement of the terminable bonds, an adjustment between the discounts on the Consolidated Debenture Stock and on these bonds has been effected, resulting in the crediting of a net amount of $\$ 62,998$ to Profit and Loss. The remaining discount on note certificates, amounting to $\$ 2,031,078$, has been transferred to Land Surplus, the account charged with the interest on this issue.

## FINANCE

Serial 3\% Collateral Trust Bonds to the amount of $\$ 1,000,000$ and 3 year $21 / 2 \%$ Collateral Trust Bonds to the amount of $\$ 8,000,000$ were redeemed, and on such redemption Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $\$ 10,850,000$, pledged as collateral, was released and cancelled.

Equipment obligations to the amount of \$3,254,769 matured and were paid, and Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $\$ 268,000$, pledged under Series "D," was released and cancelled. An amount of $\$ 2,587,669$ was deposited with the Trustee of the Equipment Trust maturing July 1, 1944.
Serial $4 \%$ Secured Notes to the amount of $\$ 638,285$ were redeemed on Feb. 1, and on such redemption Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $\$ 962,400$ was released and cancelled. Later in the year, owing to the decline in the market value of Consolidated Debenture Stock, further amounts of that Stock, aggregating $\$ 6,586,100$, were de-
posited, under the terms of the Notes, as additional security for the balance of the Notes. In December, owing to the $\$ 1,589,300$ was withdrawn and cancelled.
Twenty year $41 / 2 \%$ Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates to the amount of $\$ 328,500$ were purchased by the Trustee and cancelled.
Repayment was made to the Dominion Government of $\$ 210,940$ in reduction of the liability for loans made on account of unemployment relief.
Payment of the final instalment of the amount payable the railways purchased jointly by the Canadian National Railway Company and your Company from the Government of Alberta was made on June 1, your Company's proportion being $\$ 2790,000$. As this obligation had been Ssumed by the Northern Alberta Railways Company, $5 \%$ Bonds of the Northern An the of $\$ 2790000$ were Bonds of that Company in the amount of $\$ 2,90,000$ were the payment referred to.
During the year, loans totalling $\$ 15,000,000$ were obtained from Canadian banks on short-term promissory notes. On Dec 28 these loans were reduced by a cash payment of $\$ 3000$, $\$ 12,000,000$ was converted $\$$, 00 , into ser 1 in each the vears 1940 to 1945. The notes on Dec. 1, in each of 1010 to 1043 bear interest at $3 \%$ per maturing in the years 1940 to 1943 bear interest at $3 \%$ per annum, and the notes maturing in the years 1944 and 1945 bear interest at the rate of $31 / 2 \%$ per annum. The notes provide that they shall be collaterally secured by the deposit of shares of the Capital Stock of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, having a market value at least equal to the principal amount of the indebtedness outstanding, and Consolidated Debenture Stock of your Company having a market value at least Stock of $35 \%$ the principal amount of the indebtedness equal to 30 days' notice, to Your Company has the right, on bing 30 days notice, to pay off in whole or in part the notes maturing within two years from the date of such notice. At the end of the year there were on deposit as security for these notes 280,000 shares of the Capital Stock of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and $\$ 8,000,000$ principal amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock.
As a result of these financial transactions, there was a net reduction of $\$ 3,988,938$ in bonds, notes and other obliganet of the Northern Alberta Railways Company.

## PENSIONS

Pension disbursements for the year amounted to $\$ 2,722,051$ and were included in working expenses.

Since the inception of the contributory pension plan on Jan. 1, 1937, the employee contributions, less refunds, have amounted to $\$ 5,938,670$.

Under the provisions of the United States Carriers Taxing Act, the taxes levied on your Company and on its employees, who come under the provisions of the. United Stot se, $\$ 65,181$, being at the rate of $2 \% \%$ of the compensation earned by such employees.
During the year, 602 employees were pensioned, but owing to deaths and other causes, there was a net increase of only 358 on the pension payroll. The distribution by ages of the pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1939, was as follows:
Under 60 years of age
From 60 to 64 years of age inclusive_...-- 1,840
From 65 to 70 years of age inclusive.......... 1,404
Over 70 years of age 1,404 3,799

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL \& SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY COMPANY
The comparative railway operating results of this Company were as follows:
$1939 \quad 1938$ Increase Gross Earnings_.....-\$14,873,396 \$13,220,668 \$1,652,728 Working Expenses
(including taxes) -- 14,030,423 13,375,564 654,859
Net Earning
$\$ 842,973-\$ 154,896^{*}$
\$997,869

* Deficit.

The chief factors in the improvement were the increases in earnings from grain and iron ore. The grain crop harrested in the territory served by the Soo Line was the largest since 1930 , and it is estimated that $34,000,000$ bushels have been or will be shipped to market over that line. Ore shipments in 1939 were approximately double those in 1938. Working expenses increased $\$ 654,859$, of which two-thirds pertained to Maintenance of Way and Structures. Net earnings, while substantially improved, repretures. Net carns a small part of the requirement for fixed sented char.
During the year, your Company has been conducting During the year, your Compans with representatives of the holders of Soo negotiations with a view to formulating a plan of reorganizaLine bonds with a view to formulating a plan of reorganization. These discussions have not as yet led to the discovery of a basis for composing the conflicting interests. The time within which a plan of reorganization must be filed has been extended by the Court to April 1, 1940.

Of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Soo Line which matured on July 1, 1938, and have not been paid, $\$ 56,863,000$ of the $4 \%$ series and $\$ 8,136,000$ of the $5 \%$ series were guaranteed as to interest by your Company. Your Company paid from time to time all interest in respect of which the Soo Line was in default up to and including the instalment due on the maturity date.
A group of insurance companies and other institutional olders brought on action in the Circuit court of Cook County Illinois, claiming that the obligation of your ComCounts, pany under its guarantee of interest the action has not yet the principal amou
Similar for triale been commenced in several other States In the only one of these which has been tried, judgment was in favour of your Company.
Your Company is advised that its guarantee of interest terminated with the instalment due July 1, 1938, and that it has a good defense to these actions.

## SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OOMPANY

The plan of reorganization, as modified and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, as stated previously, makes no provision in the way of new securities for the unsecured debt or stock interest of your Company, has been certified by the Commission to the District Court and awaits approval. Since the close of the year, the Trustee, under the direction of the Court, has given notice of the disaffirmation of a number of executory contracts, including the traffic agreement with your Company. It would not appear that this action should affect your Company's earnings.
THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE \& ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY
The comparative railway operating results of this Company were as follows:

1939
1938
Increase
\$489,635
Gross Earnings
\$2,272,514
\$1,782,879 Working Expenses
$\begin{gathered}\text { (including taxes) }\end{gathered}-\frac{2,189,427}{\$ 83,087}$$\frac{1,909,744}{\$ 126,865} * \frac{279,683}{\$ 209,952}$
Net Earning

* Deficit.
The increase in gross earnings was due principally to the rebling of ore tonnage handled. One-half of the increase in working expenses was for maintenance.
After considerable delay, negotiations with representatives of holders of First Mortgage Bonds were resumed shortly before the end of the year, but as yet no agreement has upon which a plan of reorganization could be based.


## THE ROYAL TOUR

The visit to Canada during the year of His Majesty, King George VI, and His Gracious Consort, Queen Elizabeth, was an event of outstanding historical significance and proved to be without question the greatest single contribution to the unity of the Dominion since Confederation. Your the unity was privileged to play an important role in the Company was privileged to play an imporal Tour. Their transportation arrangements oresties were carried across the Atlantic to Canada in the "Empress of Australia" and back in the "Empress of Britain." While in this country, the Royal Train, which was provided jointly by the Canadian National Railways and your Company, travelled 3,388 miles over your lines. Their Majesties broke their journey for two days at the Banff Springs Hotel, your Company's world-famous resort in the Canadian Rockies, and the journey from Vancouver in the Caria to Victoria Columbia Coast Service. The efficiency of your British Columbia Coast Service. The efficiency of your Company's organization was strikingly demonstrated in
successful accomplishment of this extensive journey.

## OUTBREAK OF WAR

The outbreak of war found your Company fully prepared to meet the increased demands upon its facilities and services A few days earlier, vour Chairman and President had conveyed to the Prime Minister of Canada an assurance that the resources of your Company were entirely at the disposal of the Dominion. It has since been the constant endeavour of your Directors and officers to cooperate with the Government authorities in every way possible, in order that in the various fields within which your Company's activities are carried on nothing should be left undone that would assist in making most effective the contribution of Canada towards the fulfilment of the great task that has been undertaken by the Empire and its loyal Allies.

## THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

The Chairman and President of your Company has been appointed as the representative in Canada of the British Ministry of Shipping. His functions are to supervise in Canada all ships registered in the United Kingdom, neutral ships chartered by the Ministry, and prizes of war engaged in its services, and to deal with such other matters as may be delegated to him by the Minister. Your Directors have consented to his services being given to the Ministry of Shipping without cost to the latter.

TRANSPORT CONTROLLER AND CANADIAN SHIPPING BOARD
Owing to the necessity for the closest cooperation between all transportation interests to prevent port congestion as a result of war conditions, the Dominion Government, by Orders-in-Council under the War Measures Act, has provided for the appointment by the Minister of Transport of a Transport Controller, and for the establishment of the Canadian Shipping Board.
The duty of the Transport Controller is to determine questions of priority in regard to the movement within Canada of troops, naval forces, materials and supplies, and to co-operate with the Canadian representative of the British Ministry of Shipping.
The functions of the Canadian Shipping Board are to control the transportation by sea from Canada in ships of Canadian registry of materials and supplies other than those consigned to the British and other Governments, and to co-operate with the Transport Controller.
Subject to the limitations referred to, the railway companies continue to exercise their full powers as carriers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC PERSONNEL AND THE WAR

Officers and employees of your Company who volunteered for service during the Great War made a splendid contribution to the defence of the Empire. It is gratifying to note that in the present conflict the same spirit prevails among your Company's personnel
The vital importance to the Allied cause of adequate and efficient transportation service is fully recognized, and this must be an essential duty of your Company. However, provision has been made for the granting of leave of absence to officers and employees who can be spared and who enlist with His Majesty's forces at home or abroad, to those who as members of the non-permanent defence forces are called for active service, and to those who respond to the call of our Allies.
Subject to prescribed conditions as to reporting back for duty after demobilization or discharge, the seniority, rank and continuity of service of such officers and employees will be preserved, and your Company will, at its own expense and on terms fixed by your Directors, allow as pensionable service the period during which any such officer or employee, who shall become eligible for pension allowance, shall be absent and engaged on active service.
In the United Kingdom and in Continental Europe, on account of the enforcement of compulsory military service, transportation and other corporations have accepted as a civic duty the obligation of making certain allowances to their officers and employees called to the colours; in addition to service pay and allowances. Your Directors have deemed it desirable, so far as officers and employees in the United Kingdom and France are concerned, to adont a similar policy for such period as they shall determine in the light of conditions prevailing from time to time.

## MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT ON ANGUS SHOPS

In 1902, an agreement was made between the City of Montreal and your Company under which the municipal assessment of the property known as Angus Shops was fixed for a term of 20 years. In 1922, a new agreement was entered into which fixed the assessment at $\$ 1,000,000$. This agreement was renewed from time to time and finally expired on April 30, 1937. As a result of negotiations carried on since that date, a new agreement was finally entered into dated April 17, 1939, under which; in consideration of the transfer to the City of certain lands in the easterly section of the City originally acquired for a projected extension to Longue Pointe, the City has agreed 0 fix the assessment on the Angus Shops property at $\$ 1,000,000$ for a further term of 15 years from May 1, 1937.
STOCK TRANSFER AND REGISTRATION, TORONTO
In April last, offices for the transfer and registration of your Company's Ordinary Capital Stock were established in the City of Toronto. The use that has so far been made of these additional facilities, which are of particular advantage to your Company's shareholders resident in the Province of Ontario, indicates that the action of your Company in this regard is appreciated by those concerned, including the executive and members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

## PICK-UP AND DELIVERY FREIGHT SERVICE

In 1934, with a view to meeting more effectively the competition of highway transport, your Company inaugurated within a limited territory a pick-up and delivery service for less-than-carload freight. This service has since been gradually extended until it is now in effect on all parts of the System with very satisfactory results.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized for the year 1939 capital appropriations amounting to $\$ 792,592$ in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting. Your approval will be requested for capital appropriations of $\$ 14,216,074$ during the present year.
The principal items are:

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form
Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine
Ties, tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments.

1,589,459
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section.

564,773
Rock ballasting
564,773
513,798
Additions and betterments to shop machinery Additional terminal and side track accommodation New rolling stock 213,729
 Additions and betterments to rolling stock 76,946 514,190 Additions and betterments to communication facilities. 23,244解 purchase of 29 locomotives, 1,300 freight cars, and 10 mail and express cars, which, in addition to providing necessary replacements, will enable your Company to handle with greater economy the increased business resulting from wartime activity. The amount of these appropriations represents gross expenditure; the charge to Property Investment will be reduced by credits resulting from retirement of rolling stock. The appropriations for additions and betterments to rolling stock include the usual betterments to freight cars and motive power to increase operating efficiency and the capital proportion of the cost of airefficiency and the capital proportion of th
conditioning 17 tourist and 2 parlour cars.

## AGREEMENT

An agreement dated Oct. 1, 1937 (sanctioned by Order-inCouncil, dated June 15, 1939), between Napierville Junction Railway Company and your Company, amending and renewing an agreement dated Feb. 26, 1917, will be submitted for your approval. The original agreement permitted the use of your Comnany's tracks between Delson Junction and Windsor Station, Montreal, by the Napierrille Junction Railway Company and is renewed for a further period of 20 years from Oct. 1, 1937. The amendments, which are of a minor character, comprise a revision of the apportionment of cost of maintaining and operating the crossover and interlocking plant at Delson Junction, an increase in the amount charged for the handling of locomotives, and a lengthening of the period allowed for free storage of passenger cars at Glen Yard.

## REVISION OF BY-LAW

Your approval will be asked for a revision by By-law No. 95 , which authorized the person named therein to prepare and issue tariffs of telegraph and telephone tolls, so as to confer such authority on the person from time to time holding the position of General Manager of Communications. The purpose of this revision is to obviate further amendments upon a change in the person holding such position and to ratify and confirm tariffs previously issued by the present incumbent.

CANADIAN NATIONAL-CANADIAN PACIFIC ACT
In 1939, the Dominion Parliament amended the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933, to provide for compensation to employees dismissed or demoted as a result of co-operative projects instituted under that Act. This legislation is similar to the arrangement known as the Washington Agreement, entered into by nearly all United States railroads in 1936.

## CO-OPERATION WITH THE CANADIAN NATIONAL

 RAILWAYSFurther studies of co-oerative projects under the provisions of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act have continued to demonstrate the many obstacles to the attainment of worth-while economies under separate management. The only additional projects made effective during the year were (1) the abandonment of the Canadion Pacific line between Linwood and Listowel, On Cariadia miles, and (2) the opening on May 25 1039, under, 16. management, of the new Hotel Vancouver. The VicePresidents' Joint Committee established in 1938 for the purpose of widening and expediting co-operative measures between the railways has continued its work during the year but no agreements were concluded in that period.

The total estimated annual savings from co-operative measures, exclusive of the Hotel Vancouver, which were in effect at the end of the year, amount to approximately $\$ 1,148,000$, one-half of which accrues to each Company, and the total estimated annual savings from projects approved but not yet in effect amount to approximately $\$ 814,000$ one-half of which would accrue to each Company. Included in the latter are proposed abandonments of 501.1 miles of line, for which applications are now before the Board of Transport Commissioners and which involve estimated annual net savings to the two railways of $\$ 483,000$. The lines of your Company included in this program extend between MacGregor and Varcoe, Manitoba, 54.4 miles; Hamiota and Miniota Manitoba, 198 miles. Retor miles toba, and Wolseley, Saskatchewan, 122.4 miles; and Lang don and Beiseker, Alberta, 22.6 miles-a total of 219.2 miles.

SPECIAL COMMITTTEE OF THE SENATE, 1939
The Special Committee of the Senate of Canada appointed in 1938 to "Enquire into and Report upon the Best Means of Relieving the Country from its Extremely Serious Railway Condition and Financial Burden Consequent Thereto" was reappointed by resolution of March 7, 1939, with the same terms of reference.
This Committee heard additional evidence from labour representatives, various other interested parties and officers of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways. Your officers dealt with the progress of co-operative measures under the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific

Act of 1933. They also gave further details substantiating your Company's estimate of the savings that would accrue through unified management of the two railways and submitted an estimate of savings, amounting to $\$ 59,361,000$, on the basis of the traffic level of 1937.
Although a majority of the Committee joined in a report farouring further attempts at co-operation under the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act of 1933, the Senate, after debate and on division, agreed to an amendment of the report approving of the principle of unified management, which has been consistently advocated by your Company. (Continued on next page)

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1939
ASSETS
Property Investment:

Railway, Rolling Stock, Inland Steamships, Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties
Improvements on Leased Railway Property
Ocean and Coastal Steamships
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities of Leased, Controlled and Jointly Controlled Railway Companies and Wholly Owned Companies Railway C


Advances to Controlled and Other Companies
Mortgages Collectible and Loans and Advances to Settlers
Insurance Fund Investments
Deferred Payments on Lands ---.-...-...-.
Unsold Lands and Other Properties
Current Assets:
Material and Supplies
Agents' and Conductors' Balances
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable Cash.
Jadjusted Debits:
Insurance Prepaid
Insurance Prepaid..-.-.--------
Other Unadjusted Debits
\$792,330,598.36 $9,800,809.78$ 104,840,546.17

199,317,035.74
$1,192,288,990.05$
\$25,850,609.97
26,098,524.95
3,670,311.49
8,262,431.33
33,764,803.96
26,526,045.00
$124,172,726.70$
\$19,389,496.53
6,695,339.46
$5,120,664.07$
31,809,398.21
63,014,898.27
\$108,833.07
2,789,289.82
2,478,115.76
5,376,238.65
\$1,384,852,853.67

## LIABILITTIES

Capital Stock:
Ordinary Stock
$\$ 335,000,000.00$
Preference Stock-4\% Non-cumulative
137,256,921.12
Perpetual $4 \%$ Consolidated Debenture Stock
$\$ 501,318,628.74$
$\$ 472,256,921.12$
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds, notes and equipment obligations.......... $205,880,400.00$
Bonds, Notes and Equipment Obligations
$295,438,228.74$
Less: Securities and cash deposited with Trustee of $5 \%$ Equipment Trust..
Twenty Year $41 / 2 \%$ Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates (1944) 9,496,050.45
$\$ 30,000,000.00$ $10,742,400.00$
$209,153,126.09$
$19,257,600.00$
Current Liabilities:
Audited Vouchers
\$5,496,275.86
Pay Rolls_
2,889,275.87
Net Traffic Balance 226,986.21
Miscellaneous Accounts Payab 2,949,928.24
Accrued Fixed Charges and Guaranteed Interest
2,710,139.25
Deferred Liabilities
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief._................................................ $\$ 3,639,102.71$
Miscellaneous
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:
Rolling Stock Reserve_-...-
Hotel Depreciation Reserve.
Steamship Depreciation Reserve
Investment Reserves
Insurance Reserve.
1,592,194.87
$14,272,605.43$

Insurance Reserve.
$\$ 8,232,241.09$

Contingent Reserve 5,715,045.42 51,731,389.56 10,463,527.24 8,262,431.33 5,165,039.17 2,313,423.55

Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock
Land Surplus_
Profit and Loss Balance
E. A. LESLIE, Comptroller.

91,883,097.36
5,231,297.58

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1939, and having compared the above Balance Sheet and related schedules therewith, we certify that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the Income and Profit \& Loss Accounts correctly set forth the result of the year's operations.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE \& CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
Montreal, March 8, 1940.

STOCK HOLDINGS
The holdings of the Capital Stock of your Company in December, 1939, were as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ORDIN } \\ & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Holders } \end{aligned}$ | ARY Percentage Stock | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PREFI } \\ & \text { eno. or } \\ & \text { Holders } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada | 26,420 | 18.87 | 155 | . 73 | 13.50 |
| United Kingdom |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& other British | 19,453 | 51.76 | 25,393 | 95.05 | 64.58 |
| United States_ | 15,621 | 22.86 | 57 | . 37 | 16.20 |
| Other Countries. | 3,674 | 6.51 | 565 | 3.85 | 5.72 |
|  | 65,168 |  | 26,170 |  |  |

## CHANGES IN DIRECTORATE

The Directors deeply regret to report the loss by death during the year of two members of the Board, Mr. James A. Richardson of Winnipeg, in June, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., of Montreal, in July. Mr. Richardson had been a Director of your Company since 1927, and Sir Charles had been a Director and a member of the Executive Committee since 1929.

## United States Playing Card Co.-Extra Dividend-

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock payable May 1 to holders of record April 15 . Regular quarterly dividend of so cents per share, previously declared. Will beve paid on Apri190.
United Light \& Power Co.-Loans to SubsidiariesThe Securities and Exchange Commission, March 27 , anounced that The
United Light \& Power Co. and its subsidiaries, Fort Dodge Gas $\mathbb{I}$ Itectric Co., Peoples Light Co. and Peoples Power Co. have filed a combined declaration and application (File 70-17) under the Holding Company Act tributions by the parent company to the paid-in surplus of LaPorte Gas \& Electric Co. and of Ottumwa Gas co.
The parent company proposes to lond $\$ 100.000$ to Fort Dodge Gas \& Co. The loans are to be evidenced by notes bearing interest at the rate of
$6 \%$ and will be payable in two years. it is stated. 0 the company also proposes to contribute 8100 , 100 to Lhe company also proposes to contribute $\$ 100,000$ to the paid-in surplus
of Larte Gas \& Electric Co. and $\$ 80,000$ to the paid-in surplus of Ottumwa
Hearings on Proposed Merger of Subsidiaries-
A hearing has been set for April 15,1940 in the Commission's Washington
offices on the combined applications (File 46-208) of The United Light \& offices on the combined applications ( File 46-208) of The United Light \&
Power Co., Peoples United Light \& Power Co., Peoples Power Co., Peoples Light Co., Moline, Rock Island MPG, and Peoples Light \& Power Co., of all of the assets of Peoples Power Co., Peoples Light Co. and Moline, fectuate a proposed merger.- V . 150 , 1 p. 1790 transactions necessary to ef-

## United Milk Products Co.-Dividends-

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, and one of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $\$ 3$ cum. partic. pref stock, no par value, and one or $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $\$ 3$ cum. partic. pren.
stock, no par value both payable April 1 to holders of record March 23 .

## United States Smelting Refining \& Mining Co.-

 Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years Prof. from sale of prop-
erty rights



 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Surplus } \\ \text { Shs. common stock out- } & \$ 669,882 & \$ 361,496 & \frac{5}{\text { def } \$ 272,144} \frac{3,01,05}{\$ 116,103}\end{array}$


| $\times$ Excludes $\$ 475$ appicable to minority interests. |
| :--- |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |
| 1939 |


 D. B . Government securtiles

Notes recelvable \&




Total_........ $\overline{73,475,022} \overline{71,284,372}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { preferred stock_ } & \begin{array}{rr}6,504 \\ \text { Earned surplus. } & \\ 9,412,322\end{array} & 8,742,439\end{array}$ b After all reserves.-V. 150, p. 1790.
United Wall Paper Factories, Inc.-Bonds Calledfirst mortgage 20 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund on May 1,1940 , all of its outstanding Payment will be made at the office of the Chase National Bank of New
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.-Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the pref.
class A stock, payable March 30 to hoiders of record March 25 . Dividend class A stock, payabe March 30 to holders of record March 25 . Dividend
of 30 cents was paid on Feb. 33 , tast, the latter being the first dividend paid
since September, 1938.-V: 150 ,
Utah Ry.-Earnings-

Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income
Fross from railway
Net from railway-....
Net ry. oper. incom

1940
$\$ 68,684$
13,878
8,944
187,927
48,952
24,011

1939
$\$ 87,50$
25,56
15,92
170,7
43,2
23,0
1938
$\$ 54,252$
def 10,499
122,968
15,565
def 15,456

Mr. G. Blair Gordon of Montreal was appointed to the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death in October, 1938, of the Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, K.C., and the Honourable Eric W. Hamber of Victoria was appointed a Director to succeed Mr. Richardson.
Mr. A. B. Purvis was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee.

## RETIRING DIRECTORS

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Mr. D. C. Coleman
Mr. John W. Hobbs
Mr. R. S. McLafugilin
Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.o.
Mr. W. N. Thley, K.C.
Your Directors again desire to express their appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of the officers and employees of your Company

For the Directors,
E. W. BEATTY, President.

Montreal, March 11, 1940.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
Virginia Ry.-Earnings-

| Febru |  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$2,094.179 | \$1,768,504 | \$1,434,182 | \$1,605,243 |
| Net ry. oper. incom From fan. | 902,769 | 709,279 | 498,008 | 792,482 |
| Gross from railway | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{4.313,193}$ | $3,688,595$ $1,969,904$ | 3,091,773 | 3,261,042 |

 V. 50, p. 1458.

Vulcan Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 4.50$ cumulative preferred stock, payable March of accumulations on the 84.50 cumulative preferred stock, pay yable March 30
to holders of record March 18 , Like amount was paid on Dec. 31 , Sept. 30
 -V. 150, p. 1458.
Walt Disney Productions-Underwriters NamedCompany has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange
Commission listing 18 firms which will underwrite the offering of 155.000 Commission histing 18 firms which will underwrite the offering of 155.000 and the number of shares which they wrill und stock. The underwriters Kidder, Peabody \& Co., 30,000; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., 25,000;
Pacific Capital Corp., 20,000; Mitchum, Tully \& Co., 17,000, and William Pacific Capital Corp., 20,000; Mitchum, Tully \& Co.. 17,000, and William Parsons \& Co., Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; G. M. P-. Murphy \& Co., and Merrill Lynch \& Co., Inc., 5,000 each. Alex. Brown \& Sons, Pacifid Co of California and Baker, Watts \& Co.,
4,000 each; Schwabacher \& Co., 3,$000 ;$ Page, Hubbard \& Asche. 2,000 ; Moore,
p. 1790 .
Washington Gas Light Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 150, p. 1621
Wesson Oil \& Snowdrift Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings




 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { outstanding (no par) } & 583,129 & 583,129 & 579,200 & 585.414 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \text { \$1.23 } & \text { Nil } & \$ 1.95 & \$ 3.51\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { tillated cos adv. af } \\ \text { Acts. payable, ac- } & \text { 20,571,786 }\end{array}$




 Z Co.'s com. stock-

Insur, fund invest | 191,885 | 196,481 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 245,412 | 245,411 |
| 401,478 | 374,810 |

Total_......... $\overline{52,891,317} \overline{56,517,131}$ Total...........52,891,317 $\overline{56,517,131}$ x After depreciation. y Represented by 300,000 no par shares of $\$ 4$
conv. pref. and 600,000 no par shares of common stock,
16,871 Represented by 16,8 Represented by 7,900 shares in 1840 and 7,700 shares in 1939.-V. 149, p. 489 .
West Indies Sugar Corp.-Transfer Agent-
The Chase National Bank has been appointed transfer agent for the $5 \%$
cumulative preferred stock. -V. 150, p. 1458 .
West Penn Power Co.-To Change Plan-
Company is expected to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission
early in April an amendment to its registration statement changing the amounts of securities contemplated in its current financing proganging the Instead of the $\$ 5,000,000$ of mortgage bonds and 24,923 shares of preit is understood, plans to sell not more than $\$ 3,500,000$ of bonds and 200,000 of common stock. No preferred stock will be offered.-V. 150, p. 1300 .

Volume 150
Western Maryland Ry.-EarningsPeriod End. Feb. 29-
perating revenues--...
Maint, of way \& structs. Operating revenues-.-.-.
Maint, of way \& structs.
Maint, of equipment.--
 Transportation expenses General expenses....-Taxet operating revenue
Operating income. Operating income.---
Equipment facil. rents
Jonts (net) Net ry. oper. income_
Other income_-_-

| Net ry. oper. income_ Other income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 452,445 \\ 8,682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 332,243 \\ 6,163 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 976,646 \\ 21,920 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 724,078 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross inc | \$461,127 | \$338,406 | \$998,566 | 7737.465 553,585 |
| xed char | 279,353 | 75,8 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 435,9 | 183,8 |

-Vet income. 1450 , 1459

| 1940-Mon | th-1939 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$1,562,874 | \$1,227.687 |
| 188,715 | 121,055 |
| 321,242 | 280,366 |
| 40,378 | 40,561 |
| 404,205 | 344,502 |
| 8,385 | 3,483 |
| 44,350 | 44,086 |
| 7,023 | 738 |
| \$562,622 | \$394,372 |
| 110,000 | 75,000 |
| \$452,622 | \$319,372 |
| Cr12,191 | Cr25,625 |
| Dr12,368 | Dr12,754 |
| \$452,445 | \$332,243 |
| 8.682 | 6,163 |
| \$461,127 | \$338,406 |
| 279,353 | 275,849 |
| \$181,774 | \$62,557 |


| 1940-2 M | s. -1939 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$3,317,746 | \$2,629,256 |
| 716,925 | 611,234 |
| 80,362 | 80,440 |
| 867,319 | 716,331 |
| 15,962 | 9,052 |
| 92,084 13 | 89,448 4,047 |
| \$1,193,857 | \$844,965 |
| 220,000 | 150,0 |
| \$973,857 | \$694 |
| Cr27,858 | Cr55,230 |
| Dr25,069 | Dr26,117 |
| \$976,646 | \$724,078 |
| 21,920 | 13,387 |
| \$998,566 | \$737,465 |
| 562,569 | 553,585 |
| \$435,997 | \$183,880 |

Western Pacific RR.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from rail }}{\text { Febrary- }}$
Gross from railw
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. incom $\begin{array}{cc}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 1,006,573 & \$ 938,860 \\ 89,220 & 33,187\end{array}$ Grom Jan. 1-1 Net from railway.
Net ry oper. incom
-V. 149, p. 1933 .

## Western Ry. of Alabama-Earnings-

 February-Gross from railway Net from railway-..-From Jan. 1 Gross from railway Net from railway......--V. 150, p. 1459.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Annual Report- Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939-Extracts from the remarks of Chairman Newcomb Carlton and President R. B. White, together with income account and balance sheet for year ended Dec. 31, 1939, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page.

> Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \$ & \$ & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross operating revenues } & 95,660,403 & 91,712,401 & 100,482,884 & 98,420,220\end{array}$ expenses.-.


Totai income.......
Interest on bonds.
Prov. for Fed. inc. $\operatorname{tax}--$
Net income........
Net income......
Previous surplus.-.
Total surplus....--

Profit \& loss surplus_-
$75,741,790$
$74,433,027$
$76,390,686$
$104,752,577$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Shares of capital stock } \\ \text { outstanding (par } \$ 100)\end{array} & 1,045,278 & 1,045.278 & 1,045,278 & 1,045,278 \\ \$ 3.18 & \$ 6.89\end{array}$ Earns.per sh.on cap.stk_ $\$ 1.32$, repreciation rent ing lease of y Including repairs, reserve for depreciation, rent for lease of plants,
taxes, \&ce. Amount appropriated for depreciation for 1939 was $\$ 8,269,999$; taxes, \&c. Amount appropriated for depreciation for 1939 was
$1938, \$ 8,225,166 ; 1937, \$ 5,632,666$, and in $1936, \$ 5,631,000$.
 Stocks of teleg., cable \&


## Net froioper. inco

Wilson \& Co. Inc.-To Pay Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ preferred stock, pars accumulation from Nov. 1. record May 1. The dividend applies o

A
Maint
stru
Mran
Trafric
Trans
Gener
Taxe
Taxe
Ne
Hire
Rent
Ne
Other
In
Int.
Ba $\times$ Deficit.-V. 150, p. 1459.

Wisconsin Cen
Period End. Feb. 29-
Fraisht revenue......
Passenger revenues..
All other revenue....
ral Ry.-Earnings-


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r}89,272 \\ 168,58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 140,320 |
| $\begin{array}{r}26,709 \\ 415.844 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 361,785 |
| 33,692 | 32,091 |
| \$192,891 | \$126,209 77 |
| \$117 | \$488 |
| 41,662 30,057 | 29,414 44,204 |
| S45,351 Dr5,356 | x ${ }^{8} 24,793$ Dr3, 637 |
| \$39,996 | - 828.480 |


| 190.230 | 189,758 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1282} .299$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 307,194 } \\ & 53 \\ & \text { 5,53 }\end{aligned}$ |
| - 866.5859 | 766,248 |
| 68,659 | 67,077 |
| \$393,411 | \$242,796 |
| \$236,969 | \$81,266 |
| 76,648 61,274 | $\begin{array}{r}57,967 \\ 82,444 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| \$99,047 | - 8 \$59,145 |
|  |  |
| \$99,057 | * ${ }_{20,123}$ |

$\begin{gathered}\text { Bal. before int. on } \\ \text { bonds, \&c._-..... }\end{gathered} \$ 30,690 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 38,092 \quad \$ 71,087 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 88,057$
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.-Reports Price of SharesCompany, March 22, riled with the Securities and Exchange Commission
n amendment to its registration statement disclosing that its 282,098 shares an amendment to its registration statement disclosing that its 280,098 shares

In addition to the proferred registered, the company also registered
141,049 shares of common stock ( $\$ 20$ par). 141, 049 shares of common stock ( $\$ 20$ par). of its 282,048 shares of outstanding $6 \%$ offered by prefrred, issueg oo 1921 the for of its
change on the basis of one share of $41 \% \%$ preferred, and one-hall' share of
the common, together with a dividend adjustment of $37 / 2$ cents a share, for each share of $6 \%$ preferred. The exchange offer wunexs 200,743 shares of preferred stock, $41 / \%$ series, are issued pursuant to the exchange offer, and preferss the shares of 41/\% \% preferred (up to 81,355 shares)
unch
such exchange are purchased by the principal under
The underwriters have agreed to purchase the 81,355 shares of $41 / 2 \%$ phereres each has agreed to purchase: Wisconsin Co- \&-0------ 39,105| Partridge-Player Co., Inc.-Edgar, Ricker \& Co........- 10,000 A. A. Best \& 1

 Bingham, Sheldon \& Co....-. $1,250 \mid$
Company intends to apply the net cash proceeds, together with treasury unds to the extent necessary, to the redemption or the shares of preferred. The red 1921 ition price of such stock is $\$ 110$ a share, amounting to $\$ 8,949$,.

| Wisconsin Investment Co |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | $\begin{array}{\|} 1939 \\ \$ 13 . \end{array}$ | ${ }_{84,702}^{1938}$ | \$2,3 | , 42 |
| Interest (net) - ${ }_{\text {Dividends }}$ | 47,7 | 35,056 |  |  |
| Net profit on sale of inv- | 1,206 | 481 |  |  |
| Total inco | \$151 | \$50,973 | \$208,607 |  |
| Expenses |  |  |  |  |
| v. |  | ,28 | 9,737 |  |
|  | 4,908 |  |  |  |
|  | \$110,663 | \$14,355 | \$161,372 |  |
| eferred dividends | 1088, $688 \overline{7}$ | 104,7978 | $15 \overline{7} \overline{, 5} 5 \overline{2} \overline{2}$ | -62,888 |
|  | \$1,976 | 90,4 | \$3,8 |  | abbe securities, at replacement cost based on quoted market values, $\$ 1,395$,-

622 accrued dividends and interest on above securities, $\$ 6.968$ : accounts receivable-due on sale of securities to brokers, \$1,399; deposit with state of
 $\$ 3,967 ;$ stockcholders' stock subscriptions receivable for capital) stock or this
company, at approximate liquidation value $\$ 5,773$; fixed assets, $\$ 1,237$; company, at approximate liduidation value, $\$ 5,0$,
deferred charges, $\$ 1,745$; total assets, $\$ 1,569,356$.
Liabilities Demand bank loan (secured by securities with a replacement
cost of $\$ 369,079$, $\$ 250,000$; accrued taxes (subject to final review), $\$ 14,676$; cost of $\$ 369,079$ ), $\$ 250,000$; accrued taxes (subject to final review), $\$ 14,676$
 \$3,966; common stock (\$1 par value), \$539,619; capital surplus, $\$ 158,681$; earned surpus,
total liabilities, $\$ 1,569,356$.-V. 149, p. 3425.
Wisconsin Telephone Co.-To Redeem Preferred StockAll of the outstanding 7\% cumulative preferred stock series A have been called for redemption on April 30 at 1110 per shate and accrued dividends. ${ }_{\text {chayment will be made at company's office. } 722 \text { North Boradway, Mil- }}^{\text {Pa }}$ waukee, Wis.-V. 150, p. 1010
Woodall Industries, Inc.-Earnings-
 x Equivalent to approximately 70 cents per share.-V. 150, p. 290.
Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings-

## February-

$\qquad$ \$1,244 Not from railway-..-

 Net ry oper. incom

Youngstown Sheet \& Tube Co.-Bonds Called-
Holders of first mortgage sinking fund $4 \%$ bcnds, series O, due May 1 , 1961, were notified on March 29 that \$1,500, bonds have been called interest to the redemption date, together with a
amout and acrued
ind preunium of $21 / 2 \%$ of the principal amount. From and after May 1, 1940
interest on the principal amount of series $C$ bonds called for redemption wiil interest on the principal amount or serier enant thereto maturing after that date will be null and void. Bonds called for redemption should be presented for payment at the Bankers Trust Co... 16 Wall st., New York City. Coupon bonds must after accompanied by all coupons appurtenant thereto called for redemption in part only, will be entitled to receive, upon presentation and of an aggrethereoriseries a mount equal to the portion of the bonds not redeemed.-V. gate principal
$150, \mathrm{p} .1955$.

Zonite Products Corp.-Agrees to FTC StipulationCorporation has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Com-



# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, March 29, 1940.

Coffee-On the 25 th inst. futures closed unchanged from previous closing, with the market virtually at a standstill throughout the session. Only three lots were traded, and they were done in the Mar. contract at a two-point net loss. Cost and freight offerings were unchanged from previous finals. Offerings of old crop coffees tended to diminish the last week as values firmed up, but Manizales mild coffees also held firm, being offered at 8.95 c ., compared with $87 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. previously. Medellings for shipment were reported available at $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Colombian coffee production for 1938-39 is calculated at $4,444,388$ bags, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On the 26th inst. futures closed 3 points off to unchanged, compared with previous finals in the Santos contract. Transactions totaled only 9 lots. Spot coffees in Rio de Janeiro advanced with 7 s at 14,700 milreis per 10 kilos, up 200 reis from the last quotation. Milds were steady with Manizales at $87 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. ex dock in New York and 9.00 c . to $91 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for shipment against 8.95 last week. Cost and freight offerings of Santos 4 s were unchanged. The political unrest in Brazil is being eyed closely by the coffee trade. The latest development is the closing of the Sao Paulo newspaper "O Estado de Eao Paulo" by order of the Federal Interventor. Reports from Buenos Aires relate the arrest of a number of the most prominent people in Sao Paulo as well as nearly all of the Sao Paulo ex-delegates to the National Congress, all of whom are opposed to the President, Getulio Varges. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 2 points off to unchanged. Sales totaled 11 lots, all in the Santos contract. Sales to early afternoon totaled 2,500 bags. Soft Santos 4 s in Brazil advanced 100 reis. In the local market selling appeared to emanate 100 reis. while locals supported the market at the lower levels. May, at its present level, is at the low point for this delivery, previously reached on Mar. 13. The political upheaval in Brazil, while of interest to the local trade, does not appear to be of sufficient consequence to have affected their sentiment as far as prices are concerned. Actual coffees are unchanged, with Manizales for shipment at 9c. and upward while Santos 4 s , cost and freight, are about 6.20 to 6.60 c .

On the 28th inst. futures closed 5 points net higo 6.60 c . Santos contract, with sales totaling only 12 lots tract was sold in Rio Dec., which closed 1 point net higher. The coffee market was quiet today, the only transactions to early afternoon being a switch of 500 bags of May for Mar. 1941, at 36 points in the Santos department. Otherwise prices were nominally 1 point higher, with the exception of Mar., 1941, which at 6.24c. was unchanged. In the Rio futures market 250 bags of Dec. sold at 4.25 c ., off 1 point. Prices of spot coffees in Brazil were 100 reis higher. Today futures closed 2 points off to 4 points up. Transactions totaled 23 lots, all in the Santos contrat. Santos coffee futures were off a point in dull trading at all from Brazil although the trade is exepeting nothing any day that a date has been fixed for is exepcting to hear interests on the politices and rixed for a conference of coffee the next crop year, which and regulations to be adopted for of planters and year, which starts July 1. Despite opposition of planters and others to any further sacrifice quota for destruction, all statistical considerations point to the necessity of withdrawing part of the crop from the market to avoid an excessive surplus. Last night, in Santos, the official spot quotations on both hard and soft Santos 4 s were lower by 100 reis per 10 kilos.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:


4.24

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Cocoa-On the 25th inst. futures closed 2 points off to unchanged compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 109 lots. Trading in cocoa futures today was quiet but prices were steady. The market made no response to cables reporting that Brazilian farmers had been advised to hold their cocoa for higher prices. Quotations during early afternoon were unchanged on a turnover of 40 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 5,900 bags over the week-end. They now total $1,080,448$ bags compared with $1,115,178$ bags a year ago. A Bahia cable reported that arrivals at ports from nterior points were about 200,000 bags smaller this season than last year. Local closing: May, 5.35; July, 5.42; Sept., 5.50; Dec., 5.62. On the 26 h inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Transactions totaled 179 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was somewhat more active, but the undertone was steady. Although a fair manufacturer interest was noted, most of the buying was traced to dealers and trade houses. Liquidation provided the contracts, with some European selling of the forward deliveries reported by ring
observers. Actual cocoas were taken for 21 May contracts, at 5.35 c . and for Sept. at 5.50 c ., accounting for a fair portion of total sales of 179 lots or 2,399 tons. Local closing: May 5.35; July, 5.43; Sept., 5.51; Oct., 5.55. Dec., 5.62. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 1 point higher on all active deliveries, with sales totaling 128 lots. In company with other commodity markets the cocoa futures market gained 2 to 3 points in moderately active trading. Sales to early afternoon totaled 115 lots. At that time May delivery was afternoon totaled 115 lots. At that time May delivery was selling at 5.37 c., up 2 points. Warehouse stocks continued
to decline. Today they were 6,500 bags lower, the total to decline. Today they were 6,500 bags lower, the tota
being $1,065,769$ bags compared with $1,155,426$ bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 5.36; July, 5.44; Sept., 5.52; Dec., 5.63.
On the 28th inst. futures closed unchanged compared with previous final quotations. Transactions totaled 82 lots. The market ruled quiet most of the day, with the undertone steady. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 40 lots. Since producers are not pressing cocoa for sale and manufacturers are indifferent, the market is in a stalemate for the time being. Warehouse stocks continue to decrease. The overnight loss was 700 bags. The total today was $1,065,060$ bags against $1,161,661$ bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 5.36; July, 5.44; Sept., 5.52; Dec., 5.63. Today futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower, with sales totaling 644 lots. A large trade was done in cocoa futures today, but the bulk of it consisted of switching operations. One large manufacturer was credited with switching 300 lots of May into September, the trade taking the other end of the transaction. To mid-afternoon 625 lots were done. The market then stood 1 point lower on May to unchanged on later months. Warehouse stocks continued to decrease. The overnight loss was 4,000 bags. They now total $1,061,025$ bags compared with $1,163,917$ bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 5.34; July, 5.43; Sept., 5.50; Oct., 5.54; Dec., 5.61.

Sugar-On the 25th inst. futures closed 1 point down to 2 points up for the domestic contract compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 208 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 point net higher, with sales totaling 34 lots. Sugar contracts were firm today. Cuban producers continued to support the domestic market, with the result that prices were a point higher on 1940 deliveries and 2 points higher on 1941 contracts, with May, 1940, selling at 1.92 c . Trading to early afternoon totaled approximately 5,000 tons. Profit-taking supplied the contracts. Nothing new came to light in the raw sugar market. Offerings were said to range from 2.83 c . to 2.93 c . a pound, depending on position Cubas for Apr. shipment were offered at 1.95c., while Jun shipment was held for 2.03c. Puerto Ricos for early Apr shipment could be had at 2.85 c ., while Philippines for Apr arrival were offered at 2.83 c . Buyers were willing to pay 2.80 c . for spot raws. On the 26 th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 441 lots. The world sugar contract closed $31 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ points net lower, with sales totaling 44 lots. Sugar futures were relatively steady when other commodity mar kets are considered. Trading in the domestic contracts was featured by a resumption of the liquidation of the May position. Some 30 lots of May were switched into later positions, chiefly July at 6 points difference and Sept. at 12 points. Liquidation was principally for commission house account. Producers supported the more distant positions. Trading to early afternoon totaled 9,250 tons. pesitions. sugar also was unchanged, but it was said that withdrawals were slow. From Washington came news that Representative Barry had offered a resolution in the House to extend the Sugar Act of 1937 until Dec. 31, 1941. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 174 lots. The world sugar contract closed 2 to $31 / 2$ points net lower, with sales totaling 207 lots. In the domestic market trading converged on the Sept. position, about 4,000 out of a total of 7,000 tons done to early afternoon having been done in that delivery. Raw sugars were unchanged after sales late yesterday of 1,500 tons of Philippines, due late in Apr. at 2.85c. a pound, and 1,000 tons of Philippines, due today, at 2.80 c . Prompt Cubas were held at 1.93c. Refined sugar was moving slowly at unchanged prices. It is believed in the sugar trade that the Sugar Act of 1937 will be extended some time between now and June 1. The world sugar market was active and lower, with May at $1.511 / 2$, off $21 / 2$ points during the early afternoon. Liquidation of May accounted for a large part of the activity. There also was talk of an early European armistice.
On the 28th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher for the domestic contract. Transactions totaled 88 lots. The world sugar contract closed 2 points to $1 / 2$ point net higher, with sales totaling 129 lots. The sugar market was firm but lacked particular feature. Prices were a point
higher on domestic contracts up to early afternoon. The
turnover to early afternoon was 3,500 tons. Raw sugar was quiet, no sales being reported, but it was noted that offerings were more abundant than heretofore. April clearance Puerto Ricos were offered at 2.85 c . a pound. In the world sugar market prices were higher and trading was active, the turnover to early afternoon reaching 10,800 tons. Cuban producers appeared to be on both sides of the market but commission houses were small sellers. Freight was negotiated for Brazil-Marseilles for April clearance at 95 shillings, unchanged. Today futures closed 2 points down to unchanged for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 172 lots. The world sugar contract closed $51 / 2$ to 3 points net lower, with sales totaling 667 lots. Sugar markets were mixed. In the world sugar market trading was active on a declining market, It was said that Cuban interests were liquidating. Initial losses ranged from $21 / 2$ to $41 / 2$ points, but those were party erased by small rallies. During early afternoon the market still was $11 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ points lower. More than 200 lots, equivalent to 10,000 tons, were done in May alone up to that
time. Many reasons were advanced for the declining trend time. Many reasons were advanced for the declining trend of prices. In the domestic market traders ignored the foreign weakness. The tone of the futures market reflected the weakness. of Puerto Rico raws clearing April 10, was sold to a refiner that hearings on sugar bills may open in about ten days.
Prices closed as follows:

${ }^{87}$ January-

## Japanese Sugar Production in Current Season

## Estimated $17.8 \%$ Below Last Year

Production of sugar in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1939-40 season is forecast at $1,386,000$ long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with $1,663,000$ tons manufactured last season, a decrease of $\$ 97,000$ tons, or approximately $17.8 \%$, according to advices ${ }^{2} 97,000$ tons, or appro \& Co., New York, from Tokio. Last received by Lamborn \& Co., New York, from Tokio. Last
year's production was a record for the Japanese Empire. year's production was
The firm also said:

Sugar consumption in Japan during 1938-39 totaled 1,342,000 long tons. For the current year consumption is expected to show a decided tanling off because of the rationing program being instituted in various parts of the Empire.
Minimum Wages for Puerto Rican Sugarcane Laborers Announced
The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture announced on Feb. 25 determination of the minimum wages to be paid laborers in the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane in Puerto Rico in 1940 by producers who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937 . The determination establishes the same basic rates as were in effect in 1939, but this year provision is made for a bonus system which becomes effective when the price of raw sugar reached three cents per pound. The Department further announced:
The Sugar Act requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers for all such work at rates not less than those determined by the secretary of Agriculture, after investigation and public hearing, to be fair and reason
held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Jan. 9, 1940.
held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Jan. 9, 1940 .
The determination establishes minimum daily rates of pay for the various The determination establishes minimum daily rates of pay for the various types of work for an eight-hour day. mountain sections where about $1 \%$ of the Island's sugar is produced):


In the or cleaners who work in water the applicabl In the case of ditchmakers or cleaners who work in water the applicad. rate covers the first seven hours of increases over the basic daily wages in the event the average price of sugar in any fortnight during the grinding season is $\$ 3$ or more per hundred pounds, raw value. The scale for the increases is $\$ 3$ or mows:

Fortnightly Average Price
of Sugar per Cut.
$\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 3.249$ inclusive.
$\$ 3.249$ to 3.499 inclusive
Over $\$ 3.249$ to 3.499 inclusive.
Over $\$ 3.499$ to 3.749 inclusive.

Puerto Rico is the only domestic sugar producing area in which wage rates for a considerable part of the agricultural labor employed in the production of sugarcane have for a number of years been determined by collective bargaining between labor organizations and sugar producers. The rates in the determination are in accord with those established in a contract recently entered into by the Free Federation of Lab
B. W. Dyer \& Co. Estimate Sugar Lost by Ship Sinkings

In an analysis of sugar sinkings, B. W. Dyer \& Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers, state that the recent estimate by one of their contemporaries that 300,000 tons of sugar have been lost by sinkings seems to them to be too high. While there is no way that one can accurately estimate sinkings they submit herewith their attempt to approach the problem from a statistical angle:
The "New York Times" keeps a daily record of sinkings and their repor: on March 18 showed a total of $1,481,307$ tons. Germany has from time to time published reports of sinkings where she has claimed sinkings were higher. If sinkings were $30 \%$ higher the figure would be $1,925,699$ tons.
The gross ship tonnage of the world was $68,509,000$ tons according to
the "Annalist" of Sept. 21,1939 . The problem is to try to figure out how
many round trips per year this world tonnage makes on average so we can calculate how many millions of tons of freight are moved per annum. No one can figure this but, after taling the world tonnage figure of $68,509,000$ by six we obtain an estimated $411,054,000$ tons (cargo carrying capacity is generally computed slightly in excess of gross tonnage which fact for reason of simplicity has been disregarded) of merchandise that could be moved in a year. We then compare with this figure the sugar exports of the world which have been running in the neighborhood of $9,000,000$ tons (some sugar exports are overland and not by sea). Based on these figures, the sugar trade of the world is about $2 \%$ of the total commodity trade of the world. Therefore, on the law of average, $2 \%$ of the boats that have been sunk should contain sugar. Using "The Times" figures this would be 29,626 tons or based on the approximation of the Germany tonnage figures, 38,513 tons.
It is, of course, true that a disproportionate amount of sugar may have been sunk compared with other commodities but a more likely place for error would be in our guess of six average trips. If the number of trips should be as low as three, which hardly seems possible, it would double the theoretical amount of sugar sunk to 59,252 tons based on. "The Times" sinkings and 77,026 tons based on the higher figure. On the other hand, if sugar 19.256 sugar tonnage to 14,813 tons bas

Lard-On the 23 d inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points higher. Trading was very light for today's short session, with prices confined to an extremely narrow range. Hog markets were very quiet also, with prices nominally unchanged from Thursday's finals. There were no export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today, Hog marketings at the principal Western packing centers today totaled 18,600 head, against 11,000 head for the same day totaled 18,600 head, against 11,000 head for the same day
last year. Prices on hogs at Chicago remained nominally last year. Prices on hogs at Chicago remained nominally
steady at Thursday's finals. On the 25 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. The opening range was 2 to 5 points below previous close. Trading was light and without special feature. Hog receipts at Chicago were slightly below trade expectations and totaled 21,000 head. Prices on hogs at the Midwest packing center advanced 5c. to 15c. Scattered sales ranged from $\$ 4.75$ to $\$ 5.55$. Western hog marketings were 86,100 head, against 68,100 head for the same day last were 0,100 head, year. Over the week-end it was reported that 166,875 pounds futures closed 22 to 25 points net decline. The opening range was 7 to 12 points lower as a result of scattered realizing, but as the session progressed additional liquidation was encouraged by the weakness in hogs. Prices on the latter commodity were mostly 15 c . to 25 c . lower. The active lard months declined 22 to 25 points during the afternoon owing to late selling, and there was no rally from these levels. The heaviest lard shipments in some time were reported from the Port of New York today, clearances totaling 2,179,950 pounds. The only destination given on the latter shipments pounds. "Europe." Western hog marketings totaled 103,500 was Europe. 68, estern hoinst 680 head for the same day last year. Sales of hogs at Chicago ranged from $\$ 4.65$ to $\$ 5.35$. On the 27 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points bigher. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points higher. Trading was light and without feature. Western hog marketings were again quite heavy and totaled 73,100 head today against 52,100 head for the same day last year. As a result of the heavy receipts, prices on hogs at Chicago declined 5c. to 10c., and during the day sales were reported at prices ranging from $\$ 4.60$ to $\$ 5.25$.

On the 28 th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. The opening range was 2 to 7 points net higher, the lowest levels recorded for the session being 7 to 10 points net lower. No export shipments of lard were reported from the Port of New York today. Chicago hog prices closed 10c. higher. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 4.75$ to 5.35 per hundred pounds. Western hog receipts totaled 53,500 head, against 43,700 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 8 to 10 points net lower Hogs were mostly weak and 10c 10 points net lower. Hogs were mostly weak and 10c. lower today despite curtailed receipts, and this had its
bearish effect on lard. The lower grain markets also had a bearish effect on 1
bearish influence.
bearish influence.
DAILY CLOȘING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO
 Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 18.75$ (8-10 pieces to barrel); family ( $50-60$ pieces to barrel), $\$ 16.25$ (200 pound barrel). Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), unquoted. Cut Beef: export), Staded Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f. 4 to 6 lbs., $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 6 to 8 lbs., $91 / 2$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs., $93 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f.-14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 141 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 14 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Loose, c.a.f.- 14 to 16 lbs., $141 / 4$ c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 14 c. Bellies. Clear, f.o.b. New York-6 to $101 / 2$ c.; 10 to 12 lbs., $91 / 4$ c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, $101 / 2 \mathrm{c} ;$; 10 to 12 lbs., $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted,
Boxed, N. Y. 16 to 18 lbs., $63 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 65 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to Boxed, N. Y. -16 to 18 lbs., $63 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $65 / 8 \mathrm{c} ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 65 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., 65 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $261 / 4$ to $283 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, Held '38, 21 to 22c.; Held ' 39,20 to $20 \frac{1}{2}$ c. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs: $141 / 4$ to $183 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Oils-Linseed oil deliveries have been slightly better in volume recently. Linseed oil in tank cars quoted 10.2 to 10.4c. Quotations: China wood: tanks-251/2 to 26e.; drums $-261 / 2$ to 27 c . Coconut crude: tanks-. $031 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid; Pacific Coast-. $023 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. bid. Corn: crude: West, tanks, nearby$.061 / 4$ bid. Olive: denatured: drums, spot, afloat- 93 to 94. Soy bean: tanks, West-. $051 / 2$ bid; New York, l. c. l., raw Soy 075 bid. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees- $.081 / 8$ bid. Lard:
ex. winter prime- $83 / 4$ offer; strained- $81 / 2$ offer.
Cod: crude: Norwegian, dark filtered- 64 offer; light- 70 offer. $\$ 6.25$ to $\$ 7.50$ offer. Turpentine: $361 / 2$ to $381 / 2$. Rosins: 6.25 to $\$ 7.60$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, yesterday, including switches, 138 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 51/2. Prices closed as follows: April.
${ }^{6} 6.55$ Rubber-On the $23 d$ inst. futures closed 2 to 6 points net transactions registered until the very end of the short session The London and Singapore markets were closed tort session. The London and Singapore markets were closed today and will reopen on Tuesday. There was no activity in the outside market. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade remained unchanged at $185 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. Certificated stocks in licensed warehouses decreased 20 tons today to 1,320 tons. Local closing: Mar., 18.45; May, 18.45; July, 18.17; Sept., 18.06; Dec., 17.90. On the 25th inst.futures closed unchanged to 5 points off compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 65 lots. The market ruled easier today. In view of the continuing holiday in primary markets trading was dull, only 53 lots being done to early afternoon. At that time Mar. stood at 18.42c. and May at the same price, both off 3 points. Liquidation of the Mar. option was the feature of the trading. That option will expire Wednesday. Thirty-two Mar. notices were issued, making 209 or 2,090 tons so far this month Certificated stocks of rubber increased 250 tons to month. of 1,590 tons. Both the London and the Singapore a total remained closed. Local closing: Mar., 18.40; May, 18.40 July, 18.17; Oct., 17.96 . On the 26th inst. futures closed 24 to 16 points net lower. Transactions totaled 144 lots. After opening as much as 10 points lower on near months and 3 points off on deferred positions, the crude rubber futures market turned steady in quiet trading. Transactions on both sides of the market were attributed to dealer interests. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 36 lots. Tenders on Mar. contracts totaled 140 tons, making the total so far this month 2,230 tons. Certificated stocks of rubber decreased 50 tons to 1,540 tons. The London market closed unchanged to 11-16d. lower. Singapore also was quiet and little changed. London cabled that the current export taxes on Netherlands East Indies rubber are 1.9 guilders per half kilo, plus a special defense tax of $1 \%$ of invoice value.
Local closing: May, 18.16; July, 17.90 ; Local closing: May, 18.16; July, 17.90; Sept., 17.83; Dec., 17.73 ; Jan., 17.69 . On the 27 th inst. futures closed 4 to 18 points net lower. Transactions totaled 190 lots. The fairly steady until towards the close when wertone was veloped. Up to early afternoon transactions totaled 143 lots. It was reported that shipment offerings were substantial and that they were close to a workable basis. Trade and dealer interests were sellers of May while traders bought July and also Dec. London and Singapore were 1-16 to July, 17.85. Sept closed steady. Local closing: May, 18.12; July, 17.85; Sept., 17.70; Dec., 17.55 .
On the 28th inst. futures closed 5 to 3 points net higher. Transactions totaled 120 lots. Crude rubber futures were lower on the opening, selling 2 to 5 points under last night's close, but later prices turned firmer when some short covering came into the market. Trading was fairly active, totaling 104 lots to early afternoon. May delivery was selling at 18.14 , up 2 points, and September at 17.74 , up 4 points. Malayan census figures were regarded as bullish. The London and Singapore markets were quiet and easy, closing $1-32$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$ lower. Local closing: May 18.17; July 17.89; Sept. 17.75; Dec. 17.58. Today futures closed 6 to 13 points net lower. Transactions totaled 155 lots. Crude rubber futures had an easy tone in sympathy with lower foreign markets. Initially the market was 5 points higher to 2 points lower. During early afternoon losses ranged from 4 to 9 points. It was said that trade interests were selling hedges in May against rubber afloat. Sales to that time totaled 59 lots. The London and Singapore markets closed quiet, July 17.76; Sept. 17.65; Dec. 17.50; Local closing: May 18.11; July 17.76; Sept. 17.65; Dec. 17.50; Jan. 17.46.
Hides-On the 23 d inst. futures closed 2 points higher to 3 points lower. Transactions totaled 720,000 pounds. The opening range was 2 to 8 points off. The market worked appreciable change was shown compared with though no appreciable change was shown compared with yesterday's spot hide market today. Local closin were reported in the spot hide market today. Local closing: Mar., 13.41; June, 13.76; Sept., 14.02; Dec., 14.25; Mar. (1941), 14.48. On the 25 th inst. futures closed 4 points lower to 3 points higher compared with previous finals. The opening range was 2 to 17 points lower than previous closing quotations. Trading was light and without special feature. Transactions totaled 680,000 pounds. Reports were current in the trade that Japanese buyers had purchased moderate quantities of Argentine trigorifico hides at $147 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased by 3,808 hides to a total of 911,269 hides in store Local closing: June, 13.72; Sept., 14.04; Dec., 14.28; Mar. (1941), 14.51. On the 26th inst. futures closed 26 to 33 points net lower. The market was decidedly weak today influenced by the weakness in the spot hide market. The opening range was 6 to 16 points lower, the list continuing to decline as the offerings increased. Buying was from
scattered sources. Transactions totaled $7,320,000$ pounds, of which 80,000 pounds were exchanged for physical. The undertone of the domestic spot market was easier, and sales were reported of moderate sized quantities of branded steer hides at a decline of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound from the last previous prices reported. Local closing of futures: June, 13.46; 27th inst. futures closed 24 ; Mar. (1941), 14.23. On the actions totaled 160 lots. Raw hide futures opened 12 points higher to 8 points lower, with the market holding firm points higher to 8 points lower, with the market holding firm during
most of the morning on sales of 102 lots. June sold at 13.57 most of the morning on sales of 102 lots. June sold at 13.57 , domestic spot markets sales totaled about 26,000 in the including Jan.-Mar. heavy native steers at 12 c . covery was in sympathy with other markets. Local closing: On, 13.70 , Nept., 13.95 ; Dec., $14.20 \cdot \mathrm{Mar}$. 14.43
Transactions totaled 119 lots closed 15 to 18 points net lower. changed to 10 points lower. Rrices hide futures opened unmorning on sales of 74 lots. There was scatteady during the morfing on sales of 74 lots. There was scattered selling and profit taking. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses In the domestic exchange increased to 912,229 hides in store. In the domestic spot markets sales totaled about 20,000 hides, including Feb.-Mar. light native cows at 121 20,000 heavy native steers at 12c. In the Argentine market sales totaled about 17,500 hides, including March frigorifiet sales at 14 13-16c. Local closing. 14.02; Mar., 14.28. Today futures closed 18., 13.79; Dec., net lower. Transactions totaled 189 closed 18 to 14 points opened 4 to 13 points lower. Prices receded further dutures opened 4 to 13 points lower. Prices receded further during 13.39 , off 16 points, and thens totaled 144 lots. June sold at ing new lows for the and Sept. at 13.65 , off 14 points, touching new lows for the movement, when short covering checked the decline. Local closing: June, 13.37; Sept., 13.65;
Mar., 14.10.

Oce
Ocean Freights-While ship owners in general continue nage situation very firm rates, due to the tight nearby tonmoderate scale in therers are only taking vessels on a rather moderate scale in the dry cargo market. Charters included Grain: A steamer, River Plate to Antwerp, Apr $\$ 29$ ton. New York to Antwerp (berth), 85c. asked per 100 pounds, Mar. Australia to North Atlantic, $\$ 17.50$ per ton Buenos Aires to Antwerp, $\$ 29$ per ton Apr. Buenos Aires to north of Hatteras (linseed) $\$ 9.25$ per ton. New York to Antwerp (berth), 85c. asked per 100 pounds Mar.; 75c. paid Aires to Antalia to North Atlantic, $\$ 17.50$ per ton. Buenos north to Antwerp, $\$ 29$ per ton Apr. Buenos Aires to north of Hatteras, 89.25 per ton. Grain booked: ten loads, New York to Antwerp, Apr., 75c. per 100 pounds. Time: six to nine weeks, West Indies trade, Apr 105 pounds. Another vessel, Paramaribo redelivery United Sta per ton prompt, about $\$ 5$ per ton. Vessel, six to nine weeks GulfWest Indies trade, prompt, $\$ 4$ per ton. Sugar: Philippines to United States Atlantic, $\$ 11.50$ per ton. Brazil to Antwerp $\$ 26$ per ton. San Domingo to Marseilles, $\$ 20$ per ton. San Domingo to Casablanca 95 s per ton.
Coal-First minimum price schedules were released this Inter by the bituminous coal division of the Department of mate the same level of quotations for which gerally approxisold during the past year. The price lists cover approximately 1,000 mines in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthraciation of Eastern New York and New England for the week into March 9th have amounted to 1,780 cars, as compared with 1,344 cars during the same week in 1939, showing an increase of 436 cars, or approximately 21,800 tons. Shipments of anthracite for the current calendar year up to and including the week ended March 9 th have year up to and incars, as compared with 19,103 cars during the same period ments of bituming an increase of close to 50,350 tons. Shipments of ortuminous coal into this territory during the week nded March 9 th have amounted to 2,292 cars, as compared with 2,122 cars during the corresponding week in 1939.
Wool Tops-On the 25th inst. futures closed 28 to 33 points net lower. The market opened 2 points off from previous finals, and declined steadily during the session. There whas active commission house and trade selling of all months, which met only with a moderate scale-down demand, coming chiefly from spot houses. Certificated tops in combers' hands in licensed warehouses were reported at $1,330,000$ pounds on March 25, against 860,000 on March 15, a rise of 470,000 pounds in 10 days. Sales on the exchange here yesterday were estimated in the trade at about 125 contracts or 625,000 pounds. Spot tops were unchanged at $\$ 1.01$ a pound. Local closing: May, 94.2; July, 93.2; Oct., 92.8 ; Dec., 92.5. On the 26th inst. futures closed 10 to 12 points net lower. Spot tops declined 2c. a pound, breaking to 99 Wool top futures continued easy today with volume of to 99c. large. A prominent commission house in the wool top business was a heavy seller throughout the day top sales were about 1,250,000 pounds, according to tray. Total mates. Local cosin. Mar 03 ; July 02 to trade estiDec., 91.5. On the 27 th May, 93.0 ; July, 92.2; Oct., 91.7; net decline. Transactions totaled 650,000 at 1 to 4 points net decline. Transactions totaled 650,000 pounds, or about half the volume of the previous day. Selling pressure was demand from tras the previous session, and there was more demand from trade sources. Sopt tops continued to ease

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
and were down 1c. at 98c. a pound. Local closing: May, 92.9; July, 91.8; Oct., 91.5; Dec., 91.3.

On the 28th inst. futures closed very steady at 3 to 9 points net higher. Sales totaled 600,000 pounds, or 120 contracts. Spot tops were unchanged at 98c. a pound. Local closing: May, 93.5; July, 92.7; Oct., 92.3; Dec., 92.0. Today futures closed 5 points to 1 point net higher. The wool top market backed and filled today within narrow trading limits in a quiet session. With the market around current levels, the trade for the most part has adopted a waiting levels, the trade for the most part has adopted a waiting
attitude. Total sales in the trade to midday were estimated at only approximately 100,000 pounds of tops. The raw wool market is reported as easy and very inactive. Wool prices have given way during the past few days, the entire market receding to a new low on an average decline of 3c. per scoured pound. Lack of demand is the dominating feature. Composite sentiment in the market is about as follows "There is no business to speak of on the decline, and it is doubtful whether even lower prices would intrigue mill buyers at this time. Manufacturers apparently must receive substantial orders for fall goods before they will feel in a position to replace their raw material supplies on a scale related to their prospective needs." The general index figure covering domestic spot combing wools in Boston is now 77.7c. as against 80.7 c . in the previous week. The peak high at the end of Sept. was 98.4c., which indicates a decline to date of $21 \%$, scoured basis, on domestic combing wools. Local wool top closing: May, 94.0; July, 92.8; Oct., 92.6; Dec., 92.3.
Silk-On the 25 th inst. futures closed 1 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ c. net higher. Transactions totaled 41 lots. Owing to declines in the Japanese markets while New York was closed for the Easter holidays, silk futures here showed initial losses of $21 / 2$ to 6c. Trading was quiet but prices firmed up somewhat after the initial fall. During early afternoon Mar stood at $\$ 2.82$, off 2c. Sales to that time totaled only 6 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market declined $21 /{ }^{2}$ c. to $\$ 2.92$ a pound. Seventy bales were tendered on the Mar. contract, making 910 bales so far. On the Yokohama Bourse prices were 17 to 29 yen lower. The price of spot grade D silk declined 5 yen to 1,605 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Mar., 2.85; May, 2.79; July, 2.74; Aug., 2.65 ; Sept., 2.64; Oct., 2.63. On the 26th inst. futures closed $31 / 2$ to 1 c . net lower. Transactions totaled 54 lots. Silk futures were easy in sympathy with Japanese market news. On the selloff Japanese interests were reported buying here. During early afternoon May No. 1 sold at $\$ 2.771 / 2$, off $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and July at $\$ 2.71$, off 3c. All of the 32 lots sold to that time were on the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 2.891 / 2$ a pound. Seventy bales were tendered for delivery on the Mar. No. 1 contract. This was the last day that such tenders could be made. The total for the month was 980 bales. The Yokohama Bourse closed 11 yen to 7 yen higher. Spot grade D silk was 10 yen lower. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Apr., 2.80; May, 2.77; June, 2.74; July, 2.701/2; Sept., 2.621/2; Oct., $2.611 / 2$. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 1 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Transactions totaled 46 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. The market was firm during most of the session, prices advancing as much as $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. During early afternoon Apr. stood at $\$ 2.83$, up 3c. and July at $\$ 2.75$, up $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sales, all in the No. 1 contract, totaled 17 lots to early afternoon. Fifty bales were tendered on the No. 1 Apr. contract. The Yokohama Bourse closed 5 to 16 yen higher, while spot grade D silk was bid up $21 / 2$ yen to $1,5971 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Apr., 2.81; May, 2.79; July, 2.73; Aug., 2.66; Sept., 2.64; Oct., 2.63.

On the 28 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down to 3 c . net higher. Transactions totaled 156 lots. Buying interest in raw silk futures was small at the outset, but broadened later as prices became firmer. Sales to early afternoon totaled 69 lots all in the No. 1 contract. May was quoted at $\$ 2.821 / 2$, up $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and Sept. at $\$ 2.69$, up 5c. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market advanced 1c. to $\$ 2.911 / 2$ a pound. Eighty bales were tendered for delivery against Apr. contracts. The Yokohama Bourse closed 2 to 12 yen higher, while spot grade D silk was advanced 10 yen to $1,6071 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: Apr., 2.82; May, 2.771/2; July, 2.73; Aug., 2.661/2; Oct., 2.65; Nov., $2.64 \frac{1}{2}$. Today futures closed 3 points off to unchanged compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 95 compared with previous all in the No. 1 contract. After opening as much as lots, all in the No. 1 contract. After opening as much as
$61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound lower, raw silk firmed under buying which was attributed to dealer interests. Trading was fairly active at 56 lots to early afternoon. At that time Apr. No. 1 stood at $\$ 2.80$, off 2 c ., and Oct. at $\$ 2.641 / 2$, off $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 1c. a pound to $\$ 2.901 / 2$. One hundred bales were tendered for delivery against Apr. No. 1 contracts, bringing the total so far to 230 bales. The Yokohama Bourse closed 8 yen lower to 2 yen higher, while the price of spot grade D silk in the outside market declined $21 / 2$ yen to 1,605 yen a bale. Local closing: Apr., 2.79; May, 2.77; July, 2.72; Aug., $2.661 / 2$; Oct., 2.63 ; Nov., $2.621 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, March 29, 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 87,760 bales, against 74,870 bales last week and 115,052 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1939, $6,513,717$ bales, against $3,184,005$ bales for the same period of 1938-39, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1939, of $3,329,712$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | 6,553 | 5,168 | 3,415 |  |  | 67 |  |
| Corpus ${ }^{\text {Houbhris }}$ | 12,692 | 2,612 |  | 2,564 | 13 | 517 |  |
| Beaumont- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile |  | 1,899 | 574 | 30 | 1,366 | 118 | 4,087 |
| Pensacola, | 1,824 |  |  |  |  | 5 | 1,824 |
| Savannah | 20 |  | 0 | 3 |  |  | 63 |
| e Char | 31 |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Norfolk |  | 314 |  | 48 | 50 |  | 74 |
| more - | 243 |  |  |  |  | 9 | 992 |


The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1939, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts toMar. 29 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Week }}{\text { This }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SinceAug } \\ 11939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | Since $A u g$ 11938 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Galv | 16,952 | 1, | 2,862 | 933,263 | 722,435 | 555,658 |
| Brownsvil | ,317 | 1,941,605 | ${ }_{3,601}^{\text {x }}$ | 984,770 | $7 \overline{3} 5,12 \overline{2} \overline{3}$ | 662, $\overline{8} 7{ }^{7} 5$ |
| Corpus Christi | 180 | 1788,772 | 739 |  | 41,106 |  |
| Beaumont | 58 | ${ }^{666930}$ | 9.027 | -16,678 | 745,4 | - 31,800 |
| New Orleans | ,958 | 2, ${ }^{154}$ | 9,771 | 758,746 | 7 79 | ${ }^{545}$ |
|  | 1,824 | 54. | ${ }^{1} .23$ | 10,73 | 77 ', |  |
| Jacksonville | 57 63 | 1,869 62,308 | 112 | - 3 1,673 | 121,777 | 149,292 |
| Charleston |  | 38,462 |  | 15,83 | 32,711 | 34,069 |
| Lake Char | 32 | 45,951 | $8_{8}^{4} 8$ | 38.72 |  |  |
| Worfork | $\begin{array}{r}534 \\ 749 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,577 \\ \hline 16,356\end{array}$ | ${ }_{261}^{888}$ | 13.5 | 10,792 | 16,425 |
| New York |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |
| Baltimore | 992 | 17\%079 | $68 \overline{8}$ | 18,689 | 1,350 | 1,225 |

$\frac{\text { Totals......... } 87,7606,513,717 \quad 19,9793,184,005 \mid 2,712,5092,147}{x \text { Receipts included in Corpus Christi. } z \text { Gulfport not included. }}$
In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvest | 16,952 | ${ }^{2} .8621$ | 7,486 | 10,465 | 5,453 10 | 2,224 |
| Now ${ }^{\text {How }}$ Orleans- | - 31.3185 | 3,601 9,027 | 20,111 | 24,777 | 10,274 | 13,111 |
| Mobile- | 4.087 | 1,771 | 6,409 413 | 8,615 969 | $\begin{array}{r}1,737 \\ \hline 43\end{array}$ | 410 285 |
| Branswick- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston..- |  | 888 | ${ }_{1} .631$ | 1,373 |  | 10 |
| Norfolk | 749 | 261 | 495 | 495 | 346 | 694 |
| All others.-- | $\overline{3}, 100$ | 1,454 | $\overline{8} 0 \overline{4}$ | $\overline{3}, 47 \overline{7}$ | 6.2\%ī | 1,50̄ |
| otal this wk- | 87,760 | 19,979 | 44,595 | 59,427 | 35,770 | 25,827 |

Since Aug. 1.- $6,513,71713,184,005]^{16.728,385} 5,834,5346,213,004{ }_{3}, 775,874$
The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 74,668 bales, of which 22,619 were to Great Britain, 3,204 to France, nil to Germany, 19,940 to Italy, 17,279 to Japan, 4,893 to China and 6,733 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 47,386 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,142,206$ bales against $2,796,642$ bales in the same period of the prebales against $2,796,642$ bales in the same period of:
vious season. Below are the exports for the week:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week Ended Mar, 29, 1940 Exports from-} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Exported to-} \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\hline \text { Great } \\
\text { Britain }
\end{array}
\] \& France \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ger- } \\
\text { many }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Italy \& Japan \& China \& Other \& Total \\
\hline Galveston \& 9,140 \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2,811 \\
3,514 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{\text {9,427 }}\) \& 2,950 \& 300

258 \& ${ }^{24,628} 1$ <br>
\hline Corpous Christi \& 10,940 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{-905}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline New Orleans \& ${ }^{7} 80$ \& 3,204 \& \& 13,615 \& 2,965 \& 543 \& 1,050 \& $\underset{2}{21,326}$ <br>
\hline New York \& , 700 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 720 <br>
\hline Los Angeles. \& \& \& \& \& 3,982 \& 1,400 \& 1,578 \& 6,960 <br>
\hline Total \& 22,619 \& 3,204 \& \& 19,940 \& 17,279 \& 4,893 \& 6,733 \& 74,668 <br>

\hline tal 19 \& ${ }_{\substack{2,419 \\ 5,184}}$ \& $c37831738$ \& | 3,949 |
| :---: |
| 16,900 | \&  \& $\underset{31,910}{18,832}$ \& 4,576

1,16 \& $\xrightarrow{9,295}$ \& 47,386
74,161 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & \text { Au. } 1,11939 \text { to } \\ & \text { Mat. } 19,1940 \\ & \text { Exports from- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Brilain }}^{\text {Great }}$ | France | $\stackrel{\text { Ger- }}{\text { many }}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| alveston | $\begin{array}{lll}338,524 & 138,496 \\ 433,222 & 145,806\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} 286 \\ 8,250,202 \\ 172,898 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 184,073 50,881 |  | 387,087 | ${ }_{1486}^{1219,049}$ |
|  |  |  | 37,586 | ${ }_{10}$ | ${ }_{25,452}$ | ${ }_{200,731}^{1486,289}$ |
| Brownsville -- | $\begin{array}{r}8.496 \\ 400 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 38354 |  |  |  |  | 4.309 |  | ${ }_{\text {3, }}^{185}$ | 27,922 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Beaumont }}$ New Orieans. |  |  | 8,169 |  | 206,233 |  |  |  |
|  | [ $\begin{array}{r}409 \\ 16929 \\ 1629\end{array}$ |  |  | 177,4989 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 78,674 \\ 4,779 \\ 49,494 \end{array}$ | $60,343$ | 1424,378 |  |
| Mobile | 52,848 | 4,339 | ---7-ii | 2,631 | 10,5i |  | 9,324 | 31,419 90.423 |  |
| JJacksonvilie-- |  | - 75 |  |  | -2,106 | ${ }_{\substack{2,7808 \\ 88 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline}}$ | 50196190 | 11,267 <br> 81 |  |
| SPensacola, \&ce |  |  | 486 |  |  |  |  | 71,109 <br> 27.810 <br> 8 |  |
| Charieston. | ${ }_{26,235}^{42,235}$ | ${ }^{\text {1,575 }}$ |  | , 704 |  | 8,837 |  |  |  |
| Willming | 10,941 | 1,825 | 1,27ī1 |  |  | --- | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{0} \mathbf{0} 91$ | 6.773 <br> 20.128 <br> 1 <br> 1 |  |
| Nortoik |  |  |  |  | 1,050 | ----- |  |  |  |
| $\pm$ | [16,369 | $\cdots$ | ------ | ${ }^{190} 19$ |  |  | 8,5006,037 | 26,118 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {B B oston--- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times 1$ Los Angel | $\begin{gathered} 42,661 \\ 17,231 \end{gathered}$ | 6,871 | $\cdots$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text {-214 } \\ 1,336 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 164.33040888--- |  | $\begin{gathered} 60.588^{2} \\ 13,956 \\ 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 301,332 \\ 78,971 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.---- | 1711,825 | 723,569 | 33,456 | 495,602 | 755,803 | 354,157 | 1087794 | 5142,206 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Total } & 1938-39 \\ \text { Total } & 1937-38 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 404,226 & \left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 370,053 \\ 1453,145 & 701,255 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ |  | 38,767 <br> $\mathbf{7 5 6 , 4 2 2} \mathbf{4 3 1 , 5 7 4}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 745,223 \\ & 451,931 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,598 \\ & 64,619 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 8(562,161 \\ 97965,557 \\ 97724,503 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 $\times$ Figures revised.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Mar. 29 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving <br> Leaving <br> Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Bratain | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { manv } \end{gathered}$ | other Foreign | Coast wise | Total |  |
| Galvest | 10,500 | 1,700 |  | 13,100 | 4,000 | 29,300 | 693,135 |
| Houston_-..- | 7,058 | 1,000 | - | 33,433 | 100 | 41,591 40 | 693,532 |
| New Orleans. | 17,000 | 18,680 | ...- | 5,028 |  | 40,708 | 704,564 121,771 |
| Charleston |  |  |  |  | ...- | -...- | 32,711 |
| Mobile |  | ---- | -.-- |  | ---- |  | 99,922 |
| Norfolk. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24,396 230,873 |
| Total 1940.- | 34,558 | 21,380 |  | 51.561 | 4,100 | 111,599 | 2,600,910 |
| Total 1939-- | 8,248 | 2,505 | 3.619 | 29,637 | 6,195 | 50,204 | 2,097,612 |
| Total 1938._ | 21,005 | 8,725 | 8,328 | 67,656 | 4,662 | 110,376 | 2,786,755 |

## * Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the nast week was moderately active, with price trend very irregular, reflecting the general uncertainty that exists not only in the cotton trade but most commodity markets The sharp drop in sterling is doing much to unsettle things. The spot market seemed to be in a more or less deadlocked position. Buyers were indifferent, aside from occasional inquiry for small lots for filling in purposes, while sellers were equally apathetic
On the 25 th inst. prices closed 6 points lower to 2 points up. Selling in old crop months and transferring of May into the October position accounted for most of the business during the morning. There followed a period of moderate buying of new crop months by New Orleans operators and Wall St. New crops were steady on buying due to persistent rumors in the cotton trade that when funds are finally approved there will be a subsidy on exports. Other reports indicated that this subsidy announcement may be delayed until later in the season. Foreign demand has dropped off, and cables stated that foreigners would permit their stocks to run low into the new crop season. so that they might take advantage of an export subsidy if there is one to be announced later. Leading Eastern mills were persistent buyers of May and July on the scale down. Consumption continues at a higher pace than last season. According to the Cotton Exchange trade service the consumption by mills for the first six months of the season throughout the world totaled $6,507,000$ bales of American cotton, compared with $5,587,000$ last season. On the 26 th inst. prices closed 13 to 21 points net lower. There were some pretty strong factors operating against the market today, chief of which were the sharp declines in cotton markets abroad and weakness in sterling exchange. Bombay brokers sold July and October early in the session, and the pace increased toward the close as this character of selling persisted. April-May broach cotton was selling at 202 points discount under New York May, or the largest discount in many years. Similarly the Liverpool market was relatively easier than New York, the May premium in Liverpool being 72 points, compared with 382 points on Jan. 5 . Cables were anything but favorable to speculators. The unsettled stock market in Amsterdam and rumors of cabinet changes in Great Britain were mentioned. A press dispatch from Bombay said that mill owners at one of the biggest cotton centers in India, were considering schemes for curtailment of operations due to over-production. Domestic spot sales totaled 5,566 bales, compared with 5,843 last year. The average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 10.18c. On the 27 th inst. prices closed 6 to 9 points net higher. The opening was steady, with prices unchanged to about 2 points higher. A further fall in sterling exchange was ignored, for after the call, prices forged ahead under steady buying pressure, in spite of continued foreign selling. As heretofore, much of the selling originated with Bombay, which is credited with having made substantial progress toward undoing a huge straddle position between the market here and that in India. The Bombay brokers sold May and July, but on the other hand they were said to have bought October. Spot firms were buyers of both May and July, apparently taking what Bombat sold. The market continued to creep higher later as the tone was decidedly firm. Rallies of 7 to 9 points were credited to buying by the trade to fix prices. Steady foreign markets were also a factor. Liverpool closed 10 to 17 English points higher.
On the 28th inst. prices closed 2 to 8 points net higher. Aided by the rally in sterling and buying to fix prices, the cotton futures market registered advances of 6 to 7 points. On the opening the market failed to follow the lead of higher foreign prices, quotations starting unchanged to 1 point lower. Tradieg was light at the outset. As usual, there was foreign selling, Bombay offering May, July and some October cotton. Trade interests bought the near months, while New Orleans picked up new crop positions. After the opening call prices moved 4 to 5 points higher under improved demand. Spot houses bought July and October. Foreign selling pressure relased and there was some trade buying. Bombay was reported to be supporting December. There was buying of Mav at 10.50 c ., said to have been price-fixing. Washington wires today reporteil that no decision will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation regarding. the extension of 1938 cotton loans until late in May or June. The loans will mature on July 31 unless extended.

Today prices closed 4 points up to 9 points net lower. An initial decline of 3 to 6 points was attributed to continued liquidation of straddle accounts by Bombay interests. It is said that the Bombay selling is due to the uncertainty created by the complicated foreign exchange situation. Cables reported that maximum and minimum limits on fluctuations of rupee exchange had been fixed which, it was suspected, would tend to discourage straddle operations. The foreign selling converged on the July and October deliveries. Scattered hedge selling and spot house selling contributed to the decline. At the lower levels demand appeared which quickly caused prices to recover their losses. The rally was due in part to buying of new crop months by New Orleans and a certain amount of buying by Southern mills to fix prices. Brokers who often represent cooperatives were credited with buying July and represent coopera
selling December.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has beer: $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { March } 23 \text { to March } 29 & \text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ \text { Middling upland } 7 / 8 \text { (nominal) } & \text { Hol. } & 10.79 & 10.65 & 10.73 & 10.79 & 10.79 \\ \text { Middling upland } 15-16 \text { (nom'1)_ Hol. } & 10.99 & 10.85 & 10.93 & 10.99 & 1099\end{array}$
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 deliveries on contract on April 4, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on March 28 .

New Contract-Basis Middling 15-16 inch, established for deliveries on contract on April 4, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for $7 / 8$-inch and 29-32inch staple and $75 \%$ of the average premiums over 15-16-inch cotton at the 10 markets on March 28.

|  | Old Contract |  |  | New Contract |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 7 / 6 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $15-16$ <br> Inch | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 11 n . \\ \text { and } U p \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inch } \\ & \text { In } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29-32 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 15-16 } \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 31-32 } \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { and } 1 \eta_{p}}{ }$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 54 on | . 65 on | . 73 on | . 36 on | . 45 on | . 54 on | . 59 on | . 65 on |
| Good Mid.....- | . 43 on | . 59 on |  | . 31 on | . 39 on | . 49 on | . 54 on | . 60 on |
| M | . 30 on | ${ }^{.41}$ on | . 50 | . 13 o | . 21 on | . 43 on | . 49 on | . 54 on |
| St Low Midi-a- | Basis | . 11 on | . 20 on | . 18 oft | . 10 off | Basis | 06 on | 12 on |
|  | . 48 oft | . 38 oft | . 30 otr | . 65 oft | . 58 off | . 50 off | 45 oft | . 39 off |
| Low Mid. <br> *St. Good Ord.- | 1.03 oft | . 930 off | . 87 oft | 1.20 off | 1.14 off | . 050 ot | 1.01 of | . 97 off |
| *Good Ord.... Extra White- | 1.52 off | 2.02 off | 1.410 | ${ }_{2.23}^{1.70}$ | 1.66 | 2.13 oft | 1.1. | 1.53 off .09 off |
|  | . 43 on | . 53 on |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Mid........- | . 30 on | . 41 on | . 50 on | . 13 on | . 21 on | . 30 on | . 49 on | . 54.0 on |
|  | Even | . 11 on | . 20 on | . 18 off | . 10 off | Even | . 06 on | . 12 on |
| St. Low Mide... | . 480 oft | ${ }^{.38} 0 \mathrm{oft}^{\text {a }}$ | . 30 off | . 65 off | . 58 oft | . 50 ott | . 45 oft | . 39 oft |
| Low Mid <br> *St. Good Ord.- | 1.03078 | 1.45 oft | . 87.41 oft | 1.20 off | 1.14 oft | 1.05 off | 1.01 orf | . 97.53 off |
| -Good Ord <br> Spotted- | 2.12 off | 2.02 oft | 1.99 off | 2.23 oft | 2.20 | 2.13 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good Mid...... <br> St. Mid | . 07 off | . 03 on | . 12 on | 25 | . 16 | . 070 | 01 otf | . 04 on on |
| Mid |  | . 49 off | . 42 oft | a.77 ort | a. 69 of | a. 60 off |  |  |
| *St. Low Mid.Low Mid | 1.22 otf | 1.14 ott | 1.08 off | 1.39 ot | 1.35 of | 1.26 o | 1.24 off | 1.19 oft |
| Tinoed- | 1.87 off | 1.82 off | 1.80 off | 2.05 oft | 2.03 off |  |  | 1.93 off |
|  | . 49 off | . 41 ot | . 35 |  | 2 oft | *. 54 oft | *. 51 off | *. 46 off |
| St. M1d.-...... | ${ }^{.69}$ oft | . 62 off | . 56 off | *. 87 off | *.83 oft |  |  | *. 67 off |
| *St. Low Midic- | 1.83 off | 1.22 off | 1.20 off | 1.42 off | 1.41 otf | 1.37 off 1 | 1.360 off | 1.34 off |
| *Low Mid | 2.32 oft | 21 | 2.31 off | 2.49 oft | 2.49 off | 2.49 off | 2.4 |  |
| Yellow StainedGood Mid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.36 oft | 1.35 off | 1.34 off | . 540 |  |  |  |  |
| *Stid. Mid.......- | 1.86 off | 1.85 ott | 1.850 |  |  |  | 1.51 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gray } \\ & \text { Good M1d } \\ & \text { Bt. M1d. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 74 oft |  |  |  |  | . 79 |  |  |
|  | 5 | . 18 of | 14 |  |  | . 79 |  |  |

New York Quotations for 32 Years


## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also show how the $\underline{\text { market for spot and futures closed on the same days: }}$


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


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 | Mar. 22 | Mar. 23 | Mar. 25 | Mat. 26 | Mar. 27 | Mar. 28 | Open Contracts Mar. 28 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HOLI- } \\ & \text { DAY } \end{aligned}$ | HOLI- | $\begin{array}{r} 22,800 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 482,700 |
| May-Old .........-. |  |  |  | 32,600 | 22,300 800 | 38,600 100 |  |
|  |  |  | 14,100 | 33,900 | 29,000 | 26,000 | 549,500 |
| New-.--....----- |  |  | 900 | 1,200 |  | 1,100 | 41,000 |
| October-Old........ New- |  |  | 19,300 | 28,500 | 15,600 | 18,300 | 353,200 |
| December-OId New-....... |  |  | 6,600 | 10,700 | 10,500 | 6,000 | 115,700 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941- \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 600 |  | 200 |  | 10,100 |
| March |  |  | 300 | 7,700 | 2,700 | 3,300 | 14,100 |
| Inactive monthsAugust, 1940. |  |  | --- |  |  | ---- | 200 |
| Total all futures_... |  |  | 64,700 | 115,600 | 81,100 | 93,400 | 1,592,900 |
| New Orieans | Mar. 20 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 22 | Mar 23 | Mar. 25 | Mar. 26 | Open Contracts Mar. 26 |
| av-O19. ${ }^{1940}$ | 7,750 | 3,050 |  |  | 10,050 | 11,050 |  |
| New- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,500 |
| July-Old | 6,200 | 2,800 |  |  | 5,100 | 5,400 | 72,100 3,800 |
| October-OId |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New .-. | 6.500 | 4,550 | HOLI- | HOLT- | 9,700 | 9.100 | 57,950 |
| December .-.-.-.---- | 1,050 |  |  | DAY | 1,550 | 800 | 14,500 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1941- } \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,550 |
| March .- | 250 | 1,000 |  |  | 50 | 600 | 4,800 |
| Total all futures...- | 21,750 | 11,700 |  |  | 26,450 | 26,950 | 252,500 |

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 Liverpoo.


 Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, L'pool
O. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, superC. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, super- $\quad 6.97 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 4.09 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 4.21 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 6.33 \mathrm{~d}$.

At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to March 29, 1940 |  |  |  | Movement to March 31, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | Recetyts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { Mar. } \\ & \mathbf{3 1} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | aso |  |  |
| Als Birm'am | 502 |  | $2,078$ |  | 686 | $\begin{aligned} & 70,018 \\ & 12,716 \end{aligned}$ | 1,299 | $\begin{array}{r} 47,839 \\ 8,809 \end{array}$ |
| Eufaula | 1,721 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montg |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,113 \\ & 59,485 \end{aligned}$ | 1,609 | $\begin{aligned} & 74,21 \\ & 57,283 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 76,535 \\ & 75,025 \end{aligned}$ |
| Selma. | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 416 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 176 58 | 131,412 | $\begin{aligned} & 944 \\ & \mathbf{4 1 8} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Forest C | 416 | 169,315 32,075 | $\begin{array}{r} 425 \\ 1.357 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}147,408 \\ 41,201 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 13,956 <br> 88,956 <br> $\mathbf{8 0 , 1 9 4}$ | $418$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,420 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |
| Helena | ${ }_{234}^{95}$ | 67,064 |  |  |  |  | 1,760 |  |
| Hope |  | 40,976 | 429 | 35,741 29,052 | 50 - | $\begin{array}{r} 38,920 \\ 19,314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | - 47,754 |
| Jonesboro- | 1,834 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 294,082 \\ 13,988 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{-}-6$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 753 \end{array}$ |  |
| Little R00 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2}, 258 \\ & 2,390 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}40,791 \\ 1338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 753 \\ 62 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,736 \\ 40,098 \end{array}$ |
| Newport-f- Pine Bluff- | 1, 58 | 133,527 | 2,079 | 81,147 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 590 \end{array}$ | 121,677 |
| Walnut Rge |  | -62,703 | 2, 245 | 37,42 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 48,551 \\ 13.084 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Ga.. Albany -- | 171 | 14,669 39,889 | $\begin{aligned} & 608 \\ & 825 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,470 \\ & 42,896 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 299 \\ 620 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,444 \\ & 38,083 \end{aligned}$ |
| Athens- | 3,662 | 134,830140,351 | 6,5154,744 | $\begin{gathered} 42,896 \\ 122.406 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 110,704 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 38,083 \\ 108,555 \end{array}$ |
| ugusta |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 974 \\ 1,088 \end{array}$ | $111,749$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 1 8 9} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 6 8 4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108,555 \\ & 144,881 \end{aligned}$ |
| Columb | 1,671 600 | 12,600 12 | 4,744 <br> 700 | $\begin{array}{r} 127,869 \\ 30,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,088 \\ 500 \mid \end{array}$ | 9,80027,037 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,684 \\ \hline 200 \end{array}$ |  |
| aco | 14140 | 36,847 | $\begin{array}{r} 741 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,500 \\ & 31,714 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 17 |  | 1,017 |  |
| Rome |  | 107,756 |  | 37,89764,407 | 1023 | 27,037 <br> 16,734 | 1, 25 | $\begin{aligned} & 31,651 \\ & \mathbf{3 2}, 786 \end{aligned}$ |
| a., Shrev | 70 |  | 1,211 |  |  | -85,819 | 300 814 | $79,122$ |
| Miss., Clark | 639 426 | 157,714 19 | 3,912 | 52,763 | 1,065 91 | $\begin{array}{r} 129,509 \\ 27,150 \\ 10,010 \end{array}$ | 3,814 | $54,292$ |
| Greenwoo | 390 <br> 105 <br> 1 | 231,663 | 2,638 | 17,868 | 308 | $\begin{array}{r}32,528 \\ 7,831 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 472 <br>  <br> 29 |  |
| Natchez | 184 | 7,25827,116 | 90423 |  |  |  |  | 16,173 ${ }^{16153}$ |
| Vicksburg |  |  |  | 17,993 | 42 | 28,127 |  |  |
| Yazoo C |  | 287,067 ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 1,721 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,675 } \\ \mathbf{2}, 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}47,099 \\ \mathbf{3}, 604 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mo., St. Louls | 8,057 128 |  | 8,182 |  | 3,834 100 | 145,651 4,982 | $\begin{array}{r}3,913 \\ \hline 49\end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {N.C. Gr'boro }}^{\text {Oklahoma- }}$ |  |  |  | ,25 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 towns * | 1.658 | 325,355 | 10,620 2969 | ${ }_{74,23}^{21638}$ | 1,054 | 79,981 |  | 9,8720.498 |
| 8. C., Gr'vill | 1,658 49,630 | 103,187 | 55,175 | 737,640 | 17,654 | 1824,212 | 29,360 |  |
| Texas, Abll |  | 26,919 |  | 9,990 |  | 21,979 | 242 | 12,562 |
| Austin. |  | 7,396 |  | 1,847 |  | 15,4 |  |  |
| Brenha | 20 | 15,66 | ${ }^{450}$ | 1,51 | 44 | 14, |  | - ${ }^{2} 12,288$ |
| Dallas | 155 | 75,32 | 490 | $\stackrel{35,58}{34,}$ | 2 | 63,16 |  |  |
|  |  | 6,518 |  |  |  |  |  | 748 |
| San Marcos |  |  |  |  |  | 13,306 |  |  |
| xarkan |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36,753 \\ & 56,014 \end{aligned}$ | 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,324 \\ & 13,722 \end{aligned}$ | 11 $\square$ | [ $\mathbf{5 4 , 3 6 7}$ | -14 | 35,446 $\mathbf{2 3 , 1 6 0}$ |
| t., 5 | 75,027 | 5864,433 | 123,8 | 617,8 | 29,496 | 4354,640 | 64,8 | 951,2 |

## Tot., 56 towns $75,0275864,433123,862$ 2617,800 29,49643

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 48,835 bales and are tonight 333,343 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 45,531 bales more than in the same week last year

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug, 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

| Mar. 29- | -1939-40 |  | -1938-39-3ne |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | ${ }_{\text {Since }}^{\text {Sing }} 1$ | Week. | $\stackrel{\text { Sug. }}{\text { Since }}$ ( |
| Via St. Loul | 8,182 | 283,727 | 3,913 | 145,311 |
| Via Moun | 3,990 | 219,550 | 2,075 | 144,921 |
| Via Roc | 151 | ${ }_{7}^{9,128}$ | 180 | ${ }_{6}^{2,640}$ |
| Via Louisvile |  | 133, 523 |  | 130,289 |
| Via other routes, \& | 23,912 | 636,271 | 11,669 | ${ }^{\text {510,905 }}$ |
| Total gross overland | 41,313 | 1,289,609 | 21,984 | 940,713 |
| Deduct Shipments- ${ }^{\text {Overland to } \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}}$., Bost | 992 | 17.101 | 88 | 19,000 |
| Between interior towns | 27,714 | 237,002 | 4,164 | 321,498 |
| Total to be deducted_ | 28,920 | 260,924 | 5,004 | 347,754 |
| Leaving total net overland | 12,393 | 1,028,685 | 16,980 | 592.95 |

## * Including movement by rail to Canada

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 12,393 bales, against 16,980 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 435,726 bales.


March 30, 1940
Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended Mat. 29 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday |  | Monday |  | Tuesday |  | Wednesday |  | Thursday |  | Friday |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {In. }}^{15-16}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}15-16 \\ \text { In. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 1/8. In. | ${ }_{\text {15 }}^{15-16}$ | In. | ${ }_{\text {In }}^{\text {In-16 }}$ | 7/8 In. | $\begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ I n . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{15-16 \\ \mathrm{In} .}}$ |
| Gaiveston..- |  |  | 10.32 | 10.52 | 10.18 | 10.38 | 10.28 | 10.48 | 10.33 |  | 10.35 | 10.55 |
| New Orieans, |  |  |  | 10.55 | 10.21 | 10.41 | 10.26 | 10.46 | 10.34 | 10.54 |  | 10.57 |
| Moblie- |  |  |  | 10.49 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.34 | 10.43 | 10.29 | 10.54 |  | 10.39 |
| Norfolk | * |  | 10.60 | 10.75 | 10.45 | 10.80 | 10.50 | 10.65 | 10.55 | 10.70 | 10.55 | 10.70 |
| Montgomery. |  |  | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.10 | 10.20 | 10.20 | 10.30 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.25 | 10.35 |
| Augusta |  |  |  | 10.89 | 10.60 | 10.75 | 10.68 | 10.83 | 10.74 | 10.89 | 10.74 | 10.89 |
| Memphis | * |  | 10.15 | 10.35 | 10.00 | 10.20 | 10.10 | 10.30 | 10.15 | 10.35 | 10.15 | 10.35 |
| Houston |  | * 1 | 10.35 | 10.55 | 10.21 | 10.41 | 10.29 | 10.49 | 10.35 | 10.55 |  | 10.55 |
| Little Rock.- |  |  | 10.10 |  |  | 10.15 | 10.05 | 10.25 | 10.10 | 10.30 |  | 10.30 |
| Dallas....... | * |  | 9.95 | 10.15 | 9.811 | 10.01 | 9.91 | 10.11 | 9.96 | 10.16! | 9.98 | 10.18 |

## * Holiday.

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week haye been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> Mar. 2 | Monday <br> Mar. 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { Mar. } 26 \end{aligned}$ | Wednesday Mar. 27 | Thursday Мат. 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Mar. } 29 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940- | HALY- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.51 \\ & 10.63 b \\ & 10.30-.31 \\ & 10.42 b \\ & 9.74-9.75 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10.55-10.56}$ | 10. | 10.65-10.66 |
| May old.- |  | ${ }_{10.775}^{10.65}$ |  |  |  |  |
| July old --- |  | 10.44 |  | 10.38 |  |  |
| New ... |  | 10.56 b |  | 10.506 | 10.56b | 0.5 |
| tober |  | 9.95b-9.96a |  | $9.84{ }^{9.85}$ | 9.89b-9.90a | 9.88 |
|  |  | 9.81b-9.83a | 9.61--9.62a | 9.70 b-9.71a | 9.746-9.76a | 9.73b-9.74a |
| January ${ }^{\text {194-- }}$ |  | 9.75b | 9.55b | $9.64 b$ |  | 9.66 b |
| March .-. |  | 9.636-9.65a | 9.430-9.44a | 53b-9.54a | 9.578 | 56b-9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old future |  | steady | steady |  | steady. | Steady. |

CCC Accepts Proposals to Trade Low-Grade for High-Grade Cotton-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced March 21 that it had accepted proposals from 21 cotton firms to exchange 28,284 bales of Governmentowned cotton for privately owned cotton of equal value under the cotton exchange program announced in January. With previous acceptances by CCC the total amount of Government-owned cotton to be exchanged under the program is 123,385 bales. The Corporation further states:
Under the program the CCC, which holds title to large stocks of the low-grade cotton, of which there has been a shortage in the market, accepts
cotton of better grade and staple in exchange. The value of the cotton cotton of better grade and staple in exchange. The value of the cotton average grade and staple differences quoted on 10 designated spot markets on Dec. 15, 1939 . The private owner of cotton pays 10 points to cover
costs of the CCC.
When the exchange program began CCC issued catalogs showing the When the exchange program began CCC issued catalogs showing the
grade, staple and location of low-grade cotton available for exchange. The catalogs were sold at $\$ 5$ each to cover costs. Supplements to the for exchange will be made as more cotton is classed. The supplements will be forwarded to catalog holders.
The Corporation considers proposals to exchange cotton on the first
Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us thi evening denote that there has been some rain in the central and eastern thirds of the cotton belt and mostly dry weather in the west.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

New Orleans $\qquad$ .-Above zero of gauge_ Memphis
$\qquad$ Above zero of gauge
 Mar. 29, 1940 Mar. 31, 1839
-nsourg-----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 Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

| Week End. | Receipts at Ports |  |  | ocks at Interior Tonons |  |  | Recetpts from Plantation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 939 |  | 937 | 1939 | 193 | 1937 |
| $\overline{\substack{\text { Dec } \\ 29}}$ | 189,049 | 44,595 | 141,563 | 3346,020 | 3434,970 | 2658,348 | 232,095 | 31,339 | 147 |
|  | 40 |  | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1938 | 1938 |
| $5^{\text {b }}$ | 169,95 | 42,5 | 125,656 | 3265,094 | 3400,270 | 2619,799 | 89 | 7,896 | 86,716 |
| 12. | 181,55 | 38, 2 | 121,714 | 3189.004 | 3369,048 | 2613,016 | 105.463 | 7,605 | 28.497 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 196,677 \\ & 149,788\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,387 \\ & 43.199 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 116,840 \\ 120,588 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3127,764 \\ 3072,688 \end{array}\right\|$ | 3329,120 | 2629,639 2628,795 | $\begin{array}{r} 135,437 \\ 94,692 \end{array}$ | N11 5,798 | 133,463 |
| Feb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 168,68 | 29,0 | 12 | 2 | 3212,973 | 257 |  |  |  |
| 16. | 177.019 | 25,681 | 101,785 | 2897.286 | 3174,825 | 2570,224 | 117.323 | Nil | 96.794 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 23- \\ \mathbf{M a r}_{-} \end{array}$ | 122,734 | 21,337 | 86,337 | 2845.482 | 31 | 2543,3 | 70,930 | Nil | , |
|  | 138 | 25,736 | 82,658 | 2795,204 | 3096,651 | 2500,60 | 88,70 | Nil | 39,957 |
| Mar. 1. 8. | 107,381 | 27,264 | 92,6 | 2737 | 3051 | 2479; |  | N11 | 71,853 |
| -8. ${ }^{15}$ | 115,052 | 32,436 | 57,994 | - | 3012 | 2400, | A | N11 | 49,069 |
|  | 74,870 | 21,973 | 47,032 | 2666,7 | 986 | 2431,77 | 36,348 | Nil | 17,929 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,81 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1939, are 6,759,976 bales; in 1938-39 they were $4,392,943$ bales and in 1937-38 were $8,363,891$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 87,760 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 38,925 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 48,835 bales during the week.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of Indian 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:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 29 \\ \text { Receipta at- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Bo |  |  | 44,000 1 | 1,706,00 | 95,000 | 1,579,000 | 100,000 | 1,687,000 |
| Exports from- | For the Week |  |  |  | Stince Aug. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | Contl-nent $\|$Jap <br> Chin |  | Total | Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} \text { Contt- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | Japan \& China | Total |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bombay- } \\ 1939-40 \\ 1938-39 \end{gathered}$ | a | $\begin{array}{r} 22,000 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | 22,000 | 26,000 44,000 | 52,000 | 174,000 | $\xrightarrow{740,000}$ | 947,000 966,000 |
| 1937-38-- |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 21,000 \\ a \\ \ldots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | b27,000 <br> 13,000 |  |  | a | 672,000 |
| Other India: |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & a \\ & 4,000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{b} 790000 \\ 510,000 \\ 413,000 \end{array}$ |
| 1939-40-- | $\stackrel{\mathrm{a}}{9,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937-38-- | 12,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total all- } \\ & 1939-40-- \\ & 1933-39- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,000 \\ 12,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a} \\ 26,000 \\ 2,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} a \\ 22,000 \\ 21,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53,000 \\ 57,000 \\ 35,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} a \\ 239,000 \\ 174,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a} \\ 497,000 \\ 443,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a}, 000 \\ \hline 40,000 \end{gathered}$$468,000$ | 1737.0001476,0001085,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 51,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 4,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 261,000 bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We have only now received in detail the Alexandria movement for the week ended Feb. 28, which we present below. As these reports have not been coming in regularly, we can only publish them as received.

| Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 28 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recenpts (cantars)This week. Since Aug. | 185,000$7,068,296$ |  | 120,000$5,955,612$ |  | 275,000$7,845,748$ |  |
|  | This <br> Week | $\text { Since }_{\text {Aug. }}$ | This <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports (bales) <br> To Liverpool |  |  | 4,400 |  |  |  |
| To Manchester, | 15,500 | 111,700 410,194 | 6,900 12,100 | $\begin{array}{r} 106,273 \\ 414,013 \end{array}$ | 74,600 | $\begin{aligned} & 121,542 \\ & 482,347 \end{aligned}$ |
| To America. | 1,000 | 44,943 | 1,200 | 16,427 | +450 | 18,500 |

Total exports_..........16,500 $695,78924,600 \quad 639,22122,150$
Note-A cantar is 99 Ibs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.
Note-A cantar is 99 libs. Egyptian bales weigh about
This statement shows that the receipts for the week e
俍
We have also received the figures below for the current week.

| Alexandria, Egypt, Mar. 27 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Keceipts (cantars)This week Since Aug. 1 | 89,000$7,589,308$ |  | 155,0006.700 .823 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 200,000 \\ 8,442,227 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | This <br> Week | Since Aug. 1 | This Week | Since Aug. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | Since Aug. 1 |
| Exports (bales)To tiverpoul |  | 153,802 | 6,100 | 119,730 | 4,200 | 144,023 |
| To Manchester. ${ }^{\text {ce }}$ Continent | ${ }_{1}^{6,00}$ | 123,016 | 19,100 | 120,473 477,104 | 11,000 | 136,442 |
| To Imerica.... | 1,000 | 37, 28 | 1,100 | 18,502 | 1,600 | 21,400 |
| Tortal semor*a | ว กาก | 773.705 | 26,300 | 735,809 | 23,800 | 845,454 |

Trital semoner

Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs,
This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Mar. 27 were 89.000 cantars and the foreign shipments 23,000 bales.

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Merchants are generally complaining We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2139
prices closed $11 / 2$ to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Cold weather preprices closed $11 / 2$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. about 2 c . a bushel today to the best level in more than a about 2c. a bushel today to the best, up $17 / \mathrm{sc}$., and July $\$ 1.051 / 4$, up 2c., within less than 3c. of their mid-Dec. peaks, which stand as the highest prices recorded here in more than 2 years. Pessimistic crop reports and European war news were among the buying factors. While the forecast predicted slowly rising temperatures in som wheat areas, crop experts expressed belief that weather is retarding plant development. The Ohio Valley had $1 / 2$ to 2 feet of snow for protection against freezing temperatures and there was snow in tha spring wheat and rye zone, but Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska were without covering. Selling partly representing hedges against loan wheat and profit-taking, caused frequent price reactions. On the 26 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. An easy tone prevailed in the wheat pit today and prices at times yielded as much as $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a bushel. Prospects of warmer and unsettled weather in the Southwest and pressure of hedging sales against purchases of loan wheat depressed the market. Selling was only moderate, but at the same time demand was less aggressive than recently. Some wheat buying was attributed to mills and little demand was inspired by reports of wind and dust storms from parts of the Southwest. Dust storms were storms from parts of the southwest. Das and Oklahoma. reported from various localities in Kansas and oklahoma. Commenting on these reports, H. C. Donovan, crop expert, said that "owing to the late and weakened condition of the wheat plant in the Southwest, such dust storms cannot be otherwise than far more damaging than those of their kind in most past seasons at this date." Temperatures in the hard winter wheat area were higher today and milder weather was forecast for the latter half of the week along with showers over much of the section. On the 27 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower compared with preprices closed unchanged to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower compared wrain belt vious finals. Moderating weather and some grain bet precipitation, with promise of more, helped to drive wheat prices lower again today. Losses were not extended beyond a cent, however. The market derived some buying support from strength in securities and pessimistic crop reports, which helped to offset hedging of loan wheat put up for sale. Early purchasing was based on failure of expected precipitation to appear in the hard winter wheat belt, but the official forecast predicted some moisture during the next 24 hours. Possibility of relief which may stop dust blowing over wide Preas in the Southwest, caused some traders to sell out purareases made early in the session. Prices fell about a cent chases mad arly high, with May wheat tumbling from $\$ 1.061 /$ from the earyy higns, to $\$ 1.04 \frac{3 / 4}{4}$, where the market steadied. A check of them 55
storage houses in the Wichita area disclosed that from 50 storage houses in the Wichita area disclosed there has been
to $70 \%$ of loan wheat which had been stored redeemed by farmers.
On the 28 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Nervous wheat prices fluctuations throughout today's grain futures trade reflected crop and weather reports which were both favorable and unfavorable, depending upon the locality from which they came. After alternating above and below previous closing levels, wheat finished slightly lower. Good precipitation in the spring and soft wheat areas, with forecast of continued wet weather, had a bearish market effect, which was offset by failure of this moisture to spread into the Southwestern hard winter wheat zone, where dust storms were reported. European purchases of North American wheat were estimated at more than $2,000,000$ busbels, mostly Canadian grain sold to Great Britain, but including some United States wheat purchased by Continental European countries through purchased of the subsidy. The market also was influenced operation of by reports of serious dust storms in parts of the Southwest, despite evidence of scattered moisture in some localities. Today prices closed $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Sellers con-
tinued to dominate the wheat market today as prices tinued to dominate the wheat market today as prices sagged about 1c. at times, due to improved moisture conditions in the spring and soft winter wheat zones. Hedging of loan wheat put into commercial trade also contributed to the selling. Failure of many sections of the Southwestern hard winter area to share in the moisture received in other parts of the wheat country, and reports of dust storms in this region caused frequent rallies. March winds whipping dust in the Southwestern hard winter wheat zone stirred up enough buying to lift prices fractionally at times, but this was offset by improved moisture conditions in the spring wheat belt from Missouri eastward. As a result, prices much of the time were at levels fractionally below yesterday's close, and the market fluctuated over a rance of about 1c. Open interest in wheat tonight was 9 9. 684.000 bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
 daily closing prices of wheat futures in chicago May...

Season's Hioh and When Mare 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 | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market. } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Quiet | Qulet | Moderate demand | Quiet |
| Mld. upl'ds | holiday | holiday | 7.52d. | 7.59 d . | 7.84 d . | 7.70 d |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Furures } \\ \text { Market } \\ \text { opened }}}{ }$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quiet; } \\ & \text { it } 4 \text { pts. } \\ & \text { decline } \end{aligned}$ | Q't but st'y 2 pts. dec to 1 pt .ad | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firm; } \\ 22 \text { to } 25 \text { pts } \\ \text { advance } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & Q^{\prime}+\text { but st'y } \\ & 11 \text { to } 13 \text { pts } \\ & \text { deeline } \end{aligned}$ |
| Market. $\begin{aligned} & \text { P. M. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & Q^{\prime} \mathrm{t} \text { but st'y } \\ & 2 \text { to } 13 \text { ptss } \\ & \text { decline } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { steady; } \\ 10 \text { to } 17 \text { pts } \\ \text { advance } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Steady; 10 to 16 pts advance | Q't but st'y <br> 1 ptadv. to <br> 4 pts. dec. |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\text { March } 23$$\underset{\text { March }}{29}$ | $\frac{\text { sat }}{\text { Close }}$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon Close |  | Noon Close |  | Noon Close |  | Noon Close |  | Noon Close |  |
| New Contract | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\stackrel{d}{d}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {d }}$. | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {d. }}$ | a. | d. |
| March (1940)... | * | - | * | 7.48 | 7.42 | 7.50 | 7.58 | ${ }^{7} 7.74$ | 7.74 | 7.66 | 7.73 |
| July -.-.-....- |  | * | * | 7.58 |  | ${ }^{7} 7.52$ | ${ }_{7}^{7} 7.59$ | ${ }_{746}^{7.73}$ | ${ }_{7.47}^{7.73}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.44}$ | 7.74 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { October-:- }}$ |  | * | * | 7.31 | 7.24 | 7.27 | ${ }_{7.26}^{7.34}$ | 7.46 | ${ }_{7}^{7.39}$ | 7.4 | ${ }_{7}^{7.42}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Jana }}$ (1941) |  | * |  | $\overline{7} \cdot \overline{2}$ | 7.13 | 7.16 | 7. 7.23 | 7.35 | ${ }_{7}^{7} 730$ | 7.33 7.28 | ${ }_{7}^{7.34}$ |
| May-- |  |  | * |  | 7.03 |  | 7.14 |  | 7.25 |  | 7.29 <br> 723 |
| July | * |  | * |  | 6.98 |  | 7.09 | -...-1 | 7.19 |  | 7.23 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, March 29, 1940.
Flour-There is very little of interest in the local flour trade. The major flour mills reported that regular shipments on contracts have been light so far this week. On account of the falling off in deliveries, many of the mills were forced to cease operations for the week last night after completing only a three-day week. Mill interests also reported that the consuming trade is using less flour. Very little, if any, new bookings were reported in the metropolitan area recently.

Wheat-On the 23 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The short grain market session today between two holidays produced a light trade that affected prices only mildly, causing nervous fractional fluctuations. An early advance of $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. gave way to weakness that let quotations slip as much as $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. below previous closing levels. Scattered hedging reflecting marketing of loan wheat, and some tered hedging reflecting markented profit-taking accounted most of the selling, week-end profit-taking accounted for most of the selling,
which offset purchasing inspired by weather and crop conditions. Some mill buying also was reported on price dips. A cold wave covering northern portions of the belt caused no particular uneasiness because of snow covering over much of the spring wheat and soft winter wheat zones, but forecast of lower temperatures in the Southwest created some anxiety. There was no moisture in dry sections over the holiday, but the spring wheat and soft wheat areas had some precipitation and additional light snows were forecast. On the 25 th inst.

Corn-On the 23 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Corn prices changed only $1 / 4 c$. during the entire session. Spot prices continued to show strength, however, and in some cases were $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher despite receipt of 103 cars, which represented two days. Bookings remained light and the country holding policy resulted in quotations of several cents premium over futures for good trade corn. Market experts said the loan program, which will expire in a week, and increased feeding demand because of cold weather, restricted marketing. On the 25th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The advance in corn followed wheat, with continued strength of spot corn also a factor. Actual grain sold $1 / 4$ to 1 c . higher, with No. 1 yellow at more than 2c. premium over May. Shippers sold 10,000 bushels, but booked only 24,000 bushels to arrive. Receipts at principal markets, however, were somewhat larger than a week ago and a year ago. On the 26th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Corn futures had only small losses in light trade. In the cash market corn was $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower and bookings to arrive were somewhat heavier, totaling 75,000 bushels. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up compared with previous finals. Corn prices were barely steady today despite continued light country marketings, due to a tightening supply situation as a result of the loan progran. Offsetting, this, traders said, was the fact that potential farm consumption of corn is being reduced daily because of liquidation of hog supplies.
On the 28 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Danish purchases of United States corn helped to steady that market and produce gains of as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at one stage. Purchases totaled about 300,000 bushels for shipment from Philadélphia and Albany, and Denmark was reported inquiring for more. Receipts here expanded to 116 cars, but at most markets were smaller than a week or a year ago. Spot prices were $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher, and shippers sold 37,000 bushels of corn. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn prices were steady to firm, with light receipts of only 56 cars tending to strengthen the market. The final day on which loan applications may be filed has been set for March 31, and traders said large quantities apparently are being stored as the dead-line approaches. Open interest in corn tonight was $41,745,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of corn in new york
No. 2 yellow. $\qquad$

daily closing prices of corn futures in chicago
 Season's Low and When Ma

Oats-On the 23 d inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was little doing in the oats market today, though the undertone was steady. On the 25th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The marked strength of wheat had its influence on the other grains, and reports of exceedingly cold weather had its bullish effect on values of oats and rye. On the 26 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{e}$. net lower. Trading was light, with the undertone easier in sympathy with the declines in wheat. On the 27 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This market was relatively steady. This steadiness was due largely to the fact that 3c. premiums are quoted for actual grain over futures.
On the 2 Sth inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. higher. Quiet conditions prevailed in the oats market. The only item of interest was the report that shippers sold 36,000 bushels of oats. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8$ c. net lower. Trading was moderately active in this grain, with prices lower in sympathy with wheat.

- Daily closing prices of oats futures in chicaco

 DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May:-
$\begin{array}{ll}371 / 2 & 371 / 4 \\ 351 / 8 & 35\end{array}$
Rye-On the $23 d$ inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was light and without feature. On the 25 th inst. prices closed $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The rye market responded vigorously to the strength displayed in wheat values. Rye futures closed at about the top levels of the day, which was about a cent advance from the lows of the session. On the 26 th inst. prices closed $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The rye market proved to be the weakest of the grains towards the close, which represented the lowest levels of the day. Selling was not aggressive, but substantial support was lacking. On the 27 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Trading was light and market very narrow. The undertone, however, was steady, this being attributed largely to the cash rye prices which were at substantial premiums over futures.
On the 28th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8$ c. net lower. This market was relatively quiet, with the undertone heavy
in sympathy with the sagging tendency of the wheat mar-
ket. Today prices closed $11 / 4$ to $7 / 8$ c. net lower. Trading was light, with the undertone heavy in symnathy with the lower wheat markets.
daily closing prices of rye futures in chicago




Closing quotations were as follows:
spring pat. high protein_-6.10@6.25
8pring patentst

 Coarse-_-_-Mrices Withdrawn
Fancy
$1.2-0.3-0.2$

## Grain

Wheat, New York- Oomestic $124 \%$ Oats, New York-
 Corn, New York-
No. 2 yellow all rall $\qquad$ 73 40 arien New York- $\qquad$ 641/2 All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:


Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday March 23, 1940 follow:

| Recetpts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|ccc\|}  \\ \hline 66,000 \\ 196 \mathrm{lbs} \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | bus.h 60 lbs 364,000 | bush 56 208 2.000 | bush 32 lhs 6,000 | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs 2,000 |
| Philadelphia | 37,000 | 709,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore-- | 16,000 | 516,000 | 70,000 | 15,000 | 23,000 |  |
| New Orl'ns* | 15,000 |  | 85,000 | 6,000 |  |  |
| Galveston-- |  | 38,000 | 7,000 |  |  |  |
| St.John, W. |  | 621,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Boston-.-- | 18,000 | 206,000 387,000 |  | 2,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Since |  |  |  |  | 23,0 | 2,000 |
| 1940 | 3,012,000 | 28,496,000 | 11,334,000 | 2,333,000 | 831,000 | 842,000 |
| Week 1939 | 263,000 | 878,000 | 340,000 | 104,000 | 9,000 | 201,000 |
| $1939$ | 3,541,000 | 16,001,000 | 6,677,000 | 778,000 | 245,000 | 588,000 |

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports on through bills of lading.
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, March 23, 1940, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | 288,000 | Bushels |  | Bushels | Bush | Bushels |
| Boston. | 302,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 559,000 | 208,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore... | 1,216,000 | 310,000 |  |  |  |  |
| New Orlea | 254,000 621,000 |  | 6,000 |  |  |  |
| Halifax..- | 387,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week, 194 Same week, 1939 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,627,000 \\ 421,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 518,000 \\ & 796,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{a} 53,510 \\ 80,845 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 11,000 |  | 199,0 |

## Complete flour export dete not avallable trom Canedian ports.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1939 is as below:

| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to- | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ M a r .23 \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a r_{23} \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 23 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| *Total 1940. <br> Total 1939... | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Batrels } \\ 53,510 \\ 80,845 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 3,214,321 \\ 3,971,564 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 3,627,000 \\ 421,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 102,232,000 \\ 106,113,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels <br> 518,000 796,000 <br> 79,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 24,697,000 \\ 63,206,000 \end{gathered}$ |

* Detailed figures not available

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, Saturday, March 23, were as follows:

GRAIN stocks

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United State- | Wheat Bushels | Corn Bushels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oats } \\ & \text { Bushicls } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rve } \\ \text { Bushels } \end{gathered}$ | Barley |
| Boston.... |  | 271,000 |  |  |  |
| New York | 107,000 | 124,000 | 3,000 | 227,000 |  |
| Phlladelph | 118,000 | 407,000 | 65,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Baltimor | 379,000 | 700,000 | 16,000 | 20.000 | 1,000 |
| New Orlea | 374,000 | 971,000 | 203,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Galvest | $2,467,000$ $6,727,000$ |  |  |  | ,000 |
| Wichita | 2,388,000 | 215, | 67,000 |  |  |
| Hutchins | 5,529,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 2,299,000 | 599,000 | 106,000 | 15,000 | 22,000 |
| Kansas | 19,973,000 | 1,588,000 | 69,000 | 463,000 | 14,000 |
| Omaha | 6,089,000 | 2,295,000 | 412,000 | 138,000 | 18,000 |
| Sioux Cit | 855,000 | 402,000 | 250,000 | 35,000 | 7,000 |
| St: Louis | 3,625,000 | ${ }^{958,000}$ | 147,000 | 3,000 | 131,000 |
| Indianapo | 668,000 | 1,273,000 | 188,000 | 116,000 |  |
| Peoria |  | 287,000 |  |  |  |
| Chicago | 4,332,000 | $16,048,000$ 423,000 | 1,449,000 | 912,000 199,000 | 496,000 |
| Milwauke | 242,0000 | 718,000 | 214,000 | 1,128,000 | 1,887,000 |
| Minneap | 15,266,000 | 5,275,000 | 1,899,000 | 2,860,000 | 6,645,000 |
| Duluth. | 19,886,000 | 4,869,000 | 1,286,000 | 2,922,000 | 1,253,000 |
| Detroil | 100,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 | 315,000 |
| ffalo | 64,000 $3,900,000$ | 1,552,000 | 603,000 | 617,000 | 744,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - aflo | 3,794,000 | 1,582,00 |  | 121,000 | 708,000 |
| Total Mar. 23, 1940 . | 96,182,000 | 38,979,000 | 7,083,000 | 9,793,000 | 12,330,000 |
| Total Mar. 16, 1940.. | 97,451,000 | 39,121,000 | 7,017,000 | 10,014,000 | 12,753,000 |
| Total Mar. 25, 1939_ | 78,465,000 | 42,478,000 | 12,505,000 | 7,708,000 | 8,082,000 |
| Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-Erie, 128,000 bushels; Buffaio, 301,000; Buffalo afloat, 174,000; total, 512,000 bushels, against none in 1939. Barley-New York, 290,000 bushels; Buffalo, 908,000 ; Baitimore, 156,000 , Chicas 716,000 bushels; Buffalo, 2,569,000; Buffalo afloat, 877,000 ; Duluth, 2,731,000; Erie, 128,000; Erie afloat, 637,000; Albany, 7,598,000; total, 24,543,000 bushels, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley | Bushels $\begin{gathered}\text { Curn } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Oats } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Rye } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Barlly } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{gathered}$ Lake, bay, river \& seab'd 38,978,000

Ft. Wrillam \& Pt. Arthur 79,243,000 Total Mar. $23,1940 \_\overline{28,44,000}$
Total Mar. $16,1940 \ldots \ldots 98900,000$
Total Mar. $25,1939 \ldots 139,684,000$

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Total Mar. } 16,1940-.387,051,000 & 39,121,000 & 18,902,000 & 13,046,000 \\ \text { Total Mar. } 25,1,1939 .-218,149,000 & 42,478,000 & 21,926,000 & 9,852,000 \\ 14,803,000\end{array}$
The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended March 22 and since July 1, 1939, and July 1, 1938, are shown in the following:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Exports } \\ \text { Exports- } \end{gathered}$ | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 22, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since. } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a r .22, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ | ${ }_{147}^{\text {Bushels }}$ | Bushels 180.135000 | Bushets 534,000 | Bushels 24,742,000 | Bushels 67,642,000 |
| No. Amer- | 4,728,000 | $147,209,000$ $32,500,000$ | $180,135,000$ <br> $76,511,000$ | 111,000 | 3,292,000 | 13,312,000 |
| Argentina. | 2,976,000 | 122,432,000 | 54,725,000 | 1,083,000 | 81,779,000 | 100,630,000 |
| Australia. |  | 11,293,000 | 73,365,000 |  |  |  |
| Indla |  |  | 7,344,000 |  |  |  |
| Other countries | 552,000 | 18,904,000 | 27,408,000 | 420,000 | 34,725,000 | 34,579,000 |
| Total | 8,792,000 | 332,338,000 | 419,488,000 | 2,148,000 | 144,538,000 | 216,163,000 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended March 27-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended March 27, follows:
With the exception of a minor disturbance that moved from the Lake region northeastward early in the weet and two other small disturbances
in the sutheast and Northeast, the weather of the week was dominated
oy by a cold anticyclone that moveved in slowly from the Canadian Northwest, gradually overspreading the country. At the close outain region, bringing pressure area had moved to the Appaachian Mountain region, Binging
near-rieezing temperatures to the southeast, whie in the upper Mississuppi alley and the northern Great $P$ ains subzero weather was reported.
Precipitation was mostly moderate to iight and was confined to northernPrecipitation was mostly moderate to iligt and was confined to northernborder sections, except toward the close, when rather had mostly moderate temperatures for the season and appreciable rainfall on only one day.
The week was unseasonably cool in the Ohio and upper Mississippi The week was unseasonably cool in the orio and upper Mississipp1
 deg. below in the Northeast. In the more western portions of the country
the week was moderately warm, although some unseasonably warm $\mathbf{~ w e a t h e r ~}$ the week was moderately warm, although some unseasonably warm weather
was reported from the interior or the Tacific Northwest. Temperature departures ranged
Rocky Mountains.
Rocky Mountains.
Freezing weather was experienced as far south as the central portions Freezing weather was experienced as far south as the central portions deg. quote gengral in the Ohio Valley and central and northern Great Plains. Below-zero readings were reported from the extreme Northeast
and the
upper Mississippi Valley as well as the eastern Dakotas. The and the upper Mississippi aaley as well as the easternistoroter station
lowest temperature for the wek as reported from a first-order
was 17 deg. below zero at Moorhead, Minn., on the 23 d and 25 . was 17 deg. below zero at Moorhead, Minn. On the 23 and and 25 th.
Precipitation was light in most of the Oho V Valley and quite generally from the central and southern in subeathern Texas, but elsewhere, excep very locally, the total falls for the weekk averaged one-half inch.
The cold weather that appeared in the Northwest early in
The cold weather that appeared in the Northwest early in the week gradualy overspread the country, brought subnormal temperatures to
practically all sections east of the Rocky Mountains Under the infuence of these unseaosnable conditions, farm work remained at a standstill in the Northwest and, during the latter part of the week, was seriously re-
tarded in all main agricultural districts. Although subfreezing weather tarded in all main agricultural districts. As practically no injury reported, exteent in rather limited areas. Near-record low temperatures were re-
excerted in the upper Mississippi
polley south as northeastern Iowa, while at Trenton, N. J., this was the coldes seven-day period for this time of March in 27 years.
Before the advent of the cold weather, plowing and preparation of the soild made fair to good advance in most southern states, but this work was suspended toward the close. In many portions on the country the
season is still considerably
Dehind
normal., averaing about three weeks season is still considerably Dehind normal, averaing abol
late in virgini, and from three to five weeks ate in Misouri. soin-
late moisture supplies, on the other hand, remaind quite adequate. at east por
the present, except in the southern Great Plains and the most pressing the present, except in the southern Great Plains, and the most prossing supplies are adeauate in many places, the subsoild moisture is deficient or
lacting in Monatan, while no reserves were noted in Missouri. lacking in Monatan, while no reserves were noted in Missourl. up to good
Planting corn made good progress in Texas, with the early
much ground is ready in oklahoma. with
some planted, while in other southern sections planting is beginning nood proress in Texas but the early planted in southern sections is coming up to only poor to fair stands, although recent rains are expected to improve conditions. Excellent progress in preparation of soil was
made in Louisiana, while planting has begun in Georgia and locally in made in Louisiana, while plantin.
Small Grains-The cold weather of the past week continued to retard growth of winter grains quite generally, while some local injury was feared and condition is mostly fair to good; in Oklahoma progress was also fair. with condition poor to fairly good and little grazing ${ }_{\text {G }}$ Poor progress and
variable condition was reported from Nebraska and Kansas, but the crop is fair to good in Missouri and is showing some slight greening in Iowa. In the Ohio Valley condidion ranges from poor to fairly good, with the cold weather unfavorabie due to mostly bare fields; some snow protection
was noted in the Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley. Wheat made Wittle growth in western Montana and condition ranges from fair to excelIn the Pacific Northwest good to excellent growth was noted, with
lent
good rains at the close of the week of considerable benefit. Soil moisture is quite good in most eastern sections, out the subsoil moisture is deficient in parts of Hllinois, Missouri, and Okja homa.
Although the cold weather retarded outside
Although the cold weather retarded outside work, some oats were seeded
far north as southeastern Iowa, while a large part has been put in in as rar north as southeastern lowa, while a arge part has been put in in while farther south the crop is doing fairly well, anthough it needs rain in Oklahoma. In Louisiana excellent progress was made in plowing land
for rice, but little has been seeded as yet in Texas, due to continued dryness.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, March 29, 1940 With weather conditions still leaving much to be desired, retail business during the past week made a somewhat spotty showing, although in some districts moderate gains over last year continued to be recorded. Main interest again centered in apparel lines and accessories, with special attention given to children's wear items. While the postEaster season is expected to reveal the usual letdown in sales, a counteracting influence is seen in the decision of many stores to prepare special promotions of spring merchandise during the next few weeks. Department store sales, the country over, for the week ended March 16, according to the Federal Reserve Board, gained $6 \%$ over the corresponding week of last year. In New York and Brooklyn stores the increase in the sales volume was limited to $4.4 \%$, while Newark establishments revealed a loss of $1.9 \%$
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets showed a moderate seasonal expansion, but total sales continued disappointing. Increased interest developed for wash goods. While it is doubtful that wholesale buying will attain any pronounced improvement until such time as the advent of real spring weather will stimulate retail distribution, it is felt that the next few weeks 'will see a gradual expahsion in sales if only for the purpose of replenishing retail inventories for special spring promotions. Business in silk goods was dull although some interest developed in crepe weaves. Trading in rayon yarns remained lively, notably in the finer counts. Reflecting continued high operation ratios in the weaving plants, the demand from this source remained very active, and shortages in certain wanted yarns were reported.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets started the period under review in very quiet fashion. With the security markets reflecting further peace talk, and with raw cotton values sinking to new lows for the movement, most buyers showed little willingness to abandon their previous hand-to-mouth buying attitude, inasmuch as the flow of finished goods in distributive channels remained none too encouraging. Later in the week sentiment improved considerably, chiefly in consequence of a better trend in security prices and the raw cotton of a bile total sales remained at moderate figures, market. What sales rindite it was deemed significant, and indicative of the low state of supplies in users' hands, that most buying orders stipulated immediate shipment. Business in fine goods showed a slight improvement. Pigment taffetas continued to move in good volume, and an active demand developed for flakes and challis. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 s , $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39-inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}$, $53 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 4$ to $41 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics failed to show the expected improvement, following the formal introduction of the new fall lines, as prospective users preferred to await clearer indications of the nearby business outlook before entering the market on a large scale. While prices generally ruled steady, some efforts on the part of buyers to obtain concessions came to light. Reports from retail clothing centers made a satisfactory showing as the reail advent of sprinsumer purchases. Business in women's wear stimulated consumer purchases. Business in women's wear fabrics reflected mainly between-season influences. The
outlook for the forthcoming new fall lines is viewed rather outlook for the forthcoming new fall lines is viewed rather
optimistically however, because of the prevailing moderate optimistically however, because of the prevailing moderate
level of inventories in users' hands. Some buying activity continued in sportswear materials.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens remained spotty, and sales, in the main, concerned small spot lots. Progressive price advances abroad, in the face of a rather limited domestic demand, continued to act as the chief deterring factor. Business in burlap was quiet, although spot demand showed a moderate gain. Following a rally early in the week, prices, subsequently, weakened perceptibly under the influence of lower Calcutta quotations. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 5.30 c ., heavies at 7.20 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

## Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

```
105 W. Adams St. - DIRECT - 314 N. Broadway
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS
```


## News Items

Housing Authority Bonds Cited as Investment Op-portunity-Housing authority, or slum-clearance bonds offer an opportunity for private capital to assist in a social undertaking of major importance and at the same time to make a sound investment in a new type of tax-exempt security, according to a study which has been issued in security, according to ${ }^{\text {printed }}$. . Prestudy wrich \& Co. members of the printed York Stock Exchange and specialists in Government and municipal bonds.
Housing authoritises have been organized in more than 300 communities, and low rent dwellings are already a valiable for occupancy in United sitates Housing Authority assisted projects in Syracuse, Allentown, New York
Cits, Buffalo, Dayton, Toledo, Austin, Jacksonvile, Miami, Auguta,
Detroit and Charleston, the study points out. Each of these projects is
 financed by two series of tax exempt bonds, series A and B. Series A
bonds represent the share of the cost which must be raised by the local housing authority by the sale of bonds to investors. Series B bonds, which are of longer maturities of principal, are sold by the local housing authorities
to the USHA. The language of the statute mating the continuing appro-
 quite similiar to the language of the Federal statutes authorizing appro-
priations for the payment of United States bonds and Treasury notes. priations for the payment of United states bonds and Treasury notes.
A feature of the bonds which are issued by the local housing authorities is that the United States Housing Act provides that the bonds, together with the interest thereon, are exempt from all taxation now or hereater
imposed by the United states bonds of of ousing authoritities in thoses states are also exempt from state, and
local taxation and are legal investments for savings banks and fiduciaries in the state of issue.
"Thas, an attractive form of investment for private capital is created and a great social evil is meeting with remedy While this vast potential public activity is still in its initial stages, it is based upon well conceived stone upon which may rest the well being of many citizens of our Nation.'

Local Housing Authorities Sell Notes-The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., as head of a group of banks which include: The Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., the Bankers Trust Co., the Manufac turers Trust Co. and the New York Trust Co. and many banks in other cities, on March 26 obtained the award of $\$ 48,063,000$ out of $\$ 53,683,000$ temporary loan notes offered by various local housing authorities. A premium was paid for notes bearing interest at the rate of $.44 \%$, producing a net interest cost to the borrowers of $.435 \%$.
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, New York, were the successful bidders for
$\$ 2,000,000$ New York City Housing Authority, first issue, seventh series $\$ 2,000,000$ New York City Housing Authority, first issue, seventh series
notes and $\$ 620,000$ Holyoke Housing Authority notes bidding $0.375 \%$
 New Haven Housing Authority notes at $0.34 \%$ and the $\$ 500,000$ Norwalk, The'Hartford National Bank \& Trust Co., and the Phoenix State Bank \& Trust Co., both of Hartford, jointly, were the successful bidders for the $\$ 1,100,000$ Hartford Housing Authority notes at $0.29 \%$.
The local housing authorities whose notes were purchased are those of the
 ,600,000 authorities' temporary loan notes issued under the auspices of the United States Housing Authority. The first sale of notes of this type was held on
Nov. 14, 1939, when the housing authorities of 11 other cities sold 14 loans Nov. 14, 1939 , when the housing authorities of 11 other cities sold 14 loans
as 0.60 s. The second group sale on Jan. 24,1940 , resulted in the placing as 0.60 s . The second group sale on Jan. 24, 1940, resulted in the placi

New Jersey-State Financing Changes Proposed-Charles E. Loizeaux, Republican of Union County, Acting President of the State Senate, proposed on March 28 to conference committees of the Senate and Assembly a program of important changes in New Jersey's financing policy and subsidy distribution to municipalities to remove sore spots caused by huge relief and educational cost deficiencies. The proposal, which would also provide local tax rate reductions, encompasses a $\$ 27,000,000$ program of borrowing and extensive fund transfers. It calls for no new taxes, but covers only a one-year period.
The program, according to its sponsors, would balance the State budget; effect an "absolute" reduction in local property taxation; return relief
to the municipalities with financial assistance by the State; curtail sharply the cost of relief administration, and provide more than $\$ 2,000,000$ in State aid to school districts to maintain the educational program despite failing railway tax revenues.
comprising I. Grant Scott the plan with the cooperation of a committee Somprising I. Grant Scott of Cape May, Senate majority leader and lative Appropriations Committee, and Homer C. Zink of Essex, all Republicans. The committee was assisted by experts from various Sta

New York, N. Y.-High Court Gives Adverse Decision on Application of Sales Tax-The city lost a U.S. Supreme Court
decision March 25 on the validity of its $3 \%$ sales tax as applied to shipments moving in foreign commerce. The city recently won a high court ruling on the validity of the tax as
applied to goods shipped into the city from outside New York Statel
In the present case te city was seeking to In the present case the city was seeking to apply the tax to sales of fuel
oil to vessels operating in the transatlantic service and the suit was directed arainst the Gulf Oil Corp. The Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice
Stone held that the state tax in this case 'tmust faii. as an infringement of
 he Congressional regulation of the (foreign) commerce.
New York State-Auto Insurance Bill Introduced for Study-A bill for compulsory automobile insurance, prepared and sponsored by the State Insurance and Taxation Departments, was introduced in the Legislature on March 25 with the understanding that it was for study, and would not be pressed for passage at this session.
Outlining details of the measure, Louis H. Pink, state Superintendent of Insurance, and Mark Graves, State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, expressed that hope that it would be enmectod at the next session of the Legislature "with such revisions as may result from a year's continued
study. ${ }^{\text {Carroll }} \mathbf{E}$. Mealey, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, is also asponsor Corroil bill, Mrieaey, state Motor vehicle Commissioner, is also Utica Republican, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Insurance. Under major provisions of the bill the present financial responsibility
aw would be repealed. No registration for an automobile would be issued law would be repealed. No registration for an automobile would be issued coverage up to $\$ 5.000$ for each bodily injury or death and at least $\$ 10,000$ for all bodily injuries or deaths arising from a single accident.
The bill would set up a board of arbitration consisting of the supero be appointed by them. The board would rehicles and a third person from vehicle owners unable to securd would receive and consider appeals acceptable risks to one of the insuring companies. All insurang companies would be member of an assigned risk bureau or "company pool," to which would be referred questionable risks assigned by the Board of Arbitration. Risks so assigned would be on a basis of the business of each company in the
preceding registration year, as related to the total business of all companies preceding regis.
Bill to Suspend Power Authority Loses-The Assembly defeated on March 26 the Ehrlich bill which would have suspended operation of the State Power Authority until after ratification of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty with Canada. The vote was 48 to 77 .

New York State-Municipal Tax Collections Found Im-proving-The State Conference of Mayors on March 25 reported a "decided improvement" in the collection of city and village taxes, according to a United Press dispateh from Albany.
The Conference said 28 of 60 cities and 59 of 113 villages had a smaller
percentage of tax delinguents in 1939 than during 1938. Increases were percentage of tax delinguents in 11939 than during 1938. Increases were
reported by nine icites and 43 vilages
Over one half of the cities and vilages had as good or better tax collecOver one-half of the cities and viliages had as good or better tax collec-
tions last year than the average for the state during normal economic tions last year than the average for the state during normal economic
conditions, the thene
in the 11 , vonflianes is $\$ 4,658,498$, or abo total amount of uncolecten taxes conditions, the Conference said. 'The total amount of uncollected taxes
in the 113 vilages is $\$ 4,658,498$, or about one-third of the total annual
village expenses.!

Senate Passes Cigarette Tax Deduction Bill-The Nunan bill, permitting deduction of the State and New York City cigarette taxes from the income tax was passed unanimously by the Senate on March 27 and forwarded to the Assembly for concurrence
The upper house also passed a bill eliminating the requirement that income tax returns be notarized, on the theory that such notarization is an inconvenience to the taxpayer.

Compulsory Automobile Inspection Defeated-On the same date the Senate, defeated by a vote of 14 to 15 , a measure which had been passed by the Assembly, to require semiannual inspection of motor vehicles in privately owned, State-licensed garages at a fee of 50 cents.
Subway Fare Bill Delayed-Because of the illness of one Republican Senator, destroying the exact Republican majority in the upper House, the Senate put over until March 28 consideration of the Coudert-Moffat bill to give the New York City Board of Estimate power to change subway fares after July 1, 1942.
Before laying the bill aside , however, the Republicans defeated a Demo-
cratic-sponsored amendment to freeze into the bill cratic-sponsored amendm.
tion of the five cent fare.

Unemployment Merit Rating. Bill Approved-With only one vote to spare in the majority, the Assembly passed and sent to the Governor on March 28 the Young-Wadsworth unemployment insurance merit-rating bill. This measure provides that employers whose workers are kept on the payroll at a stable and steady pace would pay less into the unemployment insurance fund than employers who frequently lay off men in large numbers, with a resultant drain on the fund in benefits paid.

Westchester Tolls Passed by Senate-The Senate aiso passed and sent to the Assembly the bill giving Westchester County the right to collect a 10 -cent toll from motorists using the the right to collect a 10-cent toll from motorists using the
Saw Mill River Parkway and the Hutchinson River Parkway, Saw Mill River Parkway and the Hutchinson River Parkway,
and the Coudert-Mitchell bill which does away with the pres and the Coudert-Mitchell bill which does away with the presof the latter measure contended that the New York State stock transfer tax is so high that it drives out of Wall Street and out of the State many millions of dollars worth of securities business.
Legislature Passes City Fare Rule Bill-The Moffat-Coudert bill, to take control over the rate of fare on New York City's unified subway system from the hands of the Legislature and give this power instead to the city's Board of Estimate was passed on March 28 by the Senate. The vote completed legislative action on the measure, which would give the Board the right to "fix and adjust" the fare after June 1 of this year.

The rate of fare on the city's Independent System was written into struction. At that time the Legislature ordered that the city could operate the Independent service at a five-cent fare for only three years, arter whil operated. The three-year period has been extended from time to time by legislative enactment. The new provision in the Morfat-Coudert bil applies to the unint subtem The Moffat-Coudert measure was passed in the Senate and sent to the Governor for his approval or veto after a bitter debate during which the Democratic minorly contenced that pase the bill was passed by a party vote of 27 to 24 , with the Republican majority voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative.
Led by Senator Coudert, Manhattan Republican, the Republicans leader, to freeze into the bill a five-cent fare clause.

Ohio-Discussion of Hudson Case Unlimited Tax BondsThe following is the text of a letter which is currently being sent out to its clientele by J. A. White \& Co. of Cincinnati: Hudson Case Unlimited Tax Bonds-What Are They?
Special assessment and general obligation bonds divisions issued prior to Jan. ", 1931 are entitiea, 1938 in the case of "The a decision of the Ohio supreme court rendered in 193 vs. Village of Hudson
state, ex rel. The Ohio National Bank of Columbus et al limot be paid from taxes leved without regard to the 10 or thition of The realtor in this case owned special assessment asked a levy of taxes which the ressondent maintained would have exceeeded both the 10 -and the 15 -mi constitutional tax limitations. The bonds had been exchanged sold in 1930 At the time of the creation of such debt there was a statutory $15-\mathrm{min}$
tax
limitation in Ohio. Effective Jan. 1, 1931 this 15 -mill tax limitation was imitation in Ohio. Effective Jan. $1,1,131$ this 15 -mill tatationtava Written into Section 2 of Article X1I of the Ohio constitution, by a vore was reducede to 10 mills, by a vote of the people in 1933 . Article Xecision are tirected against new and not against pre existing debts. The note obbligations were incurred prior th the adoption of either constitutional limitation and are not therefore subject thereto . Consequently. it appears that obligations without red prard to the i5-or the Jan. 1, 1931, but prior to Jan. 1, 1934 are entitled to be paid from taxes levied without regard to the 10-mill constitutional tax limitation, but subject to the 15 -mill limitation effective during such period (unless, of
course the tax levy for such obligations was voted outside all tax limitations).
tations). ${ }^{\text {.ecision in the "Hudson Case" states further: "Such obligations may }}$
be extended and continued without reference to such limitation." The be extended and continued without reference to such limitation. final paragraph of the decision reads as follows: "Municipal funding bonds, exchanged for an oripinal indebtedness created prior to the adoption of a constitutional tax limitation, are not subject to such limitation even though the tax levy for the payment, It seems, therefore, that refunding bonds bear the same status with respect to the the and 10 -mill constitutional tax limitations as the obligations Oefunded onight fairly ask, What, then is the difference between an "Unlimited One might fairly ask, What, then is the dirference between an The heo hilder of either can, if necessary to receive payment of the principal of and interest. on his obligation, compel the levy of a tax without in tas limitation, whereas The tax for the former is being levied outside the tax limitation, whereas of the court, it appears that there is no constitutional tax limitation effective against either of the bonds.
United States-Trend of Tax Delinquency, 1930-1939Municipal property tax delinquency in 1939 was the lowest in a decade, according to the 1930-1939 survey of tax delinquency just published by the Municipal Service Depart ment of Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc. Not only did the results last year mark the sixth consecutive year of improvement, but the average city closed the year with a lower percentage of its current levy uncollected than in 1930, and some cities equalled or exceeded their best previous records.
The upward surge of business in the latter part of 1939 not only contributed to very general progress in the collection of currently levied property taxes, but added new stimulus to the collection of taxes $\cos$ arrears. Thections of current and delinquent taxes in the average city, consequenty, collections of current and delinquent taxes in the average cas a reversal of the
slightly exceeded the amount of the current levy situation in the previous year, when total collections dropped below the
current levy for the first time in four years. The average current tax delinquency for 150 large cities in 1939 was
$9.2 \%$, compared with $10.7 \%$ in 1938, a peak of $26.3 \%$ in 1933 , and $10.1 \%$ in 19300 that improvement was general is indicated by the fact that 119 of the 150 cities bettered their 1938 records and only 23 of the 150 have been unabie to regain at least the level or reduced their year-end tax delinquequncy below that of 1930 by wide margins ranging from 5 to 25 percentage points. fiscal years ending in 1939 with $4.7 \%$ or less of the year's taxes uncollected.
Ten were California cities, three in New York, and three in Connecticut. the others being scattered through six Sta


The 10-year record of year-end tax delinquency, 1930-1939, the survey poinesue systems. The average delinquency ratio in 1930 for the 20 most stable cities was $4.05 \%$; for the 20 least stable it was $11.85 \%$. In 1933 , the ratios for the two groups were to $4.85 \%$ and $11.60 \%$. Last year marked the second year, the survey asserts, that total collecof abnormally high collections resulting from large income from the reservoir of taxes in arrears. This has been in the nature of a seconand total collec-
sion for cities which had adjusted their buedgets in $1935-37$ to tor sions which ranged upward to 120,130 and even $140 \%$ of current levies, year's levy, compared with $99.8 \%$ in 1938 and $102.8 \%$ in 1937 . year'shile, on the whole, the tax delinquency reccrd at the close of 1939 is
Weassiring there should be some reservations in the making of comparisons reassiring, there should be some reser
betwations in then 1939 results and pre-depression experience. A considerable amount between 1939 results and pre-depression records has come through the removal
of aid in the reestablishment of good of aid in the resstabriserty from the tax rolls, foreclosures by institutional or unproguclers, assistance from the Federal Government, and adoption of such tax-relief gadgets as homestead exemptions and tax rate limits.
The full restoration of a healthy state of affairs awaits the advent of a The full restoration or a healthy sta revival of construction, and, in some normal real estate market, a genuequities in property assessment:

United States Government Financing Surveyed-Financing of the Federal Government's $\$ 4,000,000,000$ deficit without recourse to the open market for more than one-fifth
of that amount in the last calendar year suggests the possibility that the supply of negotiable Treasury obligations might be actually reduced, especially if the deficit were to be curtailed, according to the annual survey on Treasury financing published by C. J. Devine \& Co., Inc., specialists in Tnited States Goverment sceurities, The 1940 edition United Stion made public on March 28, reviews the trend of Government
financing in 1939 and presents data on Treasury and Federal financing in 1939 and
credit agency issues.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

GADSDEN, Ala.-BOND SALE-The following coupon bonds*aggre gating $\$ 173,500$, offered for sale on March $26-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p .1968 - Were awarded to Brodnax \&\% Co. of
according to the City Clerk:
$\$ 5,000$ refunding bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 in 1944 to 1948 , incl ${ }_{3}$ to 2,000 refunding a special assessment bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 in 63,500 refunding school bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1944 to 1946; $\$ 3,000,1947$ to 1965, and $\$ 500$ in 1966. $\$ 3,00$ ins. $\$ 3,000$ in $1944, ~$ 60,000 refunding water bonds. Due on Apris. 1963 , incl.
to
. 40,000 refunding public improvement bonds. Due $\$ 4,0$
1944 to 1953, incl.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 500$. Dated April 1, 1940 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 500$. Dated April 1, 1940 .
Associated with the above named firm in the purchase were R. S. Dickson \& Associated with the above named firm in the purchase were R. S. Dickson were: Fox, Einhorm \& Co., Cincinnati, 99.56 for $31 / 2 \%$ plus accrued nterest; Steiner Bros., Birmingham, 100.74 for $3 \frac{3}{4} \%$ plus accrued interest

## ARIZONA BONDS

Markets in all Municipal Issues

REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## ARIZONA

PHOENIX, Ariz-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on April 5 by W. O. Glick, City Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 292,000$ issue of funding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$,
Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 31,000$ in 1942 , and $\$ 29,000$ in 1943 to 1951 incld SAFFORD, Ariz.-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by Kirby. L . Hanchett Bond \& Investment Co., Inc., also of Phoenix, been awarded by the Town Council a
aggregating $\$ 135,000: \$ 40,000$ municipal building bonds as $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par; aggregating $\$ 135,000$ : \$40,000 municipal building
and $\$ 95,0006 \%$ special improvement paving bonds

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY <br> LaNDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-DEBT RETIREMENT FOUND SLOWING Do $W N$-Retirement by the State of its highway and toll bridge debt again As a result, the State Refunding Board was able to use only $\$ 893,275$ of $\$ 1,207,000$ availiable in the redemption account for the March 15 tender. Several descriptions currently are being quoted at better than par ligures, payment of par and interest for bonds to be retired.
In the March 15 operation there were purchased a total of $\$ 892,437$ principal amount of securities, on which 89,650 of accrued interest was paid. On the basis of the prices paid it is ifigured that the state wer the life of the
extent of $\$ 8,813$ of princlpal and $\$ 319,543$ of interest over obligations redeemed.
Only $\$ 5,000$ or the $5 \%$ series A highway and toll bridge bonds were pre op price for sories A road district refunding bonds was 98.75 , compared with 86.66 a year ea.

 Graham, City Clerk, that at the primary election to me held on ap vote:
the following bonds aggreating $\$ 155,000$ will be sumitted to a the following
$\$ 50,00 \mathrm{~F}$ fire
$\$ 0$

## California Municipals

## BANKAMERICA COMPANY

 San Francisco Los Angeles52 Wall St.
New York Representative
Telephone WHitehall 3-3470

## CALIFORNIA

FRESNO COUNTY (P. O. Fresno), Calif- $S$ SHOOL BOND SALEsale on March $26-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. 1811 - was purchased by the District Bond O. of Los Angeles, as 28, paying a premum of 857 , eq
basis of about $1.98 \%$. Due $\$ 5,000$ in 1942 to 1952 incl.

BIDS REJECTED-The $\$ 27,000$ issue of Kerman Union High schoo 11 bids were rejected
BONDS SOLD-The said bonds were subsequently purchased at private sale the the
of $\$ 1$, equal to 100.04 , a basis of about $1.74 \%$ as 1 is s, paying a premium
in 1942 to 1945 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1946 to 1948 inci. LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los bOND OFFERINGS-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a.m.- on April 2 hall School District Counts Clerk, for the purchase of the following New $\$ 10,000$ bonds, dated April 1, 1929. Due $\$ 1$

81,000 on April 1 in 1950 to
15,000 bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1939. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in
1957, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1958 to 1964 incl. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable semi-annually. Denom
$\$ 1,000$ Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasury. must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of offered for the bonds bid for. Bids will be received for all or any portion of said bonds. In the event that the bidder submits a proposal to purchase a portion of said bonds, the bid shall designate specifically the bonds bid bear the same rate of interest, and bids for varying rates of int bonds shal same block or portion of said bonds will be rejected. A certified or for the check for a sum not less than $3 \%$ of the amount of the bonds bid for, paypany every bid.
RIVERSIDE COUNTY (P. O. Riverside), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND

SONOMA COUNTY (P. O. Santa Rosa), Calif.-SCHOOL BONDS for sale on March $22-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , panta . Rosa School District bonds offered Co. of San Francisco as 2s, paying a premium of $\$ 161$, equal to 100.259,
a basis of about $1.97 \%$. Dated Nov. 22, 1939. Due on Nov, 22 in 1940 to 1956.

## COLORADO

PITKIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Aspen), Colo. PRE-FLECTION SALE-It is reported that a total of $\$ 36,00031,-\%$
serial bonds of County High School District and of County 8 School District subject to the outcome of a pending, election

## CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 250,000$ tax anticipation notes offered March 26- V. $150, p$. 1968 -was awarded to due June 20, 1940. Cooley \& Co. of Hartford, only other bidder, named a
NEW CANAAN, Conn.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held
April 5 on the question of issuing $\$ 240,000$ bonds for various new capital April 5 on the question of issuing $\$ 240.000$ bonds for various new capital
improvements.
NEW FAIRFIELD (P. O. Danbury), Conn, -BOND SALE-The 1810 were awarded to Putnam \& Co. of Hartford, Mas $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a p price of of
100.396 , a basis of about $1.18 \%$. Dated March 1, 1940 , and due $\$ 5.000$ on March 1 from 1942 to 1949 incl. Second high bid of 101.06 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
was made by Charles W. Scranton \& Co. of New Haven.

## FLORIDA

HALIFAX HOSPITAL DISTRICT (P. O. Daytona Beach), Fla.BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-A $\$ 500,000$ issue of $4 \%$ refunding bonds nvestment at prices to yield from $2.25 \%$ to $3.90 \%$, according to maturity April 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000$ in 1941 to 19. Int, $\$ 20,000$ in 1946 to 1950 . Due on Guaranty Trust Co., New York. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood

MIAMI, Fla.-BOND SALE-The three issues of coupon or resitere semi-annual refunding bonds aggregating $\$ 28,160,000$, offered for for sale n March 27-V. Chase National Bank. 1968 -were awarded to a syndicate headed by
 $11,200,000$, due on July 1,190 , to 1960 , as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 8,360,000$, due on be subject to redemption on July 1,1945 , or on any interest paym 1960 will hereaiter prior to their respective maturities, in whole or in part in inverse 1955 , at 101 thereafter to July to July 1, 1950 , at 102 thereafter to July 1 , Other members of the successful syndicate were: Smith B to maturity. Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Lehman Brothers Phelps, Fenn \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks; Paine, Webber \& Co.; Stone Corp. Cleveland; McDonald-Coolidge \& Co., Cleveland. Reyst Cleveland The Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee; Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc.; Bacon tevenson \& Co.; Darby \& Co., ITc.; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Swiss American Humphrey Co., Atlanta; Hayden, Miller \& Co., Cleveland: R R R Robinson\& Co., Inc.; Starkweather \& Co.; Paul H. Davis \& Co., Chicago; Braun Bosworth \& Co., Toledo, Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta;, First of Michigan Corp.; Schoellkopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc.; The Illinois Co. of Chicago Kansas City; Hawley, Huller \& Co., Öleveland; Singer Deane Trust Co., ittsburgh; Bigelow, Webb \& Co., Inc., Minneapolis; Mason-H \& Scribner Richmond; Fenner \& Beane, Wheelock \& Cummins, Inc., Des Mo Moines;
Putnam \& Co., Hartford Merrill, Turben \& Co., Cleveland; Soucy \& Co., Chicago; The First National Bank of Miami; Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville; First National Bank, Palm Beach, and the Miami Beach Also, Childress \& Co., Jacksonville; Farwell, Chapman \& Co., Chicago;
Juran, Moody \& Rice, St. Paul; Mackubin, Legg \& Co ing, Inc., Cincinnati; Breed \& Harrison \& Co. i Van Lehr, Doll \& Isphord\& Olds, Washington; Breed \& Harrison, Inc., Cincinnati, Brown, Goodwyn Union Bank; Nashville; Crouse \& Co., Detroit : S. K Cunning; Commerce Inc., Pittsburgh; Glover \& MacGregor, Inc.; Pittsburgh; Graham, Parsons Chicago; Seasorgood \& \& Mayer, Cincinnati; Soden \& Coy, Ross \& Co.,
Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co., Philadelphi. neapolis; Brown, Corrigan \& CA Philadelphia; Allison-Williams Co., MinMiami;' Newhard, Cook \& Co., St. Louis; Weil \& Colis; The Natco Corp., The. New Orleans;
Widman \& Holzman; Cincinnati; W. H. Rieverink \& Co BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMF Leverink \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati. reoffered to the public at prices to yield 1.00 to $3.75 \%$, according to maturity
and coupon A late Wednesday that the entire issue had beering and the bankers reported \& Two syndicate bids were received. A group headed by B. J. Van Ingen as 4 s ; $\$ 11,200,000$ due 1953 to 1960 . as $38,600,000$, due from 1941 to 1952 , of (The official advertisement of the public offering appears on page viii
TALLAHASSEE, Fla- -CERTIFICATES SOLD-A" $\$ 3000000$ issue of 4\% semi-ann. building revenue certificitates is satd to have been pirsuan of

in 1956, \$20.000 in 1957 and 1955 , 821.000 in 1959, and $\$ 22.000$ in 1980 Prina and int. payaber at he Cict
WUEST PALM BEACH, FIa,-REFUNDING PROGRAM TO BE
 were indicated by officials following dismissal by the United states Dis-
trict Court of the injunction suits brought against the city and its fiscal agent by two bondholders. Involved are $\$ 1,439,000$ of our standing obligations that were not in
cluded in the $\$ 16,000,000$ refunding operations of 1936 . About a mont cluded in the $\$ 16,000,000$ refunding operations of 1936 . About a month
ago the city announced the designation of Thomas M . Cook \& Co West Palm Beach, to work out a plan under which holders of the old bonds would be offered new securities in exchange. Progress on the matter was held up by the court action
contention that those who accepted the terms the bondholders was on the were entitied to the same settlement now being offered to the holders of the $7 \%$ of the total who held out.
City officials and the fiscal
the right to make the best agreement possible that the municipality had and that original signers of the 1936 plan did not contemplate that at any time the city would be able to obtain acceptance from $100 \%$ of the holders by the $93 \%$. who assented to the program at that time in full settlement of
their claims.

## IDAHO

RIMROCK HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Lewiston), IdahoMarch $4-V$. $150, p$. $\$ 1472$ - were awarded to the American Bank \& Trust
Co. of Lewiston as 2 s , according to report

## ILLINOIS

BERWYN, IIl.-BOND OFFERING-Sid J. Hanzlik, City Comptroller $31 / \%$ coupon public benefit judgment funding bonds. Dated $\$ 88,000$ Bidder may name a different rate of on Feb. 1 from 1947 to 1957 incl. a multiple of $1 / 1$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interest ( $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{A}$ ) payable at the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago.. The bonds are to be issued by the city for the purpose of paying outstanding, valid sented by a public benefit judgment in the County Court, which judgment is identified in the ordinance. The city will furnish the legal opinion of Holland M. Cassidy, of Chicago, the cost of which shall be paid by the purchaser. The purchaser. wil also be required to furnish the printed
bonds. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable to order of the city.
CHICAGO, II1.-WATER CERTIFICATES AWARDED-The $\$ 3,100,-$
000 certificates of indebtedness offered March 27-V. 150, p. 1969 -were warded as follows:
1,s00,000 Waterworks system certificates to Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler of a basis of about $2.14 \%^{\text {i }}$. Dated Aug. 1, 1938 and due Aug.
1,300,000 as follows: $\$ 800,000$ in 1954 and $\$ 1,000,000$ in 1955 . waterworks system certificates went to First National Bank of
Chicago and $R$. $\mathbf{D}$. White \& Co. of New York, as agents as
 Bids were as follows: $\$ 800,000$ in 1953 and $\$ 500,000$ in 1954 .

## Bidder-

$\$ 1,800,000$ Issue $\$ 1,300,000$ Issue
Int. Rate Rate Bid Int. Rate Rate Bid
irst National Bank, Chicago, and
First National Bank, Chicago,
R. D. White \& Co
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler....
Northern Trust Co. of Chicag

| $-234 \%$ | 101.234 | $21 / 4 \%$ | 101.234 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-214 \%$ | 101.337 | $\overline{1} \%$ | 100.504 |
| $\overline{1} \overline{4} \%$ | $100.4 \overline{5}$ |  |  |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\& & \text { Sons, et al } \\ \text { Corp., }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Co., et al } \\ \text { Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Blair \& Co. } & 1 / 2 \% & 102.045 & 21 / 2 \% & 102.028\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Inc., et al.-., Inc., Stranahan, Harris \& } & 21 / 2 \% & 101.833 & 214 \% & 100.178\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., Paine, Weber } & 101.787 & 21 / 2 \% & 102.239\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Lincoin Ne National Life Insurance Co., } \\ \text { Nort w } & 101.026 & 21 / 2 \% & 101.518\end{array}$ … ….. $21 / 2 \% 100.285$ FREEBURG TOWNSHIP (P. O. Freeburg), III.-BONDS VOTED road construction bonds.
PETERSBURG, IIl.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 10,000$ general obligation were sold to local banks. $\$ 13,000$ bonds offered March 19-V. 150 , p. 1638-
RIVER FOREST PARK DISTRICT, II1.-BONDS DEFEATED-At
n election held on March 19 the voters refused to authorize an issue of an election held on March 19 the vo
III. ROCK FALLS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rock Falls) of issuing $\$ 145,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ intereld March 30 on the questio Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1941 and $1942 ; \$ 6,000,11943$ to 1946 inct $\$ 7,000$, 1947 to 1952 incl.; $\$ 8,000,1953$ to 1957 incl.; $\$ 9,000$ in 1858 and.
$\$ 10,000$ in 1959 and 1960 . SAVANNA, III.-PRE-ELECTION SALE-An issue of $\$ 25,000$ building to be held shortly.
SERENA PARK DISTRICT, II1.-BONDS VOTED-The voters on March 18 approved the $\$ 75,000$ high school construction bonds previously sold to the Municipal Bond Corp. of Chicago
a price of 101 . Due in from 3 to 20 years.
-150, p. 1970-as 21/2s, at
The proposal to issue $\$ 20,000$ construction bonds was defeated at the

## INDIANA

ADAMS SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Warren County, Ind.-BOND 1:30 p. m. on April 15 for the purchase of $\$ 25,450$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interes school bonds. Dated Jan. 9, 1940. Denom. $\$ 900$, except two bonds in
 and $\$ 900$ Jan. 1, 1955. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the Citizens State
ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-
Sealed bids will be received by H. P. Sisterhen, County Auditor, until Sealed bids will be received by H. P. Sisterben, County Auditor, until
$1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Appril 30 for the purchase of $\$ 27,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest refunding bonds. Dated May 15, 1940 Denom, $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 1,500$ on May interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. ( $M-\mathrm{N} 15$ ) payable at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds to be refunded mature order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each pro posal. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Ice of Indianapolis wril the county, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes.
HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Reynolds), Ind.-BOND OFFER 10 a m. mun April 15 for the purchsae of $\$ 46,000$ not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ interest
$\$ 21,000$ school township bonds. Due $\$ 500$ July 1, 1941; $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1 25,000 civil township bonds. Due Jan. I as follows: $\$ 1,500$ from 1942 to
1957, incl., and $\$ 1,000$ in 1958 .

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

All of the bonds will be dated March 1, 1940. Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. The bonds are the general obligation of the school and civil township, and taxable property as will be necessary to pay principal and interest of the
issue. Each issue will be approved as to legality by Matson, Ross, McCord issue.
$\&$ Ice
der.
HUNTINGTON, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 27,000$ sewer construction bonds offered March $28-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p} .1970$ were awarded to Raffensperger, Hughes \& Co. of Indianapolis as 2 s at par plus a premium of $\$ 407.79$, March 1 as follows: $\$ 2.000$ from 1941 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 1,500$ in 1954 . Indianapolis.
LIBERTY CIVIL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Waldron), Ind.-BONDS REOFFERED-The $\$ 32,800$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest community building bonds offered March $27-\mathrm{V}$. 150, p. 1811 -Were not sold. A new offering Trustee, until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 10.
MUNCIE, Ind.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 98,000$ warrants including $\$ 80,000$ general fund and $\$ 18,000$ park fund, all due March 23 , bids for which were received March Nats National Bank of Muncie at $0.625 \%$ interest. The Albert
Merchann Securities Co. of south Bend, second high bidder, named a rate of McGann securities Co. of
$0.75 \%$ plus $\$ 13$ premium.

## IOWA

CASCADE, Iowa-MATURITY-It is now reported by the Town Clerk that the $\$ 61,000$ electric light and power plant revenue bonds sold to
the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as $31 / 5$ s. at 100.45 , as noted here V. 150, p. 1812 are due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in $1942 ; \$ 4,000,1943$
to $1947 ; \$ 5,00 \theta, 1948$ to 1951, and $\$ 6,000$ in 1952 to 1954 ; callable on Jan. 1, to 1947 ; $\$ 5,000,1948$ to 1951 , and $\$ 6$
1943, giving a basis of about $3.34 \%$.
DAYTON, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ sewer purifying plant bond offered for sale on March $27-V .150$, p. 1812 -were awarded to the Polk
Peterson Corp. of Des Moines, as 38, paying a premium of $\$ 5$, equal to 100.166 , a basis of about $2.97 \%$. Due $\$ 300$ in 1941 to 100 incl

GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Iowa-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 220,000$ primary road bonds offered for sale on March $26-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p}$. $\$ 220,000$ primary road bonds offered for sale on March $26-\mathrm{V}$. 150, p paying a premium of $\$ 2,351$, equal to 101.0686 , a basis of about $1.27 \%$, after May 1, 1945 .
Other bids were as follows:
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Other bids were as follows: } & \text { Rate } & \text { Prem. } \\ \text { Bidder- } & \\ \text { Iowa-Des Moines National Bank \& Trust Co_..... } & 11 / 2 \% & \$ 2,350 \\ \text { First National Bank, Chicago } & 11 / 2 & 2,075 \\ \text { Wheelock \& Cummins, Des Moines }\end{array}$ SCHOOL DISTRICT (P O GRIMES INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grimes on March $21-$ V. 150 , p. 1812 -were awarded at public auction to the Polk-Peterson Corp. of Des Moines, as 2s, paying a premium of \$72, equal bids were: according to the secretary of the Names of Other Bidders-
Carleton D. Beh Co.... Iowa Des Hes Mas National Banj Des Moines Bank \& Trust Co-
$\qquad$
 MISSOURI VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Missouri Valley), March 22-V. 150, p. 1812 -were a warded to Paine, Webber \& Co. o Chicago as 2s, paying par, according to the District Secretary.
Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal and interest. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, Dated March 1,1940. i. Due on March 1 in 1941 to 1960. Interes tpayable $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$
WEBSTER COUNTY (P. O. Fort Dodge), Iowa-BOND SALE-The p. 1970-was awarded at public auction to Halsey, Stuart \& Co. of Chicago, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a price of 100.22 , a basis of abou
$1940 .^{\text {D }}$ Due on Jan. 1 in 1941 to 1950 inclusive.

## KANSAS

CHEROKEE COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Kan.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-A $\$ 50,000$ issue of $18 \% \%$ coupon semi-annual poor relief bonds is being offered by the Ranson-Da avidson Co. of Wichita for public
subscription at prices to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $1.50 \%$, according to maturity. subscription at prices to yiel from $\$, 40 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$
Dated March $15,1940$.
in 1941 to 1946 , and $\$ 7,000$ in 1947 and 1948. Prin. and int. payaiole at in 1941 to 1946, and $\$ 7,000$ in 1947 and 1948 . Prin. and int. payaiole at above firm subject to their rejection by the state school Fund Com-
mission. Legality approved by Depew, Stanley, Weigand \& Hook of mission.
LIBERAL, Zan.-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-An issue of $\$ 25,100$ refunding bonds is being offered by Beecroft, Cole \& Co. of Topeka, for general investment, divided as follows:
$\$ 21,10031 / 2 \%$ bonds at prices to yield from $2.25 \%$ to $2.80 \%$. Due on
Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,100$ in 1943 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1944 to 1949 incl. $4,00031 / 4 \%$ bonds priced to yield $2.50 \%$. Due on Feb. 1, 1950; callable Dated March 15,1940 . Legality to be approved by Dean \& Dean of Topeka.
TOPEKA, Kan.-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received until 10:30 a. m . On March 29 by $M$. P. Jones, Commissioner of Finance and
Revenue, for the purchase of $\$ 5,0001 \%$ semi-annual public and civil Revenue, for the purchase of $\$$ March 15,1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due
works projects bonds. Dated
March 15 as follows: $\$ 13,000$ in $1941, \$ 12,000$ in 1942 and $\$ 10,000$ in 1943 to 1945. Prin. and int. payable at the fiscal agency of the city.

## KENTUCKY

OWENSBORO, Ky.-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the secretary of revenue refunding bonds sold to Stein Bros. \& Boyce of Louisville, and associates, as noted here-V. $V$. 150 , D. 1970 -were purchased at a price of
102.50 , a basis of about $2.70 \%$. Due on 1 in 1941 to 1958 incl.

## LOUISIANA

WE QUINCY, La.-BONDS SOLD-It is now reported that the $\$ 265.000$ water and light plant revenue bonds on LAFOURCHE PARISH WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Thibodaux), La.- BOND ELECTION-It is said that elections have been
scheduled for April 30 , in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of the following water bonds aggregati
and $\$ 600,000$ general obligation bonds.
PLAQUEMINE, La.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now stated that the $\$ 50,000$ town bonds sold to Dane \& Weil and Nusloch, Baudean \& as follows: $\$ 11,000$ as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ due on March $1: \$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1949 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1950 : the remaining $\$ 39,000$ as $\$ 38$ due on March 19.000 in 1958 to 1964 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1965 , giving a basis of about $3.02 \%$.

## MAINE

BRUNSWICK, Me.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 50,000$ notes offered March 26 was awarded to Leavitt \& Co. of New York at 0.21
Dated March 26, 1940 and due Nov, 1,1940 . Other bids:


## MARYLAND

COTTAGE CITY ( $\mathbf{P}$ O. Mount Ranier), Md.-ORIGINAL PURCHASER OF BONDS-The $\$ 17,50033 \%$ improvement $\begin{gathered}\text { bonds recently } \\ \text { publicly }\end{gathered}$ were originally sold to the Prince Georges Bank \& Trust Co. of Mount Ranier at par
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Rockville) Md-BOND SALE-The following bond 1 1ssues, aggregating sise, 1639 -were awarded to a group composed of
 $\$ 214,500$ Refunding bonds of 1940 , series C , authorized by Chapter 158 ,
 June to September of this year. Bonds may be issued in denoms. of $\$ 500$ or any multiple thereof at purchaser's option, registerable as to principal or as to principal and interest. property in the
5,000 Coupon Kensington Parkway bonds of 1939. Such of the proceeds as may not be required for the proposed project are to be
turned over to Maryland-Nat. Capital Park and Planning Commission for general park purposes, as authorized oy Chapter 133 , Laws of 1939 . Bonds will mature $\$ 5,000$ on April 1 from 1945 to
1959, incl. Bonds may be issued in denoms. of $\$ 100$ each or any multiple thereof and may not be registered as to principal. tax from the assessable property in that portion of the MarylandWashington Metropolitan District in Montgomery County or in
the event such tax shall prove insufficient, then from a general levy upon the assessable property in Montgomery County.
the bonds will be dated April 1, 1940. Other bids: Butcher \&
 and $\$ 75,0002.40 \mathrm{~s}$; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. and First of Michigan Corp. 100.422 for 2.30 s ; Alex. Brown \& Sons and Blyth for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
$\mathbf{J o h n}$
$\$ 75,000$ John
$\mathbf{N}, 0$
2 N

## MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 110,000$ coupon notes offered March 25 were awarded to the Harvard Trust Co. of Cambridge as 0.75 s . $\$ 10,000$ water notes. Due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1950 , incl. 1942 $\$ 22,000$ cemetery yotes. Due April , , as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1941 and 1942 50,000 municipal light department notes. Due $\$ 10,000$ on April 1 from 28.000 playground notes. Due $\$ 14,000$ on April 1 in 1941 and 1942 . and semi-annual interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston Notes will be certified as to their genuineness by the Director of Accounts, Department of Corporations and Taxation, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Se
BEVERLY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes offered March 27-V. 150, . 1970 -was awarded to the Beverly National Bank or The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.07 \%$..
BROOKLINE, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Aibert P. Briggs, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on April 1 for the purchase of $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation no.
1940 . Interest to be discounted.
DANVERS, Mass--NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on March 25 an issue of $\$ 100.000$ revenue notes at $0.078 \%$ tional Bank of Boston, only other bidder, named a rate of $0.11 \%$.
EASTHAMPTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of \$150,000 notes offered March 27 was awarded 7 1940. Other bids: Merchants National
 Bank of Boston, $0.189 \%$; Blair \& Co., $0.194 \%$, and New England Trust Co., 0.20\% notes offered March - NOTE 27 -VAL 150 , p. 1970 -were awarded to the National
 on Dec. 5,1940 . Other bids: Second National Bank of Boston, $0.157 \%$; GROTON Chased by the Mass Merc
Due Nov. 20, 1940
HAVERHILL, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 230,000$ coupon municipal
 April 1, 1940 and due $\$ 23,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to bids:
Bidd
Harrin
Gorriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.
Harris Trust \& \& Savings Bank
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc
Bond, Judge \& Co

NORTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 60,000$ notes was sold discount and $\$ 20,000$ at $0.19 \%$ De Due in payments of $\$ 20.000$ each on July 18 and set. 18, 194. and March 14, 1941. Other bids: National Shawmut Bank of Boston, $0.24 \%$; Jackson \& Curtis, $0.248 \%$;
QUINCY, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 250,000$ coupon municipal relief
Were awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston as 18 at a price of 100.273 , a basis of about $0.95 \%$. Dated April 1 .

 \& Symonds and Shields \& Co., 160.139. For 11/4\%-Goldman, Sachs \& $\&$ Co., 101.18; Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, Kidder, Peabody \& Co. and
F. L. Dabney \& Co., 101.07 ; Harris Trust \& Ravings Bank, 100.888 ; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., 100.68 , and Fi SOMERVILLE, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-John J, Donahue, City
Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on April ifor the purchase Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. M. on April 1 for the purchase
of $\$ 150,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds. Dated April 1,1940 . Denom.
 name rate of interest in multiples of $1 / 14$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the National and authenticated as to their genuineness by the aforementioned bank. Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.
WARE, Mass.-MATURITY-The $\$ 16,500$ public works notes awarded
o Tyler \& Co. of Boston as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of $100.599-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}$. 1971 to Tyler \& Co of Boston as 11/-s, at a price of $100.599-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. $1971-1$.
mature April i as follows: $\$ 2,500$ in 1941; $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1946 incl. mature April 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1947 to 1950 incl.
WEBSTER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes offered March 28 was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston, at
$0.15 \%$ discount. Due Dec. 18, 1940 . The First National Bank of Roston. only other bidder, named a rate of $0.16 \%$
WORCESTER, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 500,000$ revenue
notes offered March 26 was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston,



## MICHIGAN

BAY CITY, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-O. A. Kasemeyer, City of \$45,000, not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon emergency bonds. Dated
March 1, 1940 . Denom. 81,000 . Due $\$ 15,000$ on March 1 from 1941 to 1943 incl. Rate or rates of intereest to be expressed in multipos of The city is authorized and required by law to levy upon all taxable property. pay cost of printing and furnishing honds, Bids shall be conditite hall pay cost of printing and furnishing bonds, Bids shall be conditioned upon
opiniono City Attorney. Cost or such opinion shall be paid by city. Encose
a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the City Treasured.
 coupon Farragut school notes offered March 25-V. 150 , D. 1971 - Were
awarded to the Bay City Bank. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 and due Jan. 1 as awarded to the Bay City Bank. Dated Jan 11,040 and
follows: $\$ 8,000$ from 1941 to 1949, incl., and $\$ 11,000$ in 1950
BUCHANAN, Mich.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 36,800$ coupon bonds offered

 5,000 city's, , , portion paving bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to All of the bonds will be dated April 1, 1940 . Second high bid of 100.046
roller, will receive sealed tenders until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. April 10 (to remain firm until 3 p . m . the following day) of callable refunding bonds in the amount If callable bonds are offered at a premium: (a) when the interest rate
is $4 \% / 2 \%$ or higher, the yield shall be computed to the first call date; (b) is $41 / 2 \%$ or higher, the yield shall be computed to the first call date; (b)
when the interest rate is less than $41 / 2 \%$, the yield shall be computed to If bonds are offered at par or less than par; yield shall be computed to All tenders shall be in writing and shall be sealed.
ollar value and the yield. Tenders will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city The city reserves the right on bonds purchased, which are delivered subsequent to April 17, 1940, to pay accrued interest up to that date only.
DETROIT, Mich.-NOTE PURCHASERS-The group of local banks consisted of the National Bank of Detroit, Manufacturers National BONDS PURCHASED-Ronwealth Bank and the Wabeek state Bank. MONDS PURCHASED-Reporting on result of previous call for bonds on an average yield of $3.278 \%$.
GRADED SCAPIDS AND PARIS TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Amos F. Paley, Secretary of the Board of $\$ 18,000$ not to exceed $311 /{ }^{2}$. Denom. \$1,000. Due 81,000 on May 1 from 1941 to 1958 incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest authorized and required by law to levy upon all taxable proverty therein such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and interest thereof. without limitation as to rate or amount. Bids shall be conditioned
upon the unqualified opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& Stone, of upen the unqualified opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& stone, or opinion shail be pald by the district. The district shall pay the cost of
printing the bonds. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 360$, payable to the District Treasurer.
HANCOCK, Mich.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ tax anticipation note offered March $25-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , P . 1971 -were sold in equal a mounts at $3 \%$,
interest to the Superior National Bank and the National Metals Bank, both of Hancock.
MICHIGAN (State of)-ASSESSSMENT DISTRICT BONDS CALLED various State assessment district highway Commissioner, announces that various called for payment on Mas mict 1940, at par and accrued interest. Bonds
arith are calied for payment on may 1, 1940 at par and accrued interest. Bonds
with May 1 and subsequent coupons attached should be presented for payment to the paying agent specified in the bond.
MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Monroe), Mich.-NO BONDS TENDERED that fail Gre to rece, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, reports that fall was not with the law.
OAKLAND COUNTY (P. O. Pontiac), Mich.-BOND CALL-The Board of County Road Commissioners has issued a call for redemption on ment district bonds of the following issues: Highway improvement dated improvement in $\$ 1.000$ and $\$ 500$ denom; due Nov. 1,1958 ; and highway improvement refunding, dated April 15, 1939, and due May 15, from 1956 PARIS-WYOMING TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DIS-
TRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Grand Rapids), Mich Rackett, District Secretary, will recelve sealed bids until 8 p. $m$ on Aprill 1
for the Dated Murchase of $\$ 15,000$ not to exceed $51 / 2 \%$ interest coupon school bonds.
Do 15,1040 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 5,000$ on March 15 from 1941 to 1943 incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of 14.4 op
$1 \%$ Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the District Treasurer's
 taxabie property therein, such ad valoreme taxees as may be necesssary to pay Constitution, Legal opinion shall be furnished by Miller, Canfield, Paddock
\& Stone, of Detroit, to be paid $\&$ \&tone, of Detroit, to be paid for by the purchaser, and the cost of printing the bonds shall lals, obe palid for by the purchaser. Enclose ane cortified ining check
for $2 \%$ of the total par value of the bonds, payable to the District Treasurer ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{7}$ (P. O. Perkin, Secretary of the Board of Education will receive sealed -Edward


## MINNESOTA

DULUTH, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ issue of coupon semi-ann

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidder reoffered $1.60 \%$, according to report. The following is an official list of the bids received:
Name of Bidder
 KERKHOVEN, Minn.-BONDS TO BE SOLD-It is stated by the Vilapproved by the voters on March 19, will be sold to the state. Due in
from 5 to 20 years.

SHAKOPEE, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (to be opened at 8 p . m. .), on April 5 , by William J. Thiede. system bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1, 1940 . Due $\$ 5.000$ May 1 . 1941 to 1946. These bonds were authorized at an election held on March 7 . and are general obligations of the city. Any opinion as to the legality of
the bonds which may be desired is to be furnished by and at the expense of the bidder. and not by the citis, and the printing of the bonds shall be city, but at no expense to the city. Enclose a certified check for $10 \%$ of
the amount of the bid.

## MISSISSIPPI


on March 19, by a count of 321 to .
ETHEL Miss.-BOND OFFERYG-It is stated by W. D. Cook,
Town Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 6 p. m. on April 2 for the purchase of' $\$ 20,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual water works rovenue bonds. These bonds were authorized at the election held on Dec. 5 , and
are issued under authority of section 2482, Chapter 50 , Laws of 1930 . are issued under authority of section 2482 , Chapte
Legality approved by $G$. $J$. Thornton of Kosciusko.
WALTHALL COUNTY (P. O. Tylertown) Miss.- PRICE PAID-It is
tated by the Clerk of the Chancery Court that the $\$ 19,50031 / 20$ semi-ann. stated by the Clerk of the Chancery Court that the $\$ 19,50031 / 2 \%$ semi- ann.
funding bonds sold to the Tylertown Bank, as noted here- V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1813$. funding bonds sold to the Tylertown Bank, as noted here-V.
were purchased at par. Due on March 1 in 1941 and 1942 .

## MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kansas City), Mo.Treasurer, that he will reecive sealed bids by First National Bank in Kansas
City, until 11 a. m . on April 4 , for the purchase of a

 ceived for either of the above rates of interest but all of the bonds shall bear the same interest rate and no bid for lesse than par and accrued interest wil be considered. In considering proposals submitted, consideration will be
given to price offered and to the period for which the bidder is to be mitted. Any bidder may submit more than one proposal at different prices and for different periods of commitment, not less, hopevever, than to June 4.
1940 . Prin. and int. payable at the Guaranty Trust Co, New Yort lawful money. These bonds will be issued to refund a like, amount of $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ livered to nurchasers upon surrender for cancelation or equal amounts of
the bonds being refunded and which are not subject to call for rede the bonds being refunded and which are not subject to call for redemption
but on which interest to maturity is to be paid in full by the district. bonds will constitute general obligations of the district, payable as to both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes which may be be levied without limit as to rate or amount upon all taxable property within the territorial chaser on or before May 1, but the bonds will be delivered from time to time only as and when an equal princisal amount of the bonds being refunded, dated July 1, 1921, are presented, either at the Guaranty Trust the consent or the District Treasurer, the exchanges aforesaid shaxlept be made in blocks of not less than $\$ 100,000$ principal amount of bonds, and the refunding bonds delivered to the purchaser in any block shall be specified all such bonds in any block shall be the same as the averame maturity date of the entire issue of refunding bonds. Lithographed bonds properly exectuted and duly registered by the state Auditor will be furnished by the district without cost to the purchaser, and the bonds will be sold subject to
the legal opinion of Bowersock. Fizzell $\&$ Rohodes of Kansas final. unqualified approving opinizen will be furnished and paid for by the district. The legality of the proceedings authorizing the bonds will be also
approved by McCune, Caldwell \& Downing of Kansas City, attorneys for approved by McCune, Caldwell \& Downing of Kansas City, attorneys for
the district. All bids must be made on forms which may be procured from the district. All bids must be made on forms which may be procured from
the District Treasurer. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 50,000$ payable to
the District Treasurer. the District Treasurer.
ST. JAMES, Mo.-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the City Clerk tha the siley Trust Co. of St. Louis, as reported here-V. 150, p. 1972 -were purchased as $21 / 2$ s. , puying a premism of of 80.40 , equal to 100.335 , a basis
of about $2.46 \%$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on Feb. 15 in 1944 to 1955 inclusive.

## MONTANA

MISSOULA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Missoula), Moard of County Commissioners, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m on April 4 , for the purchase ir $8122,355.46$ not to exceed $4.10 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds. Dated July 1, 1940. Amortization bonds will be the
first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the Board If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into
one single bond or divided into several bonds as the Board of County one single bond or divided into several bonds as the Board of County
Commissioners may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years

NEBRASKA
BRUNING, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 2,50033 / 2 \%$ semi-annual auditorium purchase bonds have been sold to $H$. B . Jennings
of Davenport. Dated March 1, 1940. Due on March 1, 1950; optional after March 1, 1942.
HEBRON, Neb.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the City \& Co. of Omaha at 100.74 , as noted hereApril 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1942 and $\$ 1,000$ in 1943 to 1955 , giving a basis of

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ notes offered March 26 were awarded to the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua, at $0.1399 \%$
discount Dated March 27 . 1939 and due on Feb. 3, and Feb. 17
Leavitt \& Co. New York, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.1625 \%$

## NEW JERSEY

${ }_{38}$ ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of 88,000 39\% Filtration plant bonds was. sold to the Athantic Aig issue of 88,000
Bank. Due on Aug. Ifrom 1940 to 1947, incl. Nathe National TEERGENFIEDD SCHOOLDISTRITT N. OCFFERSBOND TO authorized by the voters at an election last ${ }^{\circ}$ December have been offered to the state TTachers' Pension and Annuity Fund. Should the fund refuse to purchase the obligations, they will be offered at public sale at an early
date. Due on April 1 from 1942 to 1961 , incl.
BORDENTOWN N J-BONDS SOL
BORDENTOWN, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 6,50031 / 2 \%$ reier onds was sold to the Sinking Fund Commission at par. Denom.
$\$ 500$. Due Dec $\mathbf{D}$. 30 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ from 1940 to 1942 incl., and $\$ 1,000$
in 1943 and 1944. in 1943 and 1944
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 80,0002 \%$ tax anticipation notes, dated March 20. 1940, and due May 20, 1940 , was sold
in acounts of \$40, Ooo each to the Palisades Trust \& Guaranty Co. and the
Citizons National Bank, both of Englewood.
FAIR LAWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 63,000$




HUDSON COUNTY (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.-PROPOSED REhearing of a resolution authorizing $\$ 872,000$ maternity hospital and $\$ 1,-$ oas,000 nurses' home bonds. They will be orered ar sallows: $\$ 45,000$ in 1940 and $1941 ; ~ \$ 50,000,1943 ; ; 550000,1944$ and $1945 ; \$ 65 ; 000$ from 1946 to 1969 incl., and $\$ 67,000$ in 1970.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.-FINANCIAL STATEMENT ISSUEDMacrirex Miller \& Co. Newark, , have prepared a report on the financial
condition of the city as of Feb. 29.1940 . The data includes figures on assessed valuation, fu
collections since 1937 .
MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Trenton), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGon April 9 for the purchase of $\$ 329,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered improvement bonds. Dated April $1,194$. . 190,0 .
Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000$ from 1941 to 1954 incl.; $\$ 20,000$ from 1955 Due April 1 as follows: 15,000 from 1941 to to name a single rate of interest expressed in a multiple of , 10 of $1 \%$ The sum required to be obtained a
sale of the bonds is $\$ 329,00$. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the First Mechanics National Bank. Trenton. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the county and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafied \& Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful of the county is required
MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. New Brunswick), N. J.-BOND OFFERING- on April A. for the purchase of 5524,000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 108,000$ improvement bonds. Due Aprid 15 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1941 269,000 improvement bonds 16 Due April 15 as follows: $\$ 17.000$ from 1941 147,000 county, vocational school, series 7 bonds. Due April 15 as follows: All of the bonds will be dated April 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. The entire $\$ 524,000$ bonds will be sold as constittuting a single issue and the a mounts due each year on Apriil 15 are as follows: $\$ 25,00$ from 1941 to 1952 , incl. from 1961 to 1983 to 1956 . incl. $\$ 10,000$ romm rate of interest expresse a multiple of 1 or 1 1-10th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{O}$ ) payabl and county Treasurer's office. On any bonds repistered as to principal and interest, the interest will, at the request or he the bonds will be considered. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order or the County Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of York City will be furnished the successful bider.
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. North Bergen), N. J. BONDS PURCHASES Comection with the call for tencers of $4-4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ refunding bonds, dated Nact. 1 . 1 Rank of Jersey City, fiscal apent for the
the Hudson County National the Hudson County that 8167.800
township, reports
maximum price paid being 89.90 .
SOMERS POINT, N. J.-REQUESTS SUPERVISION OF AFFAIRSA petition was filed in the New Jersey supreme Court asking that the Local Government Board be directed to assume control of the city's finances to report. At a special organization meeting on March 18 the Board to report. At a special organizatio
authorized to function in the city.

## NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Fe) N. Mex.-PRICE PAID-It is now reported that the $\$ 140.00021 / 2 \%$ semi-annl school bonds sold to Boettcher \& Co. of Denver, as noted here-V. $150, \mathrm{p}$.
purchased at par. Due $\$ 10,000$ on July 1 in 1941 to 1944 incl.
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on April 15 , by the Business Office of the purchase of the following bonds, aggregating $\$ \$ 10,0000$. $\$ 44,000$ women's dormitory, "A,", $\$ 44,000$ men's dormitory "B," and $\$ 22,000$ cooperative of the Laws of New Mexico of 1939 for the construction of the three dormitory units will be serial coupon bonds in denominations of $\$ 1,000$, and the security for the payment of principal and interest will be based upon the
net operating revenues of each of the new units. The interest will be paid semi-annually and the principal annually. The bonds cannot be called before maturity prior to 1952 . The principal and interest will be paid at the office of the state rreasurer in santa Fe. It is requested that all the bidders submit their proposals on the basis of (a) lowest rate or interest (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par. The State law provides a maximum of $4 \%$ interest on these bonds. solvent bank, payable to the Regents of the University of New Mexico, solvent bank, payable to the Regents of the less than $5 \%$ of the bid for
which certified check shall be in a sum of not each issue.
The proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used for the sponsor's contribution in the construction of three dormitories. Interets during the
construction period will aiso be paid from the proceeds of the bond issues. construction period wiu a also be paid from the proceeds of the bond issues.
The remaining funds for , abor and material wiil be supplied by the Works
Progress Administration, a Federal agency.

## Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds Housing Authority Bonds <br> TILney \& Company

6 beaver street new york, N. Y.
Telephone: WHitehall $4-8898$
Bell System Teletype: NY $1-2395$

## NEW YORK

AMHERST COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Snyder), N. Y- BOND OFFERING-Arthur E. Popper, District Clierk, will receive $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered debt equalization bonds, 1940 series. Dated April 194. Denom. 19100 . Due No 1, of 1 . Doth of $1 \%$. Prinsingle rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of Co. Buffalo, with New York exchange. The bonds are generac ob for $\$ 220$, of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 220$, payable to order of Joseph L. Sauter. District Treasurer, is required. wegal urnished the successful bidder
AMHERST COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Snyder), N. Y- BOND OFFERING-A. F. Glassman, District Clerk, will receive eale interest coupon or registered debt equalization bonds, 1940 series.


obligations of the school district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to order of Emily Beale, District Treasurer, is reauired. Legal opinion of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitcher,
COHOES, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$134,554.86 coupon or registered
 jointlys
jisted of:
$\$ 49,554.86$ home relief bonds. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 4,554.86$ in 1941

 All of the bonds are dated April 1, 1940 and were reoffered by the successfur bidders at prices to yield from $0.50 \%$ to $2 \%$, according to maturity, Other bids: Rnt. Rate Rate Bid | A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., and E. H. Rollins \& Sons, |
| :--- |
| Goldman, Sachs \& Co. and B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., |
| L. $20 \%$ |

 CRAWFORD, SHAWANGUNK, MONTGOMERY, WALLKILL Goshen), N. Y.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Philip A. Rorty, attorney for the district, reports that the Board of Education passed a r resolution
on March 20 authorizing an issue of $\$ 243$, 000 school site and building bonds. FAIRVIEW FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. White Plains), Town of Greenburgh, . Y. BoN DStil $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 29 for the purchase of $\$ 19,000$ coupon or registered not to exceed $0 \%$ interestrent. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from March 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,00$ in 1949 . Prin. and int. ( $M$-s) payable at the First National Bank of Elmsford. The bonds are general obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes on all of its taxable 1 .
Legality approved,by Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of N. Y. City.
FORT EDWARD, N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 5,500$ fire GREECE (P. O. 2505 Ridge Road West, Rochester), N. Y.-BOND 0 OF $3: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ on April 11 for the purchase of $\$ 32,000$ not to exceled bids until coupon or registered home relief bonds. Dated Apriil 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1941 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ in 1949 and 1950 Bidder to name a single rate or interest, expressed at the Union Trust CO . of Rochester, with New York exchange. The bonds are direct general obligations of the town, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. A certifired check for Legal opayion of Doillon, Vande-
town, must accompany each proposal water \& M Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder HORICON, CHESTER AND HAGUE CENTRAL SCHOOL DIS-
 sons, Dirtrict of $\$ 15.000$ net to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or reaistered
the purchase or
Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due Feb. 1 as follows $\$ 2,000$ from 1941 to 1947 , incl., and $\$ 1,000$ in 1948 , Principal and interest ( $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{A}$ ) payable at the Chester--schroon-Horicon Ba
Chestertown. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district.
LARCHMONT, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15.000$ coupon or regis-

 Al 000 e equipment bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1945 , incl
All of the bonds will be dated April 1,1940 . Denom $\$ 1,000$. Principai and interest ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{O}$ ) payable at the Central Hanover
York. Legality approved by Dillon. Vandewater $\&$ Moore of New' York
V York Legality approved by Dilon, ing to maturity. Other bids
Bidder- Int. Rate
Ira Haupt \& Co

LEWISBORO, BEDFORD AND POUNDRIDGE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{1}$ Coupon or registered school bonds offered March $28-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. 1973 - was awarded to George B. Gibbons $\&$ CO., nc., of New York as 1,70 at a price on Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1954, incl. e-offered to yield from $0.20 \%$ to $1.90 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids:
Gounty Trust Co. of White Plains-and
Manufacturers $\&$ Traders Trust Garine Trust Co of Buffalo and R . De White ed Union Securities Corp. and Roosev
 Camphell. Phelps \& Co. and Sherwood \& CO-...

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Int. Rate } \\ 1.70 \% & \text { Rate Bid } \\ \text { Par }\end{array}$ |  | $2.10 \%$ | 100.13 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kidder, Peabody \& Co. and Bacon, Stevenson \& CO- | $2.20 \%$ | 100 |
| 2.53 |  |  |

LITTLE VALLEY; N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-D. J. Bushnell, village Clerk, reports that the proposal to issue $\$ 20,000$ municipal building an LOCKPORT, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 82,500$ coupon or registered Compbell, Phelps \& Core, Inc. and Sherwood \& Co, both of New York,
 Bidder-
Marine Trust Co of Buffalo and R.D. White \& Co.
Kidder. Peabody $\&$ Co
 Biair \& Co., Inc- F Malsey, stuart \& Co.. Inc
 $\begin{array}{ll}1.9 \% & 110.54 \\ 1.90 \% & 100.208 \\ 1.90 \% & 100.022 \\ 2 \% \% & 100.319 \\ 2 \% & 10013\end{array}$ 1.50\% 100.07 -MAMARONECK (Village of) N. Y. - NOTE SALE-F. H. Bull,
 NEW YORK, N. Y. - BORROWS $\$ 45,000,000$ ON REVENUE BILLS $=$ Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick sold on March 26 an issue of $\$ 45,000,000$ revenue bills at an interest rate of
1940 and due May 3 1940 were sold on allowwnt to the usual group of 26 banks and trust companies in the city.
NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY, N. Y,- $\$ 41,000,000$ NOTES SOLD-The Issue of $\$ 41,000,000$ notes offered March $26-\mathrm{V}$. 150, banking group managed by the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co of Now York, nd including Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust
Co. Bankers Trust Co., and the Manufacturers Trust Co, all of New York. The remaning \$2.000,000 went to Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler of New York at a rate of 0.37\%. All 1940 . Proceeds of the financing will be used by the housing authority to repay adyances made by the United states cousing Authority, liquidate accrued inter
mount of $\$ 11,000,000$.




 $\$ 75,000$ improvement bonds. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Interest A-O. Due April 1
as follows: 88,000 in $1941: \$ 9.000$. $1942 \$ 11,000$ in 1943 and 1944 : as follows: $\$ 8,000$ in 1941 ; $\$ 9.000,1942 ; \$ 11,000$ in 1943 and 1944 :
$\$ 6,000$ from 1945 to 1950 . inclusive. 225,000 Sewer District No. 2 bonds. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Interest J-J. Due Jan. 1 as follows: 87,000 Prom 1941 to 1944, incl. $\$ 8,000,1945$ to
1948. incl.; 89,00 from 1994 to 1953 , incl. and $\$ 10,00$ from 1954 or 1965. incl. General obligations of the town, payabie primarily the district especially benefited by the improvement, but if not not paid rom such levy, then all of the town's taxable property will be rincipal and interest onted ad valorem taxes
 1943 and $\$ 0,000$ rom 1944 to 1950 , incl Able at the bonds will be dated April 1, 1940. Principal and interest payBidder to name a single rate of interest on all of the bowds York exchange. multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-110$ th of $1 \%$. A certififiad check for $\$ 7$, , 130, payabtle to Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder
Kings Park), N. YENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. $\mathbf{5}$ (P. O-
 hell, Phelps \& Co, and sherwood \& Co. both of New York, jointly, as
2.30, at a price of 100051 a
and due Maris of about $2.26 \%$. Dated March 1,1940 and due March 1 as foilows 82,750 in 1941.82 .000 from 1942 to 1959 incl.
and 83,000 from 1960 to 1969 incl. Other bids:



TROY, N. Y.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Common Councll reatly authorized the fse- Yance of $\$ 100,000$ public welfare, $\$ 95,000$ refunding and
$\$ 175.000$ Works Progress Administration projects bonds.
UTICA, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The issue of $\$ 1,000,000$ tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness offered March 28 was awarded to
the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, at $0.08 \%$ interest rate. Dated March 29 . 1940 and due July 29 , 1940, Certificates will be rassued akainst and beredeemed out of the tax levy for 1940 fiscal year. Denom, $\$ 50,000$.
Interest payable at maturity at Chemical Bank
City City. Legal opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York City.
Other bids:
Bidder-
Chase National Bank of New York

| Int. Rate |
| :--- |
| $-0.1115 \%$ |

Bank of the Manhatūan Co." (P̄īus $\$ 20$ premium) $\square$ $-0.115 \%$
$-0.117 \%$
$-0.12 \%$
WEBSTER, N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-W. H. O'Dell, Village Clerk, reports that an issue of ${ }^{84,500 \text { fire truck purchase bonds' was authorized }}$
at an election on March 19. Bids on the issue will be asked in about two months.
Wlains) N. Y.-CREATION PRORKWAY AUTHORITY (PO O. White passed by the State Senate and pow before the Assembly provides for creation of the above authority with power to levy tolls on the saw Mill
River and Hutchison River Parkwass. Tolls previously charged on the
latter facilit must atter facility must be returned by the county to motorists pursuant to a mission had no authority to make the impost. The parkway authority designates both parkways as tail areas and ast. provides parkway authority
be used in payment of principal and interest on $\$ 8.60$ ones issue which the agency is to sell in order to finance repairs to rhe parkways and build connecting highways. The bond issue also talkes in the cost of the
$\$ 1,800,000$ Fleetwood Bridge. The authority would consist of members of \$1, 800,000 Fleetwood Bridge. The authority would consist of members of
the county parkway cormission. Its existence and levying of tolls will
cease when the bonds are retired.
WILNA (P. O. Carthage), N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 79,000$ coupon Mar registered home relief bonds offered March 28 were a warded to the

 interest (M-S) payable at the Carthage National Exchange Bank of Car-
thage, with New York exchange. The bonds are general oblizations of the town, payable from unlimited taxes. Legality approved by Dillon, Vande-
water \& Moore of New York Citt, Other bids: Bidder- In
 ${ }^{\text {itader }}$ Peabocy Trust \& Savings Bank
C.F. Childs \& Co of Buffalo and R. D. White \& Co
 Union Securities Corp.


WURTSBORO, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,500$ water main extension Smith offered March $22-\mathrm{V}$. 150 . P. 1815 -were awarded to Ralph L . rrom 1941 to 1947 incl. The National Bank of Liberty, second high bidder

## NORTH CAROLINA

NEW BERN, N. C.-MATURITY-It is stated by the Clity ClerkAng \& Trust Co. of Wilson, at $53 / 2 \%$, as noted hero-V. 150 Branch Bankdated March 25, 1940, and mature on Sept. 25, 1940. 150, p. 1973-ar First National Bank of Winston-Salem, at $31 / \%$, plicius a premium sof to the
 SALISBURY, N. C.-BOND SALE-T NeD. $2,194$. bonds aggregating $\$ 96,000$, offered for sale on semi-annual refund-

 100.013 , a net interest cost of about $3.90 \%$ on the bonds as follows.
$\$ 9.000$ chool bonds as 4 s . Due $\$ 1,000$ on A A til 1 in 1941 to 1949 . incl

 WAYNESVILLE, N. C.-BOND SALE-The 826,000 coupon semiannual funding bonds offered for sale on March $26 . \mathrm{V}$. 150 , poupon semiawarded to to to tirst National Bank of Waynesville, paying a premium or
\$10.50, equal to 100.04 a a net interest cost of about $5.95 \%$, on the bonds as
follows


Appeals has approved the city's petition for permission to issue $\$ 360,000$
bonds against delinquent taxes. bonds against delinquent taxes.
BAY VILLAGE, Ohio-BOND ELECTION-At the May 14 primary
election the voters will consider an issue of $\$ 100,000$ sewer bonds.
BELMONT COUNTY (P. O. St. Clairsville), Ohio-BOND SALEV. 150, p. 1816 -were awarded to the Banchehio Securities Co. of Columbus and Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1943 incl.: $\$ 8,000$ June as and 899.080000 . June 1944 to 1948 incl. Second high bidder was Ryan, Sutherland \& 8 Co., a Toledo.
BLANCHARD-PLEASANT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dunkirk chased by the State Teachers R-The \$15.000 $3 \%$ buiding bonds pur sold at a price of 101, a basis of about $2.89 \%$. Due $\$ 1,500$ annually from
CANTON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12.000$ park bonds offered of Columbus, as $13 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of par plus $\$ 140$ premium, equal to 101.166 $\$$ a basis of about $1.49 \%$. Dated March 1, 1940 and due Oct. 1 as follows:


## Other bids: <br> Bidder

Ellis \& Co- White $\overline{8}-\cdots$
Ryan, Sutherland


Int. Rate legality by squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of cleveland be approved as to for same. Banc Ohio securities Co. agreed to accept, oninion agreed to pay for bids as published in, various ss for the city, in accordance with the cal
-At a ELAND, Ohio-PERMANENT OPERATING LEVY APPROVED ment whereby the city is authorized to levy up to 8.35 mills on the tax duplicate for city operating expenses in each year after 1940.-V. 150 , p. ${ }_{\text {procedure previously required in order to ontain funds for general muncicina }}$ requirements. It has been necessary for the city in recent years to obtain approval of the electorate of special operating levies because of the 10 -mil limitation. This has been a costly procedure and complicated the city's government expenses hinged on voter's reaction to the plea for additional taxing authority. Special levies required a $65 \%$ majority vote for approval a ract which constantly jeopardized the outcome of the election. With
passage of the amendment, essential city services may be planned tinuing basis and if additional funds are necessary, a special election may be held for an extra levy which will require only a simple majority vote for of the amendment is likely to have a favorable reaction on the market for the city's bonds.
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS (P. O. Warrensville), Ohio-BOND SALE
 Bidder-. Int. Rate Premil
 Ryan, Sutherland \& Co., Tôedo...
Man. C. Cane \&o Co, Cleveland
Bancohio Securities Co., Columbuis
Banconis
Otis $\&$ Co...Clieveland
Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Toledo-
Ellis \& Oo., Oincinnati-
Prudden \&
Seasongood \& Mayer, Cincinnati.
Weil, Rhtte \& Co. Oincinnati
${ }^{W}$ Wil. Roth \& Irving


CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-MAYRESUBMIT rejected at the general election last The $\$ 4,500,000$ highway bond issue consideration of the electorate at the May 14 primary election the county recelves assurances of cooperation in the election, providing program from the Federal Government and the State Highway Department. CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND SALE$\mathrm{V} 150, \mathrm{p} .1476$-were awarded to Braun, Bosworth offered March $22-$ basis of about $1.87 \%$. Dated April 1,1940 , and $\alpha$ due $\$ 25$ anice of 100.69 on 1 April and Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1950 inclusive. Other bids: $\$ 25,000$ on April 1
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { and Merrill, Turben \& Co - First Cleveland Corp.... } & 2 \% & 100.18 \\ \text { Biyth Allyn \& Co, Inc., and } & 100.16\end{array}$ Halsey Stuart \& © O., IncBancOhio Securities Co
Provident Sarings Bank
Nelson, Browning \& Co
 EAST CLEVELAND, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 8.000$ city
hal remodeling and municipal repair shop bonds was sold to the City The bonds were
The bonds were sold as 3s, at par, are dated A pril 1,1940 and mature
$\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 in the following years: $1941,1943,1945,1947$, 81,000 on Oct. 1 in the following years: $1941,1943,1945,1947$, , 1949, 1951,
19f3 and 1955. Principal and interest ( A -O) payable at the City Treasurer's office.
ELYRIA, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 38,000$ funding bonds was. ,
Ge held April 6 on the question of issuing $\$ 12,000$ street improvement bonds F GIRARD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE-The

 $\$ 1,000$, April 1 and $\$ 2,000$ Oct. 1, 1952. Other bids Bidder
Elis $\&$ Co
 Paine, Webber \& Co-.
First Cleveland Corp
McDonald-Coil Seasongood \& Mayer
Ryan, Sutherland \&
avings Bank $\&$ Trust $\mathbf{C o}$ $\qquad$


HOPEDALE, Ohio-BONDS VOTED-Martin J. Houten, Village 21.00 states that an issue of $\$ 25.000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest water system bonds. early date. Due in 25 years and dated about May 1, 1940
LORAIN OH POND OFFEING
receive sealed bids until noon on April 25 frank Ayres, City Auditor, wilt exceed $3 \%$ interest fire and police auto bonds. Dated May 1,1940 not to to be expressed in a multipie of from 1941 to 1945 , incl. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multipie of $y^{4}$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (A $A$-0)
payable ats office of the sinking fund trustees. A complete transcript of
proceedings relative to the proceedings relative to the bond issue will be approved by squire, Sander
D Dempsey of Cleveland, and furnished the successyl opinion of transcript to be paid for by the purchaser. A certified check for
$2 \%$ of the bid must accompany each proposal.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2149

MARY ANN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newark), Ohioeceive sealed bids until noon on March 30 for the purchase of $\$ 16.0006 \%$
 mpovided that fractionai rates are exprressed in a multiple of $1 / 4.4$ of $1 \%$.
pnterest M-N. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal.
MIDDLETOWN, Ohio-VOTERS MUST AUTHORIZE POWER PLANT BOND if the city is to issue $\$ 1,800,000$ in mortgage revenue bonds for a proposed municipal power plant. the First District Court of Appeals ruled
on March 20 . The Court modified a perpetual injunction granted last August by the Butler County Common Pleas Court against the bond issue, declaring the restrainer in force only untit arererendum is helar the need for a power plant, and a few months later approv
for a Public Works Administration grant.
NEW BOSTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Ronald Greene, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until
$\$ 37,200$
$4 \%$
bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 6,000$ poor relief bonds for balance of current fiscal year. Denom. $\$ 600$. 31,200 street and alley improvement bonds. One bond for $\$ 1,200$. others

 All of the borest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of
 NILES, Ohio- BONDS AUTHORIZED-City Council authorized an
issue of $\$ 18,000-4 \%$ refunding bonds. Dated April 1,1940 Denom.
 rom 1945 to 1949, incl. $P$
rhe Sinking Fund Trustees.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 70,000$ delinquent tax bonds opfered March $25-\mathrm{V}$. 150, p. 1817 -were awarded to Halsey,
Stuart $\&$ Co., Inc., as $11 /$ s. , at par plus a premium of $\$ 253.40$, equal to
 as follows: $\$ 6,00$ from 1914 to 1943, incl.; $87,000,1944$ to 1947 , incl., and
$\$ 8,000$ from 1948 to 1950 , incl. made by Ryan, suthlerland \& Co. of Toledo

## OKLAHOMA

LAWTON, Okla.-PRICE PAID-It is reported that the $\$ 20,000$ water works extension, series B, bonds sold to the City Treasurer, as noted here-
V. 150, p. 1817 -were purchased as $1 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at par. $\quad$ Due in 1943 to 1947 , incl.

## OREGON

 bonds awarded on Jan. 8 to the Baker. Fordyce, Tucker Co of Portland,
 MADRAS, Ore--BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon semi-annual water bonds offered for sale on March $25-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p . 1975 - were awarded to
Marshall Wright \& Co. of Portland, as 2 s , paying a price of 100.17 , a basis Marshall Wright \& Co. of Portland, as 2s, paying a price of 100.17 , a basis
of about $1.95 \%$. Dated April 1, 1940.' Due $\$ 2,000$ on July 1 in 1941

## PENNSYLVANIA

ALDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lansdowne), Pa.-BOND ELECTION-At the primary electio
ALLEGHENY COUNTY (P. O. Pittsburgh), Pa.-TO ISSUE \$3,900,$\$ 3,900,000$ bonds, as follows: $\$ 2,425,000$ 30-year road, $\$ 300,00030$-year park, $\$ 100000010$--yar heavy equipment, $\$ 300,00020$-y The county's bonded debt which in 1936 aggregated $\$ 96,981,305 \mathrm{had}$ been reduced to a total of $\$ 92,433,807$ on Jan. 1,1940, a deciline of $\$ 4,547,499$ in the four-year periou,
will be retired in 1940
BERKS COUNTY (P. O. Reading), Pa.-NOTE OFFERING-The County Treasurer will sell at pebich aucting 8400,000 , oneneral county dated
 noms. as requested by successful bidder. All of the notes will mature the bid. Payment will be made in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. Deposit of tax collections pledged to payment of the notes wiil be made in a bank mutually satisfactory to the county and successful satisfactory securities in its trust department to guarantee the pledged deposits of taxes; or furnish the County Treasurer with a satisfactory depository bond. Each bidder will be required to deposit a certified check legal opinion of Townsend. EHilitt \& \& Munson of Philadelphia,
(Previous mentlon of this offering was made in $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1817$.)
BURNSIDE, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-R. J. Sahm, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7.30 p . M. on April 15 , for the purchase of
$\$ 5,500$ not to exceed $41 / \%$ interest coupon improvement bonds. Dated April 1,1940 . Bidder to name one of the following rates. $21 / 2,23,0,31 / 2$,
 interest paying date of any year after 10 years from the date of the bonds,
any call for redemption to be in numerical order, the lowest serial number or numbers outstanding to be first called. The bonds may be registered as to principall only, and will be sold to the highest responsible bidder. provided such bid is, not wos than par and accrued interest. Enclose a
certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the amount of bonds bid for, certified check for $2 \%$ of the par
payable to the Borough Treasurer
CAMBRIA COUNTY (P. O. Ebensburg), Pa.-BOND OFFERING$11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 15 , for the purchase of $\$ 400,0001 \%, 114 \% .11 / 2 \%, 1 \% \%$. 2\% $2 \dot{2} \%, 21 / 2 \%$, 23 \% or $3 \%$ coupon, registerabie as to principal only.
refunding bonds. Dated May 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 50,000$ on
 Townsend, Eiliott \& Munson of Philadelphia. A certifiede check for $2 \%$ Co bonds bid for, payable to order or the Count Neasure, 1 City Clerk,
CHESTER, Pa. BOND OFFERING - Benjamin Newsome, Cill
will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on April 9, for the purchase of \$150,000
 $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 15,000$ on Aprill 1 from 1941 to 1950 , incl. Bidder to name a
 ertified check for $2 \%$
EAST LANDSDOWNE SCHOOL DISTRICT ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Lansdowne) Pa.-AMOUNT OF PROPOSED BOND ISSUEC Will be asked to authorize of the Board of Directors, reports that the voters, will be asked to authorize
an issue of $\$ 50.000$ refunding and rebulding bonds at the April 23 primary
election. election. FV. 150, p. 1975.
EDWARDSVILLE, Pa--BOND OFFERING-Thomas McDonough, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. M. on April 19, for
the purchase of 835,000 not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupor funding and
then

Nov. 1 as follows: 83,000 in 1942 and $\$ 4,000$ from 1943 to 1950 . incl. Payable M-N. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Bonds will be sold subject HARRISBURG, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon improve$\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{Co}$., Inc. of New York, as 0.50 s , at a price of 100.35 , a basis of about $0.38 \%$ D. Dated April 1,1940 and due April 1 as follows: s10.000 in
$\$ 25,000$ from 1942 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 15,000$ in. 1945 . 0 ther bids:

| ${ }^{3} \mathbf{B i}$ | t. Rate | Rate Bid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barclay | \%\% |  |
| Oharles Clar | 34\% | 100.452 |
| Union Trust co., |  |  |
| Blyth \& Co. Inc., Philadelphi |  |  |
| Dougher |  |  |
| Stroud \& Co., Philadelph | 3\%\% |  |
| Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Now Yo |  | 100 |
| Henencer Truart \& Co.., Inc., Philadelph | \% |  |
| Burr dx Co., Inc., Philade |  | 100.101 |
| . Hohill Now |  |  |
| C. F. Childs \& |  | 100.051 |
| rd Lowber S |  | 100.629 |
| riman Ripley \& |  |  |
| Moore Leonard \& Lench, Pittsbu |  | 100. | Maore, Leonard \& Lynch, Pittsburgh................. $1 \%$ 100.101 NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY (P. O. banking prous, $\underset{\text { pur }}{ }$ York \& Co., Allentown, and John W. Clarke, Inc., or Chicago, made pubic offering March 28 or $\$ 1,000,00023 \%$

principal only, according to maturity. Dated March 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due incl $\$ 30,000,1505$ to 1956 incl. $\$ 35,000,1957$ to 1960 . incl. $\$ 40,000$
1961 in and 1070. Principal and interest (M-s) payable at the Marine Mindand are callable at Authority's option on any interest payment date, in inverse order of maturity, on 30 days' published notice, at par and accrued interes edeemed thereafter and prior to maturity. The bonds were issued by the authority for the purpose of acquiring a water system and making certain system. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York City. The authority was created pursuant to the Municipal Authorities Act of 1935, being Act of June 28,1935, , . L. 463 , and amendments thereto, and the bonds issued in order to finance acquisition of the plant and properties Service Corp. Neither the taxing power nor the eredit of the Commonwealth oo Pennsylvanar or any or or its por hitical subdivisions is plodged for
payment of the bonds or interest thereon. The Clear Springs Water Service payment or was to Northampton, North Catasauqua, Coplay and parts Co. supplies water to Northampton, North Catasauqua, Conlau ana, West Catasauqua and Fullerton. Certain improvements in its physical properties are contemplated by the Authority, which has acopted te same the same management. The bonds are interest exempt, in the opinion of counsel, from Federal income and surtaxes and ee from taxation
NORTH SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Beaver Falls, R. F. D.
 Lynch of Pittsburgh, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.658 , a basis of about $2.68 \%$. Dated Aprill 1,1940 and due $\$ 2,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1949 to 1953, incl. OHARA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Aspinwall), Pa.-BOND SALESinger, Deane \& scribner or Pittsburgh purch.
PITTSBURGH, Pa-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ relief projects promissory notes orfered March 28 were awarded to the National City
Bank of New York, at $0.25 \%$ interest, at par plus a premium of $\$ 138.53$. Dated March 1, 1940 and due March 1, 1941. Denom. 850,000 . Transarabe only ar futurf Pennsylvania State taxes, except succession, estate,
 McOlay of Pittsburgh. The First National Bank of Pittsburg

## RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.-PROPOSED FINANCING-City plans to issue 2200,000 school rep.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), S. C.-BOND SALE-The 8222,500 coupon semi-an ere refunder to a syndicate composed of Goldman, Sachs \& Co., Eldredge \&c Co., both of New York, and
 SPARTANBUURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), S. C.- BONDS -V. 150, p. 1975-an aggregate block of 870,000 was awarded to two spartanburg banks, the remaining $\$ 20,000$ Woodruff School District No. 33 bonds not being sold
described as follows:
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { School Districts- } & \text { Amount } \\ \text { Motlow No. } 5 & \text { Maturities } \\ \$ 6,000\end{array} \quad \$ 500$ each year, April 1, 1941-1952



 UNION, S. C.-MATURITY-It is stated by the City Treasurer that


## SOUTH DAKOTA

MT. VERNON, S. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-It is now reported that $\$ 10$,000 auditorium bonds offered unsucce
SOUTH DAKOTA, State of-REFUNDING BONDS OFFERED FOR marking one of the final steps in the state's $\$ 20,000,000$ rural credit refinancing program, was made on March 26 by Lehman Brothers and assoclates,
including among others First National Bank \& Trust Co. of in inneapolis, including among others






In connection with the present offering, it is announced that agreements of $\$ 10,846,000$ principal amount of the outstanding bonds and that an exchange offer of $\$ 9.579,000$ of the new refunding bonds for an equal prinUnder its provisions the entire rural credit debt of the State will be retired.
by the end of 1959 .

## TENNESSEE

SOLDMPBELL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksboro), Tenn.-BONDS NOT p. 1643-were not sold as all bunding were rejected, according to the Secretary
of the Budget Committee. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Due on Feb. 1 in 1952
to 1958. to 1958.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by P. L. Woodward, for sale on Nov. 7 , but withdrawn, as noted here at originally scheduled purchased by the City Sinking Fund.
SUMNER COUNTY (P, O. Gallatin), Tenn.-NOTES SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 50,00013 / 4 \%$ semi-annual right-of-way notes have been pur-
chased by the Thomas $H$. Temple Co. of Nashville. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Dased April 1,1939 , Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1941 and 1942 ,
Dand $\$ 10,000$ in 1943 to 1946 . Prin. and int. payable at the office of the and $\$ 10,000$ in 1943 to 1946. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the

WHITE COUNTY (P. O. Sparta), Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 33,000$ high school addition bonn.- $\begin{aligned} & \text { BOND } \\ & \text { by the Cumberland Securities Co. of Nashville. }\end{aligned}$ SOLD-It is

## TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas-BOND ELLECTION-It is stated by George G. Grant, will pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 450,000$ in hospital improvement
bonds. bonds.
CALHOUN COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Port Lavaca), Texas-BOND SALE-The \$150,000 road bonds offered for sale on March
23-V 150, p. 1817-were awarded to a group composed of the City Na-
tional Bank \& Trust Co. of Kansas City, Duquette \& Co and Mciun Knickerbocker, Inc., both of Houston, according to the and McClung \&
Dated April 10, 1940. Due on April 10 in 1941 to 1955; optional after ApHi 1946.
H. CROSBYTON, Texas-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by Hpril 1 for the purchase of from $\$ 3,000$ to $\$ 5,000$ of refunding bonds,
series of 1935 .
ELECTRA, Texas-BOND TENDERS REJECTED-In connection with
the call for tenders of refunding bonds, series of 1936 , it is stated by E . W . the call for tenders of refunding bonds, series of 1936 , it
It is stated by I. Predecki, County Auditor the (Pe Gat Texas-BOND CALLIt is stated by I. Predecki, County Auditor, that Nos. 6295 to 6430 , incl. for payment at par and accrued interest on April 10.
GAUDALUPE COUNTY (P. O. Seguin), Texas-BOND SALE DEbonds sold to Newman \& Co. of San Antonio at par, as noted hereFeb. 1 in 1941 to 1945 purchased as follows: $\$ 40,000$ as 3 , $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 8,000$ on
in 1946 to 1949 and $\$ 12,000$ in 1950.1 GRANDVIEW INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grandview), Texas - BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-ATRICT (P. O. Grand- $\$ 65,000$ issue of $33 \%$
semi-annual refunding bonds is being offered by Garrett \& Co. of Dallas
 as $1954, \$ 81,000$ in 1941 and $1942, \$ 1,500$ in 1943 to $1947, \$ 2,000$ in 1998
to 1954,500 in 1955 to $198, \$ 8,000$ in 1959 to 1965, and $\$ 3,500$ in 1966
to 1968.
Lringility apripal and interest payable at the State Treasurer's office. to 1968. Principal and interest payable at
HIDALGO COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Edinburg), $\$ 169,000$ refunding road bonds authorized by the Commissioner's Court on reb. 12 have been exchanged with the holders of the original bonds.
HUNTINGTON RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Huntington), Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS- It is now reported by the
Superintendent of schools that the $\$ 15,000$ coupon semi-annual school bonds sold to McClung \& Knickerbocker, Inc., of Houston, as 38 sm , as
noted here-V.
to 100.30 .
HURST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Worth), Texas-BOND Schools, that he will receive sealed bids until May 1, for the purchase of Schoos, that he will receive sealed bids until May 1, for the purchase of
$\$ 10,0 c 04 \%$ semi-annual construction bonds, approved by the voters on
March 14. Due in 1965 . JACKSONVILLE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City
Secretary that $\$ 5,0004 \%$ library bonds approved by the voters last October
have been sold locally.
LOTT, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Secretary that
$\mathbf{1 5 , 0 0 0} 41 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. Water system revenue bonds approved by the voters $\$ 15,00041 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. Water system revenue bonds approved by the voters MALAKOFF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 7$ ISTRICT (P. O. Malakoff), Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 7,0004 \%$ semi-annual refund-
ing bonds have been purchased at par by R. A. Underwood \& Co. of
Houston. Houston.
MINERAL WELLS, Texas-BOND SALE DETATLS-It is now reported that the $\$ 683,00031 / 4,4$ and $41 / \% /$ semi-ann. refunding bonds rold
recently, as described here- V. 150, p. 1818 were purchased by a syndicate composed of Crummer \& Co., Rauscher, Piere \& Co Co both of Dallas,
William N. Edwards \& Co., of Fort Worth, Beckett, Gilbert \& Co., of
Dallas, R. K. Dunbar \& Co of Aurt Dallas, R. K. Dunbar \& Co., of Austin, Barth, Beckett, Gindred \& Cort \& Co., Chicago,
Baum, Bernheimer Co., of Kansas City, Ranson-Davidson Co., of San
Antonio, and the Dallas Union Trust Co. of Dallas, at par.
ORANGE GROVE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
 Pierce \& Co. of San Antonio, as $33 / \mathrm{s}$, according to the Superintendent of
Schools. Due in 20 years, optional after eight years.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by T. N. Tucker, City Auditor, that the $\$ 125,000$ swimming-pool revenue bonds
offered on March 14 . $V$. 150, . 1818 -were not sold. He reports that they
will be reoffered in will be reoffered in the near future. Dated April 1, 1940. Due in 1941
to 1955 .
Wichita Falls) TALLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. $3 \%$ refunding bonds to the State Board of Education, noted in our issue of $3 \%$ refunding bonds to the State Board of Education, noted in our issue of
March $23-V .150, p$. 1976 is confirmed by J. B. McNeil, Business Mana-
ger of the Board of Education. Due in 22 years.
YOAKUM COUNTY (P. O. Plains), Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the County Judge that $\$ 250,000$ county-wide road bonds were
purchased on March 25 by McClung \& Knickerbocker of Houston. paying a premium of $\$ 440$, equal to 100.176 a a net interest cost of about paying $1.79 \%$,
on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 125,000$ as 2 s , due $\$ 25,000$ in on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 125,000$ as 28 , due $\$ 25,000$ in 1941 to
1945 ; the remaining $\$ 125,000$ as $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 25,000$ in 1946 to 1950 .

## VIRGINIA

COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Va.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by April 8, for the purchase of $\$ 40,000314 \%$ coupon or registerntil 8 p.m. on water and sewer bonds. Dated Feb. 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due
Feb. 1 , as fohlows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1974 to $1956, \$ 2,000$ in 1957 to 1963 , and Bank, New York. No bids for less than par value of the bonds and accrued nterest to the date of dellivery will be received. The purchaser will be
furnished with an opinion from Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, of New York
that the bonds are a valid and binding obligation of the town that the bonds are a valid and binding obligation of the town.
NORFOLK, Va.-REORGANIZATION PROGRAM UNDER CON-SIDERATION-Norman 8. Taber and Company, of New York, consul Council its report on a survey of the debt stricially presented to the City
commendations for a debt commendations for a debt reorganization program.
Suitable legislation to permit the city to revamp its debt structure in
accordance with the suggested program has been enacted (Chap accordance with the suggested program has been enacted (Chap. 158,
Acts of the General Assembly, 1940 and final decision to operate under
the plan is now being considered by the City Council.

## WASHINGTON

HOQUIAM, Wash.-BOND OFFERTNG-Sealed bids will be received $\$ 12,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-annual water front coupon bonds. The bonds will mature in varying annual amounts, beginning two years and ending on or before seven years after date of bonds, and the annual maturities thereof,
as nearly as practicable, will be in such amounts as will together interest on all such general bonds, be met by an equal annual tax levy for the payment of such bonds and interest. All bids must specify (a) the lowest purchase the purchase the bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder
will purchase the bonds at par. Prin. and int. payable at the City Trea surer's office, or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York City. The other details of the bonds will be prescribed by ordinance as soon as possible after the bonds are sold. The bonds are general obligations of the city and are issued for the purpose of constucting Unit No. 1 of a fishing fleet
base in the city. Enclose a certificaed check for $5 \%$ of the amount of the base in the city. Enclose a certificaed check for $5 \%$ of the amount of the

PACIFIC COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. aggregating $\$ 690,000$, were purchased at par by a syndicate composed of
John Nuveen \& Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Ballman \& Main, all of Chicago, Brittain Kennedy \& Co.. of Boston Frederick, Rogers \& Marford, Inc., Harl of Se Settle, Jax \& Cutheimer \& C Co. of
Portland; William P. Harper \& Son \& Co., of Seattle; Richards \& Blum of Spokane, Bramhall \& Stein, of Seattle, Murphey, Favre \& Co. of Spokane,
$\$ 91,0004 \%$ series A bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due Jan. 1, as follows:
$\$ 9.000$ in 1942, $\$ 10,000$ in 1943 to 1945, $\$ 11,000$ in 1946 and 1947.
$92,00041 \%$ series A bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1940 . Due Jan. 1 as follows:
$\$ 9,000$ in $1950, \$ 14,000$ in $1951, \$ 15,000$ in $1952, \$ 16,000$ in 1953

137,000 and $\$ 22,000$ in 1960 . . Deries $B$ bonds. Dated Feb. 1.
140,000 19

Bonds are $\$ 31,000$ in 1960 . ment date.
WPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 201 (P. O. Spokane), April 12 ,ByND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on not to exced $6 \%$ semi-annual school bonds. Dated May 1 , 1940 . Due office, or or issue. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office, or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York, or at the state
Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of amount of the bid. WHITMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 258 (P. O. Colfax), on April 3, by B. F. Manring, County Treasurer, for the purchase of $\$ 63,000$ near as practicable as will, together with interest on outstanding bonds, be met by equal annual tax levies to cover principal and interest. Due and payable serially in their numerical order, lowest numbers first, on the years, thelr various maturities beginning the second year after the date of issue; provided that the district reserves the right to pay or redeem the bonds or any of them, at any time after five years from the date thereof. Principal and suberest payable at the County Treasurer's office. It is requested that any, above par; (b) the lowest rate of interest on the bonds at par; and (c) whether or not the bidder will furnish blank bonds. These bonds were authorized at the election held on March 2 , by a vote of 404 to 9 . Enclose

## WISCONSIN

ARENA, Wis.-BONDS SALE-The $\$ 40,500$ coupon semi-annual chanding bonds offered for sale on March 22 -V. 150, p. 1818 -were purof Milwaukee, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 411$, equal to 101.014 , a
basis of about $1.56 \%$. Dated April 1, 1940. Due on April 1 in 1941 to 1950, inclusive.
VERONA UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (Village and Town), Wis.- Bas offered Paine, Webber \& Co. of Chicago, as $13 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~s}$. paying a premium of $\$ 56$, equal to 100.203 , a basis of about $1,72 \%$. Dated March 1,1940 . Due on
March 1 as follows: $\$ 1,5$ ic in 1941 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 to 1954 incl. associated with the above named firm in the purchase. The only other bid received was an offer from the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago.

## WYOMING

KEMMERER, Wyo--BOND SALE CONTEMPLATED-It is reported honds.

## CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)-LIBERAL GOVERNMENT VICTOR IN ELECTION-At the March 26 election Prime Minister William LOR Macopponents with the re-election of an even larger number of its candidates was dissolved by Mr. King when the than existed in the Parliament whic conduct in the prosecution of the war in Europe. The attack included the allegation that contracts had been awarded on a patronage basis. The all effective political opposition to Mr. King's povernment in the Dominion it was featured by the defeat in his own constituency of Dr. R. J. Manion, eader of the National Government (Conservative) opposition.
BRITISH COLUMBIA (Province of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-
The Province sold $\$ 3,000,00031 / 4 \%$ Treasury bills to the Canadian Bank of Commerce to permit payment of a similar amount of bonds which matured survey of market conditions to determine the advisability of borrowing on a
long-term basis, it was decided to make a temporary borrowing. The was a short-term issue sold in March, 1937 . Apart from maturities totaling $\$ 518,000$ on three serial debenture issues, this is the only maturity ahead of the Province until Dec. 31, 1940, when $\$ 1,361,500$ of 20 -year $5 \%$ debentures
fall due.
BROCKVILLE, Ont.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 5.0003 \%$ improve-
ment bonds was sold to the Brockville Public Utilities, at par. Due from
1941 to 1950 . inclusive.


[^0]:    March 29, 1940.

[^1]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y. Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Silibert, President and Treasurer: William D. Riggs, Business Manager.
     Edward, 1879 at the post ofrice at New York, N. Y. Under the Act of March 3. 1879 . Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, $\$ 18.00$ per year, $\$ 10.00$ for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, $\$ 19.50$ per year, $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months,
    Cuba. $\$ 21.50$ per year, $\$ 11.75$ for 6 months; Great Britain. Continental Europe (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, $\$ 23$, 00 per year, $\$$ Cuba, $\$ 21.50$ per year, $\$ 11.75$ for 6 months; Great britar. 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rates on request. NOTE: On account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

[^2]:    * Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
    $\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends.
    $\ddagger$ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residente of Canada
    deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ ofthe amount of such dividend will be made.

[^3]:    | Bid | Ask |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | 74 | 76 |
    | 77 | 79 |
    | 78 |  |

[^4]:    For tootnotes see page 2074

[^5]:    Bush Terminal Buildings Co.-Earnings-

    | Calendar Years- <br> Revenue from rentals | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Revenue from rentals } & \text { Red other services...-- } & \$ 2,160,971 & \$ 2,311,064 & \$ 2,565,087 & \$ 2,366,959 \\ \text { aper. \& maint. expenses } & 1,072,862 & 1,215,218 & 1,291,986 & 1,174,640\end{array}$

     Real estate tor bad debts Other taxes-.-.......... Int. on funded debt.---7
    Amort. of bond discount Amort of bond discount Des. against inter-co. ad vances to Bush Term.
    RR. \& Exhibit'n BIdg.
     Net profit for period -- $\$ 2,828$ int $\$ 4,523$ loss $\$ 27,901$ los $\$ \$ 144,636$ a Includes interest charged on inter-company note and adva
    750 in 1938 and $1939 \$ 183,272$ in 1937 and $\$ 162,722$ in 1936).

[^6]:    Consolidated Water Power \& Paper Co.-50-Cent Div. Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par 825 , payable March 30 to holders of record March 25 . Dividend
    of 37, , cents was paid on Oct. 2 , last: 25 cents was paid on July 1 , last, and reviously regular quarterly dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share were paid.
    Registers with SEC-

[^7]:    Assets-

