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## Fruehauf Trailer Company

40,000 Shares $5 \%$ Convertible Preferred Stock

Par value, $\$ 100$ per share

Price $\$ 100$ per Share

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 E Co. $^{\circ}$ Co

Watling, Lerchen $\mathrm{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{Co}$.
F. S. Moseley E Co.

Stern, Wampler $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ Co. Inc.
April 2, 1940

## Republic of Panama

To the Holders of
Republic of Panama Thirty-five Year 5\% External Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A, dated May 15, 1928, due May 15, 1963

Notice is hereby given that the Republic of Panama has prepared and approved a Plan for the Readjustment of the External Debt of the Republic, dated January 31, 1940, pursuant to authority of Law No. 5 of 1928, Law No. 66 of 1938 and Decree No. 7 of 1940; and has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington, D. C. a Registration Statement which has now become effective.
Holders of the above Bonds are requested immediately to obtain copies of the Prospectus from

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, Depositary,
Corporate Trust Department, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
and to examine and consider the Plan and Deposit Agreement there set out, and the offer there made.

## Jorge E. Boyd

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama

Dividends


AMERICAN
CAN COMPANY
Common Stock
On April 2nd, 1940 a quarterly dividend of one dollar per share was declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable May 15 th, 1940, to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 25 th, 1940 . will be mailed
R. A. BURGER, Secretary.

## Cotton Facts

Carry your message to these readers at a moderate sost through our advertising columns.

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 Pulished every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City. . Y. Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; Wiliam Dana Setibert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business Manager.

 per year, $\$ 10.00$ for 6 months: in Dominion of Canada, $\$ 19.50$ per year, $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months. South and Central America, Spaic, Mexico and $\$ 12.50$ for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rates on request. NOTE: On accoun of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds,

## The Financial Situation

WE HAVE been sharply reminded this week that this is an election year. The reminder has not in all respects been a pleasant one, although it is evident that opinions differ as to the significance to be attached to certain of the developments. There can be no question that the success of Mr. Dewey in Wisconsin places him in a position deserving of the attention of the business community. His candidacy can no longer be taken lightly, if it ever could, and those who have been following his campaign utterances are well enough aware that at many points he has not outlined his position on current questions with sufficient clarity to permit the business community to be certain whether he is or is not more or less of a New Dealer wearing a different lable. The significance of the results in the Democratic primary in the same State as regards the third term and similar questions is evidently a matter about which there are at least two opinions. As a matter of fact the contests in both camps have resulted in typical early campaign claims and counterclaims. To the ordinary observer the President seems in the contests so far to have demonstrated a firm grip upon his party machine, and Mr. Dewey appears to have shown rather conclusively his ability as a "vote-getter." Both of these facts are worthy of careful note.

What has not been demonstrated in the primaries, in Congress, or anywhere else, is the attitude of the public at large toward the real issues of the day-for the simple reason that, so far as the rank and file are concerned, no oppor-

## The Consequences of "Planning"

Continued economic hardship...may cause some of us to lose faith in the economic cause some
system under which America has built, on an industrial foundation, the greatest, the most prosperous, the freest civilization this world prosperous, thew. Such doubters may become has ever known. Such doubters may become
easy prey for the siren songs of would-be easy prey for the siren songs or themselves
"economic planners" who offer "economic planners" who offrer themselves
and their panaceas as the solution for all our current national problems.
"Why not a little 'economic planning'?, Where is the threat to, our liberties in that?" The idea of "planning" makes a strong appeal because we are a great industrial nation and because we are a
see the necessity of planning ahead as individuals and corporations in regard to our respective industrial and economic problems. But many of us have not stopped to realize what happens when the planning and decisions of millions of private individuals are replaced by the national planning and sweeping decisions of a group of people no better, no decise, than the rest of us-calling themselves
wor government.

Once you have national economic planning, what becomes of representative democracy and civil and religious liberty in general? Naturally, if a few people set apart as "government"' were planning, presumably for the greatest good of the greatest number, they could not for one moment tolerate the throwing of any individual monkey wrenches into their carefully laid plans; ot herwise their program would soon be brought to naught. Hence, even though the planners would be reluctant to take such action, inevitably they would simply have to control every opinionwould simply
forming agency, radio, press, school and church.

In other words, under national economic planning you would have here eventually just what you see in the dictator-controlled countries of Europe today: the suppression of all teaching except that which is in line with the teaching excep of the government; censorship
general ideas of of the press; the end of freedom of expression; and the destruction of religious liberty. We and the destruccion of rell liberties-and for
should have sacrificed our should have sacrificed our liberties-and for what!, Security? No. Unfortunately, the "state" is made up of fallible human beings just like you and me. Nobody can know it all. Everybody makes mistakes. Fortunately our mistakes as individuals do not have national consequences, but if a national "planner" made a bad mistake it might result in a national catastrophe.-H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

These are hazards to be pondered long and carefully, but let us not lose the fact to sight that long before such disasters overtake us the economic well-being of all the people suf-fers-even as at the present time.
cisive role in Wisconsin or in the other States where primaries have been held. The Democrats most active recently in their efforts to obtain the Democratic nomination have said nothing or next to nothing. The contests so far held have for the most part turned largely on the personal appeal of the candidates involved or have been controlled by the operations of organizations working in behalf of this or that candidate.

## Questions of Policy

But at this stage, and probably at any stage, the more important question has to do with the policies of the two opposing major political parties. As to this, the country is as much in the dark as it has been for a long while past. The general attitudes and programs of the Administration are well enough known, to be sure. As long as President Roosevelt has his way they will doubtless remain of the same general nature. That they really represent the views and desires of the party itself may well be seriously questioned. What the Democratic party would do under another leader, one, for example, of the type of Vice-President Garner or the Secretary of State, is largely a matter of surmise at the present moment. As to the Republican party, it, or a committee appointed for the purpose, some time ago drew up a pronunciamento, partly good, partly bad, and presented it to the public. The party platform must be better if it is to command the respect and hearty support of thoughtful elements in the population-unless it. obtains such respect and tunity for such a demonstration has been afforded. The various candidates for the Republican nomination have for the most part confined themselves to generalities, which leave the public largely in the dark as to what they would do if nominated and elected. Senator Taft, relatively speaking, has been more outspoken and more constructive in his discussions of public questions, but there is little to suggest that what he has been saying or what the others have been saying played a de-
such support merely by comparison with what is now going on in Washington.

If it be asserted that one can hardly expect the Republican party, or the more sensible elements in the Democratic party, to be ready to present their platforms to the public at this stage, the answer is that such is unquestionably the case, but that Congress is in session with a number of bills before it presenting important public issues, and that it ought to have before it a number of others of a like sort.

Both the Republican party and the so-called conservative wing of the Democratic party are represented in Congress, and cannot well be excused if they wince and relent and refrain when any "controversial" question is raised. Thoughtful voters will look to, and have a right to expect to find in, the activities of the various individuals and political groups in Congress a clue, preferably conclusive evidence, of what these groups would do if entrusted with power at the coming elections. That is precisely what they will not find.

Considered with all this in mind the Congressional Record makes rather disheartening reading these days. To be sure there has upon occasion been brave talk about economy, and motions have been made in behalf of greater fiscal sanity, but all too often the political lion of today tomorrow roars as gently as any suckling dove. The President himself has been less outspoken and definite on the subject that has been usual in the past. He has appeared to be either uncertain of his own mind, or else cleverly trying to obtain credit both for spending and for reducing outlays at one and the same time. Word comes from Washington one day that he will ask for further large sums for the WPA. The next day it is said that while he wants more funds he will have a subordinate present the case for them. This particular organization is, of course, in rery bad odor on Capitol Hill, and there are threats of further investigations and attacks should requests for further large sums be made. At the same time it is reported with apparent reliability that certain forces are organizing to drive through to the statute book an appropriation for this purpose some half a billion in excess of the President's earlier estimates. Whether the President's fine Italian hand is to be seen in this campaign no one seems to be able to say with certainty. Meanwhile members of Congress, more or less regardless of political affiliations, seem to feel themselves "on the spot," to drop into the vernacular, and plainly do not know precisely what to do.

## Other Money Bills

The matter of relief expenditures is, howerer, but one of many. Broadly similar situations, or situations similar in their confused and uncertain state, exist at several other points where funds are in question. Much publicized sallies by the so-called economy bloc hearten the public, then items eliminated or reduced are wholly or in part restored, or proposed economies at one point are neutralized by added extravagances at others. Proposals for aids to agriculture, military expenditures, the old log-rolling favorite, rivers and harbors, and others furnish occasions for such backing and filling. He would be rash indeed who undertook at this time to say what the total of all appropriations at this session of Congress will be, but certainly there is room for doubt as to any major economies, and equally as certainly there is no clear-cut alignment of groups or parties in Congress to afford the voter next autumn the opportunity generally to punish those who insist upon fiscal profligacy and reward those who look earnestly and effectively after the interests of the taxpayer.

## The Situation Elsewhere

Other matters which are at issue, or should be at issue in this Congress if a presentable record is to be made to guide the public next autumn, are in
equally beclouded surroundings-or else are being left severely alone. Considerable feeling has been aroused concerning the National Labor Relations Act and the Board administering it. Two measures; one of them from the committee of the House which has been investigating this situation and one from the labor controlled Committee on Labor, have been brought forward. The outcome at this time is unpredictable, but it seems to be clear that while probably a majority of the members of both houses would like nothing better than to do something drastic in this case, there is no coherent, courageous, aggressive group of sufficient strength to take the bit in its teeth and proceed. The issue as between the parties, and between the varied groups within Congress appears to be about as confused as that involving fiscal reform. Nothing is being done, and nothing seriously proposed, concerning the Holding Company Act, and various other New Deal measures of restriction and repression. If there is any coert attempt to do anything at all about the securities Acts it will have to come in the future. All in all, the voter wili find the record of this Congress, as far as it has yet been written, of about as little help next autumn as what has so far occurred in the various campaigns under way.

## What We Should Like to Know

What most of us would like to know is whether the public, if properly approached, would support a party or a candidate determined to call off the tinkerers, strike the shackles from the wrists and ankles of industry, and banish the gift-bearing Greeks. For our part, we are convinced that the time is ripe for a prophet coming out of the wilderness crying precisely such doctrines. At all events, we shall not make adequate, consistent progress until there arises somewhere a vigorous, coherent, determined group ready and willing to "go to the mat" on these more fundamental aspects of the situation by which we are confronted. As things now stand we have individuals here and there in public life or in positions of national influence who speak in straight flung words, and do so consistently day in day out, on these questions, but far the larger number even among those who are vigorous and consistent in their opposition to the New Deal programs shy off when the supposed or alleged special interests of some groups close to their hearts, politically speaking, are involved. The Republican party and the so-called conservative wing of the Democratic party, as well as the vast majority in both groups with special political ambitions, are much too greatly inclined to concede "the objectives" or the "principles" of the New Deal, and to come forward with proposals to improve technique or to eliminate the more patent abuses which have grown up like weeds around most of the "advanced programs" of recent years. In substantial part, these attitudes are in essence nothing more or less than a concession to what is regarded as popular prejudice too strong to be ignored or even opposed, but in a number of instances it is doubtless a result of too great a susceptibility to what is called the "spirit of the times."

What we need and what we seem not to have developed fully is a leader, or leaders, with the keenness of insight and the independence of mind to recognize the fallacies involved in most of the currently popular reasoning about things economic, and with the courage to stand four-square to every political
wind that blows. Doubtless even such a leader would find it wise to proceed with circumspection in tearing down the Tower of Babel which the New Deal has managed to construct. These programs have now been in existence for some time, and in many if not most instances have interwoven themselves into our economic life. A radical operation undertaking to remove them with a few bold strokes of the scalpel might well do too much damage to healthy and essential tissues. Ultimately, however, these abnormal growths, or certainly the larger part of them, must be eliminated if the economic body is to function smoothly and effectively, and there is no good reason for postponing at least the beginnings of the process of ridding ourselves of them. Meanwhile the atmosphere would be considerably and helpfully clarified if the ultimate objectives of the process were clearly and persuasively presented to the public. The events of the past several weeks, and particularly those of the past week, seem to us to have increased the danger, or at least to have made the danger more apparent, that the intelligent voters will have no greater opportunity this autumn than to give some one a mandate to do what he can to rub the rough edges off the New Deal or perhaps to replace certain of its features with other programs afflicted with the same infirmities. Now is the time to combat this threat and, so far as possible, make certain that an opportunity for a more real test of fundamentals is provided this autumn.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

ONCE again the official banking statistics are supplying records in the gold resources and idle funds of the United States. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements showed the sharp advance, in the week to April 3, of $\$ 140$, 000,000 , which lifted the total to the all-time record of $\$ 5,820,000,000$. Our monetary gold stocks moved up $\$ 57,000,000$ to $\$ 18,470,000,000$, which likewise establishes a new high. The gold increase was one of the principal reasons for the increase of excess reserves, while a reduction of $\$ 71,000,000$ in nonmember and other deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks also contributed to the result. Offsetting such trends, in part, was an increase of currency in circulation by $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 7,521,000,000$, month-end requirements obviously being of importance in the currency figure. Other changes in the general credit and currency situation were of relatively minor significance. On the demand side, a modest upward trend in credit outstandings can be noted, possibly in good part for seasonal reasons. The condition statement covering weekly re porting New York City member banks reflects an increase in business loans, for the week to April 3, of $\$ 14,000,000$ to $\$ 1,693,000,000$. This continues a general upward trend, which also is reflected in the more comprehensive tabulation of reporting banks in 101 cities. Loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral also moved up $\$ 14,000,000$ in the statement week to $\$ 481,000,000$.

It is noteworthy that the 12 Federal Reserve banks once again are supplying the market with Treasury securities, out of the open market port folio. This practice has little bearing on the credit situation, and is understood to be almost entirely a market matter. For the week to April 3 the regional banks report a drop of open market holdings by $\$ 8,550,000$ to $\$ 2,466,720,000$, with bonds off
$\$ 4,550,000$ to $\$ 1,337,495,000$, and notes off $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 1,129,225,000$. The Treasury deposited $\$ 54,-$ 001,000 gold certificates with the regional banks in the weekly period, raising their holdings of such instruments to $\$ 16,101,619,000$. Other cash increased slightly, and total reserves of the 12 institutions moved up $\$ 57,086,000$ to $\$ 16,485,205,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation advanced $\$ 35,519,000$ to $\$ 4,934,636,000$. Total deposits with the 12 banks increased $\$ 22,635,000$ to $\$ 13,824$,408,000 , with the account variations consistigg of an increase of member bank reserve deposits by $\$ 101,458,000$ to $\$ 12,395,460,000$; a decline of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 7,800,000$ to $\$ 692,077,000$; a drop in foreign bank deposits by $\$ 10,738,000$ to $\$ 384,335,000$, and a decline of other deposits by $\$ 60,285,000$ to $\$ 352,536,000$. The reserve ratio improved to $87.9 \%$ from $87.8 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks increased $\$ 661,000$ to $\$ 2,751,000$. Industrial advances were lower by $\$ 345,000$ at $\$ 10$, 188,000 , but commitments to make such advances increased $\$ 126,000$ to $\$ 8,350,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

AMOST entirely as a consequence of domestic developments, the New York stock market this week broke out of the rut in which it traveled rather steadily since last October, and moved sharply higher on a sizable volume of business. The change was a welcome one, which appeared to relate mainfy to primary voting on Tuesday in Wisconsin. The indications there were that the Republican party is showing sound strength, whereas the Democrats are divided on the third-term issue. Both President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner were represented in the Democratic primary, and the latter showed surprising strength despite the machine. Since Mr. Garner is in the fight to the finish, this suggestion that the Democrats might split on the third-term issue and change the political complexion of domestic affairs produced a modest demonstration of enthusiasm in the markets. Also of some importance were more optimistic indications in various business spheres. Steel exports, both to belligerent and neutral nations, were shown to be increasing. The downward spiral of business appeared to be at or near the bottom, as judged by some important indices. Foreign affairs seemed neither to improve nor to deteriorate, and probably played a relatively minor role in the market changes of the week.

The influence of the domestic political picture was made obvious by the course of the market during the week. The tone was steady in the first two sessions, with dealings considerably under the $1,000,000$ share level on the New York Stock Exchange. With the Wisconsin primary results at hand, Wednesday, stocks of all descriptions came into sudden demand and agains of one to four points were noted, while trading jumped approximately to the $1,750,000$ share level. The $2,000,000$ share figure almost was reached on Thursday, and the small advances of that session sufficed to place no less than 161 issues at top levels of the year. Added gains were noted yesterday, in a somewhat less active session, and the net result for the week was an advance that ranged from one to four points in prominent issues, while others showed lesser gains. Airplane, steel and other manufacturing issues led the movement, but rails and utilities par-
ticipated. The demonstration afforded impressive proof of the depressing effect upon sentiment and business exerted by Mr. Roosevelt and his anti-business policies. The mere suggestion that these may be ended next November brought about a pronounced change in the markets.
Listed bond trading also reflected the new spirit abroad in the market place. High-grade investment issues were in quiet demand under the leadership of United States Treasury securities. Speculative bonds, however, moved upward in the same manner as equities. Cheaper railroad bonds advanced quite generally to best levels of 1940, and convertible issues naturally were buoyant on the gains in related equities. Local traction bonds were firm, and other special groups likewise reflected demand. Foreign dollar bonds advanced slowly. The commodity markets were somewhat irregular, owing in part to special causes. Wheat and other leading staples moved toward higher levels, but base metals drifted downward. The foreign exchanges remained uncertain, and some wide swings again were noted in "free sterling," with the closing level yesterday not too distant from that of a week earlier. Huge gold shipments to the United States were reported, obviously in preparation for heavy spending here by the Allies, and this contributed to the better market sentiment.

On the New York Stock Exchạnge 277 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 43 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 175 stocks touched new high levels and 48 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 571,880 shares; on Monday, 749,630 shares; on Tuesday, 834,930 shares; on Wednesday, $1,72 \overline{5}, 340$ shares; on Thursday, $1,994,360$ shares, and on Friday, $1,256,290$ shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 197,370 shares; on Monday, 239,73ă shares; on Tuesday, 196,915 shares; on Wednesday, 296,080 shares; on Thursday, 351,990 shares, the largest since Sept. 13, 1939, when 467,520 shares were traded, and on Friday, 290,725 shares.
Activity in the stock market was brisk on Saturday of last week, prompted by reports of an extremely favorable showing made by the country in its exports of steel. According to reports, exports in this line established a 20 -year high record. Steel shares were in the vanguard and moved as a group from fractions to two points. United States Steel at the opening raised its level one point, subsequently moving to $13 / 4$, but later shaded this advance by one-eighth of a point at the close. The day's leadership fell to Lockheed Aircraft Corp., with much interest advanced for McKesson \& Robbins and the utility shares. Equities on the day closed at or near their best levels. Stocks on Monday attempted to extend the recovery movement of Saturday, and in early trading succeeded in lifting prices to their highest point within a week. The afternoon session, however, witnessed weakness in pivotal shares and brought in its wake an irregular trend, which persisted through the close. Airline shares attracted much attention and moved into higher territory, American Air.Lines stock scoring an advance of $31 / 4$ points. Share volume on Tuesday increased moderately, featured by an extension
of the gains made during the current movement. Leadership fell to the lot of Radio Corp. of America, and in the course of the day this stock achieved a new high record since 1937. In a selective market brokers were attracted to airline and specialty shares, the former group receiving primary consideration. Both groups pushed forward for further gains, but higher-priced shares were lethargical and retarded to some extent the progress of the general list. The steel shares, which supplied the spark for the recent recovery wave, again figured prominently in Wednesday's market. Resultant advances ranging up to four points were attained. Sales turnover, likewise, reflected the briskness of trading by jumping from a little over 800,000 shares the day before to in excess of $1,700,000$ shares. Activity was marked from the start, with equities showing increased firmness as trading progressed. Radio Corp. of America, as an issue, was the heaviest traded in, but to the steel shares went the honors for the most impressive gains. Keyed to a high pitch, the market on Thursday sallied forth in search of new worlds to conquer, and again produced fresh gains on the day with the volume running close to the $2,000,000$ share mark. United States Steel furnished the incentive, and each of the various groups had their moment. Evidence of weakness in one group was the sign for another to be thrown into the breach, and thus activity was kept alive until near the close, when profit-taking made inroads in the day's advances. Notwithstanding this, generally higher levels prevailed. Yesterday the market suffered somewhat of a setback as trading declined and share values developed an irregularly lower trend. Pivotal stocks made their best showing in initial transactions. The range was narrow the better part of the day as caution ruled trades, while aviation and shipbuilding stocks figured prominently in the last hour and closed strong. Closing quotations yesterday were in the main higher than those on Friday a week ago.

General Electric closed yesterday at $391 / 2$ against $385 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $323 / 8$ against $313 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $73 / 8$ against $61 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $421 / 4$ against 42 ; International Harvester at 58 against $581 / 4$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $877 / 8$ against $861 / 2$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $553 / 8$ against $523 / 4$; Woolworth at 42 against $403 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1747 / 8$ against $1721 / 8$.
Western Union closed yesterday at $241 / 4$ against $221 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 179 against 179; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1873 / 4$ against $18 \check{3} 3 / 4$; National Cash Register at 143/4 against 143/4; National Dairy Products at $177 / 8$ against 18; National Biscuit at $233 / 4$ against $237 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $341 / 4$ against $331 / 8$; Loft, Inc., at $373 / 8$ against $381 / 8$; Continental Can at $483 / 8$ against 473 ; Eastman Kodak at $1553 / 4$ against $1511 / 2$; Standard Brands at $73 / 8$ against $67 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1151 / 4$ against $1131 / 2$; Canada Dry at $221 / 2$ against $223 / 4$; Schenley Distillers at $137 / 8$ against $141 / 8$, and National Dis. tillers at $261 / 4$ against 26 .
In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $241 / 4$ against $22 \%$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at 20 against 187/8, and United States Rubber at 37 against 34.
Railroad shares were improved by more than a point the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed
yesterday at $233 / 8$ against 22 on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $233 / 4$ against $225 / 8$; New York Central at $177 / 8$ against $157 / 8$; Union Pacific at $965 / 8$ against $951 / 2$; Southern Pacific at $133 / 4$ against $121 / 2$; Southern Railway at 175 against $161 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $85 / 8$ against 8 .

Steel stocks were in the vanguard of rising prices this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $611 / 2$ against $575 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $401 / 8$ against 38 ; Bethlehem Steel at $801 / 2$ against $753 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $433 / 8$ against $405 / 8$.

In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $13 / 4$ against $15 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $551 / 8$ against $541 / 8$; Chrysler at $881 / 2$ against $861 / 4$; Packard at $35 / 8$ against $35 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $13 / 16$ against $3 / 4$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $431 / 4$ against $433 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $125 / 8$ against $117 / 8$, and At tlantic Refining at 23 against $227 / 8$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $301 / 8$ against $291 / 4$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $\check{5} 23 / 8$ against 50, and Phelps Dodge at 37 against $371 / 4$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at $101 / 4$ against $101 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Airplane at $261 / 2$ against 23, and Douglas Aircraft at 86 against $841 / 4$.

Trade and industrial reports of the week suggested a leveling out of business after the long decline of the first quarter of 1940 , and the impression prevailed in some quarters that improvement may follow. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $61.7 \%$ of capacity against $60.7 \%$ last week, $64.6 \%$ a month ago, and $54.7 \%$ a year ago. Production of electric power for the week to March 30 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,422,287,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. against $2,424,350,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the previous week and $2,209,971,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding period of 1939 . Car loadings of rev. enue freight for the week to March 30 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 628,278 cars, a gain over the previous week of 8,392 cars, and over the similar week of last year of 27,587 cars.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1061 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $1041 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. May corn closed yesterday at $573 / 8$ c. against $561 / 2$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $411 / 4$ c. against 41c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 10.8 ăc. against 10.79 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed yesterday at 18.39 c . against 18.19 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $111 / 4$ c. to $111 / 2$ c., the close on Friday of last week. In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $201 / 8$ pence per ounce against $207 / 16$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $343 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 3.583 / 8$ against $\$ 3.523^{\prime} / 4$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.023 / 4$ c. against $2.001 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

CHEERFUL securities markets were the rule this week in leading European financial centers, with some evidence that inflationary possibilities are occasioning a movement of currency and liquid funds into securities. The war factor naturally remained dominant on all markets, but was especially important to the European neutrals, who received ample warnings of Allied pressure to make them fall in line with the blockade of Germany. This produced much nervousness and apprehension in the Low Countries and in Scandinavia, for it is reasoned that compliance with British demands might provoke a military attack from the Reich. The Amsterdam market was firm, early in the week, but became depressed in later trading. On the London Stock Exchange the principal tendency was firm, with good revenue returns for the fiscal year contributing to this result. A little uncertainty developed late in the week, at London, as the gloomy prospect of heavy additional taxation in the budget presentation was contemplated. Trading on the Paris Bourse was rather active, and sharp advances were recorded in all departments during the early sessions. These gains were modified only a little in subsequent profit-taking. The Berlin Boerse witnessed sharp price adrances on modest turnover, the gains being so pronounced as to arouse official concern. Here, also, the bulges were modified in a small selling movement during late sessions of the week.

## Diplomatic Documents

$C$ERMAN authorities provided a small diplomatic sensation, over the last week-end, by publishing a series of documents allegedly drawn from the extensive archives found in Warsaw after the Nazi army swept over Poland, last September. The material selected apparently related in large part to conversations said to have been held by Polish Ambassadors in Washington and other capitals, before the outbreak of the great European conflict. The "evidence" thus compiled in a German White Book was intended to show, according to Berlin reports, that the United States shares responsibility for the Polish attitude which resulted in the German attack. Any such far-fetched interpretation is simple nonsense, and was properly branded as such in a noisy chorus at Washington. President Roosevelt declared that the charges must be taken, not with gine grain of salt, but with two or three grains. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who spends all his time on his trade treaty program, declared that he had never heard of the alleged conversations, and added that he gave the reports "not the slightest credence." Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador to the United States, denied the allegations attributed to his reports. William C. Bullitt, our Ambassador to France, denied that he ever had made to anyone statements attributed to him in the alleged documents.

The German White Book nevertheless is interesting, both on its own account and because of the rarying statements made by those concerned. Mr. Bullitt, whose diplomatic finesse is regarded as little superior to that of the inimitable James H. R. Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, is charged with having told Count Potocki that the United States unquestionably would participate in a general European war and "finish it" on the side of the

Allies. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy is said to have assured the Polish Ambassador to London that he would urge British leaders to assist Poland financially. Questioned in London, Mr. Kennedy declined to comment. In some Congressional circles the German publication produced demands for inquiries on Nazi propaganda, on the White Book itself, and on the foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration. One or two Washington observers pointed out that the sentiments attributed to Mr . Bullitt could hardly be called at variance with his public addresses. Only two real problems thus are posed by the German White Paper. The first concerns the willingness of the Roosevelt Administration to permit such inexperienced and impulsive representatives as Mr. Bullitt and Mr. Cromwell to retain their posts during these critical times. The second concerns the motives of the German authorities in making the documents public and in attempting to distort their significance. No information is available as to the latter point.

## Blockade Warfare

EEADERS of the two belligerent factions hurled a good many threats at each other as the great European war entered its eighth month, but the actual tendency of the conflict quite obviously was toward blockade on the part of the Anglo-French Allies and counter measures by the German Reich. A great offensive on the Western Front seemed to be virtually ruled out by common consent, as far too costly in men and materials. There were continued aerial attacks over the land lines and the high seas, and German submarine activity continued, although on a modest scale. Possibly because the military moves remained indecisive, strenuous assertions were resorted to on all sides. British spokesmen were particularly vociferous, obviously in response to growing restlessness at home over the conduct of the war. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain finally recognized the unrest and effected a partial reorganization of his Cabinet, Wednesday. He called repeatedly for a more stringent economic blockade of Germany, and indicated that neutrals ought to fall in line. But Mr. Chamberlain failed to appease his countrymen, and he acceded on Thursday to a request for a secret Parliamentary session for a debate on war policy. In France, Premier Reynaud found his position threatened and also agreed to secret debates on war policy. The German Air Marshal, Hermann Wilhelm Goering, made a ponderous pronouncement on Wednesday to the effect that warfare in the West will be carried to a successful conclusion for the Reich whenever Chancellor Hitler gives the word, but such bombastic utterances mean little.
The "leaks" in the Anglo-French blockade seemed to perturb the British spokesmen to a remarkable degree, this week, and the neutral nations who seem to think that their interests are not necessarily identical with those of the Allies were subjected to a verbal barrage. London dispatches indicated over the last week-end that the Allies finally have determined to fight "with their gloves off," and it quickly was made plain that this means pressure on неиtrals. Economic pressure will be intensified, it was suggested, in order to force the Reich to attack on the military front. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, took to the radio last Sat-
urday, and supplied a good deal of gratuitous advice for neutrals. "There would be no justice", he said, "if in a mortal struggle the aggressor tramples down every sentiment of humanity and if those who resist him remain entangled in the tatters of violated legal conventions." The speech supplied the first official intimation of the actual decisions reached last week in a London meeting of the Su preme War Council. Mr. Churchill denied any Allied intention of dragging neutrals into the fray, but he held it "fantastic that the very neutrals which are suffering now at the hands of Nazi outrages on the sea should be forced to supply Germany with the means of future aggression." The weekend discussion brought some rather absurd claims of sharply increased American exports to neutral countries contiguous to the Reich, and vague guesses about British interferences with traffic on all seas, but these comments were entirely unofficial.

Prime Minister Chamberlain returned to the economic attack on Tuesday, in an address before the House of Commons which was considered "a perfect prelude to tightening up the blockade." Great Britain and France now are determined to wage economic warfare to the utmost, and neutrals well may find the situation changed, Mr. Chamberlain declared. He inveighed at length against what he called a "domble-standard neutrality." The policy of the Allies has been determined by a scrupulous regard for neutral rights, he said, whereas Germany has not hesitated to destroy neutral property and murder the nationals of nentral countries whenever it suited her policy to do so. Much already has been done toward the aim of blockade, according to the Prime Minister, who listed war trade treaties with most of the neutrals surrounding the Reich as evidence of the growing economic pressure. All these agreements contain clauses regulating exports by neutrals of their own produce to Germany, Mr. Chamberlain said. He revealed that the Allies now are concentrating on the purchase of minerals, fats and oils in order to keep such supplies from reaching the Reich. Still another speech was made by the Prime Minister on Thursday, and again he indicated that leaks in the blockade are being stopped one by one. "As the war goes on," Mr. Chamberlain commented, "the strangling effect will more and more drain the lifeblood out of our enemy." A confidence in victory 10 times as great as that at the start of the conflict was expressed by the Prime Minister, who thought that Herr Hitler "missed the bus" at the start of the war by neglecting to attack in full force.

Premier P'aul Reynaud endeavored in an international radio broadcast on Wednesday to allay suspicions about the conduct of the war. Speaking in English, M. Reynaud asserted that England and France are strong enough to win, and would accept no "phoney" peace. The war itself is not "phoney" in any respect, according to the Premier, who declared that France has forged the weapon against the insincere totalitarian Reich and now would proceed to use it. Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering delivered an address in Berlin, on Wednesday, which possibly impressed the Nazi youths to whom he spoke. The official summary of this "message" was to the effect that Chancellor Hitler has prepared the forces of the Reich for "a decisive blow in the West." A blow similar to that struck at

Poland will be delivered, General Goering said, "when the time comes to show that Germany is determined to make an end of this war."
Political developments in England and France made it clear that the repercussions of the collapse of Finland have not yet run their full course. Prime Minister Chamberlain acknowledged the discontent of the British people by effecting some interesting, if not especially important, changes in his Cabinet, Wednesday. In obvious response to popular clamor, Winston Churchill was placed at the head of a war strategy board. Sir Kingsley Wood was replaced at the Air Ministry by Sir Samuel Hoare. Lord Chatfield was relieved of his post as Minister for Coordination of Defense, and the War Cabinet thus was reduced to eight members from nine. A number of other changes of lesser importance also were made. Popular criticism of the Cabinet did not cease with these changes, however, and in a Commons debate on Thursday Mr. Chamberlain agreed to a secret war debate next week. The French Cabinet of Premier Paul Reynaud also encountered difficulties, notwithstanding its pledge of vigorous prosecution of the war. The Radical Socialist faction asked for a vote of confidence and the resignation of the Premier if he should fail to receive more votes than on his first test. M. Reynaud agreed to a secret Senate debate of his policies next week and to a general debate thereafter in the Chamber of Deputies. A military court in France on Wednesday found 44 former Communist members of the Chamber guilty of illegally attempting to continue the proscribed party and sentences of four to five years imprisonment were imposed.
Reports of the actual fighting differed little, this week, from those of many previous weeks of what Mr. Chamberlain once admitted was "the strangest of wars." Some artillery duelling was noted on the Western Front, and scouting activity continued. In the air, sizable groups of opposing airplanes met and fought, with each side claiming the victories. The Germans claimed last Sunday to have downed no less than seven French planes, without any losses of their own. German bombing planes dropped down on the British anchorage at Scapa Flow, Tuesday, and Berlin asserted that damage was done to British warships, while the British promptly denied any damage whatsoever. Aerial attacks by German planes on convoyed shipping were reported Thursday. A number of "dog-fights" over the sea developed, and London admitted the loss of an airplane or two, while claiming equal damage to the enemy. On Thursday a huge British bomber successfully fought off six German fighting planes, downing two of them, it was stated in London. Persistent reports emanated from Denmark and Norway of a developing naval battle in the North Sea, between large cruisers of the opposing fleets, and some of the accounts were fairly circumspect. The British Admiralty announced on Tues. day the scuttling of a German merchant ship, intercepted in "northern waters," and at the same time made it known that a German submarine had been sunk, with all the crew but the captain rescued.

## Belligerents vs. Neutrals

FRICTION between the belligerents of the great European war and the many neutrals in all parts of the world appeared to increase, this week, as the German Nazi authorities endeavored to arrange for
enlarged supplies from neighboring States, and the British Government moved for added restrictions on trade with the Reich. With the Allies apparently determined to fight it out on economic lines, incidents involving the neutrals doubtless will increase in the future. German negotiators moved through the Balkans, this week, and were reported wariously to be purchasing oil and wheat in Rumania, arranging for bauxite shipments through Yugoslavian territorial waters, and contracting for generally increased supplies over the land routes which the British cannot close with their Navy. The numerous warnings from London of pressure to halt shipments to the Reich occasioned concern among the smaller States, and concern mixed with resentment in the larger neutrals, such as Russia, Italy and Japan. It seems doubtful, however, whether matters will be pushed to a crucial stage anywhere, since undue pressure might only result in adding to the enemies of the side exerting unbearable influence.
Scandinavia is one of the areas of greatest dispute, but it is significant that the leaders of Norway and Sweden now seem more confident of preserving their neutrality than at any time during the active phase of the Russo-Finish conflict. The supply of iron ore to Germany by Sweden and the shipments of the ore through the Norwegian port of Narvik aroused much discussion. But this problem seems destined to recede into the background of diplomatic maneuvering, as the Baltic ice melts and transportation through that sea becomes feasible. Rumania is a point of conflict, with German military propinquity balancing the Allied financial resources. In apparent response to a German request for additional supplies from Rumania, Bucharest indicated that $4,000,000$ youths would be put to work on farms this coming summer. But Rumanian oil is to be distributed carefully, with an obvious view to preserving good relations with all belligerents. Yugoslavia was warned by Britain, Thursday, that bauxite cargoes transported through the Adriatic might be seized. London transferred to French authorities, late last week, two Russian ships seized in the Pacific, but the meaning of that move is far from clear. Russian spokesmen indicated that they are not inclined to view such matters patiently. Japan presented the astounding spectacle, Thursday, of threatening action against British interferences with Russian ships in the Sea of Japan. In Japanese eyes the Sea is a Japanese lake, and the British were urged to be careful of Japanese sensibilities.

## Russian Policy

$\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$IGHLY important in the present European situation is Soviet Russian policy, which was elucidated to some degree late last week by Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Premier and Foreign Minister of the Moscow regime. Speaking before a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, M. Molotoff is officially reported to have outlined a strictly neutral policy in the great European war, while endeavoring to condone the Russian attack upon little Finland as a "defence measure." Time and again the Russian spokesman leveled bitter accusations against British and French "imperialists," who were said to be planning an attack upon Leningrad and Moscow by way of Finland. In order to support this view, M. Molotoff found it necessary to quote editorials appearing in the British press as far back as 1919. The Russian gains in the "defensive" war against Finland were
carefully listed, however, and the assertion was added that Russia displayed "magnanimity" in the final settlement. The basic idea of the peace treaty was to safeguard Leningrad and Murmansk, according to the Russian Premier and Foreign Minister. He scoffed at reports that the settlement jeopardizes the independence of the small Baltic country and pointed out that Russian troops were withdrawn from the Fetsamo area in order to leave Finland with an Arctic outlet. The military aid rendered to Finland by Britain, France, Sweden, Italy and the United States was described in detail and was attributed generally to the hostility of "imperialist States" toward the Soviet Union.
It is significant that M. Molotoff found Russian relations good only with Nazi Germany, with the partition of Poland cited as an indication thereof. Trade between the Reich and Russia is increasing rapidly, and further gains can be expected, it appears. But relations with England and France have taken a different course, M. Molotoff remarked, because the Soviet Union "did not wish to become the tool of British and French imperialists in their struggle for world hegemony against Germany." The French police raid on Russian trade headquarters in Paris, and the more recent French request for the recall of the Russian Ambassador, were cited in the address as illustrative of a "policy of revenge" which in turn was held due to a Russian refusal to join in the conflict against the Reich. But the Russian policy nevertheless is an unswerving one of "neutrality," according to the Russian spokesman. The reputed Russian aim of seizing Scandinavian ports was satirized, and claims that Russian plans a march on India or expansion in the East were labeled "fantastic." Russian relations with the United States were considered by M. Molotoff as having neither bettered nor worsened, "if we do not consider the moral embargo against the Soviet Union." Balkan nations were warned that Moucow is observing all developments carefully, but there was no indication of a changed attitude with respect to any of these countries. The hint was conveyed to Rumania that there will be no forcible attempt to regain even Bessarabia, which was seized by the Bucharest authorities at. the end of the World War.

Other countries found in the Molotoff declaration no reason whatever to change their viewpoints. Secretary of State Cordell Hull made it plain in Washington Tuesday that the "moral embargo" on shipments to Russia of airplanes and certain other materials of use in wartime would be continued. The British attitude, according to a London dispatch to the New York "Times," is that London is equally ready to be friends with Russia or to fight with her, if by so doing trouble can be made for Germany. In an international radio address on Wednesday the new French Premier, Paul Reynaud, referred to Soviet Russia as a "betrayer" of democracy and an "accomplice" of Nazi Germany in aggression. The Italian press had little to say, notwithstanding some sharp criticism of Italy in the Molotoff speech. Rumania and Turkey gained some comfort from the declaration, since it seemed to promise peace in Southeastern Europe, so far as Russia is concerned. A Soviet budget for 1940 was presented before the Supreme Soviet last Saturday and military expenditures are increased to $57,000,000,000$ rubles, from $40,885,000,000$ rubles for 1939 , which set the pre-
vious record. The military outlay is nearly $32 \%$ of the total contemplated expenditures of 179,700 ,000,000 rubles.

## Far Eastern Diplomacy

SEVERAL recent developments in the Far East deserve the closest attention of all observers of international affairs, since they may possibly presage changes of far-reaching scope and importance. By far the most weighty of these is a newly conciliatory attitude of the British Government toward Japan, which seems to have been adopted despite the aggressions of the Japanese militarists and the immense damages inflicted upon British interests as a consequence of the Japanese invasion of China, proper. The abrupt change of British policy was made known by Sir Robert Craigie, London's Ambassador to Tokio, in a speech delivered March 28 before a distinguished gathering of Japanese and Britons, in the Japanese capital. So obvious was the British attempt to placate the Japanese that it was interpreted in Tokio diplomatic circles, according to a dispatch to the Associated Press, as "an extension into the Far East of the diplomatic phase of the European war." Sir Robert made the astonishing comment that Britain and Japan, as island regimes on the fringes of great continents, are ultimately striving for the same objectives of "lasting peace and the preservation of our institutions from extraneous and subversive influences." It is surely not beyond the powers of constructive statesmanship, he said, to "bring the aims of their national policies into full harmony." Differences of purpose and outlook were admitted by the British Ambassador, but he added that they have been "overlaid by a mass of misunderstandings and misrepresentations, and all too often fostered by the unwelcome attentions of interested third parties."
These startling declarations occasioned much satisfaction in Japan, but a corresponding uneasiness in the United States. Taking cognizance of the American reaction, the British Government endeavored last Wednesday to bridge the awkward difficulty by upholding Sir Robert, while still expressing support for the Chinese defenders of their country. Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Lords that there has been no change of British policy toward the Far East. London recognizes the Nationalist regime at Chungking, but wishes to see the undeclared war of aggression settled on equitable terms, Lord Halifax said. The debate in the House of Commons brought Richard Austen Butler, Foreign Office spokesman, to the fore. Mr. Butler said he had been authorized by Sir Robert Craigie to say that the Tokio address was not intended to suggest a change in British policy. In the Lords, however, Lord Halifax accepted full responsibility for the Craigie speech. He added that the text had not been submitted in advance to London. Save for the fact that Sir Robert is an accomplished and experienced diplomat, this might suggest an incident comparable to the recent Toronto speech of our own inimitable Minister to Canada, James H. R. Cromwell. Sir Robert, however, has not departed heretofore from the cautious correctness required in diplomatic utterances. Giving full value to the London "explanations," it still would appear that a new situation has arisen which not only reflects the diplomatic phase of the European war, but throws an interesting light on that conflict, as well.

Another incident of profound importance in the Far East was the inauguration at Nanking, last Saturday, of the puppet-regime of Wang Ching-wei, former associate of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Premier Wang was installed by the Japanese, who supplied the only foreign background for the establishment of a new government. It was made plain at the inaugural that the war waged by Japan against China now is expected by the aggressors to cease, with a period of improved economic relationships to follow.
The Chungking regime of the real Nationalists was completely unimpressed, however, and calmly continued its resistance to the invaders. Skirmishes were reported this week at various points, and hints were supplied at Chungking, Monday, that the assistance of Russia and the United States is counted upon by the defenders. Repairs were rushed on the "supply" line of railway running from French Indo-China into the southern provinces of China, proper, and an unrelenting hostility to the aggressors was expressed in all utterances. The stand taken by the United States remains unaltered, according to statements made last Saturday by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Reiterating the American abhorrence of aggressive measures, Mr. Hull stated that the United States Government would not recognize the Wang puppet regime.

## Panama Debt Proposal

OFICIALS of the Central American Republic of Panama yesterday announced formally a proposal for the readjustment of the $\$ 18,000,000$ external indebtedness of the country which for some time has been in registry with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The registration statement was declared effective on Thursday by the Commission. Under the Panaman proposal, holders of $\$ 11,313,500$ $5 \%$ bonds due 1963 may obtain, in exchange, equal principal amounts of new $31 / 4 \%$ bonds due 1994 . These bonds, which have been in complete default for some years, will also receive payment of back interest at $4 \%$, if the plan succeeds. Contingent upon assents of $80 \%$ of the holders of 5 s , the plan will be declared effective, and it is then proposed to refund $\$ 3,603,00051 / 2 \%$ bonds of the Republic with funds realized from a public or private sale of $\$ 4,000$,000 new securities carrying a coupon rate of not more than $41 / 2 \%$. That the proposal has some merit is indicated by a recommendation for acceptance made by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc. It appears, however, that Panama decided unilaterally to withhold from bondholders a variety of internal revenues pledged for payment of $5 \%$ bonds. No foreign exchange problem is believed to exist, and this disregard by Panama of a clearly expressed financial pledge presumably should interest our State Department. It is reported, on the other hand, that the United States and Panama Governments, alike, have taken the view that Canal annuity payments under the 1936 treaty differ diplomatically from those of the 1903 treaty, the effect being that only $\$ 250,000$ annually is applicable to debt service by Panama, out of the $\$ 430,000$ now paid annually by the United States. The original annuity was pledged by Panama for debt service, and some interesting complications thus appear. The view taken by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council probably is competent, in the circumstances.

## 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

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

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended April 3 shows a sharp decrease of $£ 20,753,000$ in public deposits and a corresponding gain of $£ 22,031,895$ in other deposits. Heavy expenditures of the Government during the first few days of April customarily cut heavily into its deposit account, generally swollen at the opening of the month by the large tax receipts of March. If the rise in March and fall at the beginning of the current month in the public account were larger than usual this year, it is because of the extraordinary circumstances existing. However, both trends in the same period of 1937, were even more pronounced. Other deposits consist of bankers' accounts which rose $£ 22,801,844$ and other accounts which fell off $£ 769,949$. Note circulation showed the first contraction in several weeks, declining $£ 663,000$ to $£ 542,443,000$ compared with $£ 491,451,493$ a year ago. As the circulation drop was offset a little by a loss of $£ 40,008$ gold, the gain in reserves amounted to $£ 623,000$. Government securities rose $£ 3,415,000$ and other securities decreased $£ 2,737,260$. Other securities consist of discounts and advances which fell off $£ 2,888,439$, and securities which increased $£ 151$,179. The reserve proportion dropped to $21.0 \%$ from $21.8 \%$ a week ago. Following we present a comparison of the different items for several years:

|  | $\begin{gathered} A_{1940} p r i \operatorname{3}, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{1939} \\ { }_{1}, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{1938} \text {, } \end{gathered}$ | April 7, 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { April 8, } \\ 1936 \text {, } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 101 |  |  |  |
| Criculation | 542,443,000 | 491,451,493 | 489,694,053 | 469,969,887 | $421,415,710$ |
| Public deposi | 22,390,000 | 16,041,715 | 149,833,497 | 133,198,118 | 130,582,291 |
| Other deposits | 122,765,857 | 132,476,598 | 112,446,658 | 94,830,836 | 93,439,994 |
| Other accounts. | 41,417,073 | 40,528,756 | 36,759,522 | 38,367,282 | 37,152,297 |
| Govt. securities. | 137,604,000 | 100,351,164 | 111,886,164 | 101,071,806 | 93,861,996 |
| Other securitle | 26,382,399 | 29,994,143 | 30,270,387 | 29,696,350 | 23,465,172 |
| Disct. \& advances. | 3,205,336 | 8,485,529 | 10,120,191 | 7,394,953 | 13,773,482 |
| Securities | 23,177,063 | 21,508,614 | 20,150,196 | 22,301,397 | ${ }_{40,533,754}^{13,691}$ |
| Reserve notes \& coin Coin and bulion | $38,815,000$ $1,258,064$ | ${ }_{227,265,152}^{35,813,659}$ | -37, ${ }^{37,249,866}$ | 44,614,001 | 201,949,464 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilities. | 21.0\% | 24.1\% | 23.1\% | 28.30\% | 28.91\% |
| Bank rate | 2\% |  |  |  |  |

## Bank of France Statement

T$\checkmark$ HE statement of the Bank for the week ended March 28 showed notes in circulation at 156,$032,000,000$ francs, an increase of $1,089,000,000$ francs in the week, compared with the record high,
$156,150,385,560$ francs Feb. 29, and $119,748,219,510$ francs a year ago. French commercial bills discounted, advances against securities, and temporary advances to State gained $564,000,000$ francs, 124 ,000,000 francs and $200,000,000$ francs respectively. The Bank's gold holdings rose slightly to a total of $84,613,933,114$ francs, compared with $87,265,942,141$ francs a year ago. The proportion of gold to sight liabilities fell off to $49.35 \%$; a year ago it was $62.15 \%$. Balances abroad showed a loss of $10,000,000$ francs and creditor current accounts of $227,000,000$ francs. Below we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT


## Bank of Germany Statement

T'HE statement of the Bank for the last quarter of March showed notes in circulation at a new record high of $12,175,551,000$ marks, an increase of $649,319,000$ marks in the quarter, compared with the previous high, $11,877,237,000$ marks a month ago and $8,310,944,000$ marks a year ago. Bills of exchange and checks also rose to a new record high of $12,241,518,000$ marks, compared with the previous high, $11,824,795,000$ marks a month ago and $8,180,030,000$ marks a year ago. The Bank's gold holdings rose 181,000 marks to a total of $77,632,000$ marks, compared with $70,772,000$ marks a year ago. An increase was also shown in investments of 15,503 ,000 marks, in other assets of $123,546,000$ marks and in other daily maturing obligations of $110,821,000$ marks. The proportion of gold to note circulation fell off to $0.64 \%$, the lowest on record, compared with the previous low, $0.65 \%$, on March 7, and $0.92 \%$ a year ago. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | Changes <br> for Week | Mat. 30, 1940 | Mar. 31, 1939 | Mar. 31, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Reichsmarks | Retchsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks |
| Gold and bulinon_----'d | +181,000 | ${ }_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{7 7 , 6 3 2 , 0 0 0}$ | 70,772,000 $10,572,000$ | $70,732,000$ $20,33,00$ |
| Res. in for'n currency - |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ | 5,833,000 | 20,151,000 |
| Bills of exch. \& checks | $+686,456,000$ | 12,241,518,000 | 8,180,030,000 | 5,901,852,000 |
| Silver and other coin-- | + | c545,310,000 | 149,263,000 | 152,357,000 |
| Advances-1.-- |  | c40,522,000 | 57,615,000 | 63,313,000 |
| Investments | +15,503,000 | 143,604,000 | 969,045,000 | 392,791,000 |
| Other assets <br> Liablities- | +123,546,000 | 1,821,856,000 | 1,339,804,000 | 1,236,040,000 |
| Notes in circulation.-- | +649,319,000 | 12,175,551,000 | 8,310,944,000 | 5,621,563,000 |
| Oth. daily matur. oblig | +110,821,000 | 1,759,768,000 | 1,249,379,000 | 1,323,253,000 |
| Other liabilities...-- |  | c742,804,000 | 547,597,000 | 213,018,000 |
| Propor'n of gold \& for'n curr. to note circul'n | -0.03\% | 0.64\% | 0.92\% | 1.35\% |

## New York Money Market

ONLY a modest amount of business was done this week in the New York money market, and rates were unchanged in all divisions. Bankers' bills and commercial paper are available only in limited amounts, and the turnover remains extremely light. The Treasury sold an issue of $\$ 100$,

000,000 91-day discount bills last Monday, and awarded the obligations, either at par or very slightly under that costless borrowing figure. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans remained at $11 / 4 \%$ for 60 to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been quiet this week, particularly during the past day or two. Paper has been in lighter supply than last week, although the demand has held strong. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown little activity this week. Prime bills have been scarce and the demand has been light. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days.

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on April 5 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Establtshed } \end{aligned}$ | Preotous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston--- | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 | ${ }_{1}^{11 / 2}$ |
| New York.- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27,1937 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |
| Philadelphia | $11 / 3$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond.- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | *1/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago. | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls | *13/2 | Sept. 2,1937 Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | *13/2 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas..... | *112 | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Francisco. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

* Advances on Government obligations bear a rate of $1 \%$, effective Sept. 1, 1939. Chicago; Sept. 16, 1939, Atlanta, Kansas City and Dallas; Sept. 21, 1939, St. Louls.


## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange in the free market is generally quiet and reasonably firm in comparison with the severe breaks recorded last week on March 25, 26, and 27 . Trading continues severely limited. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 3.515 / 8$ and $\$ 3.591 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.441 / 2$ and $\$ 3.723 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 3.517 / 8$ and $\$ 3.593 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.443 / 4$ and $\$ 3.727 / 8$ a week ago.

The official exchange rates fixed by London are as follows: New York cables, $4.021 / 2 @ 4.031 / 2$; Paris checks $1761 / 2 @ 1763 / 4$ (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 69.50 .
The present slight recovery of sterling in the New York free market is due largely to increased curtail-
ment of trading. Traders are worried concerning the probable course which authorities in Washington and in London may take respecting the decline in the pound and the concomitant fall in the franc. Speculative interests in all markets remain inactive pending clarification of the outlook. Offerings of sterling have diminished substantially indicating that at the present there is no disposition to unload. Hence slight purchases of sterling have a tendency to strengthen and lift the quotable rates. On either side of the market, whether buying or selling, particular transactions appear to be restricted to the meeting of necessary obligations. Speculative interests are watching the trend of events with unusually close scrutiny but there appears to be little or no real speculative trading in exchange.

The persistent decline in sterling since the beginning of the war is now a cause of anxiety to the State Department in Washington and to the United States Treasury Department. The Treasury is watching for the effect on the tripartite currency agreement and the State Department is concerned as to the possible reaction of the lower pound on the trade agreement between Great Britain and the United States.

Official London is also disturbed by the possibility of unfavorable reactions of the decline in sterling upon these two agreements, which until the outbreak of the war were considered of prime importance to the stability of British currency and to the promotion of international trade.

Respecting the present uncertainty it should be recalled that the severity of the break 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 beginning of hostilities, the low was $\$ 3.73$. In February of this year cable transfers ranged between $\$ 3.923 / 4$ and $\$ 3.993 / 8$. In the slump which took place on March 27, Wednesday of last week, sterling broke to a low of $\$ 3.443 / 4$, the lowest since April 15, 1933. It was this break, more than any other factor, which has attracted the attention of official quarters.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated at his press conference on April 1 that the concern of the United States over any attempt to stimulate British exports by means of currency depreciation had been conveyed to the British Government by way of the British experts now conferring on this side. The United States and Great Britain have both renounced currency depreciation in the tripartite currency agreement and in the reciprocal trade agreement. The latter contains an escape clause which may be invoked if the United States feels that its trade is being damaged by British currency policy.

The Secretary indicated that since the United States trade with the United Kingdom had not thus far been damaged by the existence in New York of an unofficial rate for the pound, there is probably no occasion for invoking the escape clause to end the reciprocal trade agreement. Exports of the United States to the United Kingdom have increased in recent months twice as much as our imports from the United Kingdom.

The interest of the Treasury Department is chiefly in the technical aspect of the exchange situation. The dual rate for sterling in New York was apparently not officially recognized until March 25, when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York began quoting both the official and unofficial rates. This posed a
serious question for customs officials since the law requires the Bureau of Customs to give consideration to any exchange quotation of the Federal Reserve banks which varies more than $5 \%$ from that of the Treasury Department. The Treasury has been using the official British rate as the only one recognized by this Government.

American importers it would seem will seriously contest any customs move to appraise goods from Great Britain at the pegged sterling rate which, since the new regulations issued on March 9 , effective on March 25, is now applicable practically solely to shipments of jute, jute manufactures and rubber from India, rubber from Burma, rubber, tin, and smelted metals from the Colonies, whisky and furs.

All other products, which perhaps in the aggregate are of equal value with those subject to the pegged rate, may be paid for in free sterling.

Arguments advanced in Washington to the effect that the fall in sterling will bring a rush of competitive British goods here to disrupt the American market are not well received by American importers, who find ample protection in the escape clause provided in the reciprocal trade agreements against any possible danger to domestic business. Importers are inclined to believe that free market sterling would have to fall to around $\$ 3.20$ before a real threat to American producers would become apparent. The importers, further assert that the foreign producers always advance prices to compensate for declines in currency values. Price increases made since the outbreak of the war, it is asserted, have kept pace with currency fluctuations in both England and France and on some products have exceeded considerably the decline in currency values.

There can be no doubt that the British Government and British export interests are intent upon using every possible device to expand exports. However, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons late in February that currency depreciation would not be resorted to as a means of stimulating exports. The Chancellor was doubtless speaking of the official rate for conversion of pounds into dollars and not of the unofficial rates in New York.
It has been stated in some quarters that the British Government could correct the New York situation by buying up the excess of pounds which caused the rate to fall. But this would involve spending precious dollars already acquired and needed for the purchase of war supplies.

The "Economist" of London in its issue of Feb. 24 pointed out that the state of Britain's foreign trade was anything but satisfactory. Compared with January of last year, the "Economist" said, the value of imports into the United Kingdom "was up by more than a third, while the value of exports was just about the same."

It seems impossible to believe that official London can attempt to support sterling in the free market by the sale of gold heres as was the practice of the British Exchange Equalization Fund prior to Sept. 6, 1939, when its gold resources became so severely depleted that the Bank of England was obliged to transfer virtually all its bullion holdings to the Equalization Fund by the sale of $£ 280,000,000$, the sale and purchase having been merely a bookkeeping operation. The Bank's gold bullion holdings are now utilized for routine purposes and are around $£ 1,298,000$.

A more probable method of supporting the rate for sterling in the free market would seem to lie in the transfer to the list of commodities obtainable only in pegged sterling of a large part of the commodities for which free sterling is now available.

An important body of opinion in London has for some time advocated applying the pegged rate to all commodities without exception. London observers holding this view also insist that the rate should be fixed at one level with no spread between the buying and selling rate. In any event it seems unlikely that drastic official action will be taken immediately or in the near future.

The London gold price continues at 168 s. per ounce, the Bank of England's buying price. Open market money rates are unchanged from the past several weeks. Call money against bills is available at $3 \%$. Two- and three-months bills are $11-16 \%$, four-months bills $11 / 8 \%$ and six-months bills $13-16 \%$.
Canadian exchange, being officially linked with the pound, continues at a severe discount in terms of the United States dollar. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $189-16 \%$ and a discount of $16 \%$.
The amounts of gold imports and exports which follow are taken from the weekly statement of the United States Department of Commerce and cover the week ended March 27, 1940.
GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, MARCH 21 TO 27, INCLUSIVE


Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was inclined to ease and was off from previous close. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.515 / 8 @$ $\$ 3.537 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 3.517 / 8 @ \$ 3.541 / 8$. On Monday exchange firmed up slightly. The range was $\$ 3.543 / 8 @ \$ 3.561 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.545 / 8 @$ $\$ 3.561 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday trading continued limited. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.565 / 8 @ \$ 3.591 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 3.567 / 8 @ \$ 3.593 / 8$. On Wednesday sterling was easier but the market showed no essential change. The range was $\$ 3.535 / 8 @ \$ 3.583 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.537 / 8 @ \$ 3.585 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday the market continued narrow, with rates reasonably steady. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.553 / 4$ @ $\$ 3.57 \frac{3}{4}$; cable transfers $\$ 3.56 @ \$ 3.58$. On Friday the market presented no new trends of importance. The range was $\$ 3.565 / 8 @ \$ 3.581 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.567 / 8 @ \$ 3.587 / 8$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 3.581 / 8$ for demand and $\$ 3.583 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 3.563 / 4,60$-day bills at $\$ 3.553 / 4$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 3.551 / 4$, and sevenday grain bills at $\$ 3.563 / 4$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 3.563 / 4$.

Continental'and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French franc situation presents no new features from recent weeks. The fluctuations in the franc in the New York market are attributable entirely to its link with the pound. Since the conclusion of the Anglo-French fiscal and economic agreements the franc has hardly constituted an independent unit in New York. Whatever steadiness or firmness appears in the franc is doubtless due to its relation to sterling, for were the rate not fixed at 176.50-176.75 francs to the pound the franc would suffer a severe drop in the New York market solely because of the revalorization of the gold holdings of the Bank of France effected by the decree of Feb. 29, 1940.

Despite the assertions made by the French authorities just before and shortly after the outbreak of the war that the gold holdings of France in metric tons were larger than at any previous time in the Bank's history, the frequent devaluations of the unit and the tremendous expansion in circulation since 1914 would have caused the franc by this time to fall still lower in the New York market.

The London rate of 176.50 francs is possible only by reason of the severe decline in the pound itself from its former value when the Bank of England's gold was valued at the statutory price of $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce as against the present arbitrary use of the current market price of 168s. per ounce for gold in London and of $\$ 35$ an ounce for the metal in New York.

At the former English gold valuation prevailing in London for nearly a hundred years it would require since Feb. 29, 1940 fully 349 francs to equal $£ 1$. Prior to Sept., 1936 at the Bank of England's statutory price for gold, when the franc contained 65.5 milligrams of gold (against the present gold content of 23.34 milligrams) the French equivalent of $£ 1$ was only 125 francs. It is therefore clear that the franc is overvalued and in the absence of the Anglo-French agreement the quotation for the French unit in New York would now be ruling well under 2 cents.
However French note circulation may rise or fall from week to week, the general tendency is sharply upward and must continue so until the close of European hostilities.
Belgian currency continues as during the past several weeks firm in the New York market, with the spot rate well above 17 cents, as compared with parity of 16.95 . European uncertainties and the generally obscure foreign exchange situation are reflected in the severe discount on future belgas, with 90 -day belgas at a discount of 26 points under the basic cable rate.
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 $2.023 / 4$ and cable transfers at $2.023 / 4$, against 2.00 and $2.001 / 4$. Antwerp belgas closed at 17.04 for bankers' sight bills and at 17.04 for cable transfers, against $17.081 / 2$ and $17.081 / 2$. 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 Poland or on Czechoslovakia. Exchange on Bucharest closed at 0.50 (nominal), against 0.50 (nominal). Exchange on Finland closed at 1.95 (nominal), against 1.90 (nominal). Greek exchange. closed at 0.67 (nominal), against $0.671 / 2$ (nominal).

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-1918 continue steady, apparently unaffected by the severe decline in sterling and the French franc. The Scandinavian units are exceptionally steady. The most significant development in connection with these currencies is the steady flow of gold from Sweden to New York. Additional receipts of Scandinavian gold are reported here virtually every week, mostly for earmark though Néw York authorities do not disclose the countries for which gold is reserved. The movement is believed to be chiefly to find a safe refuge for the transferred funds. During the week ended March 27 Sweden sent an unusually large shipment of close to $\$ 14,000,000$.
Holland guilders show little change from recent weeks and are steady. The Bank of The Netherlands statement for the week ended April 1 shows total gold holdings of $1,214,700,000$ guilders, a rise over the week ended March 25 of $231,200,000$ guilders. The increase in the gold reserves was due to the revaluation of the bank's gold, which became effective on March 31. In the statement of April 1 the claim of $7,600,000$ guilders which the Dutch central bank held against the Government disappeared, while the Government's balance at the central bank jumped to $70,800,000$ guilders from $8,100,000$ guilders.
The Swiss franc continues steady. Many important items in the Swiss bank statement are no longer clearly revealed. Note circulation was $2,013,400,000$ Swiss francs as of March 30, an increase of 27,900,000 Swiss francs for the week to the highest level since Dec. 30, 1939. However, the Swiss statements disclose a healthy condition in that the bank's ratio of gold to notes is $106.54 \%$, while its ratio of gold to total sight liabilities is $79.10 \%$.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.09 , against 53.10 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.09 , against 53.10 ; and commercial sight bills at 52.95 , against 52.95 . Swiss francs closed at $22.431 / 2$ for checks and at $22.431 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $22.431 / 2$ and $22.431 / 2$. Copenhagen checks finished at 19.31 and cable transfers at 19.31, against 19.33 and 19.33. Exchange on Sweden closed at 23.83 for checks and at 23.83 for cable transfers, against 23.84 and 23.84 ; while checks on Norway finished at $22.711 / 2$ and cable transfers at $22.711 / 2$, against 22.73 and 22.73. Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 9.50 , against 10.00 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance. These units are held steady by the various national exchange controls, though in the free markets of South America the quotations are strongly inclined to move with sterling. All the South American countries are enjoying a substantial export business as their export season is now in full swing. Trade figures just released at Lima show that the foreign trade of Peru for 1939 amounted to $381,421,000$ soles, as against $342,129,000$ soles in 1938. Argentina is also showing heavy export gains. The South Americans in general are holding down their imports.

Argentine unofficial or tree market closed at 22.95 @23.15, against 23.25@23.35 on Friday of last week. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.15 , against 5.15. Chilean exchange was quoted at 5.17 , against 5.17 (official). Peru is nominally quoted at 18.00 , against 18.00 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries continues to follow the trends familiar since the Japanese invasion of China and modified only by the circumstances arising after the outbreak of the European war in September. These currencies move in harmony with sterling. The Japanese yen continues pegged to the United States 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 22.30 , against 22.10 ; Shanghai at 6.25 , against 6.20 ; Manila at 49.80 , against 49.80 ; Singapore at $495 / 8$, against $475 / 8$; Bombay at 30.36 , against 30.35 ; and Calcutta at 30.36 , against 30.35 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

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


## The Congress Should Repudiate and Disclaim

The Constitution of the United States, by the eleventh clause of the Eighth section of its First Article, vests in the Congress of the United States the exclusive power to declare war. Thus there can be no inauguration or recognition of a state of war between this country and any foreign nation without concurrent action requiring the acquiesence of majorities both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. Other clauses of the same Article of the Constitution implement this authority to institute war by endowing the Legislative Department with the power of the purse and authorizing it to raise and support armies, to establish a militia, and to use it to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions. When an army has been raised, and when the militia has been called into the actual service of the United States, the President becomes the com-mander-in-chief, but except in that capacity, with its necessary incidents, he possesses no war power and nothing is more certain than that any effort of
the Chief Executive to involve the Nation in a foreign war contrary to the wishes of the people and the will of Congress would be sheer usurpation. Thus the ultimate power and the ultimate responsibility converge in the representatives of the people who constitute the two Houses of the Congress.

Such power and such responsibility cannot rest anywhere unaccompanied by equivalent obligation. It is thoroughly the obligation of Congress so to supervise and control events that there shall be no inadvertent and improvident involvent of the country in any foreign conflict in opposition to its well-considered and deliberately matured purposes. There ought to be no doubt that all Senators and Representatives in the Congress now in session are fully awake to these facts and obligations and patriotically determined to protect and advance the interests of the people by the preservation of the peace of this hemisphere and the maintenance of a strict neutrality during the entire continuance of the conflict now raging upon the continent of Europe. Nothing could be less equivocal than the present plain desire and determination of the American people to háve no part in that conflict. It is not merely the outgrowth of the mistaken and unprofitable involvement in the contest of 1914-1918, but is a return to the but briefly interrupted policy of the United States. Washington's warning against foreign entanglements may have become trite through repetition, but it ought to be remembered that Thomas Jefferson, one an authority of consequence in the Democratic Party, sought and won his first election to the Presidency upon a platform the seventh article of which declared opposition to any participation, by treaty or by armed intervention, in "the quarrels of Europe" or any "entering their fields of slaughter to preserve their balance." Never has any party or candidate dared to make a contrary declaration and it can scarcely be denied that any suggestion of a policy of involvement in European complications, at any time in the country's history, would have been repudiated and disclaimed by an avalanche of votes unequaledupon any other occasion.

A week ago the Nazi Government, through the German Foreign office in Berlin, made public a socalled "White Book" consisting of 48 pages purporting to be photographic facsimiles of 16 documents alleged to have been discovered among the archives of the Polish Foreign Office, which became available after last year's invasion of Poland. If they are authentic, these documents are, in the main, pre-war communications of Polish diplomats, among them Count Jerzy Potocki, the ambassador of that country in Washington, Jules Lukasiewicz, the same nation's representative in Paris, and Count Edouard Raczynski, holding the corresponding position in London; they purport to convey and interpret conversations with Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France. In one communication, which is important, if it is reliable, Count Potocki is represented as reporting, under date of Jan. 12, 1939, that President Roosevelt had not only expressed hatred for Fascism but also a desire to distract American attention from complicated and difficult domestic problems, especially controversies involving labor and capital, by interesting the people in foreign affairs, and to create a "war psychosis," by conjuring up fears of attack from Europe following
a German victory, thus supporting expenditures for military preparations beyond requirements for defense and sufficient for ultimate participation in the war. Obviously, the source of this "White Book" is not one entitled to implicit confidence or to any other degree of confidence greater than is warranted by the closest scrutiny of the actual evidence adduced. It is indicated, through a probably inspired article in "Der Angriff", the newspaper controlled by Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, that the original documents will be made available to inspection by an American commission, should one be designated by Congress, and very likely this unofficial suggestion may become, in substance, an offical offer. It is not very important. The remarks and assertions of Ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt, as filtered through the minds of Ambassadors Potocki, Lukasiewicz and Raczynski, translated into Polish for perusal in Warsaw, and in the subsequent year re-translated into English for the purposes of German propaganda, could not possess very much significance unless they expressed plainly authentic declarations quite materially beyond those already understood in this country.

The Berlin publication contains nothing of that sort. No one examining its contents as reproduced and summarized in the daily press will find in the whole of it anything so plainly at variance with facts of common knowledge within the United States as even to suggest that in the interest of propaganda the German publicity experts regarded it as expedient to fabricate anything or very much to exaggerate anything. Certain newspapers, however, declare that there have been official denials. We have seen none broad and definite enough to contradict the general tendency of the document. President Roosevelt, when the publication was called to his attention at one of his press conferences, suggested that it be taken with a grain of salt and later said that two grains would be required; Count Potocki and Secre- : tary Hull said it was all German propaganda, as it undoubtedly is; but no one ought to be unaware that the most adroit and effective propaganda is that which requires the least departure from the facts. Count Potocki is quoted as reporting that he was told, by Ambassador Bullitt, that President Roosevelt "hates" Facism; the President, it would seem to most Americans, has made that attitude sufficiently plain by repeated direct expressions and, moreover, it is in concurrence with the general American dislike of arbitrary and dictatorial government in any guise. Mr. Bullitt is represented as asserting a purpose in the Administration to divert American thought from domestic difficulties and turn it towards the complications and controversies of Europe, developing a condition of public sentiment influenced by fears of aggression fróm trans-Atlantic sources and favorable to huge expenditures for armament. If there is any doubt about that, what could have been the purpose of the famous but premature "quarantine" speech at Chicago in 1937; of the highly emotional declaration at Toronto, a little later, that the United States would volunteer to repel an attack upon Canada; of the declaration, whatever its actual terms, that was repeated as an assertion that America's first line of defense is in France; of the unqualified endorsement, at a press conference held just a year ago, of the editorial in the Washington "Post," which the Presi-
(Continued on page 2171)

## The Course of the Bond Market

In a buoyant bond market, all rating group averages have gone up to new 1940 highs this week, which are record highs for the series in the case of Aaa, $\Delta a$ and $A$ corporate groups. United States Governments have been strong but have not yet surpassed last year's highs.
High-grade railroad bonds at higher levels have displayed a firm tone, while the behavior of more speculative issues attracted considerable attention as major advances were registered. New York Central 4s, 1942, closed at a new 1940 high of $941 / 2$, up $11 / 4$. Selective buying has been evident among the defaulted group, the senior mortgage issues enjoying the widest gains. Wisconsin Central 4 s , 1949, touched a new 1940 high of $251 / 8$ and closed at $241 / 2$, off $1 / 4$ point; Missouri Pacific 5s, 1981, closed at $21 \%$, a gain of $/ 8$ point.
The demand for high-grade utility bonds has continued, but lower grades and speculative issues reflected to an even greater degree the rising interest in utility securities. Prices of high grades advanced only fractionally, of course, but in the speculative group, typified by International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944, Associated Gas \& Electric 5s, 1950;

Cities Service 5s, 1966, and United Light \& Power 6s, 1973, gains were much more substantial. Special developments as well as new financing has been entirely absent
Industrials this week have been generally higher, greatest strength having been displayed by the lower grades. Among the latter would be included the General Steel Castíngs $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1949$; International Mercantile Marine 6s, 1941; the Francisco and Manati Sugar bonds; United Cigar-Whelan 5s, 1952; United Drug 5s, 1953, and Paramount Pictures $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1947. Steels have been mixed, with changes fractional; oils have been fractionally higher, and meat packing company obligations have been steady to higher.

Foreign bonds have continued quiet, but the trend has been improved, as reflected in a series of price rises. There have been substantial gains of several points in the Province of Buenos Aires issues, but Brazilian bonds found only moderate support in spite of the new service plan which became effective on April 1. Norwegian and Danish obligations have been firmer, while Canadian and Australian bonds staged a moderate recovery. Price movements in the Japanese group have been mixed, but the Government $61 / 2 s$ advanced further to reach a new high for the year.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Averape Ytelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | U. S.$\begin{aligned} & \text { Boont. } \\ & \text { Bomda } \end{aligned}$Bonds | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { An } 1220 \\ \text { Domes } \\ \text { tic } \\ \text { Corp. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * <br> by Ratings |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \text { Domestsc } \\ & \text { Corporate by Croups* } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa |  |  |  | RR. |  |  |
| Apr. | 117.10 | 108 | 124 | 119 | 107.30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 117 |  | ${ }_{124}^{124}$ |  | 107.30 107.30 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108 | ${ }_{123.79}^{124.02}$ | ${ }_{119}^{19.25}$ | ${ }_{107.11}^{107.30}$ | 888.93 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 119.25 |  | ${ }^{87} 84$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r\|} \mathrm{Mar} .30- \\ 20 . \\ 20 . \\ 28 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{116.87}$ | ${ }_{107.8}^{107.8}$ | ${ }_{123}^{12365}$ | ${ }_{119.25}^{19.03}$ | ${ }^{106.92}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16.76 | ${ }^{107.88} 1$ | ${ }_{1}^{123.56}$ | ${ }_{11925}^{119.25}$ | ${ }_{10654}^{108.73}$ | 87 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{116.76}^{116.73}$ | ${ }_{107}^{107}$ |  | ${ }^{119.25}$ | 106.54 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{107.68}^{107.88}$ | ${ }_{122.33}^{123.56}$ | ${ }_{119.03}^{119.25}$ | ${ }^{106.54}$ | ${ }_{87.35}^{87.35}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1083 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{107}^{107}$ |  | ${ }_{118.81}^{19.03}$ | ${ }_{106}^{106.36}$ | ${ }_{87 .}^{87.4}$ | ${ }_{93.85}^{93.85}$ | ${ }_{113.68}^{13.68}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 18= \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ |  | 107 | 12 | ${ }^{119.03}$ | 100. | 87. | ${ }_{93}^{93}$ | ${ }_{113}^{13}$ |  |
|  | 116 | ${ }^{107.49}$ | ${ }_{123.33}^{123.33}$ | ${ }_{118.81}^{18.81}$ | 106.17 | 87.25 | ${ }_{93}^{93.6}$ | ${ }_{113}^{13}$ |  |
| 15. | 110 | 107.49 | ${ }^{123.33}$ | 118.81 | 106 | 87.35 | ${ }_{93}^{93}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14=0 \\ & 13 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1169}^{11.53}$ | 107.49 | 123.10 | ${ }_{118.60}^{18.81}$ | ${ }_{108}^{106.17}$ | ${ }_{87}^{87}$ | ${ }_{94}^{93 .}$ | 113.48 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13- \\ & 12 . \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | 116 | 17 |  | ${ }^{118.60}$ | ${ }^{105.98}$ | 87.35 | ${ }^{93} 885$ |  |  |
|  | 116. | 107 | ${ }_{123}^{123.10}$ | ${ }^{118.60}$ | ${ }_{106.17}^{106.17}$ | 87.35 | ${ }_{93}^{93.8}$ |  |  |
| 11. | 116.03 | 107 | 123. | 118.38 | 106 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 116.0 | 107. | 123 | ${ }^{118.38}$ | 105.98 | 87.07 | ${ }_{93} 93$ |  |  |
|  | 115.96 | 107 | ${ }_{123}^{123}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118}$ | ${ }^{105.79}$ | 87.07 | 93.69 |  |  |
|  | 115.50 | 107.1 | 122.86 | ${ }_{118}^{188}$ | ${ }^{105.98}$ | 88.78 | ${ }_{93}^{93} 5$ | 112.66 |  |
|  | 115.45 | 107 | 122.86 | ${ }_{118.38}^{11.38}$ | 105.79 | 86.78 87.07 | ${ }_{93.53}^{93.53}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Feb} .23 .$ | 115.32 | 107.30 107.49 107 | ${ }_{123}^{123.33}$ | ${ }_{18}^{18.80} 1$ | - 105.78 |  | ${ }_{94.01}^{93.85}$ | ${ }_{112}^{12.86}$ |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{107.30} 1$ |  | ${ }_{118}^{118.81}$ | 105.9 | 886. | ${ }_{93.69}^{94.01}$ |  |  |
| Jan |  | ${ }_{106}^{10.92}$ |  | 118 | 105 |  | ${ }_{93} 69$ | 112.25 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93.21 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1068.73}$ |  | ${ }_{117}^{18.72}$ |  |  | ${ }_{93}^{93.8}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}^{\text {Low }} 1940$ | 117.18 |  | 25 |  |  |  | 94.81 | 14 |  |
|  |  |  | 21.94 | . 72 | ${ }^{105.22}$ | 86.07 |  |  | ${ }_{18.21}^{16.21}$ |
| Hlys 1939 | 108.77 |  | ${ }_{112.45}^{122.40}$ | 108.27 | ${ }_{98.28}^{105.22}$ |  |  | 104.30 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 Y^{2} \text { Apo } \\ & \text { Apr. } 5 \text { ' } 39 \end{aligned}$ | 115.02 | 103.38 | 25 | 14.93 | 101. | 83.6 | 90.44 | 109. | 12. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { Datly } \\ \text { Averaces } \end{gathered}$ | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$ (Based on Indioudua Clossng Prtcos) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { All } 1220 \\ \text { Domes } \\ \text { Corp } \end{array}\right\|$ | 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestsc Corporate by Groups |  |  |
|  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | $R R$. | P. U. | Ind. |
| Apr. 5 | 3.53 | 2.80 | ${ }_{3}^{2.99}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.60 \\ & 260 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.72}$ | 4.31 | ${ }^{3.24}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3.54}$ | 2.80 | 3.00 <br> 3.01 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.60 \\ & 3.60 \end{aligned}$ | 4.74 4.74 | ${ }_{4.32}^{4.32}$ | 3.24 | 3.05 3.06 3.06 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3.55}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.82}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.02}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.61}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.76}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.35}$ | - ${ }_{3}^{3.25}$ | 3.06 <br> 3.06 |
| 1. | 3.56 | 2.82 | ${ }_{3}^{3.02}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.62}$ | 4.78 | 4.36 | 3.26 | 3.07 |
| Mar. 30 | ${ }_{3}^{3.57}$ | ${ }_{2.83}^{2.83}$ | - | ${ }_{3.62}^{3.62}$ | 4.78 4.79 | ${ }_{4}^{4.36}$ | 3.27 | ${ }^{3.07}$ |
| ${ }_{28}^{29}$ | ${ }_{3.57}^{3.57}$ | ${ }_{2.83}^{2.83}$ | ${ }_{3.02}$ | ${ }_{3.63}^{3.62}$ | 4.79 4.80 | $\stackrel{4.37}{4.37}$ | 3.27 <br> 3.27 | 3.08 3.08 3. |
|  | 3.57 | 2.83 | ${ }_{3}^{3.02}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.64}$ | 4.80 | 4.37 | 3.27 | 3.08 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3.57}$ | 2.83 | - ${ }_{3.02}^{3.02}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.64}$ | 4.80 4.80 | 4 | ${ }_{3}^{3.27}$ | ${ }^{3.07}$ |
| ${ }_{23}^{25}$ | 3.58 | 2.84 | 3.03 | ${ }_{3.64}$ | 4.80 | 4.37 | ${ }_{3.28}$ | ${ }_{3.60}$ |
|  | 3.58 | 2.83 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Stoek } \\ \text { Sin }}}$ | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}^{\text {xchan }}$ | ${ }_{4.79}$ | 4.37 | 3.28 |  |
|  | 3.58 | 2.84 | 3.04 | ${ }_{3.65}^{3.65}$ | 4.80 | 4.37 | 3.28 | ${ }_{3.09}$ |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3.58}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.84}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.03}$ | 3.64 | 4.79 | 4.37 | 3.28 | 3.09 |
|  | 3.58 3.59 | 2.84 <br> 2.84 | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.04 \\ & 3.04 \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{4.81}^{4.80}$ | 4.38 4.38 | 3.29 <br> 3.28 | 3.09 3.010 |
|  | 3.59 3.59 | 2.84 <br> 2.84 | - | ${ }_{3}^{3.66}$ | ${ }_{4.81}^{4.80}$ | 4.38 4.38 | ${ }_{3}^{3.28}$ |  |
|  | 3.59 | 2.85 | 3.04 | ${ }_{3.66}$ | ${ }_{4.80}^{4.80}$ | 4 | 3.29 | 3.10 |
|  | 3.59 | 2.85 | 3.05 | 3.66 | 4.80 | 4.36 | 3.30 | 3.11 |
|  | 3.59 3.59 | 2.85 2.85 | $\xrightarrow{3.05}$ | ${ }_{3.66}^{3.67}$ | 4.80 4.80 | 4.37 4.37 | 3.30 | ${ }_{3}^{3.11}$ |
|  | ${ }_{3.59}^{3.59}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.66}$ | ${ }_{4.81}^{4.80}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.37}$ | 3.30 3.30 | 3.11 3.10 |
|  | ${ }_{3.59}^{3.59}$ | 2 | ${ }_{3}^{3.06}$ | ${ }_{3.66}^{3.66}$ | ${ }_{4.81}^{4.81}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.38}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.31}$ | 3.10 3.09 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{3.60}$ | 2.85 | $\underset{\substack{3.06 \\ 3}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.67}$ | 4.82 | 4.39 | ${ }_{3}^{3.31}$ | 3.10 |
|  | ${ }_{3.60}^{3.60}$ | 2.85 2.85 | - ${ }_{3}^{3.06}$ | ${ }_{3.67}^{3.68}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.82}$ | 4.38 | ${ }_{3}^{3.32}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.11}$ |
|  | ${ }_{3.61}^{3.60}$ | 2.85 <br> 2.86 <br> 2.8 | ${ }_{3}^{3.06}$ | ${ }_{3.67}^{3.67}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.84}$ | 4.38 4.39 | ${ }_{3.33}^{3.32}$ | ${ }_{3.11}$ |
| 2 | ${ }_{3}^{3.61}$ | 2.86 2.87 2.87 | - $\begin{aligned} & 3.06 \\ & 3.06 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | 退3.68 | 4.84 <br> 4.82 <br> 4.8 | 4.39 4.39 4.39 | 3, $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3.32 \\ & 3.32 \\ & 3\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | 3.11 3.12 3.12 3 |
| Weekkiy |  | 285 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . ${ }_{16}^{23}$ | 3.59 | 2.84 | ${ }_{3}^{3.04}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.67}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.83}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.36}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.32}$ | 3.12 |
|  | 3.60 | 2.86 | $\xrightarrow{3.04}$ | 3.67 3 | 4.83 | ${ }_{4.36}^{4.38}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3} .33$ | 3.11 |
|  | ${ }_{3.62}^{3.62}$ | 2.87 2.87 | -3.05 <br> 3.06 | 3.70 <br> 3.70 <br>  <br>  | 4.84 <br> 4.85 | 4.38 | 3.34 3 3 | 3.13 |
| Jan. $27 .-$ | ${ }_{3.64}^{3.62}$ | ${ }_{2.88}^{2.87}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.08}$ | 3.70 | $\stackrel{4.85}{4.88}$ | ${ }_{4.41}^{4.38}$ | - | - |
|  | 3.63 | 2 | ${ }_{3}^{3.07}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.69}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.86}$ | 4.39 | 3.35 | 3.14 |
| High ${ }^{6640}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{3.64}^{3.62}$ | 2.86 2.90 | 3.09 3.09 | 3.69 3.71 | 4.82 4.89 | 4.47 | 3.36 | $\underset{\substack{3.14 \\ 3.16}}{ }$ |
| Low 1940. | ${ }_{3.53}$ | 2.80 | ${ }_{2}^{3.99}$ | ${ }_{3.60}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.72}$ | ${ }_{4.31}^{4.43}$ | 退3.36 | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{3.16}$ |
| High 1939... | ${ }_{3}^{4.00}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.34}$ |  | 4.10 | 5.27 | 4.76 | ${ }^{3} 7.76$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.64}$ |
| Low 1939... | 3.62 | 2.88 | 3.05 | 3.71 | 4.77 | 4.34 | 3.36 | 3.15 |
| Apr. 5, 1939 | 3.81 | 3.02 | 3.22 | 3.92 | 5.37 | 4.59 | 3.51 | 3.33 |
|  | 4.57 | 3.31 | 3.79 | 4.56 | 6.60 | 5.78 | 4.20 | 3.73 |

*These prices are computed from average ylelds on the basle of one "typlcal" hond (4\% coupon, maturing in 30 years). and do not purport to ahow elther the average ield averages. the latter being the truer pleture of the bond market.
$\dagger$ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the lisue of Jan. 13, 1940, Dage 179.

## The Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of March and for the Three Months of the Calendar Year 1940

New corporate security issues placed in March, having an aggregate value of $\$ 134,876,541$, were in the smallest volume of any month since last November, and hardly more than half the $\$ 256,245,640$ sold in Febraury. Compared with the corresponding months of previous years, however, the figures reveal a favorable side; for in March, 1939, the total was only $\$ 99,667,851$, and in March, 1938 , $\$ 82,638,213$. Following the course of preceding months over a long period, the bulk of the March financing was for the purpose of refunding outstanding issues, and only a small part, $\$ 29,120,241$ in March, represented corporate demand for new money.
The March new capital figure was even smaller than the earlier months of the current year, and in addition was substantially less than the $\$ 52,979,191$ of such issues placed in March, 1939. Those who have become accustomed to seeing the new capital figures remain month after month in the same groove, will evince no surprise at the March results. Of more interest, perhaps, is the fact that about half the new capital taken in March was financed through stock issues. For the fact adds to the growing evidence that this type of financing is gradually returning to favor. Of the new capital issues sold in 1939, about $25 \%$ were stock and in 1938 less than $10 \%$. In the first three months of this year about $30 \%$ of new capital has been raised through stock sales. A similar comparison of issues for all purposes shows that stocks have comprised about
$17 \%$ of the total value in the first quarter of 1940 , in comparison with less than $10 \%$ in 1939 and not even $5 \%$ in 1938. Transportation issues featured March's financing, railroads alone having a greater aggregate than any other group. Air lines, an industry which has been represented in recent months by an occasional issue or two, had four separate offerings, all stock, last month for a total of $\$ 9$,566,891 , all for new capital. Still another form of transport, shipping, sought funds in last month's capital market; one preferred stock issue for $\$ 1,000,000$ new capital was sold privately. In the past 10 years the shipping industry has only occasionally come into the capital market, and the present instance is the first since November, 1938.
Privately placed issues totaling $\$ 55,494,456$ comprised over $40 \%$ of last month's volume. Their proportion had been dropping off in the few months preceding, but the March results exceed the average of the past two or three years, when such issues have played a prominent part in corporation financing. For the three months private issues have aggregated $\$ 137,220,096$, or about $25 \%$ of the total, which compares with percentages of $33 \%$ in all of 1939 and $32 \%$ in 1938. The eight utility bond issues sold in March were all placed privately; there were four other bond and two stock issues also placed without a public offering.
March was the second successive month in which municipal financing has leaned more heavily toward refunding than new money issues. The total for the quarter year
of $\$ 340,367,337$ has comprised $55 \%$ refunding and $45 \%$ new capital issues. How great a change has recently taken place in the character of municipal financing, is at once evident from comparison with the corresponding quarters of preceding years: in both 1939 and $193880 \%$ of municipal offerings were for new money and in 1937 about $75 \%$.

Below we present a tabulation of figures since January, 1938, showing the different monthly amounts of corporate financing as revised to date. Further revisions of the 1939, as well as the 1940 figures, will undoubtedly be necessary from time to time, particularly as additional private financing is brought to light in annual reports and other places.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE FIGURES BY MONTHS, 1940, 1939 AND 1938


* Revised.

Treasury Financing for the Month of March, 1940
The chief financing operation of the Treasury in March was the refunding of all but $\$ 20,330,200$ of the $\$ 738,428,400$ $11 / 2 \%$ notes maturing next June 15, through an offer of exchange of new $3 / 4 \%$ notes, maturing in five years, on a par for par basis, for the maturing issue. No action was taken toward refunding the $\$ 352,993,450 ~ 33 / 8 \%$ bonds, called for redemption June 15, and no indication was given as to the Treasury's plans for paying this issue. It is possible, of course, that it may be paid, off out of the Treasury's large cash balances, without any new financing being undertaken for the purpose. As was expected, no public offering was made for new money; and the larger than anticipated income tax receipts on March 15, reduced the likelihood of new money being sought in the near future.
Aside from public offerings, however, new money was acquired by the Government through baby bond sales and the allotment of $\$ 26,994,000$ Treasury bonds to Government investment accounts; baby bond sales brought in $\$ 105,992,-$ 245. The allotment of bonds to the investment funds, was the balance of the $\$ 100,000,000$ of last December's issue made available for that purpose.
The Treasury has acquired since the first of the year, $\$ 550,694,525$ cash, from the sale of its obligations, $\$ 523$,700,525 accrued from the sale of baby bonds. It has thus reduced considerably the margin by which it can increase its indebtedness and remain within the $\$ 45,000,000,000$ statutory debt limitation. The Treasury issued a special report March 5 showing that as of Feb. 29, $\$ 2,471,334,975$ borrowing power remained under the statute, and on March 21, Secretary Morgenthau announced that after March 31, baby bonds would be sold only to individuals; the step was taken to slow down the debt rise and, in effect, increase the amount of money that can be raised through the sale of securities. Inasmuch as baby bonds are sold at only $75 \%$ of their face value, but are calculated at $100 \%$ in measuring the amount of the debt, the Treasury can utilize the remaining margin of debt more economically through the sale of interest-bearing securities,
"Bill financing was carried out last month entirely on a "no-cost" basis, each of the weekly issues being sold at par and over.
In the tabulations which follow we outline the Treasury's financing activities in the current year:

- Intergovernment financing

| 1940 | Issued | Retired | Net Issued |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January- Certiticates | $\underset{50,300,000}{8}$ | $\underset{23,800,000}{8}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}, 500,000$ |
| Notes |  | 2,344,000 | x2,344,000 |
| January total | 50,300,000 | 26,144,000 | 24,156,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Februartify- }}$ | 103,000,000 |  |  |
| No | 103,00,000 | 1,825,000 | x1,825,000 |
| February tot | 103,000,000 | 2,825,000 | 100,175,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Notes...- | 141,000,000 | 7,924,000 | 133,076,009 |
| March total | 148,000,000 | 32,924,000 | 115,076,000 |
| Total 3 mont | 301,300,000 | 61,893,000 | 239,407,000 |

[^0]Old Age Reserve Account, Raliroad Retirement Account, Civil Service Retirement Fund, Forelgn Service Retirement, Fund, Canal Zone Retirement Fund, Alaska Railroad Retirement Fund, Postal Savings System, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. X Excess of retirements.
UNITED STATES TREASURY FINANCING DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1940

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Offered } \end{aligned}$ | Dated | Due | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { Applied for } \end{gathered}$ | Amount <br> Accepted | Price | Yteld |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 27 | Jan. 3 | 91 days | 579,659,000 | $101,983,000$ | $x$ | Nil |
| Jan. 5 | Jan. 10 | 91 days | 380,809,000 | 101,257,000 | $x$ | Nil |
| Jan. 12 | Jan. 17 | 91 days | 225,527,000 | 100,240,000 | y | Nil |
| ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 19$ | Jan. 24 Jan. 31 | 91 days 91 days | $217,745,000$ 191,020 | $100,253,000$ $100,044,000$ | 99.999 | *0. ${ }^{\text {z }}$ |
| $\operatorname{Jan} 1-31$ | Jan. 1 | 10 years | 273,043,690 | $\begin{aligned} & 100,044,000 \\ & 273,043,690 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{75}^{99.999}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * 0.004 \% \\ & * 2.90 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ry total |  |  | 776,767,690 |  |  |
| Feb. 2 | Feb. ${ }^{7}$ | 91 days | 270,753,000 | 100,420,000 |  | z |
| Feb. 7 | Feb. 14 | 91 days | 223,822,000 | 100,444,000 | 999.999 | *0.005\% |
| Feb, 16 | Feb. 21 | 91 days | 200,702,000 | 100,836,000 | 99.998 | *0.006\% |
| Feb. 22 | Feb. 28 | 91 days | 215,771,000 | 100,454,000 | 99.999 | *0.005\% |
| Febi-29 | Feb. 1 <br> ary tota | 10 years | 144,664,590 | 144,664,590 | 75 | *2.90\% |
| Febru |  |  |  | 546,818,590 |  |  |
| Mar. | Mar. 6 | 91 days | 309,711,000 | 100,667,000 | 100 |  |
| Mar. | Mar. 15 | 5 years | 718,098,200 | 718,098,200 | 100 | 3\% |
| Mar. 8 | Mar. 13 | 91 days | 337,056,000 | $100,714,000$ |  |  |
| Mar. 15 | Dec. 22 | 14 years 91 days | 262,994,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,994,000 \\ \mathbf{1 o n} \end{array}$ | 100 | 21/4\% |
| Mar. 15 <br> Mar. 22 | Mar. 27 | ${ }_{91}^{91}{ }^{\text {days }}$ days | $322,991,000$ $289,388,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100,469,000 \\ & 100,640,000 \end{aligned}$ | y | Nil |
| Mar, 31 | Mar. 1 | 10 years | 105,992,245 | 105,992,245 | 75 | *2.90\% |
| March | total. |  |  | 1,253,574,445 |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  | 2,577,160,725 |  |  |

$x$ slightly above par. y At par and slightly above par. $z$ Prices ranged from slightly above par down to 99.999; the average was fractionally under par

* Average rate on a bank discount basis.

USE OF FUNDS

| Dated | Type of Securtity | Total Amount Accepted | Refunding | New <br> Indebtedness |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$ |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }} 10$ | 91-day Treas. bills | $\begin{aligned} & 101,930,000 \\ & 101,257,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101,930,000 \\ & 101,257,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jan. | ${ }_{\text {91-day }}^{91-\text { Treas }}$ Treas. bills | 100,240,000 | $100,240,000$ $100,253,000$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ | ${ }_{91-\text { day }}$ Treas, bills | 100,044,000 | 100,044,000 |  |
| n. 1-3 | U.s. savings bonds | 273,043,690 |  | 273.04 |
| January total |  | 776,767,690 | 503,724,00 | ,0 |
| Feb | 91-day Treas. bllls |  | 100,420,000 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Feb. }}$ | day Treas, bllis |  |  |  |
| Feb | 91 day Treas bllls | 100,454,000 | 100,454,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Februar |  | 546,818,59 | 402,154,0 | 144,6 |
| Mar | 91 day Trea | 100 |  |  |
| Mar. 1 | 91 day Treas. bills | 100,714,0 | 100,744 |  |
| Dec. 22 | $214 \%$ Treas, bonds | ${ }^{26,994,}$ |  | 26,994,000 |
| ar. 2 | 91 day Treas, ${ }^{91188}$ | 100,469,000 | $100,469,000$ $100,640,000$ |  |
| Mar. 1. | U.s. savings bonds | 105,992,245 |  | 105,992,245 |
| March t |  | 1,253,574,4 | 1,120,588,20 | 132,986,245 |
| Total 3 |  | 7,160,725 | ,26,466,20 | 50, |

In the comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the March and the three-month figures with those or the corresponding periods in the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison.
Following the full-page tables we given complete details of the capital flotations during March, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.

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The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle



NTH OF MARCH FOR FIVE YEARS
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH FOR FIVE YEARS
$70,840,497$
$\ldots 39.377,442$$\frac{128,568,023}{766,920,683}$ 27.543.241



IdnOXD GNY \&3IDVYYHO


| 3 3 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31 | 1940 |  |  | 1939 |  |  | 1938 |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Capital |  | ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{\text {s }}$ | $\frac{\text { Neos Capital }}{\text { s }}$ | $\frac{\text { Refunding }}{\text { S }}$ | $\frac{\text { Total }}{\delta}$ | $\frac{\text { New Capital }}{\text { s }}$ |  | $\frac{\text { Total }}{8}$ | New Capi |  |  | $\frac{\text { New Capital }}{\text { s }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 102,865.310 3.941 .020 3.912 .200 | $\begin{array}{r} 121.9878 .190 \\ 1.0022 .1900 \\ 1.028 \end{array}$ |  |  |  <br> 159.457,453 <br> 60.097,293 |  |  |  |  |
| 圌-term bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,000,000 |  | 8.000.000 |
| Preferred stocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | --- |  |  |  | , | , | ------ |
| Other foreign-onds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preforterm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Corporato- | 106.579.01 | 0.057713 | 6. | ,700.7005 | 193,1890,960 |  | 1,211, | 125,008, | 6,220.709 | 390.424, 845 |  |  | 145,22 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{151}$ | 67,437,0000 |  |  | 51, ${ }_{5}^{51,783}$ | $483, \overline{884}, 0000$ <br> 276,948 | 14, ${ }^{14}$ |  | 109, | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 359,562; ${ }^{\text {56,006 }}$ | 195,000,0000 | ${ }^{1517,780,72006}$ | 30,400,000 |
| Grand total. | $\frac{1,625,000}{265,672,272}$ | 706,793,796 | $\xrightarrow{1,625,000}$ | 760,209,750 | 299.288.2 | 059,497, | $\frac{1,400,000}{301,753,378}$ | 266,507,040 | $\frac{1,400,000}{568,260,418}$ | 622,799,622 | 941.177.325 | $\frac{1.563 .976 .977}{}$ | 358.577,7010 | $\frac{1.122,832,802}{}$ | $\frac{1.481 .410 .503}{103}$ |


| 有 | $1940$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1938 |  |  | 1937 |  |  | New Capital Refundi |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Long-Term Bonds and Notes- | $\begin{gathered} 8,41,398 \\ 29,565,500 \\ 555,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 12.000,000 \\ 107 \\ 11,580.057 \\ 11,500 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2, } 2,35,000 \\ 90,788,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.000,000 \\ & 655,126,190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 122.255,000 \\ 155,915,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36.419000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 27.40.400 } \\ & 25,985,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266.490 .900 \\ & 386.081 .100 \\ & 101.747 .752 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $48.88,800$ | $59,835,000$ <br> 57.885 <br> $14,044,2000$ |  |  |  |  |
| otors and at |  |  |  | ${ }^{23,42 \overline{42}, \mathbf{1 9} \overline{7}}$ | 18,9777, $\overline{8} \overline{0}$ | $42,400,000$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\overline{8,299550000 ~}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land, buildin | 00.000 |  |  | -0] | - ${ }^{3}$ | -1000 | $-5000$ | -757\%45.00000000 | 45,7488.5000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hipimg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $64,40,000$ <br> $20,360,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,000,000 \\ -600,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 3,500,000 | $6 \overline{60}, 0000$ |
| niv. trus |  | 25,4677,930 |  |  | i,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7500 | 6,0000,000 | \%.7500,000 |
| Total | 65,778,968 | 383,273,332 |  |  | 5,000,000 | 5,000,0 | 85,310 | 121,978,190 | 224,843,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 256,615,750 \\ 4.350,00 \\ 100,000 \end{array}$ | 97,9 |  | 117, | 69,3 | 6,404,400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,450,000 | 5,800,000 $5.100,000$ | 1,250,0000 | 15,000,000 | $15,000,00$1.250000 |
| Con, |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | --.-- | --.:- | --->000-0 |  |  | --:-7 | --.---- |  |
| Motors an |  |  |  |  | ---- |  | - 280,000 |  | -150,000 | 1,400,000 | - 800.000 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
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|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}51,907,6 \overline{0} 0 \\ 585,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> $1,400,0000$ |  |  |  | (1,00,0, |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |
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| Total. | ,80,050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -2,662,500 | $\frac{7,5000,000}{22,635,353}$ | $\frac{10,16 \overline{1} 2,50 \overline{0}}{48,844,039}$ |
| Hic |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}30,135,000 \\ 7 \\ 7.846,94 \\ 100 ; 000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{65,126}^{10,00}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36,419,0000 \\ & 27: 707,248 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ |  | 317,909.900 424,778.500$132,750.000$ |
| dip | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tor in | 14,720,78 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,286,9 \overline{0} 3 \\ -936,0 \overline{0} \\ \hline 936,0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12.68 .07 i \\ \substack{664 \\ 991.000 \\ 991.500} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\overline{\text { a, }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 600 |  | 600,000 |
| scellane |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,80,0000 \\ \hline 275,865,500 \\ \hline 275,755 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.706,700 \\ \hline 111.211,719 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 71. | 3,412, | 21,250,000 | 24,662.500 |
| Total corpora | 06,579,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36.220,709 | 390,424,845 |  |  | 5.223 |  |  |

DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING MARCH, 1940
LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER RAILROADS
$\$ 4,750,000$ Baltimore \& Ohio RR. $21 / 2 \%$ equipment trust certificates, equipment. Price, ranging rom 101.97 to 10 to purchase new
$0.35 \%$ to $2.25 \%$, according to maturg

offered by Harri| man Ripl |
| :---: |
| $\&$ sons. |

 Offered by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. Lee Higginson Corp.; Harriman
Ripley ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ Co, Inc. Smith. Barney \& Co.: Glore, Forgan \& Ripley \& Co, Inc. Smith, Bar
Co., and The First Boston Corp.
17,700,000 Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry. 1st mtge, $31 / \%$ bonds, series A due March 1,1970 Purpore. refunding. Price, $101 /$ and
int. to yield $3.17 \%$ to maturity. Orfered by Morgan stanley


 W.' E. Hutton \&f Co. Indiana. Hilis Bond \& Share Corr.;

 Inc:: Smith, Barney \& Co.: Stern, Wampler
Union Securities Corp., and white, Weld \& Co.

 Steel Corp, which we are excluding from our tabulations
because inter-company financing) because inter-company financing.)
*3,000,000 Erie RR. $21 / \%$ R trusteess' equipment trust certificates, due June 1,1940-Dec. 1, 1949 Purpose, purchase of additional
equipment. Purchased from RFC by Lazard Freres \& Co equipment
at $1031 / 2$ and placed privately.

## \$42,750,000

* $\$ 3,800,000$ Central Electric \& Telephone Co. 1st mtge. \& coll. lien
 tional investors.
*9,376,300 Contral Illinois Light Co. 1 st \& consol. mtge. bonds, $31 / 4 \%$ insurance companies.
*4,800,000 Dresser Power Corp. 1st mtge. 4\% bonds, series A, due April Sold privately to three insurance companies.
*2,000,000 Michigen Consolidated Gas Co. 1st mtge. bonds. $4 \%$ series,
 $\underset{ }{c}$
 several insurance companies.
*9,500,000 Northern Indiana Power Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A, $41 / \%$, due Jan. 1, , 19w5. Po. Posos, retunding. Price, par
and interest. Sold to nine institutional investors.
$* 550,000$ Ohio Telephone Service Co. 1st mitge. $41 / 2 \%$ series A bonds, Eastern insurance company.
*3,500,000 Southern California Water Co. 1st mtge, bonds, series A, 33\% \% due March 1, 1970. Purpose, refunding, Placed
privately through Harris, Hall \& Co. and Doyle, OConnor


## \$41,026,300

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING
$* \$ 4,500,000$ International Agricultural $\begin{gathered}\text { Corp. } \\ \text { bentures due July } 1,1942-56 \text {. } \% \text { Purpose, } \\ \text { refunding. Price, }\end{gathered}$ par. Sold to a group of private investors.
6,000,000 Mead Corp. 15-year 41/2\% 1 st mtge. bonds due March 1 .
1955. Purpose, refunding. Price, 101 and int. Offered by Lehman Brothers; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co $;$
Granbery, Granbery, Marache \& Lord; Otis \& Co; Stern, Wampler \&
Co., Inc.; Bear, Stearns \& Co. Blair \& Co., Inc.; First of
Michigan Corp.; Hallgarten \& Co.: Hemphill, Noyes \& Co;


## $\$ 10,500,000$

## LAND, BUILDINGS, \&c.

$\$ 35,000$ Mount Tabor Presbyterian Church of Portland (Ore) Purpose, refunding. Price on application. offered by
Dempsey-Tegeler \& Cos. Dempsey-Tegeler \& $\mathbf{C}$.
65,000 Saint Teress's Roman Catholic Parish Association, St.
Louis, Mo., 1 st mtge. $3 \%$ bonds, due semi-annually June Louis, Mo., 18t mtge. $3 \%$ bonds, due semi-annually June 1 ,
1940-Dec. 1949 Purpose. refunding. Price on application.
200,000 Sisters of Notre Dame of Covington, Ky., 1st \& ref. sinking fund $3-31 / 2 \%$ bonds, due April 1,1 , 1952 , Perpose,
refunding. Price on application. Offered by Dempsey-
400,000 (The) Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity of New real estate notes due 1940-51. Purpose, refunding. Price
80,000 University Place Christian Church, Champaign, III,

\$780,000
$\$ 8,500,000$ The Kresge Foundation 10 -year $3 \%$ coll, trust notes (con-

SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUE MATURING UP TO MISCELLANEOUS

* $\$ 3,000,000$ The Kresge Foundation serial coll. trust notes due serially pose, refunding. Placed privately by Lehman Brothers. Pur STOCKS
(Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value and all classes of common stock are computed
at their offering prices.) 200,000 Central Electric



OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING
$\$ 13,750,000$ Colgate-Palmolive-Poet Co. 125.000 shares of $\$ 4.25$ pref.

 worth, Canute, Uoughtridge \&o. Co.; Cassatt \& Co.; IosJackson \& Curtis. Mchonald-Coolidge Morris. F. Fox \& Co.: Now. Singer, Deane \& scribner; Tucker, Anthony \& Co., and Federal Mogul Corp, 25,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 5$ ),
Purpose, pay current loans, working capital. Price, $\$ 14.50$ per share, Offered by American Industries Corp. and Jackson
97,500

450,000 Various officers and employees under options, stock (par \$1). Purpose, purchase machinery, equipment,
\&c.: working capital. Price, $\$ 1.50$ per share. Offered to
291,288 stockholders pro rata. Under written by sutro \& Co Co (par \$1).
Piper Aircraft Corp. 33,290 shares or common tsock
Purpose reduce accounts and notes pate Purpose, reduce accounts and notes payable; working capital.
Price, $\$ 875$ per share. Offered by J. E. Swan \& Co. and
$\overline{\$ 14,951,288}$ SHIPPING
 sidiary. Price, par (with warrants to porchase stock of
American Export Airlines. Inc.). sold privately by Lehman Brothers to a limited number of individuals.

> MISCELLANEOUS
$\$ 1,000,000$ Braniff Airways, Inc., 100,000 shares of common stock

 Commonwealth Loan Co. 25.000 shares of $5 \%$ cum. pref.
stock (par $\$ 100$ ) mercial paper. Price, 100 per share. Offered by Hallgatt$\stackrel{\&}{\text { M Coo }}$ Continent Airlines, 5000 Lillen 200,000 Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., 50.000 shares of common

6,698.735
 orricers and employees, and underwritten by G. M. M. P. Murphy
Co.; Lehman Brothers; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc . Smity $\&$ Co.; Lehman Brothers; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.: Smith,
Barney \& Co.; Schroder Rockefeller \& Co., Inc.; Emanuei \& Co.: Hayden, Stone \& Co; Blyth \& Co, Inc.. Glore, Forgan
 Freres \& Co. © Stone \& W Webster and Blodget. Inc. White, Cariton M: Higbie Corp. Jackson \& Curtis: Merrill Rynch \& Co, Inc.: Paine, Webber \& Co, Roggers, Torrey \& Cohu; Transcontinenta." \& Western, Air, Inc., 119,154 shares of
common stock (par \$5) Purpose, purchase new planes.
$\qquad$ common stock (par $\$ 5)$ ). Purpose, purchase new planes.
Price, $\$ 14$ per share. Sold to Hughes Tool Co.
FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY ISSUES
$\$ 19,000,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks
bentures dated April 1 , $1940:$ due 6 and 9 months. Purpose, $\$ 13,400,000$ refunding; $\$ 5,600,000$ new capital. Price, slightyly

8850,000 First Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank $2 \%$ farm loan bonds dated April 1 , 1940, due April 1, 1945; optional April 1 ,
1941 ( 8670,000 )
$1 \% \%$
farm loan bonds dated April 1 1940

342,000 First Joint Stock Land Bank (New Orleans) $11 / 2 \%$ farm
loan bonds ( $\$ 200000$. $1 \%$ farm loan bonds: dated March 1 . 1940: due. $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ March $1 \%$ farm loan bonds; dated March 1 ,

1,500,000
 Krideer, Peabody \& Co k. K. 850,000 Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank $1 \%$ farm loan bonds,
dated May $1 ; 190$, due Nov 1,1942 optional Nov. 1940 , 1940 . Purpose, refund 2 Si Price, 100. Offered

## $\overline{\$ 22,542,000}$

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING

$\$ 452,925$ Abbott La boratories 6,600 shares of common stock (no par). 325,500 | Amerada Corp. 6,000 shares capital stock (no pa |
| :--- |
| $\$ 541 / 4$ per share. 0 Offered by Union Securities Corp |

231,000
Arundel Corp.
Price, $\$ 19.25$ per share. offered by Alex. Brown \& Sons and
525.000

Bond Stores, Inc., 25,000 shares of common stock (par \$1),
Price $\$ 255$ per share. Offered by Lehman Brothers and
Vertheim 500,000 Braniff Airways, Inc., 50,000 shares of common stock (par
82.50 . Price, $\$ 10$ per share. Offered by F . Eberstadt \& Coinc 507,500 Coiumbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 20,000 shares of by Harriman Ripley $\&$ Co., Inc.: Lehman Brothers; Glore, Forgan \& Co., and W. E. Hutton \& Co.
Columbia
Broadcasting
System, 1 inc. 80,000 shares of y same bankers as offered Price. stock 6,475,000 Commonwealth Edison Co. 200,000 shares of common stock

180,000
198,897 492,812 General American Transportation Corp. 9,500 shares of
common stock par 85 . Price, $51 / 1 /$ Offered by Union 426,000 Johns-Manville Corp. 6,000 shares common stock (no par). 142,500 Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. 10,000 shares of common 95,000 R Co. and $\mathrm{Parrish} \& \mathrm{CO}$. 273,750 Price, (approximately $\$ \$ 19$. Offered by Allen \& Co. ${ }^{\text {Par }} \$ 1$ ). (no par). Price, $\$ 36.50$ per share. Offered by Lee Higginson
Corp. $12,855,884$
indicates privately placed Issues.

## The Congress Should Repudiate and Disclaim

(Concluded from page 2165)

dent read to the assembled representatives of the press, and which explicitly stated that it was his opinion that this Government could not, under present conditions, remain permanently aloof from a European war? The alleged documents published at Berlin certainly go no further than these earlier assertions of fact and declarations of purpose, even though there is some embellishment such as would be inevitable considering the origin and nature of these communications within the diplomatic service of a country imminently threatened by an unquestionaly superior force and eagerly seeking for encouragement and asistance wherever either could be obtained.

The conclusion must be, therefore, that the Berlin publication, whatever its purpose and however the showing may have been intentionally or otherwise distorted, at least adheres closely enough to the essentials of a public record already established to require some action on the part of the governmental authority holding the actual power to refuse to make war or to make it, that is to say, by the Congress of the United States. Such action could have but one form and but one substance. It would be, of necessity, a final and authoritative disclaimer of any intention or willingness to become a participant in the present conflict, or to take any steps to influence its progress and results or to share in the re-settlements of boundaries and other problems that will require adjustment at its conclusion. It would involve repudiation, implied or expressed, of every action and every declaration indicative of any willingness hereafter to depart from the wise precepts of Washington and Jefferson or again to adventure in the forbidden fields of international controversy that proved so costly in 1917 and in the succeeding years. Investigation of the authenticity of the particular documents made public in Germany would be a futile digression, wasteful of time and energy, and could produce no results of genuine and substantial value, although it might establish the distinctly amateur status of some wealthy American diplomats. The remedy for the false position in which the country now finds itself is not to be found in any investigation but rather in a plain and simple Congressional declaration that its power will not be utilized to intermeddle in European politics.

The Business Man's Bookshelf

## Manual on Commercial Law

By A. Lincoln Levine, LL.B. 669 pp. + appendix, \&c., 25 pp . Professional Publications. \$4.75
Twenty-fise years of teaching, practice at the New York Bar, and the writing of law works for study is the background of the author of this work. It is admirably devised to give the maximum of information with the minimum of effort. It is written in English, as distinct from the "legal language," which has been rather severely chastised lately.* It is lucid, terse, beautifully printed, and so planned that any business man can readily familiarize himself with those aspects of commercial law which he is likely to encounter or question in the course of his daily duties. There are two main divisions to the book. The

* Cf. Vol. 150, page 600.
first comprises 235 pages, divided into 19 chapters, excellently arranged so as to furnish facts grouped by subjectmatter. First, a chapter on the Law in General, then come Contracts; Negotiable Instruments; Banks and Banking; Sales; Bailments; Partnership; Corporations, and so on, till we reach the 18 pages devoted to Bankruptey. Within this section running references in the text are made to the second section of the book, 429 pages, in which specific questions and answers illustrate in a practical manner the more important points considered in the first part. For instance, in the first part you learn ( p .184 ) that "A warehouseman has a lien on merchandise stored pending payment of storage and incidental charges." This is followed by a reference to the second section, where, under Liens, are questions asking you to "(a) define or illustrate a nonpossessory lien; (b) mention four types of possessory liens." The answers immediately follow. In this case they take up two full pages. Whenever deemed useful by the author, all statements made in the first or second section of the book are supported by citation of the governing court decisions. There are, in all, 729 questions and answers. These questions have been taken from the papers used by the New York C. P. A. Examining Board in its examinations for the degree of Certified Public Accountant, in the years 1915 to 1939 . (When the question would call for a different answer under the present state of the law, the change is indicated.) Under Insurance it may be noted that reference is made to "N. Y. Ins. Law, effective Jan. 1, 1940." (The Preface is dated Feb. 15, 1940.)
While this work is written primarily for laymen, it could well be used by many a legal office. Any of the 729 questions answered might be raised at any time. The professional answer would, one may feel sure, be far from possessing the clarity and brevity which will be found here. Take a simple illustration (p. 567) : "Is registration of a trade mark necessary to furnish protection from infringement?" In five lines, including citation of the leading case, the answer is final. And in the same place is clearly shown the differences between the law applying to trade marks, patents and copyrights.
Those who rely upon their own knowledge of commercial law are given an opnortunity to test this knowledge by means of the complete set of questions used in the 88th Accountant Examination, held last October, at the University of the State of New York. There are 15 questions, most of them with three subdivisions. The full answers appear in the appropriate divisions of the book.
A pretty extensive search for visible flaws brourht out only one minor defect, an incomplete explanation of General Average, in a policy of marine insurance. The author undoubtedly knows that he should make clear that General Average is not confined to cargo jettisoned. Importers in New York would probably tell us that they are called on for a General Average deposit in connection with a fire, or a stranding, or other marine peril, far more often than in connection with a jettison of cargo. Also, to add incorrectly the words "thus averaging un the loss" ( n .148 ) suggests that the etymology of the ward "average" is confused. While it is considered dubious, the probability is that the word is related to the old French word "avarie," meaning damage or injury. and not to "average" meaning median or middle. Apart from this trivial flaw, nothing amiss was noted.
Not only are the text, the language, and the general arrangements of this book excellent, but so is also the index of contents of the first section of the book. From it alone one can get an idea of the thoroughness with which the ground has been covered. It includes over 2,600 entries. (As stated before, the first section in turn acts as an index to the second one.) Unreservediy, it is the oninion of this reviewer that anyone acquiring this work will discover promptly that his purchase constitutes an excellent inrestment.
W. C. B.


## Actuarial Technique and Financial Organisation of Social Insurance

By Lucien Feraud, D.Sc., of International Labour Office, Geneva, Switz. 568 pp. Distributed in U. S. A. by International Labor Office, Washington. Cloth, $\$ 5$. Paper, $\$ 4$
Faced as we are daily with the problems which spring from our new social insurance system, problems which involve not only administration, but the financial and actuarial bases of the whole structure, this analysis of the experience of six European countries is timely, valuable and highly instructive. (In alphabetical order) Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy present the official results of their endeavors to secure for certain portions of their population the State-aided benefits which each country decided to introduce. Germany's experience, starting with the year 1891, covers Invalidity. Old-Age and Widows, and Orphans' Insurance for Workers. Great Britain and Northern Ireland reveals results as to National Health Insurance (1912), and Widows' and Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions (1926). Italy
follows with similar experience, dating from 1920. The field covered by Czechoslovakia coincides with Germany's from 1927, while France presents the res
Scheme of Social Insurance since 1930
Starting off under varying conditions of legislation, applied to the solution of different social problems, the schemes of financial and actuarial work have produced largely varying results, from a comparative study of which most valuable conclusions can be drawn. These, in turn, should permit the student of this country's policy of social insurance to appraise the value of the work accomplished and contemplated.
The actuary will find here a vast field of study probably opening new horizons to him. Those to whom the financial structure of State-aided social insurance are of paramount interest will profit from an analysis of conditions as they developed in the countries mentioned. They will note that some projects, starting as originally planned, were changed as experience was acquired, and the reasons for the changes. They will compare the contrasts developed be-
tween estimates of contribution incomes and those incomes produced under the actual working of the varying schemes. The financial problems involved are of a highly complicated kind, and will afford ample food for thought for those who are asked to pass upon the measures to be dopted in order to guarantee the "social security" of this adopted in order to gurasses
Each of the six countries, in working out its plans oi social insurance, has developed statistical data, here presented, which are in themselves of extreme value. This will interest specially the actuary of life insurance companies (and to a less extent, perhaps, those who would like to see accident and sickness insurance conducted with a minimum of guess-work). Time and space are lacking to make more than this passing reference to the highly valuble contribution to actuarial and financial science made by this book $4 s$ to its production translators, editors and the printer deserve special praise for the excellence of their several performances.
W. C. B.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE ZOF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME
Friday Night, April 5, 1940.
Business activity showed a slight improvement the past Business ach decinitely pointing to a decided or the better in the not distant future. The vigorous ction of the securities market the past week would seem to reflect a much better feeling. Two major uncertainties that were causes of much worry in business and trade circles were more or less relegated to the rear. These are war and politics. Concerning the former, all indications point to a long-drawn-out war, and while business would prefer a cessation of hostilities, it realizes that the war will bring some temporary stimulation to American industhe outlook in the field of politics was immeasurably improved by the Wisconsin primaries, and the chances of a change in Administration appear favorable. This should have a wholesome effect on investors, and make them more inclined to risk their capital. Indications that the current business downtrend is close to the bottom of its swing were seen by Federal economists yesterday in the stiffening of wholesale commodity prices and an apparent new stability in the inventory situation during the past two months. Secretary Hopkins reported the decline in general business activity in March was markedly less than in the preceding two months. Regardless of which party wins, the presidential election in November will mark the beginning of an era of prosperity greater than any we have previously known, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, stated yesterday at the annual meeting of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Increased requirements for American steel in export markets, including peace-time as well as war-time materials, are sustaining domestic steel production to a growing extent, a large part of the $10 \%$ to $15 \%$ gain in orders for March compared with February being traceable to this source, "Iron Age" reports in its current survey. The rise in new business and mild improvement in domestic sales account for a slightly better level of production. Sales are better, more particularly in areas where belated outdoor activities are being resumed following the severe winter. Most of the sales gain in March occurred in the last half of the month, partly the result of depletion of consumer inventories. Unless consumption of steel should decrease materially, and there is no indication of that at present, replenishment of stocks will be necessary in many cases within the next 30 to 60 days, the survey says. "The influence of export sales in sustaining steel production should not be underestimated," the review observes. "Export sales of some of the companies most active in this trade have ranged from $15 \%$ to $20 \%$ of total sales within the last few weeks and during the first two months of the year were close to $10 \%$ of the total finished steel production of all companies. Indirect export business is also likely to become an important factor. In the railroad equipment field, come an important factor. In the railroad equipment field, for example, export orders an
ing business of the moment."
Production by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended March 30 amounted to $2,422,287,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $9.6 \%$ over that for the like 1939 week, according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute. Output for the latest reporting week, however, showed another seasonal decline of $2,063,000$ kwh. below the total of $2,424,350,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. reported for the week preceding. Compared with $2,209,971,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the week preceding. Compared with $2,09,971,000 \mathrm{kwh}$ for the week ended April 1, 1939, produ
gained $212,316,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $9.6 \%$.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended March 30 totaled 628,278 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public today. This was an increase of 8,392 cars from the preceding week this year. 27,587 more than the corresponding week in 1939, and 104,789 cars above the same period two years ago. This total was $98.57 \%$ of average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.

Bank clearings for the 22 leading cities of the United States totaled $\$ 6,265,507,000$ for the week ended April 3, a gain of $13.7 \%$, compared with a turnover of $\$ 5,512$,901,000 for the like 1939 week, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., reported yesterday. Clearings for New York City were $\$ 3$,$945,012,000$ for the latest week, a gain of $12.6 \%$ over the total of $\$ 3,503,413,000$ recorded in the corresponding week last year The total for the outside centers of $\$ 2,320$, 495,000 represented a gain of $15.5 \%$ from last year's figure of $\$ 2,009,489,000$

Private engineering construction awards for the week ending April 4 are the second highest of the year, and top the preceding week by $60 \%$ and the corresponding 1939 week by $92 \%$, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." The second largest industrial building volume of the year is largely responsible for the private gains. Public construction tons a week ago, but falls $27 \%$ below a year ago. Total construction for the week, at $\$ 55,837,000$, exceeds last week by $24 \%$, but the gain in private was offset by a loss in public construction as compared with the 1939 week, with the result a $3 \%$ decrease from last year. Current week's volume brings 1940 construction to $\$ 698,578,000$, a level $19 \%$ below the 14 -week period last year. Private construction for the period, however, is $8 \%$ above a year ago. The slowly receding trend of automobile production in recent weeks probably will be stemmed by the surprisingly good March retail sales report, Ward's Automotive Reports predicted today. Automobile output this week is estimated by Ward's at 101,655 units, representing a decrease of $1.6 \%$ from last week but a gain of $16.7 \%$ over the corresponding 1939 week. For the first time this year, the service pointed out, field stocks are not being increased, and in some in stances appear to be shrinking. This tendency is likely to strengthen materially in coming weeks, in line with the livelier sales expectations now prevailing in the industry, according to Ward's. Reports from Detroit state that re tail sales activity reminiscent of the boom periods of 1929 and 1937 are reflected in reports from the leading car and truck manufacturers covering the first quarter of the current year. Ford yesterday reported March sales of Ford and Mercury units number 92,227 , a $56 \%$ increase over February and the biggest month's sales since July, 1937.
The increase in employment this month may eliminate half of the loss of jobs that occurred during the first two months of the year. The decline in employment affected $1,180,000$ workers in January and February, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. For March the tctal was little changed
Retail sales of passenger automobiles last month approximated 325,000 , an increase of $30 \%$ over the same month last year, according to trade estimates. Stocks in dealers' hands at the beginning of this month are estimated to have aggregated 480,000 to 490,000 passenger cars, as against 500,000 a month before.
Retail business for the country as a whole showed moderate improvement this week in comparison with the preceding week, but gains against the comparable week in 1939 dropped to the narrow margin of $2 \%$ to $7 \%$, said Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., today. The comparable period a year ago was the week preceding Easter. The credit agency also noted some pickup in industrial purchasing, but said the downtrend in this division of business continues. Wholesale turnover was described as mildly disappointing in many lines. "Although total increase in buying of seasonal goods was substantial in some centers, said the review, "sensitivity to weather conditions continued to affect day-to-day results even in regions where sales appeared most buoyant."

Featuring the weather this week were the heavy rains that increased the flood peril up-State and at Wilkes-Barre. The downpour ranging from the headwaters in New York State south through the hard-hit Wilkes-Barre area of northeastern Pennsylvania raised anew the fear of further danger which had abated with the subsiding flood waters
during the middle of the week. Sleet and hail accompanied driving rain in some sections. Toll of the floods that earlier extended across the entire state has already numbered six drowned. Damage was extended along the Susquehanna Valley from the New York border to Maryland, through some of eastern Pennsylvania's most populous communities. New spring rains brought fresh flood threats to western New York as rivers and streams in the rest of the State continued to drop back within their banks. There were no spectacular features to the weather in other parts of the country. The reaction to warmer weather, in connection with adequate surface moisture, made a better growing week in most central and southern sections of the country. All vegetation was reported as making rapid growth the latter part of the week while farm work advanced rapidly wherever the soil was sufficiently dry, In the New York City area the weather was generally unsettled, with warmer temperatures prevailing.

Today was fair, and moderate temperatures prevailed, the minimum being 41 degrees and the maximum 48 degrees. Partial cloudiness is the forecast for tonight, Satur day, and probably continuing through Sunday. The lowest thermometer reading tonight for the city and suburbs is placed at 34 degrees, with some diminution of prevailing northwest winds.

Overnight at Boston it was 35 to 40 degrees; Baltimore 46 to 63; Pittsburgh, 34 to 70 ; Portland, Me., 33 to 37 ; Chicago, 35 to 43; Cincinnati, 40 to 69; Cleveland, 34 to 58 ; Detroit, 30 to 45; Milwaukee, 31 to 41; Charleston, 63 to 88; Savannah, 63 to 81; Dallas, 57 to 91 ; Kansas City, Mo., 35 to 59 ; Springfield, III., 33 to 52 ; Oklahoma City, 45 to 71 ; Salt Lake City, 38 to 60 , and Seattle, 45 to 58 .

## Moody's Commodity Index at New Low

Moody's Daily Commodity Index again declined fractionally to a new 1940 low this week, occasioned by small losses in five commodities. Six commodities had minor gains over a week ago and four quotations were unchanged.

The movement of the Index has been as follows:

| Fri |  | Two weeks ago, Mar. 21.....-. 157.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sat. | Mar | Month ago, M |
| Mon. | Apri | Year ago, Apr |
| Tues. | April 2............-.-- 155.0 | 1939 High-Sept. |
| Wed. | April 3 .-.-.-.---------155. 1 | Low-Aug. 15 |
| Thurs. |  | 1940 High-Ja |
| Fri. | April 5.-.--.-.-.-.-.--155.1 | Low-April 2 and 4...... 15 |

Wholesale Commodity Prices Dropped Slightly During Week Ended March 30, Reaching Lowest Level Since First Week of September, 1939, According to National Fertilizer Association
A slight decline last week in the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association took it to the lowest point reached this year. This index in the week ended March 30 was 76.3 , compared with 76.4 in the preceding week, 77.1 a month ago, and 72.4 a year ago, based on the 1926-28 average as 100. The index is now lower than at any time since the first week of last September. The highest point reached by the index this year was 78.5 , in the first week of January. The announcement by the Association, dated April 1, continued:
The food price average was slightly higher for the week, mark-ups in a few important items more than offsetting declines in a larger number of
commodities. A moderate decline took place in the farm product average. with 10 items declining and only four advancing. The livestock and cotton indexes are now at the lowest points reached this year. With nine items in the group declining in price and none advancing, the textile group index registered the 16th consecutive weekly decline. The metal index was again lower, reflecting declining quotations for steel scrap, aluminum, tin, and lead. Declines also took place during the week in the indexes representing the prices of fertilizer materials and miscellaneous commodities.
Thirty-nine price series included in the all-commodity index declined during the week and 10 advanced; in the preceding week there were 30 declines and 16 advances; in the second preceding week there were 39 declines and 12 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Complled by the National Fertillzer Assoclation. $\quad(1926-1928=100)$

| Percent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 30 ; \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Preced'o } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 23, \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Moneh } \\ \text { Ago } \\ M a \sigma_{2}, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ A p 7,1, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 70.5 | 70.3 | 71.5 | 69.0 |
|  | Fats anc | 49.9 | 50.7 | 52.2 | 49.9 |
|  | Cottonseed | 62.1 | 64.0 | 66.4 | 64.0 |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 63.3 | 63.9 | 65.0 | 62.7 |
|  | Cotton. | 57.7 | 57.9 | 59.9 | 47.2 |
|  | Grains. | 72.9 | 72.9 | 72.3 | 52.7 |
| - | Livestoc | 59.8 | 60.5 | 61.8 | 68.6 |
| 17.3 | Fuels. | 84.1 | 84.1 | 83.6 | 76.2 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commoditles. | 87.1 | 87.3 | 88.2 | 77.8 |
| 8.2 | Textlies | 71.7 | 72.2 | 73.6 | 60.6 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 91.3 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 90.6 |
| 6.1 | Building materia | 86.7 | 86.7 | 86.3 | 83.8 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 94:3 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 91.9 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizer materials | 72.7 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 71.4 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizers- | 78.4 | 78.4 | 78.7 | 77.6 |
| 0.3 | Farm machinery | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.8 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined.......- | 76.3 | 76.4 | 77.1 | 72.4 |

Railroads Spent More for Equipment Last Year
Capital expenditures for equipment and other improvements to railway property made by class I railroads in 1939 ments to railway property made by class I railroads in 1939
totaled $\$ 262,029,000, \$ 35,092,000$ more than in 1938 , the totaled $\$ 262,029,000, \$ 35,092,000$ more than in 1938 , th
Association of American Railroads announced March 31 .

Expenditures for locomotives, freight and passenger train cars and other equipment totaled $\$ 133,388,000$ in 1938, an increase of $\$ 17,980,000$ over 1938. Road way and structures expenditures amounted to $\$ 128,641,000$, a gain of $\$ 17,112$,000 compared with 1938.

Expenditures for locomotives in 1939 totaled $\$ 42,807,000$ compared with $\$ 38,570,000$ in the preceding year. For freight cars, expenditures totaled $\$ 66,779,000$ against $\$ 52$, 814,000 in 1938 and for passenger train cars the expenditures were $\$ 19,723,000$, compared with $\$ 18,249,000$ a year earlier. The railroads expended $\$ 4,079,000$ for other equipment in 1939 as against $\$ 4,875,000$ in 1938.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 628,278 ${ }_{4}$ Cars in

 Week Ended March 30, 1940Loading of revenue freight for the week ended March 30 totaled 628,278 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on April 4. This was an increase of 27,587 cars or $4.6 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 104,789 cars or $20.0 \%$ above the same week in 1938. Loading of revenue freight for the week of March 30 was an increase of 8,392 cars or $1.4 \%$ above the preceding week. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 259,096 cars, a decrease of 502 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,096 cars above th corresponding week in 1939.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 147,156 cars, a decrease of 529 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 10,263 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.
Coal loading amounted to 127,259 cars, an increase of 9,225 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 26,050 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 34,540 cars, an increase of 3,099 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,460 cars above the corresponding week in 1939. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of March 30, totaled 20,823 cars, an increase of 2,338 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,895 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
Live stock loading amounted to 9,595 cars, a decrease of 1,202 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,179 cars below the corre sponding week in 1939. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of March 30 , totaled 6,866 cars, a decrease of 1,123 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,156 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 31,931 cars, a decrease of 1,415 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,821 , cars above the corresponding week in 1939 ,

Ore loading amounted to 10,160 cars, a decrease of 284 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,052 cars above the corresponding week in 1939 .

Coke loading amounted to 8,541 cars, the same as reported for preceding week, but an increase of 2,55 cars above the corresponding week in 1939 . All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1939 and 1938.

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks of Jan | 2,555,415 | 2,288,730 | 2,256,717 |
| Four weeks of Febr | 2,488,863 | 2,282, 2866 | 2,155,536 |
| Week of March ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - 638.997 | - 588,426 | -556.730 |
| Week of March 16 | 618,985 | 5991,168 | ${ }^{540,365}$ |
| Week of March | 619,886 | 601,948 | ${ }^{572,952}$ |
| Week of March | 628,278 | 600,691 | 523,489 |
| Total | 8,164,834 | 7,548,251 | 7,158,681 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended March 30, 1940 loaded a total of 296,301 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 290,861 cars in the preceding week and 281,949 cars in the seven days ended April 1, 1939. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTONS

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recosived from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Mar: } 30 \\ 1940 \end{array}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1940} ^{M a r, 23}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 4 p r i l l \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} M_{1 a t .23}^{1940} \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 4971{ }^{4} 1 \\ \hline 189 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison | 17,546 | 17,413 | 18,578 | 5,471 |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio B | 22,8 | ${ }^{28,435}$ | ${ }_{19}^{27,641}$ | ${ }^{13,63}$ |  |  |
| Chlcaso Burlington \& Quincy Rr. | 14,525 | 13,880 | 13,7 | 7.5 |  | 7.346 |
| Chicago Millw. St. Pruul \& Pac. Ry. |  | ${ }^{17} 1898$ |  | 7.0 |  | 7,254 |
| Chicaso \& North |  | 1, 13.868 | 1 | ${ }_{1}^{9,2}$ | ${ }^{\text {1,3,3}}$ |  |
| International Great Norther | 1,591 | 1,700 | 1,6c8 | 2,051 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,1}$ |
| M ${ }_{\text {Msourl-Kansas-Texas }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{12,5768}$ | 3,721 12,114 | - | - ${ }_{8,510}^{2,576}$ | 2,609 | 8,126 |
| New York Central Lines | 38,299 | 36,826 | 35,680 | 38,030 |  |  |
| N. YY Chicago \& St. Louis | 19,409 | -4,937 | $\stackrel{4}{46,949}$ | 9,981 | 10,124 |  |
| Pennsylvania RR | 55,454 | 54,885 | 55,474 | 38,404 | 38,498 | 35,8, |
| ere Marquette By | 5 5,934 | ${ }^{5,639}$ | 5,113 | 5.420 | 5,131 |  |
| Pittsurgh \& Lake Erie |  | 25,511 | -5,2 24.3 | 5,345 8,251 |  | 4,151 |
| Wabash Ry | 5,195 | 5,094 | 5,0 | 8, |  | 77 |
| $\frac{\text { Total } \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .296,301 ~}{290,861\|281,949\| 185,188\|187,146\| 175,5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weeks Ended - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry Illinols Central system <br> st. Louls-San Francisco Ry <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & 22,891 \\ & \hline 12,890 \\ & 12,818 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,645 \\ & 30.117 \\ & 12,423 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,703 \\ & 27,726 \\ & 11,876 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 67,699 |  | 65,185 |  | 62.405 |  |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended March 23, 1940. During this period 74 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MAR. 23

| Rallyoads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recelved from Connections |  | Rallroads | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetoed <br> from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1840 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Eastern Distric |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ann Arbor | + 61213 | 2,271 | 657 1,937 | 1,229 168 | 1,173 | Moblle \& Ohlo | 1,810 | 1,919 2,807 | 1,988 2,832 | 2,208 | 2,238 $\mathbf{2 , 5 8 7}$ |
| Baston \& Maine. | 6,988 | 7,349 | 6,769 | 10.616 | 10,799 | Norfolk Southern.......-. | 1,042 | 1,225 | $\begin{array}{r}1,276 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,919 | 1,008 |
| Chleago Indianapolis \& Louisv. | 1,249 | 1,722 | 1,507 | 2,269 | 1,976 | Pledmont Nort | 421 | 1397 | ${ }^{1} 396$ | 1,094 | ${ }_{979}$ |
| Central Indiana. | 22 | 20 | 32 | 68 | 58 | Richmond Fred. \& Potoma | 317 | 337 | 320 | 4,250 | 4.672 |
| Central Vermon | 1,264 | 1,282 | 1,255 | 1,884 | 1,758 | Seaboard Air Line | 9,528 | 9,120 | 9,702 | 4,927 | 4,338 |
| Delaware \& Huds | 4,730 | 4,452 | 3,297 | 7,546 | - 7,387 | Southern System | 20,486 | 20,089 | 18,229 | 14,454 | 13,591 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West | 8,548 | 8,865 | 8,720 | 7,876 | 6,924 | Tennessee Central | 380 | 360 160 | 411 | 691 738 | 685 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac. | 217 |  | 311 |  | 100 | Winston-salem Sou | 134 | 160 | 170 | 738 | 733 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Ironton | 2,602 | 2,305 257 | $\begin{array}{r}1,339 \\ 209 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,580 | 1994 3,295 | Total | 99,965 | 97,811 | 94.941 | 68,426 |  |
| Erle.............. | 10,646 | 10,909 | 10,890 | 11,398 | 11,330 |  |  |  |  |  | 65,734 |
| Grand Trunk West | 4,832 | 4,435 | 3,656 | 7.954 | 7,083 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson R | 170 | 168 | 207 | 1,828 | 1.566 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehtgh \& New Engl | 1,729 | 1.757 | 1.538 | 1,342 | -986 | Chlcago \& North Western....- | 13,876 | 12,989 | 14,030 | 9.477 | 9,457 |
| Lehigh Valley | 7,537 | 7.820 | 7,072 | 7,131 3 | 6,599 3,344 | Chicago Great Western..-- | $\begin{array}{r}2,216 \\ 17 \\ \hline 994\end{array}$ | 2,436 17 | 17,699 | 2,751 | 2,695 |
| Maine Centr | 2,650 | -2,569 | 2,547 | 3,428 | $\begin{array}{r}3,344 \\ \hline 216\end{array}$ | Chicaso MIlw. Rt. P, \& Pacitic- | 17,994 | 17,544 3,33 | 17,681 3.515 | 7,269 | 7,247 |
| Monongahel8 | 4,486 | 3,735 1894 | 2,821 <br> 13 | 209 24 | 216 25 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 3,134 |  | 3,515 674 | 3,252 | 3,191 |
| Montour | -1,653 | 35,291 | +33,718 | 38,009 | 37,292 | Duluth Mlasabe \& I. R. | ${ }_{471} 515$ | 442 | ${ }_{410}$ | 166 383 5 |  |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Har | 8,906 | 10,383 | 8,803 | 12,100 | 11,840 | Elgin Joliet \& Eastern | 6,141 | 6,996 | 4,920 | 5,424 | 5,840 |
| New York Ontarlo \& West | 953 | 1,247 | 1,362 | 1,661 | 1,740 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \&e Bouth. | 423 | 436 | 581 | 179 | 185 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls | 4,937 | 4,927 | 4,282 | 10.124 | 10,010 | Great Northern | 9,361 | 9,486 | 8,783 | 2,767 | 2,555 |
| N. Y. Susquehanna \& West | 369 | 415 |  | 1.531 | 1,424 | Green Bay \& West | 517 | 536 | 591 | 660 | 504 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie. | 5.651 | 5,487 | 3,525 | 5,004 | 4,221 | Lake Superlor \& Ishpe | 160 | 162 | 304 | 47 | 61 |
| Pere Marquette.. | 5,639 | 4,739 | 4.550 | 5,414 | 5,155 | Minneapolis \& St. | 1,565 | 1,513 | 1,872 | 1,772 | 1,779 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawmut | 521 | ${ }_{310}^{355}$ | 336 | 36 | 30 | Minn. St. Paul \& | 4,410 | 4,558 | 4,200 | 1,150 <br> 3 | 1,984 |
| Pitts burgh Shawmut \& North. | 892 | 310 | 315 | 1207 | ${ }^{212}$ | Northern Pacific......-.....-- | 9,293 | 7,706 | 8,305 | 3,509 | 3.198 |
| Pittsbur | 832 619 | 706 536 | 565 | $\begin{array}{r}1,407 \\ 858 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,331 990 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ 1,778 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ 1,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,511 \end{aligned}$ | 1,429 | ${ }^{2213}$ |
| Waba | 5,094 | 5,061 | 5,336 | 8,617 | 8,249 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheeling \& Lake | 3,174 | 3,501 | 2,810 | 3,145 | 2,895 | Tota | 71,987 | 70,206 | 70,216 | 41,440 | 40,642 |
| tal | 136,242 | 135,612 | 122,482 | 158,287 | 151,137 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Tod. \& Santa Fe System. | 19,325 | 17,962 | 20,934 | 5,388 | 5,149 |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown.. | 444 | 427 | 434 | 849 | 791 |  | 2,601 519 | 2,691 350 | 3,039 256 | 2,033 99 | 2,192 98 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo | 28.435 | 27,925 | 23,984 | 14,732 | 14,676 | Chicago Burlington \& Quinc | 13,860 | 13,914 | 31,799 | 7,653 | 7,059 |
| Bessemer \& Lake | 2,537 | 1,828 | 1,332 | 1,240 | 1,647 | Chicago \& Illinois Midland. | 2,261 | 1,651 | 1,530 | 760 | 590 |
| Buffalo Creek \& Caul | 317 | 302 | 210 |  |  | Chicago Rock Istand \& Pracifle- | 10,202 | 10,548 | 12,788 | 8,539 | 8,851 |
| Cambria \& Indiana. | 1,342 | 1,494 | 1,094 | 10 | 15 | Chicago \& Eastern Illin | 2,424 | 2,479 | 2,491 | 2,559 | 2,528 |
| Central Rr. of New | 5,591 | 5,864 | 5,6c9 | 11,641 | 11,116 | Colorado \& Southern | 698 | 700 | 675 | 1,297 | 1,360 |
| Cornwall.- | 665 | 488 | 528 | 57 | 54 | Denver \& Rlo Grande | 2,131 | 1,871 | 2,143 | 2,402 | 1,996 |
| Cumberland \& P | 204 | 249 | 186 | 31 | 37 | Denver \& Salt La | 334 | 376 | 242 |  | 13 |
| Ligonier Valley | 110 | 114 | 38 | 36 | 27 | Fort Worth \& Denver | 885 | 1,071 | 1,282 | 907 | 997 |
| Long Island. | 452 | 576 | 571 | 3,093 | 3,080 | Illinols Terminal | 1,880 | 1,706 | 1,898 | 1,116 | 1,150 |
| Penn-Reading Seash | 1,082 | 1,005 | 1,043 | 1,467 | 1,490 | Missourl-ILİiols | 753 | 1,034 | 445 | 372 | 360 |
| Pennsylvanla Syste | 54,885 | 54,792 | 50,404 | 38,498 | 36,904 | Nevada Northern | 1,578 | 937 | 1,019 | 139 | 121 |
| Reading | 13,342 | 11,795 | 10,690 | 16,313 | 16,783 | North Western Pa | 687 | 683 | 246 | 382 |  |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 13,075 | 10,300 | 6,676 | 2,187 | 1,554 | Peoris \& Pekin Union |  | 23 | 15 | 0 |  |
| Western Maryland | 3,340 | 3,409 | 2,592 | 6,301 | 5,970 | Southern Pacific | 20.934 | 20,264 | 18,820 | 4.666 | 4,176 |
| ta | 125,821 | 120,568 | 105,411 | 96,460 | 94. | Union Pacific Sy | 13,175 | 12.981 | 13,531 | 1,187 | 1,275 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Utah. | 256 | 296 | 274 |  |  |
| Pocahontas Di Chesapeake \& Ohi |  |  |  |  |  | Weste | 1,372 | 1,250 | 1,240 | 1,843 | 1,658 |
| Nortolk \& W | 17,930 | -15,892 | 14,629 | 4,288 | 4,409 | Tota | 96,205 | 93 | 96,995 | 48,232 | 46,272 |
| Virginian | 4,132 | 3,642 | 3,550 | 1,064 | 1,010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 44,799 | 39,885 | 33,652 | 14,676 | 14,465 | Burling | 145 | 126 | 80 | 238 | 356 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& Western_x |  |  | 101 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Guif Coast Lines | 2,666 | 3,282 | 3,455 | 1,395 | 1,507 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 240 | 242 | 192 | 201 | 204 | International-Great Northe | 1,700 | 1,687 | 1,945 | 2,238 | 2,135 |
| Att. \& W. P.-W. RR. of Ala.- | 794 | 748 | 744 | 1,415 | 1,118 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gul | 218 | 197 | 231 | 820 | 942 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast. | 565 | 638 | 535 | 927 | 1,097 | Kansas Clty Southern. | 2,055 | 1,834 | 2,034 | 1,683 | 1,481 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 9,961 | 10,320 | 11,474 | 5,183 | 4,825 | Loulsiana \& Arkansas | 1,804 | 1,690 | 1,753 | 1,559 | 1,357 |
| Central of Georgl | 4,325 | 4,121 | 4,239 | 2,840 | 2,759 | Litchtield \& Madiso | 1,388 | 297 | 272 | 843 | 780 |
| Charleston \& Western | , 387 | 427 | 433 | 1.275 | 1,272 | Midland Valley- | 414 | 518 | 676 | 269 | 170 |
| Cilinchitield | 1,408 | 1,197 | 1,047 | 2,300 | 2,045 | Missourl \& Arkansas | 183 | 148 | 143 | 303 | 306 |
| Columbus \& Greenv | 335 | 332 | 265 | 343 | 425 | Missour-Kansas-Texas | 3,721 | 3,828 | 4,147 | 2,609 | ${ }^{2,668}$ |
| Durham \& Southern | 192 | 163 | 189 | 401 | 311 | Missourt Pacitic | 12,141 | 12,127 | 12,663 | 8,719 | 8,259 |
| Florida East Coast | 930 | 1,284 | 2,209 | 855 | 757 | Quanah Acme \& Pacif | -93 | ${ }^{87}$ | 7134 | 95 | 108 |
| Gainsville Midlan Georgia | 28 | 36 | 21 | 109 | 89 | St. Louls-San Fran | 6,617 | 6,730 | 7,109 | 4,403 | 4,112 |
| Georgla ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Florida | 1,134 | 882 | 1,044 | 1,547 | 1,598 | St. Louls Southwester | 2,331 | 2,147 | 2,772 | 2,638 | 2,482 |
| Guth Moblle \& Northern | 1.663 | 1607 | 1372 | 543 | 1578 | Texas \& Pacific | 6,398 | 6,207 | 6,967 | 2,816 | 3,034 |
| Illinoly Central System | 20,270 | 19,782 | 19,341 | 10,752 | 10,185 | Wlehita Falls \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ South | 3,830 147 | 3,681 168 |  | ,688 66 | 3,936 |
| Louisyille \& Nashville | 20,126 | 19,059 | 15,726 | 5,628 | 5,437 | Wetherford M. W. \& N | 16 | 62 | 23 | 26 | 51 |
| Macon Dublin \& Savannah. | 171 | +129 | - 181 | ,647 | ${ }^{667}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mlssissippl Central....-.-..... | 156 | 162 | 198 | 280 | 327 | Total_.......-............... | 44,867 | 44,816 | 49,255 | 34,408 | 33,740 |

"Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined 0.7 Point in Week Ended March 30
Commodity prices slumped to a new low for the year last week despite improved sentiment in financial circles as a result of the unexpected dividend by the United States Steel Corp. The "Annalist" index closed at 80.3 on March 30, lowest since the period ended Sept. 2 and 0.7 of a point below the previous week. The announcement further stated:
Minor items accounted for the major portion of last week's decline. Livestock prices were especially weak, with hogs falling to a new low. Oitrus fruits were likewise under fire. Grain prices were lower, although ong the sper scrap prices declined to items, copper, cocoa, and rubber were lower. Steel cher more than six months.
"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

|  | Mar. 30, 1940 | Mar. 23, 1940 | Apra 1, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products. | 76.4 | 77.6 | 73.6 |
| Food products | 68.8 | 69.5 | 67.8 |
| Fuels | 69.0 86.6 | 69.7 87 | 59.6 |
| Metals | 86.6 97.6 | 87.2 97 | 84.1 974 |
| Bullding materials. | 72.4 | 97.9 72.4 | 97.4 70.6 |
| Chemicals--- | 86.8 | 86.8 | 86.0 |
| Miscellaneous. | 80.4 | 80.7 | 69.1 |
| All commoditle | 80.3 | 81.0 | 78.1 |

## Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices in Week Ended March 30 Remained

 at Level of Previous WeekAccording to an announcement made April 4, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' weekly index of wholesale commodity prices during the last week of March remained unchanged at $77.9 \%$ of the 1926 average. Aside from an advance of nearly $1 \%$ in wholesale market prices of farm products, very little change was recorded in the commodity group
indexes. The combined index for all commodities is $0.6 \%$ below the level for the week ended March 2 and nearly $2 \%$ above the corresponding week of last year. The Labor Department further reported:
In addition to the increase of $0.6 \%$ in the farm product group, minor advances were recorded in the metals and metal product and miscellaneous fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and chemicals and drugs declined less than $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. Housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.
Largely because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index rose approximately $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. The index for seminanufactured commodities advanced slightly and finished products declined
Both the large groups of "all commodities other than farm products" and Both the large groups of "all commodities other than farm products" and
"all commodities other than farm products and foods" decreased $0.1 \%$ "all commodities other than farm products and foods" decreased $0.1 \%$ during the week.
Increases of 2
Increases of $2.8 \%$ for grains and $0.8 \%$ for livestock and poultry brought
the farm products the farm products group index to $68.1 \%$ of the 1926 average. Quotations were higher for wheat, oats, corn, rye, steers, hogs, lambs, fresh apples (Seattle), lemons, onions, and potatoes. Lower prices were reported for calves, ewres, live poultry (Chicago), cotton, erggs, oranges, peanuts, hops,
flaxseed, beans, and wool. A decline of $2.6 \%$ for meats was largely responsible for the slight decline in the foods group index. Prices were lower for cured and fresh pork, veal, dressed poultry, butter, canned peaches, cocoa beans, copra, pepper, and edible tallow. Fruits and vegetables advanced $3.1 \%$ and cereal products rose $1.3 \%$. Quotations were hiyher for flour, corn meal, fresh fruits and vegetables, lamb, and lard. The minor decline in the hides and leather products group index was
caused by weakening prices for steer hides and goatskins. Wholesale caused of textakening prices for steer hides and goatskins. .alloholesale $71 / 2 \%$ since the first week of January. Sharp decreases in prices of raw silk and silk yarns, tagether with weakening prices for certain cotton coods, top coating and cordage, accounted for the decline. Lower prices
for bituminous coal and gasoline caused the fuel and lighting materials for bituminous coal and gasoline caused the fuel and lighting materials group index to drop to the lowest point of the past $71 / 2$ years.
Higher prices for malleable iron castings caused the metals and metal products group index to advance slightly. Prices were lower for scrap steel (Chicago) and nonferrons metals such as aluminum, pir lead, lead pipe, solder, and pig tin. Average wholesale prices of building materials registered a fractional decline because of lower prices for vellow pine lath
and timbers, chinawood oil, rosin, shellac, and turpentine. Prices were
higher for Ponderosa pine lumber, yellow pine flooring, and prepared roofing.

Falling prices for tankage and fats and oils, such as copra, tallow, and palm kernel oil, caused the chemicals and drugs group index to decline.
In the míscellaneous commodities group average wholesale prices of cattle In the miscellaneous commodities group average wholesale prices of cattle
feed advanced $3 \%$. Crude rubber, boxboard, soap, and paraffin wax feed adv

The following tables show (1) index numbers of wholesale prices for the main groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for March 2 1940 and April 1, 1939, and the percentage changes from March 2 and 23 1940, and April 1, 1939 to March 30, 1940 ; and (2) important changes in subgroup indexes from March 23 to March 30, 1940.

| Commodtty Groups | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r \\ 23 \\ 2340 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 16 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r . \\ 2 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \\ 1 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage Changes to March 30, 1940, from |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 23 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\operatorname{lar.~}^{2}$ | ${ }_{1939}^{A p r .1}$ |
| All commodities | 7.9 | 77.9 | 78.2 | 78.4 | 76.5 | 0.0 | -0.6 | +1.8 |
| Farm pro | 8.1 | 67.5 | 68.0 | 68.8 | 66 | +0.9 | $-1.0$ |  |
| Foods |  | 69.9 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 70.5 | -0.1 | $-1.0$ |  |
| Hides and leather products- |  |  |  | 102.8 | 92.0 |  |  | +10.9 |
| Textile products ....-.-.--- | $72.5$ | 72.7 | 73.0 | 73.6 | 66.0 73.7 | $=0.3$ | -0.7 |  |
| Fuel and lighting materials- | 72.3 | ${ }_{95.4}$ | 72.6 95.5 | 95.5 | 94.4 | -0.4 | -0.0 | +1.2 |
| Building materials. | 93.1 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 93.3 | 90.0 | $-0.2$ | -0.2 | +3.4 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 77.2 | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.8 | 76.0 | $-0.1$ | $-0.8$ | +1.6 |
| Housefurnishing good | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 89.5 | 86.5 |  | 0.0 | $+3.5$ |
| Miscellaneous commodities. | 76.6 | 76.5 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 73.9 | +0.1 | 0.4 | $+3.7$ |
| Raw materials | 71.8 | 71.5 | 71.9 | 72.4 | 70.2 | +0.4 | -0.8 |  |
| Semi-manufactured articles | 79.5 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 79.8 | 74.6 | +0.1 | -0.4 |  |
| Finished products... | 81.0 | 81.2 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 80.3 | -0.2 | 0.5 | . 9 |
| All commodities other than farm products |  | 80.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.6 |
| All commoditles other than torm products and foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IMPORTANT PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXESFROM MARCH 23 TO MARCH 30,1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| attle 1 |  | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grains |  | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal produc |  | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock and poultr |  | 0.8 | Bituminous coal. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other farm |  | 0.5 | Cotton goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and ste |  | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decreases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Other textile products.....-......... 0.1Paper and pulp0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1.1 | Other miscellan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and |  | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woolen and worsted goods_......... 0.8 Chemicals..... <br> Petroleum products_................ 0.8  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Electric Output for Week Ended March 30, 1940, 9.6\% 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 30 , 1940 , was $2,422,287,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $9.6 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1939 , when production totaled $2,209,971,000$ ing week of 1939 , when production totaled $2,209,971,000$
kwh . The output for the week ended March 23,1940 , was kwh . The output for the week ended March 23, 1940, was
estimated to be $2,424,350,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $10.3 \%$ estimated to be $2,424,350,000$
over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR


## Production of Electric Energy in the United States

 for January and February, 1940The production of electric energy for public use during the month of February, 1940, totaled 10,893, 487,000 kwh., according to reports filed with the Federal Power Commission. This represents an increase of $15.1 \%$ when compared with the same month in the previous year. The average daily production of electric energy for public use was $375,637,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. during February, which is $3 \%$ less than the average daily production during January, 1940. The production of electric energy by electric railways, electric railroads, and other plants which generate principally for railroads, and other plants which generate principally for
their own use totaled $213,105,000 \mathrm{kwh} .$, making a total their own use totaled $213,105,000$ kwh., making a total production reported to the Commission for the month of
February, 1940 , of $11,106,592,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or an averàge daily production of $382,986,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The Commission's report further disclosed:

The production by water power in Februarylymounted to 33170,235,000 kwh., or $29 \%$ of the total output for public use.

Reports were received during March, 1940, indicating that the capacity of generating plants in service in the United States on Feb. 29, 1940,
totaled 40.415 .000 kw . This is a net increase of 48.000 kw . totaled $40,415,000 \mathrm{kw}$. This is a net increase of $48,000 \mathrm{kw}$. over that are made in plants which are not reported promptly, so that the figures shown for any one month do not necessarily mean that all the changes were made during that month, but only that they were reported to the Commission since the previous monthly report was issued.
PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR PUBLIC USE IN THE UNITED STATES
(In Thousands of Killowatt-Hours)

| Division | By Water Power |  | By Fuels |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan., 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb., } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| New England. | 173,127 | ${ }_{464}^{127,052}$ | - 589.370 | [554,951 | 762,497 3.094787 | -682,003 |
| Middle Atlantic.-..- | 470,876 | 464,538 | 2,623,911 | 2,312,666 | 3,094,787 | 2,777,204 |
| West North Central-- | 167,444 64,520 | 163,837 86,304 | ${ }^{2,743,859}$ | 2,443,429 | 2,954,296 | $2,609,266$ <br> 609,717 |
| South Atlantic.- | 312,208 | 411,986 | 1,120,536 | 910,270 | 1,432,744 | 1,322,256 |
| East South Central.- | 368,840 | 433,303 | 300,082 | 197,888 | 668,922 | 631,191 |
| West south Central.- | 14,587 | 14,328 | 570,927 | 525,266 | 585,514 | 539,594 |
| Mountain....--- | 567,456 | 448,586 | 163,305 | 136,923 | 730,761 | 585,509 |
| Pacific | ,033,121 | 1,040,301 | 128,323 | 96,446 | 1,161,444 | 1,136,747 |
| United States total_ $3,172,179\|3,170,23518,836,565 / 7,723,252\| 12008744 \mid 10893487$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR PUBLIC USE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Months Ended |  |  | Production Kllowatt-Hours |  | \% Change from Previous Year |  |
| Mar. 31, 1939............... |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 117,098,000,000 \\ & 118,073,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{+1}$ |  |
| Apr. 30, 1939 |  |  |  |  | +1+3+5 |  |
| June 30, 1939 |  |  | 120,565,000,000 |  |  |  |
| July 31, 1939 |  |  | $121,641,000,000$$122,645,000,000$ |  | +5+7 |  |
| Aug. 31, 1939 |  |  |  |  | +8+9 |  |
| Sept. 30, 1939 |  |  | $123,881,000,000$$125,474,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31, 1939 |  |  |  |  | +9+11 |  |
| Nov. 30, 1939 |  |  | 126,836,000,000 |  | +12+12 |  |
| Dec. 31, ${ }_{\text {Jan. }} 1939$ |  |  |  |  | +13 |  |
| Fan. 29,1940 |  |  | $131,055,000$ |  | +13 |  |

Note-Since the above data show production by 12 -month periods, all seasons of
the year are included in each total, and the effect of seasonal variations is largely the year are included in each total, and the effect of seasonal varlan
ellminated. ellminated.
TOTAL MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE (In Kllowatt-Hours)

| Month | 1939 | 1940 | \% Change |  | \% Produced by Water Power |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \text { to } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \text { to } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | 1939 | 1940 |
| January | 10,421,000,000 | 12,009,000,000 | +10 | +15 +15 | 36 40 | 26 |
| February | 9,463,000,000 | 10,893,000,000 | $+10$ | +15 | 40 | $29$ |
| March_.- | $10,357,000,000$ $9,783,000,000$ |  | +11 +11 |  | 45 |  |
| May.... | 10,178,000,000 |  | +14 |  | 41 |  |
| June.- | 10,360,000,000 |  | +14 |  | 36 |  |
| July...- | 10,482,000,000 |  | +11 +10 |  | 33 32 |  |
| August,-- | 11,054,000,000 |  | +11 +13 |  | 28 |  |
| October... | 11,670,000,000 |  | +16 |  | 27 |  |
| November | 11,463,000,000 |  | +13 |  | 28 |  |
| December. | 11,880,000,000 |  | +11 |  | 27 |  |
| Total. | 128,037,000,000 |  | +12 |  | 34 |  |

Note-Above data solicited from all plants engaged in generating electric energy for public use, and, in adidition, rom electric railways, electrifiled steam ralliroads, and
certain miscellaneous plants which generate energy for their own use. Starting with certain 1, 1937, accurate data are recelved each month representing approximately $98 \%$ of the total production shown; the remaining $2 \%$ of the production is estimated
and corrections are made as rapidly as actual figures are available. Thus, the figures and corrections are made as rapidy as actual nigures are eavailable. preceding months
shown for the current month are preliminary while those for the prece are corrected in accordance with actual reports recelved and vary slightly from the preliminary data.

## Coal Slock and Consumption

The total stock of coal on hand at electric utility power plants on March 1, 1940, was $10,157,026$ tons. This was a decrease of $0.1 \%$ as compared with Feb. 1, 1940, and an increase of $5.7 \%$ as compared with March 1 , 1939. Of the total stock $9,128,195$ tons were bituminous coal and $1,028,831$ tons were anthracite. Bituminous coal stock increased $0.7 \%$, anthracite stock decreased $5.9 \%$ when compared with Feb. 1, 1940.
Electric utility power plants consumed approximately 4,419,108 net tons of coal in February, 1940, of which $4,216,855$ cons were bituminous coal and 202.253 tons were anthracite, decreases of 14
respectively, when compared with is palculated at the current rate of con-
In terms of do sumption, there was enough bituminous coal ons' requirements.

Trend of Business in Hotels, According to Horwath \& Horwath-February Sales Increased 6\% Over Year Ago
Horwath \& Horwath, in their monthly survey of the trend of business in hotels, state that an increase of $6 \%$ in hotel sales over the same month of last year is the biggest improvement since last September. A part of it is due of course to the extra day for this February, but the fact that in all locations the percentages of occupancy were above those a year ago indicates a general improvement aside from that advantage. The firm's announcement continued:
The rate comparisons in most of the groups are disappointing. New York City had a decrease of $4 \%$ in the average rate, the sharpest since October, 1938. Cleveland also had an unusually sharp drop, but this was because in February, 1939, there was an exceptional increase.
Texas, for the first time in two years, recorded an increase in occupancy over the corresponding month of the year before, and its room business was $5 \%$ above that last February, though its restaurant sales still lagged. Chicago had a big convention month, alout 70 being reported, and its increase in salcs was the largest in almost three years, its rise in occupancy also being the sharpest with one exception in that length of time.
The total food sales increased a little more than the beverage sales, whereas in January it was the other way around; however, the differences
were not large enough to indicate any important change in the trend The Pacific section, with a $9 \%$ increase in food sales, recorded a decline of $1 \%$ in the beverage sales.
TREND OF BUSINESS IN HOTELS IN FEBRUARY, 1940, COMPARED

|  | $\text { Sales-Percentage of Increase ( }+$ or Decrease ( - ) |  |  |  |  | Occupancy |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Rooms | Total Restau rant | Food | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bever- } \\ \text { ages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Month } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| New York | -1 | 0 | -2 | -2 | -1 | 65 | 63 | 4 |
| Chicago | $+13$ | $+9$ | +18 | +17 | +18 | 68 | 64 | +2 |
| Philadelphia- | +2 | +7 | $-3$ | -2 | -5 | 46 | 42 | $+3$ |
| Washington | +9 | $+7$ | +11 | +5 | +14 | 69 | 68 | $+3$ |
| Cleveland.- | 4 | -5 | -2 | -2 | -4 | 75 | 74 |  |
| Detroit | +5 | $+5$ | +6 | +6 | +5 | ${ }_{68}^{59}$ | 55 |  |
| Paelific_-.-.-...---- | $+4$ | $+2$ |  |  |  | 66 74 | 64 | -1 |
| Texas_-.-......-- | +1 +8 | +5 +8 | +8 +8 | +2 | +4 | 74 66 | 72 62 | $+1$ |
| Total | +6 | +6 | +6 | +7 | +4 | 66 | 63 | -1 |

Bank Debits 1.5\% Higher Than Last Year
Debits to deposit accounts (except interbank accounts), as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended March 27, aggregated $\$ 7,604,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended March 27 amounted to $\$ 108,891,000,000$ or $3 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago.

These figures are as reported on April 1, 1940, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS In Millons of Dolars

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 27, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Mar}^{29,29,} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}{ }_{1940}{ }^{\text {a }}$, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. 29, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Boston. }}$ New York | \$415 | +8403 | 85.990 46,279 | 85,774 48,451 |
| Phllagel phia | ${ }^{3} 1$ | ${ }_{363}$ | ${ }^{51} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,305 } \\ \hline 8,751\end{array}$ |
| Richmond | ${ }_{277}^{495}$ | 434 <br> 248 | 7,099 <br> 3,942 | 6,257 3.580 |
| Atlanta | 245 | 215 | ${ }_{3,491}$ | ${ }_{3,159}$ |
| Chicaano | 1,294 | 1,217 | 16.148 | 14.439 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Minneapoilis. }}{ }$ | ${ }_{133}^{225}$ | 200 119 | 3.163 <br> 2,005 <br>  | - |
| Kansas City | 247 | 224 | ${ }_{3} \mathbf{3}, 384$ | 3,235 |
| Dan Franciseo | 198 | 170 554 | ${ }_{\substack{2,793 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline 888 \\ \hline}}$ | 2,589 8,29 |
| San Francisco. | 629 | 554 | 8,846 | 8,299 |
| Total, 274 reporting centers...- |  |  | \$108,891 | \$105,803 |
| New York City **-M-....-- | 2,850 4.117 | - $\begin{aligned} & 3,094 \\ & 3,827\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{42,346}$ | 44,746 52837 |
| 133 Other centerg | 4,636 | , ${ }_{573}$ | $\begin{array}{r}57,923 \\ \hline 8.921\end{array}$ | - |

## Inventory Rise Halted in February, Reports Conference Board-New Orders and Shipments of Industry Decline

Inventory accumulation by manufacturers was brought to a halt in February, but the stability which had characterized new orders in January gave way to a further substantial decline, according to the preliminary indexes compiled by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. Under date of March 26 the Board further said:
The value of inventories in February, based on reports made directly to the Board, was $1 \%$ lower than in January but stood $16 \%$ above the corresponding month of 1939. This was the first time since last August that inventories failed to increase. The rise in inventories, which began in September, 1939, and was checked in February, differs from the advance which occurred at the close of 1936. In the earlier period there was no interruption in the upward trend for 11 months, during which time the Board's index rose $41 \%$. For the five months from September, 1939, through last January, the index gained 18\%, and in February stood $10 \%$ below the high reached in 1937 .
The difference in the movements of the inventory index in the two periods is partly explained by differences in the trends of production. In the closing months of last year factory operating schedules were more rapidly adjusted to the sharp rise in demand and output was raised to a higher level than in the 1936.37 business recovery. This indicates that the effect of the heavy buying wave was more quickly reflected in inven tary positions than in the earlier period.
index, was $10 \%$ new orders, according to the Board's seasonally adjusted index, was $10 \%$ less than in January but showed a gain of $10 \%$ over
Fcbruary, 1939 . The marked increase in the rate of decline February, 1939. The marked increase in the rate of decline in February
caused the index to fall to about the level of August 1939 while the caused the index to fall to sbout the level of August, 1939, while the
volume of manufacturing production was $4 \%$ above the total for that volume of manufacturing production was $4 \%$ above the total for that
month. Following the outbreak of war the adjusted new orders index $(1936=100)$ rose sharply to 164 , but by the end of the year had fallen to 110. The January index at 108 showed little change, while the February index at 97 was only one point higher than that for August, 1939.
Manufacturers' shipments continued to decline in February but were better maintained than the volume of production. The Conference Board's index of the value of shipments was only $4 \%$ lower than in January while the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's index of production of manufactured goods dropped $8 \%$. Compared with/February, 1939, the shipments index held the substantial lead of $20 \%$.
The following table gives the Conference Board's indexes of value of manufacturers' inventories, new orders and shipments for February, 1940 , for the preceding month and the corresponding month of 1939, together with the percentage change. These indexes $(1936=100)$ are adjusted for seasonal variation :

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Inventories \& New Orders \& Shipments <br>
\hline February, 1940 \& 130 \& \& <br>
\hline January, 1940 (revised) \& 131
112 \& 188 \& 112

97 <br>
\hline P. C.change from Jan., 190, to meb., 19 \& -1 \& - 10 \& -4 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Number of Unemployed Increase 251,000 in February Reports the Conference Board-Total Now Estimated at 9,436,000-Highest Since April, 1939
The total number of unemployed workers in the United States rose in February for the fourth consecutive month, advancing 251,000 to reach $9,436,000$, the highest total since April, 1939, according to the monthly estimate just announced by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board.

It is pointed out that unemployment normally rises in February because of seasonal influences, but that the increase is usually slignt. The relatively large increase of $2.7 \%$ last month is accounted for by a greater than usual seasonal decline in construction employment and a contraseasonal decline in that of manufacturing. There were 669,000 fewer unemployed in February, however, than in the same month last year. The Board further said:
The total number of employed in February was $45,391,000$, about 193,000 below the January level, but $1,363,000$ above that of a year ago. As compared with January, 1940, there was a normal seasonal increase
As of 194,000 in employment in agriculture and a slightly less than seasonal rise in forestry and fishing. Construction accounted for the largest employment drop, 180,000 , and those employed in manufacturing were fewer by 46,000 . All other downward changes were due to normal seasonal trends.
An increase of 59,000 in Works Progress Administration employmen was responsible for an increase in the emergency labor force which is in cluded in unemployment totals. The February total for such workers was $2,640,000$, the largest number of emergency workers since June, 1939.

Unemployment totals and the distribution of employment by industries for the last month of 1939 and the first two months of 1940 , as well as those for March, 1933, and 1929 averages, are shown for comparison in the following table

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1929 \\ & \text { Avge. } \end{aligned}$ | Mar., | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb., } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Dec. 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.,** } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb.,** } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unemployment total | 429 | 14,762 | 10,105 | 8,257 | 9,185 | 9,436 |
| Employment total. | 47,925 | 35,884 | 44,028 | 46,454 | 45,584 | 45,391 |
| Agriculture | 10,539 | 9,961 | 10,443 | 10,149 | 10,298 | 10,492 |
| Forestry and tishing | 267 | 136 | 1193 | 210 | 202 | 203 |
| Total industry.- | 19,097 | 10,966 | 15,597 | 16,884 | 16,388 | 16,134 |
| Extraction of minerals | 1,067 | 645 | 745 | 776 | 760 | 760 |
| Manufacturing | 11,059 | 6,966 | 9,988 | 11,022 | 10,771 | 10,725 |
| Construction. | 3,340 $\mathbf{2} 465$ | 1.549 | 2,164 | 2,174 <br> 1,958 | 1,994 | 1,814 |
| Transportation | 2,465 | 1,549 885 | 1,780 920 | 1,958 | 1,910 953 | 1,881 |
| Trade, distribution and finance.- | 8,007 | 6.407 | 7,242 | 8,123 | 7,555 | 7,508 |
| Service industries | 9,003 | 7,711 | 9,644 | 10,105 | 10,185 | 10,108 |
| Miscell. industries and services... | 1,012 | 703 | 910 | 984 | 956 | 946 |

## Report of Lumber Movement-Week Ended March 23,

 1940Lumber production during the week ended March 23 1940, was $0.3 \%$ less than in the previous week; shipments were $2 \%$ greater; new business, $3 \%$ less, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of repre sentative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $5 \%$ above production; new orders, $4 \%$ above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1939, production was $20 \%$ greater; shipments, $15 \%$ greater, and new business, $8 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $69 \%$ of the seascnal weekly average of 1929 production and $71 \%$ of aver age 1929 shipments. The Association's reports further disclosed:

## Year-to-Date Comparisons

Reported production for the 12 weeks of 1940 to date was $12 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1939 ; shipments were $6 \%$ above the shipments, and new orders were $11 \%$ above the orders of the 1939 period. For the 12 weeks of 1940 to date, new business was $9 \%$ above production, and shipments were $6 \%$ above production.

## Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $22 \%$ on March 23,1940 compared with $16 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $28 \%$ heavier than a year ago; gross stocks were $2 \%$ less.

Softuoods and Hardwoods
During the week enled March 23, 1940, 526 mills produced $218,239,000$ feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped $228,857,000$ feet; booked orders of $227,809,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding booked orders of $227,809,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding
week were: Mills, 535 ; production, $218,802,000$ feet; shipments, 224,839,000 feet ; orders, $234,050,000$ feet.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended March 23, 1940, by 438 softwood mills totaled $218,164,000$ feet, or $5 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $219,053,000$ feet, or $5 \%$ above production. Production was $208,151,000$ feet. Reports from 106 hardwood mills give new business as $9,645,000$ feet, or $4 \%$
below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $9,804,000$ below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $9,804,000$ feet, or $3 \%$ below production. Production was $10,088,000$ feet.

## Identical Mill Comparisons

Production during week ended March 23, 1940, of 418 identical soft wood mills was $206,134,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $171,657,000$ feet; shipments were, respectively, $216,776,000$ feet and $187,067,000$ feet, and orders received, $215,965,000$ feet and $199,651,000$ feet. In the Casse of
hardwoods, 85 identical mills reported production this year and hardwoods, 85 identical mills reported production this year and a yea $9,135,000$ feet, and orders, $8,007,000$ feet and $8,571,000$ feet.

## Weekly Statistics of Paperboard Industry

We give herewith latest figures received by us from the National Paperboard Association, Chicago, Ill., in relation to activity in the paperboard industry.

The members of this association represent $93 \%$ of the total industry, and its program includes a statement each week from each member of the orders and production and also a figure which indicates the activity of the mill based on the time operated. These figures are advanced to equal $100 \%$, so that they represent the total industry.
STATISTICAL REPORTS-ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

| Week Ended | Orders Received | Production | Unfilled Otders | Percent of Actioty |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Current | Cumulative |
| Jan. | 87,746 | 105,945 | 196.174 | 65 |  |
| Jan. 13 | 110,169 | 120,791 | 187.002 | 74 |  |
| Jan. 20 | 111,332 | 115,419 121596 | 183,699 176,308 | 75 | 71 |
| Feb. ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ | 106,954 | 115,988 | 167,240 | 72 | 71 |
| Feb. 10 | 106.292 | 114,463 | 159,216 | 71 | 71 |
| Feb. 17 | 101,097 | 115,189 | 145,706 | 70 | 71 |
| Feb. | 108,784 | 114,156 | 142,554 | 69 | 71 |
| Mar. | 104,466 | 113,710 112,855 | 138,446 | 69 | 71 |
| Mar, 16 | 107,024 | 114,958 | 132,455 | 70 | 71 |
| Mar. 23 | 108,134 | 113,555 | 130,871 | 70 | 70 |
| Mar. | 102,462 | 107,853 | 129,466 | 67 | 70 |

## Refined Sugar Exports in February Increased 150\% Over Year Ago

Exports of refined sugar by the United States during February totaled 13,631 long tons as contrasted with 5,344 tons for the same month last year, an increase of 8,287 tons or more than $150 \%$ according to Lamborn \& Co. The firm further stated:

For the first two months of the current year the refined exports amounted to 27,844 tons as against 9,362 tons for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 18,482, tons or a little over $200 \%$.
During the first two months of 1939 the refined sugar shipments went to more than 50 different countries. Syria with 5,645 tons leads the list, to more than 50 different countries. Syria with Norway 4,793 tons. Last year the United Kingdom topped the list with 4,766 tons, being followed by Ecuador with 1,563 tons, and Panama with 861 tons.

## Proposed Allotment of 1940 Mainland Cane Sugar Area Quota Among Processors

The proposed allotment of the 1940 maialand cane sugar quota of 420,167 short tons, raw value, to the 69 cane sugar processing companies in Louisiana and Florida, was made public on April 2 by the presiding officers designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct the public hearing required to receive evidence needed to make an equitable distribution of the quota. The announcement went on to say:
The Sugar Act of 1937 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to allot the sugar marketing quota for any area if he finds that such allotment is necessary to prevent disorderly marketing, to give all interested persons an equitable opportunity to market sugar, or for other causes. The required public hearing was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, on Feb. 29 and March 1. The suggested allotment is based upon a formula under which each processing company in the mainland cane sugar area would recelve an allotment giving $25 \%$ weight to past marketings, measured by the most favorable of the following there options:
(1) $100 \%$ of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any three of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939:
(2) $80 \%$ of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any two of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939.
(3) $70 \%$ of the average quantity of sugar marketed during any one of the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939;
and by giving three-fourths weight to processings of sugarcane of the 1939-40 rop grown on farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments).
Interested persons will be given an opportunity to file objections and Federal Register April 4, 1940.

Rayon Yarn Shipments in March Hold to February Level
Deliveries of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers during March aggregated $29,500,000$ pounds, which was the same as the February total, but was $11 \%$ larger than the March, 1939 figure, according to the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc, New York. Under date of April 5 the Bureau also reported:
ork. Under date of April 5 the Bureau also reported. Deliveries for the first three months of 1940 have amo
pounds, an increase of $14 \%$ over the same 1939 period.
pounds, an increase of $14 \%$ over the same 1939 period.
Stocks of yarn held by producers at the close of March totaled 10,100,000 Stocks of yarn held by producers at the close of March totaled 10,
pounds as against $8,300,000$ pounds held at the end of February.
pounds as against $8,300,000$ pounds held at the end of February,
Following are the rayon fillament yarn shipments for the first three Following are the rayon tilament yarn shipments
months of recent years (units are millions of pounds):


## Farmers' Cash Income in February Totaled $\$ 635,000,000$,

 Reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics See advertising page IX.Farm Product Prices Declined 4 Points in March See advertising page VIII.

## Gas Revenues Up in January

Revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities amounted to $\$ 92,847,300$ in January, 1940, as compared with $\$ 83,450,100$ for the corresponding month of 1939 , an increase of $11.3 \%$, it was announced on March 29 by Paul Ryan, Chief Statistician of the American Gas Association. Revenues from industrial and commercial users rose from $\$ 24,298,800$ a year ago to $\$ 27,787,500$ in January, 1940,' a
gain of $14.4 \%$. Revenues from domestic uses such as cooking, water heating and refrigeration, \&c., rose from $\$ 59$, 151,300 in 1939 to $\$ 65,059,800$ in 1940, an increase of $10.0 \%$.
The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $\$ 35$,967,000 for the month, an increase of $7.2 \%$ from the same month of the preceding year. Revenues for industrial purposes increased $15.1 \%$, while commercial revenues increased $6.6 \%$. Revenues from domestic uses were $2.1 \%$ more than for the corresponding month of 1939, while revenues for house heating purposes gained $26.4 \%$.
The natural gas utilities reported revenues of $\$ 56$, 879,400 for the month, or $14.0 \%$ more than for December, 1939. Revenues from sales of natural gas for industrial purposes gained $16.4 \%$, while revenues from sales for com mercial uses increased $16.2 \%$ Revenues from sales for domestic purposes increased $12.8 \%$.

Petroleum and its Products-Administration Abandons Cole Bill-Substitute Legislation Proposed by President-Hull Asks Mexico to Arbitrate-Illinois Output Slumps, Daily Average Production OffTexas Allowabies Revised-Sinclair Cuts KMA Takings
The severe opposition to the Cole measure, which would have placed the entire petroleum industry under Federal control, has caused a switch in the Administration's aim, it was disclosed this week in correspondence between President Roosevelt and Representative William Cole, of Maryland, who introduced the bill at the last session of Congress at the request of the President.
Under the new tactics, the Administration is now backing legislation which would set up broad powers for the Federal Government in preventing alleged waste in the oil and gas industry, particularly in such States as California and Industry, particularly in such states as California and mean the promulgation of Federal oil and gas conservation standards. Where States did not have laws covering these points, Federal regulation would take over.
A united front was presented by the Governors of the nine major oil producing States in denouncing the Cole measure as an attempt by the Federal Government to dominate the oil producing industry and as an invasion of the rights of the States to control production within their own borders, With 1940 so important in the national political picture, it has been generally felt in Washington for some time, the Administragenerally felt in in none too interested in opening any "war" within the oil States.
It had been generally known that the Cole Bill was prepared by the Department of the Interior, and introduced by Representative Cole as a request of the President. However, the wave of opposition from all interested parties to the legislation, which has been in the Congressional hearing halls for many months, forced the Administration to either alter its plans or face the possibility of the move meeting with its plans or face
"As I understand the controversy over H. R. 7372 (the Cole Bill), there is little objection to the Federal Government prescribing, in order to conserve our petroleum resources, standards of production to which oil producers should conform as a condition to the shipment of their oil in inter-State commerce," President Roosevelt's letters made public by Representative Cole, stated.
"The principal objection to the proposed legislation seems. to be that it provides for Federal enforcement of these standards in all fields regardless of the adequacy of State standards in al fields regardless of the adequacy of state the case, I should think that it would be possible to agree that the standards of production necessary to qualify oil for shipment in inter-State commerce should be prescribed by the Federal Government only if an authorized Federal agency finds that the States have failed to enact laws requiring conformity with Federally prescribed standards or have failed persistently to enforce compliance sith such standards when required by State laws.
"In so far as the States fail to enact or enforce oil and gas conservation laws requiring conformity with the standards prescribed by Federal law, I should think that oil producers should be given the right to qualify their oil shipments in inter-State commerce by entering into voluntary agreements, subject to the approval of the authorized Federal agency, to conform with such standards," the President's letter contended. "Legislation along these lines would in effect be an extension of the principles of the Act of Feb. 22, 1935, generally known as the Connally (hot oil) law.".
Not only do California and Illinois not have any State regulatory agencies or any law governing production of oil or gas but neither of these States belongs to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, a group of the major oil producing States banded together, with the permission of the Congress, to prevent waste of petroleum. It has been also charged that while Louisiana has a State law governing production of oil, enforcement of the law has not been too strict.
The Mexican situation made headlines at the close of the week when Secretary of State Hul announced in Washington Friday that he had proposed to the Mexican Government that the controversy over the 1938 expropriation of $\$ 500$,000,000 of American and British oil properties be submitted to arbitration in a note handed to the Mexican Ambassador in Washington on Wednesday. He refused to discuss any details.

A sharp slump in crude production in Illinois for the second successive week led some oil men to believe that this State had reached its peak production during the March 16 period when output was 456,800 barrels, nearly 30,000 barrels above the final week of March. The American Petroleum Institute report disclosed that daily average production for the Nation as a whole was off 30,200 barrels to $3,841,250$ barrels. However, this was still 250,000 barrels in excess of the March figure of $3,500,600$ barrels set by the Bureau of Mines.

Illinois' loss of 21,800 barrels in its daily average production, the sharpest shown by any State, carried the total off to 426,950 barrels. Oklahoma output was off 16,400 barrels to a daily figure of 402,050 barrels. A decline of 6,800 barrels pared the California daily average to 591,200 barrels, lowest in many months. Texas output was up 13,450 barrels to $1,510,800$ barrels. Louisiana showed a gain of 2,950 barrels to hit 281,700 barrels. Kansas was up 250 barrels at 180,400 barrels daily.
Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil gained 639,000 barrels during the week ended March 23 , rising to $247,401,000$ barrels, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. Domestic stocks were up 612,000 barrels, while holdings of foreign crude oil were up 27,000 barrels. Heavy crude oils in California, not included in the "refinable", crude oils in California, not included in the "refinable"
stocks, totaled $13,560,000$ barrels, up 97,000 barrels.
Under terms of a temporary proration order issued by the Texas Railroad Commission on Tuesday for the Panhandle district, some wells will be cut as low as six barresl daily, while others will have allowables of 100 barrels, or more, per day, according to a survey made by Dr. F. V. Patton, director of the Commission. The new order, effective April 15-July 15, does not provide for allocation of the marginal allowable to all wells.
The Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Co. has ordered a reduction of $25 \%$ in the company's oil purchases in the KMA pool of southern Wichita county and in the Hull and Silk pool of northern Archer County, effective as of April 7. The oil is gathered by the Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Co.
There were no price changes posted during the week.
Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
Bradford, Pa.
Corning, Pa_.
All gravitles where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Crading,
Clinols.


Mid-Cont't, Okla., 40 and above Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above. 1.7
1.0

-1.0 $\left.\right|_{\text {Eldoraro, Ark. }} 40$ | 1.75 | El |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.02 | $R$ |
| 105 | $D$ |
| 90 | $M$ | Darst Creek. Michlgan crude-0 ------.......... 81.03

HEAVY-REFINERY OPER RISE IN DEMAND BECOMING
ALLY HOLD FIRM-FUEL OILS RETAIN STRENGTH
While refinery operations showed further expansion the final week of March, the normal seasonal rise in demand for motor fuel gained sufficient momentum to hold down the increase in inventories of finished and unfinished motor fuel down to a nominal figure.
In sharp contrast to the heavy, sustained weekly gains in gasoline stocks, holdings were up ooly 72,000 barrels, during the period ended March 30 . The American Petroeum Institute report, however, pointed out that total holdings of $101,370,000$ barrels represented another record high total for the industry.
Since gasoline production during the March 30 week also showed a rise, it was thought likely that in addition to the normal rise in domestic demand for motor fuel due to the improving weather, there also had been some expansion in export movements of motor fuel. The failure of the export demand to show any strength during the recent months is credited with playing a major role in the rise of holdings to such record heights.
A gain of 0.6 point pushed refinery operations up to $84.3 \%$ of capacity, a figure far in excess of what industry economists hold necessary in view of the top-heavy supply situation which already rules. Daily average runs to crude oil to stills were up 25,000 barrels to a total of $3,585,000$ barrels. Production of gasoline in the March 30 week was up 118,000 barrels.
Gasoline prices in the major markets, following the recent outbreaks of weakness in the New York-New England and East Texas areas,' failed to show any further breaks during the final week of March. The Mid-Continent market continued soft, with oiferings at cut-rate prices reported making wider appearance. Other markets remained static. $)$
With the demand for fuel oils easing, as reflected in the addition to stocks last week of 191,000 barrels, prices held steady for the most part.


Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended March 30, 1940, Off 30,200 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production for the week ended March 30, 1940, was $3,841,250$ barrels. This was a decline of 30,200 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 30, 1940, is estimated at $3,857,850$ barreis. The daily average output for the week ended April 1, 1939, totaled $3,358,200$ 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 30, totaled 1.342 .000 of 184,000 daily average of 191,714 barrels, compared with a daily average for the four wreels for the week ended March 23, and 207,857 barrels dails whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.
There were no receipts of Oalifornia oil at either Atlantic or Gulf Coast ports during the week ended March 30.
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, 3.585 .000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all basis, 3,585.000 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, $101,370,000$ barrels of finished and pipe lines as of the end of the week, $101,370,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $11,570,000$ barrels during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { B.of } M . \\ \text { caicu- } \\ \text { Letate } \\ \text { Repurire- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { March }) \end{array}\right\|$ | Slate Alloro ables | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Mar. } 30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Prevous } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weeks } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Mar } 30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Woek } \\ \text { Entad } \\ \text { Ant. } \\ \text { 1939, } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OKlahoma............. $\substack{\text { K } \\ \text { Nebrasaska_............. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,300 \\ & 153,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 420,300 \\ c \end{array}$ | b402,050 b180,400 <br> b | 16,400 +250 | 411,800 | $\begin{aligned} & 422,200 \\ & 167,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 82,200 <br> 104,600 <br> 33,900 <br> 276,650 <br> 91.150 <br> 396900 <br> 270.950 <br> 255,050 | 400 $+1,100$ +550 $+2,700$ $+1,300$ $+6,400$ $+1,900$ |  |  |
| Total | 1,330,600 | 11498815 | 1,510,800 | +13,450 | 1,494,800 | 1,334,450 |
| North Loulstana.....- Coastal Loulsiana... |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 68,800 \\ 212,900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +400 \\ +2.550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68,100 \\ 21,650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,200 \\ & 191,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Loublane | 253,200 | 277,412 | 281,700 | +2,950 | 280.750 | 260,400 |
| Arkansas. | $\begin{array}{r} 65,500 \\ 1,300 \end{array}$ | 70,000 | ¢7,000 | ${ }_{-250}^{250}$ | (89,300 | 54,250 |
| Melinols. | 329,700 |  | 426,950 | -21,800 | 436,300 | 169,300 |
| Eastern (not inol. and Indlara) | 104,600 |  |  |  |  | 99,250 |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Miohigan }}$ - | 64,800 80.600 |  | 64,300 685 | $+450$ | ${ }^{64,350}$ | 58,100 |
| Montana | 60,60 15,200 3 |  | 68,7000 17 | -2,050 | 69,950 <br> 16.950 | 56.150 <br> 13,250 |
| Colorado.......... | 3,500 103,200 | 114,000 | 3,900 112,550 | 100 +700 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,950 \\ 113,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,750 \\ 108,600 \end{array}$ |
| Total east of Callf- | $\begin{aligned} 2,913,500 \\ 587,100 \end{aligned}$ | e592,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,250,050 \\ 591,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} -23.400 \\ -6.800 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|r\|} \hline, 250,550 \\ 807,300 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,746,700 \\ & \\ & \hline 611,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total United Ste | 500,600 |  |  |  |  |  |

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of duction, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be neducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced
b Oklahoma. Kansas. Nebraska, Mississippl, and Indiana tigures are for week
a.m. March 27. c February allowable
quota of 170,000 barrels retroactive to March 1 . experience indicates it will incerease as new new wells are completed and if any upward revisions are made. It includes a net figure of 400,645 barrels for East Texas and all of the Sundays and Wednesdays of the month. For all other areas no ahutdowhs are provided.
e Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oll Producers.
Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil whioh
might have been surreptitiously produced. gight have been surfeptitiously
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK ENDED MARCH 30, 1940

| District | Datly Refining Capacity |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Gasolind Production at Refinertis Inc. Naturat Blended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Potenttal Rate | Percent Roporling | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dafly } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ | Percent Operated |  |
| East Coast | 615 | 100.0 | 595 | 96.7 | 1,646 |
| Appalachian --. | 166 | 87.3 | 124 | 85.5 | 438 |
| Indiana, Ilinols, Kentucky- | 645 | 90.7 81 | 545 | 93.2 | 2,084 |
| Oklaboma, Kansas, Missouri | 419 | 81.6 <br> 503 | 277 118 | 81.0 | 2977 |
| Texas Gulf | $\begin{array}{r}316 \\ 1.055 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 503 90.0 | $\begin{array}{r}118 \\ -850 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}74.2 \\ 895 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 460 |
| Texas Gulf. | $\begin{array}{r}1,055 \\ \hline 179\end{array}$ | 90.0 97.8 | 850 124 | 89,5 70 | 2,466 |
| North Loulslans \& Arkansas | 100 | 55.0 | 45 | 81.8 | 114 |
| Rocky Mountain....... | 118 | 54.2 | 55 | 85.9 | 200 |
| Callfornia... | 828 | 90.0 | 498 | 66.8 | 1,322 |
| Reported. Estimated unreported |  | 86.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.231 \\ \hline 554 \end{array}$ | 84.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,008 \\ 1,562 \end{array}$ |
| - Estimated total U. S.: <br> March 30, 1940 <br> March 23, 1940 | $4,441$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 5 8 5} \\ & \mathbf{3 , 5 6 0} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,570 \\ & 11,452 \end{aligned}$ |
| *U.S. B. of M. Mar. 30, 39 |  |  | x3,191 |  | y10,655 |

GTOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED MARCH 30, 1940 (Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| District | Stocks of PInished de Unfinished Gasoline |  | Stocks of Gas On and Distllates |  | Stocks of Residual Fued OUl |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tintal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Finished } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Unfin'd } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refinerles } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { At } & \text { Terms. } \\ \text { in } & \text { Transit } \\ \text { and in in } \\ \text { Plpe Lines } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refineries } \end{gathered}$ | At Terms. In Transit and in Pipe Lines |
| East Coast | 20,575 | 21,430 | 1,854 | 3,773 | 3,177 | 4.512 |
| Appalachian. | 3,469 | 3,959 | +261 | $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ 226 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}679 \\ 3.114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24 |
| Ind., III., Ky | 17,602 | 18,273 | ${ }^{2}, 128$ | 226 17 | 3,114 1869 |  |
| Okla., Kan., Mo.-- | 8,440 | 9,026 | 1,019 | 17 | 1,869 1420 |  |
| Inland Texas.....- | 11,635 | 15,697 | 2,238 | 451 | 5,039 | 288 |
| Toulstana Guif | 13,927 2,618 | 1,120 3,12 | 2,619 | 30 | 814 | 247 |
| No. Le. \& Arkansas | 554 | 695 | 192 | 11 | 432 | -..- |
| Rocky Mountain.- | 1,692 | 1,770 | 153 |  | 582 |  |
| Callornia. | 16,988 | 18,427 | 7,091 | 2,192 | 55,740 | 23,159 |
| Reported.-.---- | 87,500 | 94,325 | 15,822 | 6,841 | 72,866 1,985 | 28,230 |
| Estd. unreported.- | 6,945 | 7,045 | 615 |  | 1,985 |  |
| - Fstd. total U. $8 .:$ <br> Mar. 30, 1940 | 94,445 | 101,370 | 16,437 | 6,841 | 74,851 | 28,230 |
| Mar. 23, 1940.-. | 94,770 | 101,298 | 16,635 | r6,740 | 75,197 | 27,601 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { U. S. B. of Mines } \\ * \quad \text { Mar. } 30,1939^{-} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 81,141 | 87,068 | 18,457 | 7,533 | 79,193 | 29,835 |

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division, United States Department of the Interior, in its current weekly coal report, stated that the total production of soft coal in the week ended March 23 is estimated at $8,020,000$ net tons. This indicates a decrease of 434,000 tons, or 5180 , from the output in the preceding week, and is in comparison with $7,467,000$ tons in the corresponding week of 1939 .
With but one more week in the present coal year, cumulative production of bituminous coal shows an increase of $10.5 \%$ over the year 1938-39. During approximately the same period, anthracite production has increased $11.4 \%$.
The Bureau of Mines, in its current weekly report, stated that the output of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week of March 23 is estimated to be 849,000 tons, a decrease of 12,000 tons, or $1.4 \%$, from that in the week of March 16. However, as compared with the production in the corresponding week in 1939 (March 25) there was an increase of $7.6 \%$.
estimated united states production of soft coal, with
COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Coal Year to Date c |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 23 | ${ }_{\text {ar }} 16$ | ar 2.25 | $\begin{gathered} 19390 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938-2 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1929- \\ & 1930 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, incluang mine fuel | ${ }^{8,337}$ | 1,409 | ${ }_{1}^{1,245}$ | ${ }_{1,315}^{394}$ | 1,190 | 1.699 |
|  | 6,201 | 6,231 | 5,418 | 87,559 | 268,628 |  |

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal assuming $6,000,000 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{t} . \mathrm{u}$. per barrel of oil and $13,100 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{t} . \mathrm{u}$. Der pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly
competitive with coal. c Sum of 51 weeks ending March 23, 1940, and corresponding 51 weeks in other coal years.

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


ESTIMATED PRODUCTIVE OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a r .23 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 16 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Mar. } 25 \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | 1940 | 1939 c | 1929 c |
| Penna. AnthracteTotal, incl. colliery fuel a |  |  |  |  |  | 17,500,000 |
| Daily average | 141,500 | 143,500 | 131,500 | 12,040,000 | 11,895,000 | $17,248,200$ |
| Commercial productionb | 807,000 | 818,000 | 750,000 | 11,439,000 | 11,300,000 | 16,240,000 |
| United States total | 30,100 |  | - 15,700 | 497,400 | 205,000 | 1,457,000 |
| Daily average. | 5,017 | 5,250 | 2,617 | 6,908 | 2,847 | - 20,236 |

## Production and Shipments of Portland Cement During

 FebruaryThe Portland cement industry in February, 1940, produced $5,041,000$ barrels, shipped $4,905,000$ barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $25,895,000$ barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production and shipments of Portland cement in February, 1940, showed decreases of 8.4 and $2.8 \%$, respectively, as compared with February, 1939. Portland cement stocks at mills were $7.5 \%$ higher than a year ago.
The statistics given below are compiled from reports for February received by the Bureau of Mines from all manufacturing plants.

In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 161 plants at the close of February, 1939 and 159 plants at the close of February, 1940 RATIO OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, FEBRUARY, 1939 AND 1940 (In Thousands of Barrels)

| District | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| Eastern Pa., N | 1,188 | 805 | a973 | 88 | 4,512 | 73 |
| New York and Maine | 192 | 235 | 204 | 230 | 1,570 |  |
| Ohio, western Pa. and | 229 250 | $\begin{array}{r}603 \\ 242 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}351 \\ 259 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 330 <br> 206 | 2,909 2,156 | 3,610 <br> 2,22 |
| Wis., Ill., Ind., and K | 656 | 578 | 334 | 370 | 2,697 | 2,977 |
| Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga., Fla., \& La, | 903 | 622 | 810 | 740 | 1,784 | 1,699 |
| Eastern Mo., Ia., Minn. \& S. Dak | 221 | 248 | 236 | 255 | 2,683 | 3,088 |
| W. Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. \& Ark | 343 | 97 | 342 | 289 | 2,032 | 2,009 |
| Texas. | 9571 | 477 | 54.5 | 533 | 852 | 80 |
| Colo., Mont., Utah, Wyo.\& Ida- | a61 | 89 | 81 722 | 739 |  | 609 1,437 |
| Callifornis | 678 213 | 827 185 | 722 <br> 187 | 739 206 | 1,380 $\mathbf{9 4 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,437 \\ \hline 628\end{array}$ |
| Puerto Rico.. |  | 33 |  | 27 |  |  |
|  | 5,505 | 5,041 | 5,044 | 4,905 | ,09 | 25,885 |

a Revised.
PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY MONTHS IN 1939 AND 1940
(In Thousands of Barrels)

| Month | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| January | 5,301 | 6.205 | 5.640 | 3.889 4 | 23,611 | 25.759 25.895 |
| February | 8,505 | 5,041 | 5.044 8.467 | 4,905 | 24,092 23,786 |  |
| March | 8,171 $\mathbf{9 , 6 7 4}$ | -.... | 8.467 9.654 |  | 23,786 23,837 |  |
| May | 11,185 | .-.. | 12.748 | …- | 22.251 |  |
| June. | 11,953 | -..- | 12.715 | -... | 21,477 | -... |
| July.- | 12,644 | --.. | 211.757 | --- | 22,361 21.326 |  |
| August | 11,937 |  | 13,104 |  | 20.160 |  |
| October | 12,539 |  | 12,829 |  | 19.870 |  |
| Novemb | 11,053 |  | 10,147 |  | 20.779 23 |  |
| December | 9,488 |  | 16,785 |  | 23,449 |  |
| Tota | 121.819 | .... | 122.291 |  | … | - |

a Revised

## Non-Ferrous Metals-Lead Price Reduced to Five-Cent Basis During Week-Copper Unsettled-Buying Inactive

"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of April 4, reported that the combined tonnage of major non-ferrous metals sold during the last week was small, reflecting con tinued uncertainty in the minds of consumers in reference to the outlook for prices. Late April 3, following the rise in securities, inquiry improved in lead and conper. Lead was reduced on April 2 to the extent of 5 points, and domes tic copper sold since April 1 in more than one direction at $11.12 \bar{c} c$., Valley. Zinc appeared to be steady. Tin was irregular, and quicksilver declined. The publication further reported:

## Copper

Though the tone in domestic copper appeared to be a little better yesterday, following the upturn in securities on the Stock Exchange, the sales volume remained small. Growing eomecrn about the export marke and disappointment over the slow recovery in domestic business brought out slightly lower prices during the week in both divisions of the 11.125 c . Beginning April 1 domestic copper was chatom smelters. The large mine Valley, chiefly on freer ofrerings by held to 11.50 c . Valley, hoping that the cheaper offerings will operators be absorbed

Domestic sales for the last week totaled 2,850 tons against 3,428 tons in the week previous. Domestic sales for March totaled 19,817 tons against 147,112 tons in February.
Export copper sold during the week at 11c., f.a.s., Atlantic ports, MayJune shipment, with April at 11.10 c . to 11.25 c . The move to strengthen the British blockade, absence of Japanese buying, and unwillingness to trade with Russia exerted pressure on export copper.
Exports of refined copper from the United States, consisting of foreign metal refined in bond and domestic copper, during January and February, in short tons, according to the Department of Commerce, were as follows:


Continued lack of buying brought another reduction in the price of refined lead, from 5.05 c ., New York, to 5.00 c . The decline, effective April 2, has not yet resulted in much business, sales for the last week totaling 3,822 tons against 565 tons in the week previous. With consump.
tion of lead holding at satisfactory levels, producers look for buying to improve before the end of this month. Estimates on March deliveries range from 45,000 to 48,000 tons.
The quotation closed at 5.00 c ., New York, the contract basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 4.85c., St. Louis. Zine
With shipments of the common grades holding up well, producers still feel that buying of zinc is due to improve soon. This optimism over the outlook for reflected in a steady price situation, the market for Prime Western holding at 5.75 c ., St. Louis. Sales of the common grades for the last calendar week totaled 1,516 tons, which compares with 421 tons
in the preceding week. Shipments by the Prime Western division for the in the preceding week. Shipments by the Prime Western division for the
week amounted to 4,343 tons. Unfilled orders dropped from 36,341 tons to 33,514 tons.
Imports of zinc in ore during February amounted to 5,655 short tons, against 2,698 tons in February last year. Mexico furnished 4,550 tons in February of the current year, Peru 572 tons, and Canada 533 tons. Imports of slab zinc during February amounted to 1,048 tons, which compares with 8,142 tons in February last year. Mexico supplied 786 tons of the February imports and Canada 262 tons.

## Tin

Prices for tin showed little change during the last week, with consumers doing little buying. In the East prices rose on rumors of a higher export duty on to offer metal Yesterday, April 3, the price situation berge to ease.
Straits tin for April was quoted at $451 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and delivery for May, June and July at 45.375 c .
The March statistics showed that deliveries in the United States for that month totaled 9,244 long tons, against 6,600 tons in February. World deliveries came to 18,860 tons against 12,802 tons in the preceding month. The visible supply, including the Eastern and European carryovers, stood at 32,339 tons at the end of March, against 33,148 tons in the prior month.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: March 28, 43.750c.; March 29, 43.625c.; March 30, 43.300c.; April 1, 42.700c.; April 2, 43.750 c . ; April 3, 43.625 c .

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

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Ty $n$ | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New Yort | New York | St. Louts | St. Loust |
| Mar. 28.. | 11.025 | 11.125 | 45.750 | 5.05 | 4.90 | 5.75 |
| Mar. 29-... | 11.025 | 11.100 | 45.625 45 4500 | 5.05 | 4.90 4.90 | 5.75 |
| Mar. 30.... | 11.025 | 11.125 | 45.300 | 5.05 | 4.90 | 5.75 |
| April 1.... | 10.900 | 11.100 | 44.750 | 5.05 | 4.90 | 5.75 |
| April April 3 | 10.900 10.900 | 11.075 11.050 | 45.750 45.625 | 5.00 5.00 | 4.85 4.85 | 5.75 5.75 |
| vera | 10.963 | 11.096 | 45.467 | 5.033 | 4.883 |  |

Average prices for calendar week ended March 30 are: Domestic copper, f.0.b.
 34.750c.
The above quotations are "M. \& M. M. 's" appralsal of the major United States The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appralsal of the major United Statess
markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to
the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound. the basls of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zing quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future doliveries: tin quotations are for prompt dellivery only. delivered basis; that is, do-
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dell In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellivered basis; that is, de-
uvered at ocnsumers plants. As dellivery charges vary with the destination, the
figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atiantic seaboard. Delivered Invered at consumers ${ }^{\text {plants. As deilvery charges vary with the destination, the }}$
figures shown above are net prices at reftinerles on the Athantic seaboard. Delivered
prices in Now England average 0.2250 . per pound above the retinery basis. Drices in Now England average 0.2250 . per pound above the ratinery basis.
Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at retinerles on the Atlantio seaboard. On forelgn business, owing to the European war, most sellers are restricting ofierings to 1.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect
this change in method of doing business. We deduct .05 c . from $1 . \mathrm{a.s}$. . basis.

Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: March 28, spot, $£ 247 \frac{1}{4}$, three months, $£ 246$; March 29 , spot, $£ 2481 / 4$, three months, $£ 246$; April 1, spot, $£ 245 \% / 4$, three months, $£ 2431 / 2$; April 2, spot, $£ 2483 / 4$; three months, $£ 2461 / 2$; and April 3, spot, $£ 2491 / 2$, three months, $£ 247$.

## Tin Industry During First Half Year of European War

The March issue of the "Statistical Bulletin," recently published by The Hague office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, contained the following information:
World tin production in January and February is estimated at 15,700 tons and 16,000 tons, respectively, making a total of 128,200 tons for the first six months of the war, as compared with 61,100 tons in the preceding six months. Exports from the signatory countries are estimated at 13,509 tons in January and 13,873 tons in February.
The deliveries of the principal tin smelters amounted to 19,968 tons in January and 14,157 tons in February, making a total of 97,454 tons for the first six months of the war, as compared with 65,724 tons in the pre-
ceding six months.

World apparent tin consumption is estimated at 22,600 tons in January and 18,100 tons in February. The total for the first six months of the war amounted to
During the first six months of the war the visible supply increased by 3,530 tons to 23,865 tons, the smelters' stocks (including the carryover) increased by 9,387 tons to 23,660 tons. There was, consequently, an increase in the total stocks of 12,917 tons to 47,525 tons.
The average cash price for standard tin in London was $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 4 3}$ in February and $£ 237$ during the first six months of the war, as compared with $\mathbf{\varepsilon 2 2 5}$ in the preceding six months. The average cash price for Straits tin in New York was $\$ 0.46$ in February and $\$ 0.52$ in the first six months of the war. as compared with $\$ 0.48$ in the preceding six months.
The position as regards under $(\rightarrow)$ or over $(+)$ exports of the signatory
countries is shown below (in tons of 2.240 lbs.): countries is shown below (in tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$.)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Export } \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ | Position at End of January | Export February | Position at End of February |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgian Congo | 152 | -916 | 168 | -2,152 |
| Bolivia. | e3,000 | $p-4.515$ | 2,323 | p-6,795 |
| French Indo | ${ }_{5}^{280}$ | p-439 | e330 | p-409 |
| Netheriands Indie | $\mathbf{5 , 7 8 1}$ $\mathbf{2 , 7 2 8}$ | -4,496 +543 | 6,354 $\mathbf{2 , 7 3 8}$ | ${ }_{-6,875}^{+824}$ |
| Nigeria | 591 | +2,609 | ${ }^{2} 647$ | +1,627 |
| Thalland | 1,377 | -502 | 1,313 | -1,052 |
| Total. | p13,509 | $p-8,256$ | p13,873 | p-15,280 |

e Estimated. $p$ Preliminary.

## Steel Industry Rate Placed at $61 \frac{1}{2} \%$-Some Companies Make Moderate Gains

The April 4 issue of the "Iron Age" stated that a number of steel companies have been able to step up their operating rates moderately this week as a result of substantial export bookings and a mild improvement in domestic sales, particularly in areas where more seasonable weather has permitted the beginning of belated outdoor activities. The "Iron Age" further stated:
Some companies estimate their aggregate sales in March at 10 to $15 \%$ above those of February, most of the gain having come in the latter half of the month. The rise in production, which has taken place in a number of districts, has been partly offset by declines elsewhere, so that the net result for the industry as a whole is a gain of a half a point to $61 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of capacity.
A part of the gain in orders is also the result of depletion of consumers' steel inventories. Unless consumption of steel should decrease materially, and there is at present no serious indication of that, replenishment of stocks will become necessary in many more cases within the next 30 to 60 days. 1940 use of packers' cans. Tin plate mills are estimated to be operating this week at $61 \%$ up three points over last week. The influence of export sales in sustaining st
e underestimated. Export sales of some of the production should not active in this trade have ranged from 15 to $20 \%$ of total sales within the past few weeks, and during the first two months of the year were close to $10 \%$ of the total finished steel production of all companies.
Department of Commerce figures show export shipments of 436,585 gross tons of iron and steel, excluding scrap, in February, a gain of 40,521 tons over January's total. The total of 832,649 tons for the first two months is at an annual rate of close to $5,000,000$ tons, or well above the peak of recent years, which was $3,495,467$ gross tons in 1937. The January-February total was three times that of the same months in 1939.
Further large sales of ingots to British steel plants are expected. It is estimated that Britain may take between 500,000 and $1,000,000$ tons of ingots this year, including about 200,000 tons ordered in January. The British have also been attempting to buy large quantities of toluol from the steel companies here.
If the British and French go ahead with their large contemplated purchases of alrplanes in the United States, expenditures by aviation plants for additional machine tools will run into millions of dollars
Indirect export business is also likely to become a more important factor. In the railroad equipment field, for example, export orders and inquiries are the outstanding business at the moment. A railroad in siam has oughing 15 to 20 lon 10000 to 50,000 toad inquiring
rals hat price for
Exporin was most acute the new quotations are several dollars a ton above those recently ruling. Outstanding quotations are being protected for a reasonable period.
Among the major steel consuming industries new buying of steel is rather light. The automobile industry has good production and an encouraging volume of sales, but its steel requirements over the remainder of the 1940 model season will not be heavy. The building construction industry notes a little pickup in new projects, but business is much below what was expected at this time of year. Railroads are buying very little either for maintenance requirements or for new equipment.
A contemplated gas pipe line, sponsored by the Tennessee Gas \& Transmission Co., a new company, to run from northern Louisiana fields to Knoxville, Tenn., would require about 100,000 tons of pipe, but a certificate of authority has not yet been asked of the Federal Power Commission.
Pig iron production in March conformed to the downward trend in steel production. The total for the month, partly estimated, was $3,260,000$ net tons compared with $3,311,480$ net tons in February. On the daily basis of 105,160 net tons last month, this was a drop of about $8 \%$ from the daily rate of 114,189 net tons in February. There were 151 furnaces in blast on April 1, a loss of six from March 1. The rate of operations was $68.9 \%$ in February against $75.1 \%$ in January
Scrap markets do not yet point toward returning strength. Declines have taken place this week in several important centers. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price has declined 21 c . to $\$ 16.08,46 \mathrm{c}$. above its level just before
he outbreak of the European war.
The downward trend in the "Iron Age" capital goods index has halted, t least tempora The index figure for the week ended March 30 is 76 compared with 75.5 for the week before and 72.1 a year ago.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
 One week ago.
One year ago.
rolled strips. These products represe
$\mathbf{8 5 \%}$ of the United States output.


Apris Pig Iron




|  | Hioh |  | Lovo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 94 | \$22.61 | Jan. 2 | \$22.61 | Jan. 2 |
|  | 22.61 | Sept. 19 | 20.61 | sept. 12 |
| 938 | 23.25 | June 21 | 19.61 | July 6 |
| 1937 | 23.25 | Mar. 9 | 20.25 | Feb. 16 |
| 1936 | 19.73 | Nov. 24 | 18.73 | Aug. 11 |
| 1935 | 18.84 | Nov. 5 | 17.83 | May 14 |
| 1934 | 17.90 | May 1 | 16.90 | Jan. 27 |
| 933 | 16.90 | Dec. 5 | 13.56 | Jan. 3 |
|  | 14.81 | Jan. 5 | 13.56 | Dec. |

Steel Scrap
One week ago 1940, $\$ 16.08$ a Gross Ton $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { April } \\ \text { Based on No. } 1 \text { heavy melting steel } \\ \text { quotations at Plttsburgh. Philadelphla, }\end{gathered}$ One menth ago $\left.\begin{array}{r}-\quad 16.71 \\ -115.25\end{array}\right\}$ quotations at
and Chicago.

One y


The American Iron and Steel Institute on April 1 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 $61.7 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning April 1, compared with $60.7 \%$ one week ago, $64.6 \%$ one month ago, and $54.7 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 1.0 point, or $1.6 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended March 25, 1940. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since March 6, 1939, follow:

| 1939- | 1939 | 1939 | 1940- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar. 6-...-55.1\% | June 19-...-55.0\% | Oct. 2 | Jan. 1 |
| Mar. 13..... $55.7 \%$ | June 26......54.3\% | Oct. | Jan. 8-...-86.1\% |
| Mar. 20..... $55.4 \%$ | July 3_.....38.5\% |  |  |
| Mar. 27.....56.1\% | July 10.....-49.7\% | Oct. 23-...-. $90.2 \%$ | Jan. 22_-... $87.2 \%$ |
| ADr. 3-....54.7\% | July 17-...-56.4\% | Oct. 30_.....91.0\% | Jan. 29_-...77.3\% |
| Apr. 10-...-52.1\% | July 24-...-60.6\% | Nov, ${ }^{6}$ _-. $-92.5 \%$ | Feb. 5-...71.7\% |
| ADr. 17---50.9\% | July 31-_--59.3\% | Nov. 13---.-93.5\% | Feb. 12.....68.8\% |
| Apr. 24----48.6\% | Aug. 7----60.1\% | Nov. $20 .-$-- $93.9 \%$ | Feb. 19-.... $67.1 \%$ |
| May 1.....47.8\% | Aug. 14...-.-62.1\% | Nov. 27.....-94.4\% | Feb. 26..... $65.9 \%$ |
| May 8-.... $47.0 \%$ | Aug. 21-...-62.2\% | Dec. ${ }^{4}-\ldots .-92.8 \%$ | Mar. 4 ----64.6\% |
| May 15-.... $45.4 \%$ | Aug. 28..... $63.0 \%$ | Dec. 11-....-91.2\% | Mar. 11.... 64.7 \% |
| May $22 . . . .48 .5 \%$ | Sept. ${ }^{4} \ldots . . .58 .6 \%$ | Dec. 18...- $90.0 \%$ | Mar. 18...--62.4\% |
| May 29......52.2\% | Sept.11.....-70.2\% | Dec. 25....-73.7\% | Mar. 25-_- $60.7 \%$ |
| June 5-...-55.2\% | Sept. 18.....79.3\% |  | Apr. |
| June 12 | se |  |  |

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on April 1 stated:

Whatever changes in demand for steel products may be underway, they are too slight to indicate a trend or quicken production. Orders for commoner products have tended to improve recently but the gain has not been mignificant and has not overtaken the reduction in mill backlogs.
The downtrend in production, interrupted a week ago when the rate remained unchanged, has been resumed and last week saw a loss of $13 / 2$ points to $61 \%$. While the curve still is declining there are signs of flattening as mir popations at several centers have steadied and finishing milin scheduies to indicate an . Yet such improvement as there is has not betle lessening but tin plate output has recovered somewhat from its first quarter low Tin plate demand seasonally should be greater in second quarter and predictions by a leading producer are for as good a year as in 1939, or better-
Often blamed for adverse conditions, the belated spring and unseasonable weather undoubtedly has had a serious effect in some lines of steel products.

Buying has been delayed in the South and rural purchasing over the entire country has been affected by unusual cold and heavy snow. Whether this has merely delayed buying or cut down total movement is difficult to determine.

Placing of 1,000 box cars by the New York Central for a subsidiary company is the high light in railroad buying at the moment, involving about 10,000 tons of steel. Other railroad buying is negligible. A large part of mills have backlogs to extend through June. Further buying is expected, several roads having carbuilding programs under consideration.
Export demand is a bright feature and March bookings from abroad are expected to be a peak. Heavy demand for sheets and plates in Canada, for war purposes, has filled Dominion mills for months ahead and producers In the United States are receiving inquiries for quick delivery tonnages.
February exports of steel and iron products rose to 436.585 gross tons, about $10 \%$ above January. Exports for two months this year were three times those of the correspondig months last year and equaled or exceeded igures for each of the full calendar years 1931, 1932 and 1933 . The increase was largel due to ship
Building profect invis.
Building projects involving shapes and reinforcing bars continue to inThe proportion of priveason ad vances but most are for moderate tonnage, provide a large portion Currently about half the total number of structures placed or pending falls into the private class. This is a fairly sharp change from conditions a few months ago
Automobile production last week was 103,370 units, 25 less than in the preceding period. Chrysler gained 4,820, practically replacing its loss of the previous week. General Motors made 200 fewer cars, Ford dropped 2,350 and other makers made 2,295 less. Production has been at practically the same level for weeks, except for a bulge of about 2,000 cars to more than 105,000 the week of March 16, a peak for that month.
Slowly continued recession in quotations on steel and iron scrap has caused "Steel's" composites to yield further. The iron and steel composite stands at $\$ 36.81$, a decline of three cents from the previous week, and the scrap composite at $\$ 16.17$, a drop of eight cents. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $\$ 56.10$.
Decline in production was general last week, though at most points it was small. Detroit was the only area showing an increase, 1 point to $79 \%$. Pittsburgh was unchanged at $571 / 2 \%$, Birmingham at $78 \%$, New England at $65 \%$ and Youngstown at $43 \%$. Chicago slipped off 3 points to $561 / 2 \%$, Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 59 , Wheeling 2 points to 71, Cleveland 5 points to 69 , Buffalo 7 points to 44 , Cincinnati $51 / 2$ points to $451 / 2$ and St. Louis 19 points to $39 \%$. For the most part schedules for this week indicate no material change from present levels.
Steel ingot production for the week ended April 1 is placed at $61 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of April 4. This compares with 621/2\% in the previous week and $64 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:

For the second consecutive week the entire decrease of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ points in the compiation is due to the drop among the leading independents, as the subsidiaries of U. S. Steel are estimated at the rate prevailing for the past two weeks.

The U. S. Steel estimate is at $571 / 2 \%$, which was the rate given for the corporation by Dow, Jones for the two preceding weeks. Leading independents are credited with $631 / 2 \%$
week bere and $691 / 2 \%$ two weeks aro
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:


## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended April 3 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 101,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 10,000,000$ in Treasury cash, $\$ 8,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 71,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and increases of $\$ 57,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 50,000,000$ in money in circulation. Excess reserves of member banks on April 3 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 5,820,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 140$,000,000 for the week.

The principal change in holdings of bills and securities was a decrease of $\$ 8,000,000$ in United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed; holdings of bonds and of notes each decreased $\$ 4,000,000$.

The statement in full for the week ended April 3 will be found on pages 2210 and 2211.

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and the year ended April 3, 1940, were as follows:

|  | $\text { Apr. 3, } 1940$ | Increase ( + $\operatorname{sar}, 27,194$ | $\begin{gathered} r \text { Decrease }(-) \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Ape } \\ A p r . ~ 5, ~ \\ \hline \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills aliscounted | 3,000,000 | +1,000,000 |  |
| Bills bought |  |  | -1,000,000 |
| U. S. Government securitles, direct and guaranteed. | 2,487,000.000 | -8,000,000 | -97,000,000 |
| Industrial advances (not including 38,000,000 commit'ts-Apr. 3) - | 10,000,000 |  | ,000 |
| Other reserve bank credit. | 32,000,000 | +10,000,000 | +29,000,000 |
| Total Reserve bank credit | 2,512,000,000 | +2,000,000 | -72,000,000 |
| Gold stock | 18,470,000,000 | +57.000,000 | 3.178.000,000 |
| Treasury | .991.000.000 | 000 | 153,000,000 |
| Member bank rey | .395,000,000 | +101,000,000 | +3,077,000,000 |
| Money in eircula | 7.521,0000000 | +50,000,000 | +666,000,000 |
| Treasury deposits with $\overline{\mathrm{F}} . \ddot{\mathrm{B}} . \mathrm{b}$ ban | , ${ }_{692,000,000}$ | -8,000,000 | -411,000,000 |
| Non-member deposits and |  | -71,000,000 | +266,000,000 |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago-Brokers' Loans

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks which will not be available until the coming Monday.

AgSETS. AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS in central reserve cities (In Mullons of Dollara)


## 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, simul taneously 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 27 :
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended March 27: A decrease of $\$ 129,000,000$ in holdings of United States Treasury bills, and increases of $\$ 35,000,000$ in holdings of "Other securities" and $\$ 53,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $\$ 5,000,000$ in New York City, and increased $\$ 8,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 4$, 000,000 at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $\$ 18,000,000$ in New York City
Holdings of United States Treasury bills declined $\$ 107,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 15,000,000$ in the St. Louis district, and $\$ 129,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of Treasury notes increased $\$ 6,000$. 000. Holdings of U. S. Government bonds increased $\$ 10,000,000$ in the Richmond district and $\$ 12,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Hold ings of obligations guaranteed by the U. S. Government increased $\$ 15,000$. 000 in New York City and $\$ 10,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Hold ings of "Other securities" increased $\$ 38,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 35,000,000$ at all reporting member banks
Demand deposits-adjusted decined $\$ 152,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and increased $\$ 129,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 16,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, $\$ 15,000,000$ in
reporting member banks

Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 108,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and declined $\$ 46,000,000$ in New York City. All reporting member banks reported a net increase of $\$ 15,000,000$. Deposits credited to foreign banks declined $\$ 14,000,000$ in New York City.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended March 27, 1940, follows:

|  |  | Increase | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} 27,194 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Mar, } 20,1940$ | Mar. 29, 1939 |
| Loans and |  |  |  |
| asis-total |  |  | $000,000$ |
| Commerial, industrial, and agri- |  |  |  |
| cultural loans. | 4,383,000,000 | $000,000$ | $569,000,000$ |
| Open market pape Loans to brokers | 335,000,000 | $-3,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & +30,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| securities. - | 609,000,000 | 19,000,0 | -155,000,000 |
| Other loans for purchasing | , | 19,00,0 | 155,000,000 |
| carrying securit | 478,000 | +5,000,000 | -53,000,000 |
| Real estate loans Loans to banks. | 185,000,000 |  |  |
| Loans to ban | 49,000,000 | 1,000,000 | ,000,000 |
| Other loans. | 557,000,000 | +4,000,000 | +14,000,000 |
| Treasury bills. | 516,000,000 | 129,000,000 | 230,000,000 |
| Treasury notes | 1,802,000,000 | ,000 | -195,000,000 |
| United States bonds.---..- | 6,512,000,000 |  | 699,000,000 |
| Obligations guaranteed by United States Government |  |  |  |
| Other securities. | 3,517,000,000 | +35,000,000 | $00$ |
| Reserve with | ,371,000,000 | + 53,000,000 | +2,856,000,000 |
| Cash in vault | 479,000,000 | +18,000,000 | +55,000,000 |
| Balances with domestic banks <br> Liabllities - | 253,000,000 | +62,000,000 | +674,000,000 |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 19,276,000,000 | +25,000,000 |  |
| Time deposits | 5,338,000,000 |  |  |
| United States Government deposits | 578,000,000 | $+2,000,000$ |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: Domestic banks. |  |  |  |
| rore | 735,000,000 | 16,000,000 | +122,000,000 |
| orrowings | 1,000,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} +12,000,000 \\ -2,000,000 \end{array}$ |

## Brazil Resumes Payment on External Debt

Brazil on April 1 resumed payment of its foreign debt under a new plan and will pay $£ 16,800,000$ in the next fou years, according to advices from Rio De Janeiro to the New York'"Times," which also said:

The Ministry of Finance made known today (March 30, ed.) that all is in readinese for the operation, the money having been sent to London, New York and Paris. Mr. Souza Costa said the government feels happy to be alle to
Included in the new payments are loans sontracted by municipalities and States as well as by the Federal Covernment.
Municipalities were included to satisfy American creditors who aredie rincinal holders of these lcans.
Under the new plan, the payment of interest will commence as from the day of, suspension of payments on Nov. 10, 1937. Coupons due on that date winl be paid from April 1 so that by the end of four years, an coupons will be up-to-date.
Paying agents are as follows: Lotdon, Rothschild \& Sons; Linited States, Dillon, Read \& Co.
The total debt of Brazil, figured in sterling, according to Treasury figures, is $£ 255,785,330$ comprising 108 loans. The eldest Brazilian loan was negotiated in 1883 and the last was in 1930, the so-called coffen
colization loan.

## Republic of Panama Offers Holders of $\$ 11,313,500 \mathbf{5 \%}$ <br> Bonds to Exchange for New $31 / 4 \%$ Bonds-Cash

Payment of $\$ 1,674,362$ on Coupons
The Republic of Panama, as part of a plan for the readjustment of its $\$ 18,000,000$ external debt, announced April 5 an offer to holders of its $\$ 11,313,5105 \%$ bonds of an equal principal amount of new $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, due 1994, and a cash payment of $\$ 1,674,362$ to discharge unpaid matured interest coupons. Announcement that the Republic was ready to submit to holders of its $5 \%$ bonds the plan for the exchange of securities was made by Jorge E. Boyd, Ambassador of Panama to the United States, who said that it was the earnest desire of his Government to consummate promptly the debt readjustment so that Panama could take its place among the nations which currently are meeting their obligations. An announcement explaining the offer went on to say:

Holders of the present $5 \%$ bonds may assent to the readjustment plan by depositing their bonds with the Bank of Manhattan Co., depositary, in exchange for which certifcates of deposit will immediately be issued. The change. A registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 has crecently become effective, and a prospectus Securities Act of 1933 has recenty become effective, and a prospectus co
bodying the terms of the plan is now available.
Until such time as the plan is declared affective conditioned th assent of at least $80 \%$ of the $5 \%$ bonds, issuance of the new $31 \% \%$ the or the stamping and return of the deposited $5 \%$ bonds, and cash payments in respect of unpaid matured interest, will not take place Accordingly the Republic of Panama urges bondholders to act as promptly as possible in order to realize the benefits of the plan.
In general the plan provides for (1) a reduction in the interest rate on $\$ 11,313,500$ of debt from 5 to $31 / 4 \%$; (2) payment of $\$ 1,674,362$ in cash to discharge back interest at the rate of $4 \%$ instead of the coupon rate of $5 \%$; (3) security provisions which require that service of the (4) bonds shall be exclusively from revenues derived within the United States (4) an extension of maturity from 1963 to 1994, and (5) a sinking fund which is calculated to retire by maturity all of the new $31 / 4 \%$ bonds or
the $5 \%$ bonds stamped assented to the plan the $5 \%$ bonds stamped assented to the plan.
As an essential part of the plan to reduce prior annual service charges, provision is made subject to market conditions for the issuance of $\$ 4,000$,
000 of new Series $B$ bonds, due of $\$ 3,603,000$ of $51 / 2 \%$ bonds of the Republic refund the outstanding issue of $\$ 3,603,000$ of $51 / 2 \%$ bonds of the Republic, as soon as practicable after sufficient deposits of $5 \%$ bonds have been received. These bonds may be sold either by means of a public offering or privately, if and at the time the plan is declared affective.
vice of the to the prospectus, the Republic has determined that the serclusively derived from its revenucs within under the plan shall be ex. of the total treaty payment ( $\$ 430,000$ as rental for use of the Canal Zone) and the Constitutional Fund income (a variable amount cana from investments in first mortgages on New York City real estate) ; that the entire amount of such revenue shall be pledged until the external debt as readjusted under the plan shall be fully paid; that by irrevocable instructions to the United States Government and to the fiscal agent of the Republic in New York, all of such revenues shall be paid over to the fiscal agent for the bonds to be issued or issuable under the plan, for interest and amortization, in the order and priority therein stipulated. The cash payments in respect of unpaid matured interest to Nov. 15, 1939 at the rate of $4 \%$ annually instead of the coupon rate of $5 \%$ will be made to londholders at the time the plan is declared effective from funds on deposit in New York and in Panama which the Republic has agreed to apply to this purpose. The 1940 Treaty Payment in the amount of $\$ 430,000$ has been received by the Republic of which $\$ 250,000$ is applicable to the ser vice of the outstanding bonds and $\$ 180,000$ is being held by the Republic
for application to the service of the securities issuable under the
The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York, on April 5 recommended that bondholders accept the offer.

## Part Payment of Interest to Be Made on Rio Grande do Sul Gold Bonds

Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., as special agent, is notify ing holders of State of Rio Grande do Sul (United States of Brazil) 25-year $8 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, external loan of 1921 , that funds have been deposited with them sulficient to make a payment, in lawful currency of the United States, of $14 \%$ of the face amount of the coupons due April 1, 1938, amounting to $\$ 5.60$ for each $\$ 40$ coupon and $\$ 2.80$ for each $\$ 20$ coupon.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Presidential Decree of the United States of Brazil, such payment, if accepted by the holders of the bonds and coupons, must be accepted in full payment of such coupons and of the claims for interest represented thereby.
No present provision, the notice states, has been made for the coupons due April 1, 1932 to Oct. 1, 1933, inclusive, but they should be retained for future adjustment.

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Tenders Asked for New South Wales Bonds
Chase National Bank, successor fiscal agent, is inviting tenders according to an announcement, issued April 2, for the sale to it at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest, of State of New South Wales, Australia, external $5 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds due April 1, 1958, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of $\$ 179,022$ now in the sinking fund. Tenders will be received to 12 noon, April 9,1940 , at the corporate trust department of the bank, 11 Broad St., New York.

April 1 Coupons on Various Hungarian Bond Issues to Be Paid in Part
The Cash Office of Foreign Credits, at Budapest, Hungary, on April 1 announced through its central paying agents in New York, Schroder Trust Co., that it will redeem coupons maturing April 1, 1940 on the following bonds at the rate of $\$ 8.75$ per coupon detached from a $\$ 1,000$ bond: Farmers National Mortgage Institute, $7 \%$ Hungarian land mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of 1928, dollar issue; Farmers National Mortgage Institute, $7 \%$ land mortgage bonds, dollar issue; and Hungarian-Italian Bank, Ltd., 71/2\% 35-year sinking fund mortgage gold bonds, dollar issue, series "A-C."
Coupons presented in acceptance of this offer, which expires Sept. 30, 1940, and is made only to persons resident outside of Hungary, must be transmitted to Schroder Trust Co., 46 William St., New York City.

Oct. 1 Coupons of State of San Paulo $7 \%$ Gold Bonds To Be Paid at $50 \%$ of Face Amount
Schroder Trust Co., New York, as special agent, is notifying holders of State of San Paulo (United States of Brazil) $7 \%$ secured sinking fund gold dollar bonds, Coffee Realization Loan 1930, that funds have been deposited with them sufficient to make a payment, in lawful currency of the United States of America, of $50 \%$ of the face amount of the coupons due Oct. 1,1938 , amounting to $\$ 17.50$ for each $\$ 35$ coupon and $\$ 8.75$ for each $\$ 17.50$ coupon. The acceptance of such payment is optional, but the payment, if accepted by the holders of the bonds and coupons, must be accepted in full payment of such coupons and of the claims for interest represented thereby.
Holders of the Oct. 1, 1938 coupons may obtain payment at the trust department of Schroder Trust Co., 48 Wall St., New York City.

New York Stock Exchange Prepared to Consider Plans of Member Firms to Form Affiliated Corporations
Charles E. Saltzman, Vice-President and Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, sent a letter to member firms indicating that the Exchange's Committee on Member Firms is prepared to receive and give prompt consideration to applications from member firms that desire to form affiliated companies. A memorandum sent out by the Exchange on April 28, 1939, which outlined requirements regarding the organization of corporate affiliates, was enclosed with the letter. Mr. Saltzman states, however, that member firms desiring to form corporate affiliates now will not necessarily be bound by the provisions of the April memorandum.

The letter also stated that firms which may form corporate affiliates now will be bound by any subsequent rules which may later be published with regard to affiliated companies.
Previous reference to the matter was made in our issue of March 30, page 2010.

Increase of $\$ 14,339,083$ in Outstanding Brokers' Loans on New York Stock Exchange During MarchTotal March 30 Reported at $\$ 569,813,430$-Amount is $\$ 85,042,241$ Below Year Ago
According to the monthly compilation of the New York Stock Exchange, issued 'April 2, outstanding brokers' loans on the Exchange increased $\$ 14,339,083$ during March to $\$ 569,813,430$ March 30 from $\$ 555,474,347$ Feb. 29 . As compared with March 31, 1939, when the loans outstanding amounted to $\$ 654,855,671$, the figure for the end of March, 1940 , represents a decrease of $\$ 85,042,241$.

Both demand and time loans outstanding on March 30 were below a year ago. The demand loans on March 30 totaled $\$ 549,692,430$, as compared with $\$ 529,478,347$ Feb. 29,1940 , and $\$ 617,191,932$ March 31, 1939. Time loans at the latest date were reported at $\$ 20,121,000$, against $\$ 25,996,000$ and $\$ 37,663,739$, respectively, on the two earlier dates.
The following is the report for March 30, 1940, as made available by the Stock Exchange on April 2:
New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York as of the close of business March 30 contracted for and carried in New York astailed tabulation follows:
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York banks Demand
 (2) Net borrownings on coliateral from private bankers,
prokers, foritga bank agencles, or others in the City
ox New York
$\longdiv { \$ 5 4 9 , 6 9 2 , 4 3 0 }$
Combined total of time and demand borrowings
Total lace amount of "Government securttes" pledged as collateral
for the borrowings included in items (1) and (2) above.........

The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the loan report issued by the Exchange a month ago
Below we furnish a two-year compilation of the figures:

| 1938- | Demand Loans | Time Loans | Total Loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. 28 | *492.198,814 | 84,763,000 | *576.961.814 |
| Mar. 31 | 455,549,419 | 65,567,500 | 521,116,919 |
| Apr. | 413,578,029 | 53,188,500 | 466.766.529 |
| May 30 | 418,490,405 | 40,873,500 | 459,363,905 |
| June 30 | 431,926,400 | 37,961,000 | 469,887,400 |
| July 30 | 459,217,933 | 34,398.000 | 493,615,933 |
| Aug. 31 | 508.992,407 | 32,498.000 | 541,490.407. |
| Sept. 30 | 484,019,538 | 40,183,000 | 524,202.538 |
| Oct. 31 | 540,439.140 | 40,302,497 | 580,741,637 |
| Nov. 30 | 577.441,170 | 42,514,100 | 619.955.270 |
| Dec. 31 | 681,885,192 | 35.199.137 | 717.084.320 |
| 1939 |  |  |  |
| Jan. 31 | 632,513,340 | 33,983,537 | 666,496,877 |
| Feb. 28 | $646.178,362$ | 37,254,037 | 683,432,399 |
| Mar. 31 | 617,191,932 | 37,663,739 | 654,855,671 |
| Apr. 29 | 515,173.525 | 32,269,650 | 547,443,175 |
| May 31 | 515.483,090 | 30.492,889 | 545.975.979 |
| June 30 | 509.021,637 | 28,240,322 | 537,261,959 |
| July 31 | 526.691,740 | 27.075.500 | 553,767,240 |
| Aug. 31 | 478.060,007 | 30,517.547 | 508,577,554 |
| Sept. 30 | 433.556 .992 | 33,502.875 | 467,059,867 |
| Oct. 31 | 502.025,629 | 32,202,875 | 534,228,504 |
| Nov. 30 | 543,875,683 | 30.996 .000 | 573.871 .683 |
| Dec. 30 | 564,642,938 | 29,646,000 | 594,288,938 |
| 1940- |  |  |  |
| Jan. 31. | 533,004,900 | 27.046 .000 | $560,050,900$ 555,474347 |
| Feb. 29 | 529,478,347 | 25,996,000 | 555.474,347 |
| Mar. 30 | 549,692,430 | 20,121,000 | 569,813,430 |
| * Revise |  |  |  |

## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange Dur-

 ing Weeks Ended Mar, 23 and Mar. 30On April 4 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended March 30, of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, con tinuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists. The figures for the previous week ended March 23 (as released by the SEC on March 29) are also incorporated in this item. STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT
DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Total for } & \text { Total for } \\ \text { Week Ended } & \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { Mar. } 23 \text { ' } 40 & \text { Mar. } 30 \text { ' } 40\end{array}$
Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases):
Number of orders
$15,675 \quad 23,459$

Dollar value.................................................. $\overline{\$ 15,580,192} \overline{\$ 22,861,442}$


Round-lot sales by dealers


Round-lot purchases by dealers
a sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales,"
b Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders and sales to llquidate a long positio which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges-Figures for Weeks Ended Mar. 9 and Mar. 16
Trading on the New York Stock Exchange by members, except odd-lot dealers, for their own account amounted to 874,175 shares during the week ended March 16 , it was amounced by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (April 5), which amount was $19.25 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $4,486,000$ shares. During the previous week' ended March 9 (as announced by the SEC March 29) round-lot transactions for the account of members, except odd-lot dealers, totaled 764,615 shares; this amount was $19.71 \%$ of total transactions for the week of amount was
$3,916,120$ shares.
The Commission also promulgated figure showing the relation of trading by members of the New York Curb Exchange for their own account to total transactions on the Exchange. During the week ended March 16 the member trading was 163,845 shares, or $18.88 \%$ of total transactions of 866,685 shares, while in the preceding week (March 9) the Curb members traded in stocks for theff own account in amount of 147,650 shares, which was $17.42 \%$ of total value of 823,495 shares.
The SEC made the following data available for the weeks ended March 9 and 16 :
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

|  | Week End. New York Stock Exchange | Mat. 91940 New York Cuтb Exchange | Week End. New Ytok Stock Exchange | Mat. 16 '40 New York Ситb Exchange |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total number of reports received. | 1,064 | 792 | 1,064 | 774 |
| 1. Reports showing transactions as spectalists | 192 | 98 | 190 | 97 |
| 2, Reports showing other trans- |  |  |  |  |
| actions intitated on the floor | 247 | 48 | 250 | 53 |
| 3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor | 237 | 93 | 262 | 93 |
| 4. Reports showing no trangsctions | 544 | 567 | 517 | 544 |

Note-On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled solely by specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transaction
of speciallsts resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the speclalists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange,' on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not directly comparable on the two exchanges.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
TOTAL ROUND-IOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Total for } & \text { Per } & \text { Total for } \\ \text { Week } & \text { Cent a } \\ \text { Week }\end{array}$
A. Total round-lot sales:

Short sales
Total sales.
B. Round-lot transactions for account o
memberg, except for the odd-lot ac
counts of odd-lot dealers and speclalist

1. Transactions of speciallists in stock


TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND BTOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

*The term "members" Includes all Exchange members, their firms and their parrs, in ing special parliers.
a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total des both purchases and sales, while the Exchange b Bundea ony sales.
b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission
c Sales marked "short exempt" are Included with "other sales."

Market Value of Bonds Listed on New York Stock Exchange March 30 Below Feb. 29
As of close of business on March 30, 1940, there were 1,380 bond issues aggregating $\$ 53,852,621,102$ par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total marke value of $\$ 50,006,387,149$, it was announced by the Exchange on April 5. This compares with 1,387 bond issues aggregating $\$ 53,937 ; 100,052$ par value listed on the Exchange Feb. 29 with a total market value of $\$ 49,605,261,998$

In the following table, listed bonds are classified by gov ermental and industrial groups with the aggregate market ermental and industrial groups w.
value and average price for each:

|  | March 30, 1940 |  | Feb. 29, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market Value | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Aver. } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Market Value | Aver. Price |
| U. S. Govt. (incl. States, citles, \& \& .).- | $34,298,466,282$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 109.00 \end{gathered}$ | $33,968,496,866$ |  |
| United States Companies- |  |  |  |  |
| Autos and accessorles... | 18,679,115 | 102.02 | 18,638.981 | 101.82 |
| Financial | 90,452,019 | 104.06 | 90,423.146 |  |
|  | 85,695,217 | 95.39 | 69,471,468 | 92.80 |
|  | $22,406,856$ 36,951 | 78.87 | 2, 2 ,354, 583 | 78.01 |
| Electrical equipment manufacturing.- | $36,951,888$ $\mathbf{2 3 4 , 6 9 6} \mathbf{1 4 5}$ | 107.03 | 37,412,308 | 108.37 |
|  |  | 104.61 | 233,128,166 | 103.70 |
| Amusements | 45,049,302 | ${ }_{92.74}$ | 47,824,164 |  |
| Land and rea | 10,064,716 | 50.09 | 9,690,020 | 48.23 |
| Machinery and | 60,083,980 | 98.03 | $60,140,560$ | 96.73 |
| Mining (excluding | 110,121,710 | 55.22 | 111,802,230 | 56.05 |
| Petroleum | 630,962,437 | 104.25 | 629.542,092 | 103.90 |
| Paper and pubilishing | 73,083,544 | 98.96 | 73,756.106 | 99.87 |
| Retail merchandising | 22,162,354 | 88.81 | 14,088,622 | 80.72 |
| Rallway operating and holding companles \& equipment manutacturers. | 6,091,123,678 | 57.62 | 6,091,268,220 |  |
| Steel, fron and coke | 636,231,509 | 101.12 | 692,053,983 | 100.99 |
| Textile | 9,433,935 | 102.12 | 9,345,215 | 101.16 |
| Gas and electric (operating) | 3,206,850,673 | 108.32 | 3,185,419,148 | 107.97 |
| Gas and electric (holding) | 226,613,011 | 103.74 | 221,156,244 | 101.25 |
| Communication (eable, tel. \& radio) | 1,067,860,307 | 104.93 | 1,061,671.501 | 104.32 |
| Miscellaneous utilit | 314,287,557 | 68.50 | 304,400.589 | 68.11 |
| Business and office | 19,202,950 | 100.75 | 19,155,300 | 100.50 |
| Bhipping serv | 14,003,099 | 49.82 | 13,682,243 | 48.68 |
| shipbuilding and o | 15,599,880 | 68.00 | 15.929,636 | 69.44 |
| Tobacco | 43,584,260 | 127.94 | 43,401,947 | 127.40 |
| U. S. companies op | 113,784,069 | 44.98 | 110,700,039 | 43.76 |
| Miscellaneous | 35,494,798 | 104. | 35,658,395 | 105 |
| Total United States comp | 13,312,338,309 | 74.60 | 13,296,560,306 | 74.10 |
| Foretgn governm | 1,573,408,023 | 51.23 | 1,522,688,090 | 49.65 |
| Forelgn cos. (Incl. Cuba and Canada) | 822,174,535 | 55.98 | 817,516,736 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 5 . 0 1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| All listed bonds. | 50,006,387;149 | 92.8 | 49,605,261,998 | 91.97 |

The following table, compiled by us, gives a two-year comparison of the total market value and the total average price of bonds listed on the Exchange:

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Market } \\ \text { Valus }}}{ }$ | Average Price |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eb. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. | 42,486,316,399 | 89.70 | M | 47,471,484,161 | 91.85 |
| Mar. 1 | $42,854,724,055$ $41,450.248,311$ | 88.68 85.71 | Mar. ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{48,351.945,186}^{48}$ | 91.80 91.56 |
| May | 42,398,688,128 | 87.82 | May 31 | ${ }_{48,920.088 .568}$ | 91.56 |
| June | 42,346,644,435 | 87.78 | June 30 | 48,570.781,615 | 92.08 |
| June 30 | 43,756,515,009 | 88.98 | July 31 | 49,007,131,070 | 93.15 |
| July 30 | 44,561,109,796 | 90.19 | Aug. 31 | 47,297,289,186 | 90.59 |
| Aug. 31 | 44,182,833,403 | 89.40 | Sept. 30 | 46,430.860,982 | 88.50 |
| Sept. 30 | 44,833,709,433 | 89.08 | Oct. 31 | 47.621,245,885 | 90.79 |
| Oct. 31 | 45,539,192,999 | 90.67 | Nov. 30 | 47,839,377,778 | 91.24 |
| Nov. 30 | 45,441,652,321 | 9.34 | Dee. 30....- | 49,919,813,386 | 92.33 |
| Dec. 31 | 47,053,034,224 | 91.27 | $1940-$ |  |  |
| 39- |  |  | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Feb. }} 29$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,678,805,641 \\ 49,605,261,998 \end{array}$ | 92.02 91.97 |
| an. 31 | 46.958,433,389 | 91.03 | Mar. 30 | 50,006,387,149 | 92.86 |

Basic Industrial Trend Has Continued Downward, According to National City Bank of New YorkMonthly Survey Says Recent New Orders Have Not Equalled Production-Finds Average Gain of $63 \%$ in Industrial Profits Last Year Over 1938 See advertising page VII.

Market Value of Listed Stocks on New York Stock Exchange on March 30, $\$ 46,694,763,128$, Compared with $\$ 46,058,132,499$ on Feb. 29-Classification of Listed Stocks
The New York Stock Exchange announced April 4 that as of the close of business on March 30, 1940, there were 1,236 stock issues aggregating $1,443,841,504$ shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $\$ 46,694,763,128$. This compares with 1,236 stock issues aggregating $1,440,945,199$ shares listed on the Exchange Feb. 29 with a total market value of $\$ 46,058,132,499$, and with 1,237 stock issues aggregating $\mathbf{1 , 4 2 6 , 5 2 0 , 1 7 5}$ shares with a total market value of $\$ 40,921,074,970$ on March 31 , 1939. In making public the figures for March 30, the Exchange said:
As of the close of business March 30, 1940, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to $569,813,430$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all isted stocks, on the date, War collateral from these on collat; thus these ratios usully will share the true relationship betwen borrowings on all listed sharl will exced market value.

As of Feb. 29, 1940, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to $\$ 555,474,348$. The ratio of these member total net borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore $1.21 \%$.
In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:

|  | March 30, 1940 |  | Feb. 29, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market Value | Aver. Price | Market Value | Aver. Price |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Financlal | 3,842,229,194 | 32.66 | 3,705,926,581 |  |
| C | 6,499,279,132 | 71.29 | 6,414,152,476 |  |
| Building | 561,589,441 | 25.82 | 554,982,687 | 25.49 |
| Electrical equipment manufacturing.- | 1,626,288,484 | 41.55 | 1,565.589,352 | 40.50 |
| Foods | 3,135,132,306 | 33.77 | 3,037,510,307 | 33.24 |
| Rubber | 413,507,251 | 38.91 | 420,234,357 | 39.55 |
| Farm machln | 625,836,197 | 47.75 | 601.328.996 | 45.88 |
| Amusemen | 252,015,914 | 14.32 | 250,738.897 | 14.10 |
| Land and realty - | 17,298,537 | 3.49 | $17,544,459$ | 3.54 |
| Machinery and metals_-.......-..-- | 1,680, 332,806 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.39 \\ & 26.73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,664,565,875 \\ & 1.726 .905 .388 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{26}^{28.14}$ |
| Mining (excluding iron) | 1,718,396,048 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.73 \\ & 22.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,726,905,388 \\ & 4,218,674,840 \end{aligned}$ | 21.84 |
| Paper and publ | 441,758,343 | 21.83 | 455,002,884 | 22.49 |
| Retail merchandlsing | 2,558,911,088 | 34.29 | 2,506,310,069 | 33.59 |
| Ry. oper. \& holding co's \& eqpt. mfrs_ | 3,069,447,935 | 25.98 | 3,046,248,224 | 25.78 |
| Steel, fron and cok | 2,325,988,396 | 47.20 | 2,306,383,159 | 45.93 |
| Textiles | 272,796,340 | 23.80 | 270,343,744 | 23.59 |
| Gas and eleotric | 2,439,308,398 | 29.06 | 2,428,686,491 | 29.02 |
| Gas and electric (holding) | 1,404,797,462 | 14.66 | 1,363,874,144 | 14.24 |
| Communications (cable tel. | 3,768,161,680 | 99.36 | 3,760,919,119 | 99.16 |
| Miscellaneous utilit | 147,707,337 | 16.31 | ${ }_{664}^{152,272,944}$ | ${ }^{16.52}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping services. | -7,747,422 | 4.22 | 7,442,202 | 4.05 |
| Ship operating and | 54,617,503 | 18.15 | 52,245,516 | 17.36 |
| Miscellaneous bus | 125,982,328 | 21.21 | 123,576,536 | 20.80 |
| Leather | 179,354,137 | 24.03 | 185,379,861 | 24.84 |
| Tobacco | 1,664,679,496 | 59.55 | 1,655,798,668 | 59.23 |
| Garmen | 48,160,549 | 28.71 | 46,648,037 | 27.81 |
| U. S. companies operating abr | 610,613,003 | 17.79 | 596,810,623 | 17.39 |
| Forelgn companies (incl. Cuba \& Can.) | 834,355,634 | 1 | 903,076,666 | 2.30 |
| All Histed stocks....... | 46,694,763,128 | 32.34 | 46,058,132,499 | 31.9 |

We give below a two-year compilation of the total market value and the average price of stocks listed on the Exchange:

|  | Marke Value | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Averace } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { Prtice } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Far. | ${ }_{41,172,861,535}$ | \$27.94 | Mar. 29 | ${ }^{\mathbf{8 4 0 , 9 7 2 , 9 1 , 3 2 0 , 7 7 9}}$ | ${ }_{28.51}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Apre }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |  | ${ }_{22}^{22.32}$ | May 31- | ${ }_{4}^{43,229,5877,173}$ | 30.29 |
| June | 34,584,614,803 | 24.28 | June 30-.--- | 41, 41.7611 .599 .352 | ${ }_{31.31}^{28.70}$ |
| June 30 | 41,961,875.154 | 29.41 | Aug. 31..-. | 41,652,664,710 | 29.12 |
| July 30 | 44,784,224,215 | 31.38 | sept. | 47,440,476.682 | 33.15 |
| Au | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{43,526,4888.215}$ | 30.55 | Oc | 47,373,972 | 1 |
| Oct. 31 | 47,001,767,212 | 32.96 | Deo. 30..-- | 46,467,616,372 | 32.37 |
| Nov. 30...- | 46,081,192,347 | 32.30 32.3 | 1940- |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1939$ 3---- | 47 | 33.34 | ${ }_{\text {Jan. }}^{\text {Feb }}$ 21 | ${ }^{45,836,655,548}$ | -31.88 |
| Jan ${ }_{\text {Jeb. }}$ 21...- | $\begin{aligned} & 44,884,288,147 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.50 \\ & 32.44 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{46,694,763,128}$ | 32. |

Registration of 37 New Issues, Aggregating $\$ 247,002,000$ Under Securities Act Became Effective During February
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced April 3 that during February, 1940, a gross amount of $\$ 247,002,000$ of securities registered under the Securities Act $\$ 247,002,000$ of securities registered under the Securities Act
of 1933 became fully effective, according to an analysis prepared by the Research and Statistics Section of the Trading and Exchange Division. Of this amount $\$ 231,314,000$ was proposed for sale by issuers, which compared with $\$ 102,375,000$ for January, 1940 , and $\$ 16,360,000$ for February, 1939. Further details were given by the Commission as follows:
A single registration statement in February, 1940, that of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., accounted for $\$ 104,400,000$ in three bonds and debenture issues, or $45 \%$ of the gross amount proposed for sale by issuers. Among the other large issues effectively registered during the month were $3 \%$ 000,000 and the $4 \%$ bonds of the Kentucky Utilities Co. with gross proceeds of $\$ 20,400,000$. These five large issues, therefore, accounted for around $65 \%$ of the total.
In reflection of the three large issues registered by the Bethlehem Steel Corp., manufacturing companies showed the largest total for any industry group with $\$ 120,751,000$, or $52.2 \%$ of the total. Electric, water and gas
utility companies ranked second in importance with $\$ 77,688,000$ or $33.6 \%$ of the total. Transportation and communication companies with $\$ 17$. 968,000 , or $7.8 \%$, and financial and investment companies with $\$ 12$,282,000 , or $5.3 \%$, accounted for most of the remaining amount.
Continuing the trend of recent months, fixed interest-bearing securities represented by far the most important group with $\$ 199,222,000$, or $86.1 \%$ of the total. Common stock aggregated $\$ 22,608,000$, or $9.8 \%$, followed by preferred stock with $\$ 9,484,000$, or $4.1 \%$.
A total of 26 statements became fully effective in January covering 37 separate issues aggregating $\$ 247,002,000$ (exclusive of five reorganization and exchange issues with an estimated value of $\$ 2,931,000$ ), of this amount $\$ 1,088,000$ of securities was registered for the account of others, of which $\$ 461,000$ was proposed for sale, leaving $\$ 245,914,000$ of securities registered for the account of issuers. A total of $\$ 14,601,000$ represented securities not proposed for sale by issuers. consisting of $\$ 7,725,000$ of secur-
ities to be issued in exchange for other securities, $\$ 6,726,000$ of securities ities to After allowing for these deduction items securities proposed for sale by the issuers smouted to $\$ 231,314,000$ of which $\$ 10,807,000$ remsen by the issuers amounted to $\$ 231,314,000$, of which $\$ 10,807,000$ represented the securities of new ventures.
of the total pron to be paid to distributors aggregated $\$ 5,547,000$, or $2.4 \%$ of the total proposed for sale by issuers. Other issuing and distributing
expenses amounted to $\$ 1,454,000$, or $0.6 \%$, so that all issuing and disexpenses ampunted to $1,454,000$, or $0.6 \%$, so the total.
Estimated net proceeds remaining after all issuing and distributing expenses were $\$ 224,312,000$. The amount to be applied to the repayment of indebtedness and retirement of stock was $\$ 196,299,000$, or $87.6 \%$ of the or indebtedness and retirement or stock was $8196,299,000$, or $87.6 \%$ of the
total. Included in this item was $\$ 180,630,000$, or $80.6 \%$, to be used for repayment of bonds and notes, while $\$ 5,420,000$, or $2.4 \%$, was to be used for repayment of other debt and $\$ 10,249,000$, or $4.6 \%$, was to be used for retirement of preferred stock. The amount to be used for new money purposes was $\$ 17.125,000$, or $7.6 \%$ of net proceeds. An aggregate of $\$ 10,832,000$, or $4.8 \%$, was to be applied to the purchase of securities for investment.

Almost all of the securities effectively registered during February were to be offered through underwriters, the total being $\$ 213,755,000$, equivalent to $92.4 \%$ of the total amount proposed for sale by issuers. Securities to be offered through agents equaled $\$ 15,309,000$, or $6.6 \%$, while securities to be offered directly by issuers amounted to $\$ 2,250,000$, or $1.0 \%$. Securities to be offered to the general public accounted for $95.9 \%$ of the total, as compared with $3.1 \%$ for securities to be offered to security holders and $1.0 \%$ for securities to be offered to others.
All of these data are exclusive of five reorganization and exchange issue registered in four statements for an estimated value of $\$ 2,931,000$. Of these issues two represented voting trust certificates for real estate securities with a value of $\$ 1,000$. Manufacturing companies registered the other three issues, one on a long-term unsecured bond, one a common stock and one an issue of certificates of deposit.
TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN 26 REGISTRATION STATEMENTS

| Type of Security | Gross Amount of Securttes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Issues | No. of Units or Face Amt. | Amount |
| Long-term secured bonds | 11 | 151,750,000 | \$153,522,200 |
| Short-term secured bonds_ | $\overline{3}$ | 45,700,000 | 45,700,000 |
| Short-term unsecured bonds-a |  |  |  |
| Face amount instalment certificat |  |  |  |
| Preferred stock. | ${ }_{16}^{6}$ | 322,660 6000665 |  |
| Common stock-...-......-.-.-.-. | 16 | 6,000,365 | $30,035,189$ |
| Warrants or rights | $\underline{1}$ | 525,391 | 535,741 |
| Total | 37 | --- | \$247,002,270 |



| Tot |
| :---: |
|  |
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| Long- |
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## Dangers of Mounting National Debt Discussed by First

 National Bank of Boston-National Income Indication of Country's Ability to Support DebtWhen it becomes impossible for a Government to meet its expenditures through taxation or borrowing, it has recourse to only repudiation or the printing press, warns the First National Bank of Boston, in its current "New England Letter." Discussing the fiscal position of the United States Government, the bank points out that Federal expenditures in 1937 were almost identical with aggregate taxable income, before exemptions and credits for dependents, of all come, before exemptions and credits for dependents, of all for 1937, which is based on published figures of the Internal Revenue Department, are the latest available, and are contrasted by the bank with figures for 1929 when, it is stated, Federal expenditures were about equivalent to the aggregate net income of all individuals receiving more than $\$ 150,000$ a year. Payment of governmental expenses of all kinds in 1937, Federal, State and local, the "Letter" states, would have required about $85 \%$ of the entire net states, would have required about
income of all individuals who filed returns in that year. Concerning the Nation's debt capacity the bank declared: The amount of debt a nation can support is determined by national income, present and prospective, as this is the source from which the bulk of tax revenue must come. The total cost of government of all political
units in 1939 was in the neighborhood of $\$ 18,000,000,000$, or the units in 1839 was in the neighborhood of $\$ 18,000,000,000$, or the equivalent of more than $25 \%$ of total national income for that year. In other words, if all governmental expenses were currently met, the American people on the average would work three months out of the year for the
Government. Instead of paying all the bills, the Federal Government. Instead of paying all the bills, the Federal Government
alone since 1930 has borrowed $\$ 27,000,000,000$ upon which interest must alone since 1930 has borrowed $\$ 27,000,000,000$ upon which interest must
be paid. The interest charges on all Federal obligations now amount to be paid. The interest charges on all Federal obligations now amount to more than $\$ 1,000,000,000$ a year and
debt of a quarter of a century ago.
In 1913 Federal indebtedness constituted less than $21 \%$ of the total debt of the country. It is now more than $68 \%$. This shows in a striking manner the great claime the Federal Government has upon the income and the wealth of the country. In order to obtain revenue the Federal Government has invaded many tax fields originally belonging to State and local governments. If this trend continues local communities may find that they cannot obtain sufficient funds to finance their regular activities. In such an even they would tend to become vassals of the central government.
Total public debt-Federal, State and local-is approximately $\$ 2,000$ for every family as against $\$ 269$ per family in 1913 . Whereas in the latter year public debt represented about $2.7 \%$ of our wealth, it is now about $20 \%$. If private long-term obligations were added, our total debt burden would constitute $42 \%$ of our wealth. Debt for the most part is a
rigid structure, whereas income fluctuates with the business tide. In rigid structure, whereas income fluctuates with the business tide consequence, the pressure bears down heavily in times of depression.
about our national public indebtedness since it is much not be concerned about our national public indebtedness, since it is much less than that of
most foreign countries. This is in general true, but the comparison is most foreign countrics. This is in general true, but the comparison is
not so favorable when all political subdivisions are included. Granting not so favorable when all political subdivisions are included Granting,
however, that public indebtedness is less burdensome here, that is no however, that public indebtedness is less burdensome here, that is no,
reason why we should emulate countries that are under tremendous finanreason why we should emulate countries that are under tremendous finan-
cial strain. An important factor contributing toward this country's high clal strain. An important factor contributing toward this country's high Government. For it is obvious the larger the share of national income that flows into governmental channels, the less there will be left for the average person to meet his living expenses-food, shelter, clothing and other necessities as well as luxuries.

Drexel \& Co. Return to Investment Banking Business
Drexel \& Co. on April returned to the investment banking field, with which they have been identified throughout most of their 102-year history. The firm, which is one of the oldest private banking houses in the country, having been established in 1838, will no longer engage in deposit banking but will continue all other activities of the existing business. The firm will hold memberships on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges and an associate membership on the New York Curb Exchange. Headquarters will be maintined in Philadelphia at their present offices, 15 th and Walnut Streets, and a branch office will be opened in New York at 14 Wall Street.
Edward Hopkinson Jr., Arthur E. Newbold Jr., H. Gates Lloyd, Edward Starr Jr., and Thomas S. Gates Jr., who will be the members of the firm, made the following announcement:
As general partners, we will carry on the business heretofore conducted by Drexel \& Co., other than deposit banking, and are resuming the origination, underwriting and distribution of new issues of securities
Drexel \& Co. will hold memberships on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges and an associate membership on the New York Curb Exchange; will act as broker in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds: and will continue the giving of investment advice, the custody of securitie
and serving as depositary, registrar, paying agent and transfer agent.
Mr. Hopkinson has ben a partner in Drexel \& Co. since 1926 and was a poration as a trust company Messrs. Newbold, Loyd and Starr have been partners of Drexel \& Co for varying periods and Mr Gates has been with the firm since graduation Prom the University of Pennsylvania in 1928. Messrs. Newbold, Lloyd and Gates are sons of former partners, main taining a continuity of interest which has marked the firm since its establish ment.
Prior to its retirement from the underwriting business in 1934 under the segregation provisions of the Federal Banking Act of 1933, the firm over a period of years held a leading position in the origination and distribution o public utility securities. During its earlier history it had been identifie, eading systems. The affiliation of Drexel \& Co. with J. P. Morgan \& Co. now terminated, dated from 1871.
The manager of the New York office will be Stephen C. Reynolds Jr., formerly with J. P. Morgan \& Co., who will have associated with him Arthur F. Searing, formerly with Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York Advanced $\$ 553,000$ to Member Institutions in March Credits extended by the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York to its member thrift and hone-financing institutions in the Second Federal Home Loan Bank District during March amounted to $\$ 553,000$, an incraese of $9.3 \%$ as compared with the $\$ 506,000$ of advances extended during February, and more than double the $\$ 228,300$ advanced in March 1939, the bank reported on April 2. The net balance of outstanding advances to member institutions at the end of March was $\$ 18,600,216$, an increase of $10.7 \%$, as compared with a year ago.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York also reports that, Franklin Building \& Loan Association of Jersey City, N. J., having gone into voluntary liquidation, is no longer a member of the System.

## Savings Banks Association of New York Plan for

 Uniform Money OrdersThe Savings Banks Association of the State of New York announced on March 31 that a number of its members were establishing a new service, under which they will issue uniform money orders at a fee of 10 cents payable at Savings Banks Trust Co., said the New York "Herald Tribune" of April 1, which also had the following to say:
These money orders, sponsored by the association, will bear the signature of the issuing bank and will be sold only by the savings banks.
Denominations of the money orders issued by the savings banks will not exceed 8100 . Most savings banks have not up to now sold money orders, the association says. Instead, depositors have been allowed to make with drawals in the form of cashier's checks.
state have already expressed definite interest in the three savings banks in the state have already expressed definite interest in the uniform money order plan and twenty-three more banks have showed some interest in learning "It is anticipate
cient number of banks will adopt this system sociation says, "that a suffithe public mind the idea of uniforn practices, and uniform co estabs, which have hitherto been at considerabl? variance."

Tenders of $\$ 235,592,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$, 000,000 of $91-$ Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,525,000$ Accepted at Prices Slightly Below Par
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on April 1 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills totaled $\$ 235,592,000$, of which $\$ 100,525,000$ was accepted at priees slightly under par.

The Treasury bills are dated April 3 and will mature on July 3, 1940. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of March 30, page 2013.

The following regarding the accepted bids of the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of April 1:
Total applied for
235,592,000
Total accepted.-
100,525,000
The accepted bids were tendered at prices of par and 99..999, the average price being fractionally under par. Of the amount tendered at 99.999.
$20 \%$ was accepted. $20 \%$ was accepted.

Stock of Money in the Country
The Treasury Department in Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount in circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for Feb. 29, 1940, and show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, what is held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was $\$ 7,455,097,341$, as against $\$ 7,375,682,061$ on Jan. 31, 1940, and $\$ 6,731,243,847$ on Feb. 28 , 1939, and comparing with $\$ 5,698,214,612$ on Oct. 31, 1920 . Just before the outbreak of the World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was only $\$ 3,459,434,174$. The following is the full statement:

a Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.
$b$ These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certitiestes and Treasury notes of
under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullon, respectively.
c This total Includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificates Fund-Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of $\$ 12,988,176.182$, and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $\$ 9,573,710$.
d Includes $\$ 1,800,000,000$ Exchange Stablilization Fund and $\$ 142,665,135$ balance .rement resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.

## e Inclu

The anngs deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury
to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States. - The money in circulation includes any paper currency
tinental limits of the United States.
Note-There is maintained in the Treasury-(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of $1890-\$ 156,039,431$ in gold bullion, (ii) as security for
Treasury notes of $1890-$ an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these Treasury notes of $1890-$ an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these
notes are being canceled and retired on receipt), (ili) as security for outstanding


New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of $91-$ Day Treasury Bills-To Be Dated April 10, 1940
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced April 5 that tenders are invited to a new offering of 91 -day Treasury bilis to the amount of $\$ 10,000,000$, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST), April 8, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated April 10, 1940, and will mature on July 10, 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 10, in amount of $\$ 101,257,000$. In his announcement of the offering, Secretary Morgenthau also said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e.g. 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust ecmpanies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit
of $\mathbf{1 0 \%}$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders
are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated 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 8,
1940, all teaders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof 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 up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the
acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on
the foliowing morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the rilhowing morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves
the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less. 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 than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shale be
final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately availbe made at the Federal Reserve
able funds on April 10, 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 an taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is in-
vited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall De allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purpose of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

## Premiums Received on Redemption of Tax-Exempt

 Bonds Subject to Federal Income TaxPremiums received on redemption of State and other taxexempt bonds are subject to Federal income tax under an important ruling just announced by the Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, according to J. S. Seidman, certified public accountant and tax authority. Mr. Seidman went on to say:
The income tax treatment of these redemption premiums has been surrounded by considerable doubt. Many bondholders have contended that the premiums are additional interest, and hence tax exempt. However, in the new ruling, the Chief Counsel holds that the premium is not paid for the use of borrowed money, but rather to terminate the obligation so that no further interest need be paid in the future. On this basis, the "profit" on redemption is taxable as a capital gain.
A differnet treatment is given in the ruling to any discount at which tax-exempt bonds are bought, Mr. Seidman added. The discount is regarded in the nature of interest, and when collected on the redemption of the bonds, is tax exempt.

## President Roosevelt Postpones Trip South-Spending Week-End at Hyde Park

President Roosevelt's scheduled trip to Warm Springs, Ga., has been postponed until about April 18, it was made known at the White House April 1. Incomplete recovery from a minor illness was given as the reason for the change. It was said that he will stay about 10 days at Warm Springs, when he goes. He plans to spend this week-end at his Hyde Park, New York, home.

## President Roosevelt Proclaims May 1 as Child Health

In proclaiming May 1 as Child Health Day, President Roosevelt on April 3 called upon all agencies interested in child welfare to unite in observing this day "to awaken the people of the nation to the fundamental necessity of a yearround program for the protection and development of the health of the nation's children." The text of the President's proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America a proclamation
Whereas, the Congress by joint resolution of May 18, 1928 (45, Stat. 614), has authorized and requested the President of the United States to issue annually a proclamation setting apart May 1 as Child Health Day; Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the first day of May of this year as Child Health Day, and invite all agencies and organizations interested in child welfare to unite upon that day in the observance of such exercise as will awaken the people of the nation to the fundamental necessity of a year-
round program for the protection and development of the health of the round program for the protection and development of the health of the Nation's children.
And I hereby call upon the people of the United States to consider the recommendations for conserving the health of children made by the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy and to take steps needed to strengthen and extend health protection and medical care for mothers and children in every community. I also call upon the boys and girls of he nation to note the gains in health they have made during the past year pepulation.
in Witne
the Uns. Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the "seal the United States of America to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this third day of April in the year of United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.
(Seal) Franklin D. Roosevelt
By the President:
CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

## Message of President Roosevelt to Greater New York Fund Starting 1940 Drive <br> See advertising page VIII.

## President Roosevelt Asks Congress to Authorize New Reorganization Plan-Provisions Include New Treasury Post and Changes in Administration

 of CAAPresident Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, April 2, submitted a third plan for reorganization of departments and agencies of the Federal Government under the Reorganization Act of 1939, which he estimated would affect an annual saving of $\$ 150,000$. The plan proposes changes in the setup of the Treasury, Interior, Agriculture and Labor Departments, and also the Civil Aeronautics Authority. A new office, Permanent Fiscal Assistant Secrethority. A new office, Permanent
tary of the Treasury Department, is created under the plan, whose duties would embrace "those functions of the Treasury Department pertaining to financing and fiscal activities." It was specified that a career official would be appointed to the post. With respect to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the President said he pronosed to clarify the relations of the CAA and the Authority's five-member Board. This he pronoses to do by entrusting to the Board those functions "relating to economic regulation and certain other activities primarily of a rule-making and adjudicative character"; the Administrator is to be chief administrative officer of the CAA with respect to all other functions.
The reorganization becomes effective in 60 days unless rejected by Congress. References to reorganization Plans I and II appeared in our issues of Sept. 6, 1939, page 1692; May 13, 1939, page 2825, and April 22; 1939, page 2511
The text of the President's message follows:
To the Congress of the United States:
When I submitted reorganization Plans I and II at the last regular session of Congress, I indicated that certain reorganizations of an intradepartmental character wele necessary but that detailed study would be required for the preparation of specific plans. Since that time the heads of the executive departments and my own office have continued to study the internal organization of the several agencies of the government. I and have found it possible to make a number of needed imprese studies and have found necessary changes only under the procedure set up in the Reorganization Act of 1939 .
I am transmitting herewith reorganivation Plan III which I have prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Reorganization Act of 1939 (Public, No. 19, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session), approved April 3,1939 ; and I declare that with respect to each reorganiza. o accomplish one or more of the purposes of Section 1 (A) of the act: 1. To reduce expenditures;
2. To increase efficiency;
3. To consolidate agencies according to major purposes ;
4. To reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having similar functions and by abolishing such as may not be necessary, and 5. To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort.

Treasury Department: I am proposing two intradepartmental reorganizations relating to the Treasury Department.
The first reorganization consolidates in a fiscal service, under the direction of a permment fiscal assistant secretary, those functions of the Treasury Department pertaining to financial and fiscal activities. This
fiscal service will bring together the office of the Treasurer of the United Siscal service whice bring together the ofice or the rreasurer of the United Public Debt Service, including their various subdivisions and certain Public Debt Service,
others related functions.
Some adjustments are made in the assignment of functions of the units which will comprise the fiscal service, and certain changes are made in titles. The net effect of these adjustments is to establish within the Treasurer of the United States and assistant secretary, the office of the missioner of Accounts, and a Bureau of Public Debt under the Commissioner of Public Debt. In addition to responsibility for the administration of these four segments of the department's operations, the fiscal assistant secretary is vested with the financing functions of the UnderSecretary of the Treasury and of the assistant secretaries.

The functions brought together in the fiscal service are all closely interelated and are essential parts of the general functions of financing and fiscal control. The internal organization of the fiscal service conforms to accepted principles of inancial management and provides the framework for adequate internal controls. At the same time, under the proposed eliminated, and a more efficient service provided. To assure continued effective management of this highly important and technical phase of the treasury functions, I am placing the fiscal service under the superthe treasury functions, 1 am placing the fiscal service under the super-
vision of a career official. The plan, therefore, provides that the fiscal aseistant secretary will be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with civil service laws and will perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary. This is in accord with the policy of this Administration of bringing higher administrative positions within the career service. The creation of the office of fiscal assistant secretary will not increase the number of assistant secretaries in the Treasury De. partment, since the plan expressly provides for the abolition of one of the three existing offices of assistant secretary.
The second reorganization affecting the Treasury Department vests in the Secretary of the Treasury full authority for the administration of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. At present the Federal Alcohol Administration occupies an anomalous position. It is legally a part of the Treasury Department, but actually it is clothed with almost complete independence under existing statutory provisions. Under certain conditions the Administration wour ties in the Treasury Department.
I propose, therefore, that the functions of the Federal Alcohol Administration be correlated with the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, particularly its sleohol tax unit. The bureau is already performing a large part of the field enforcement work of the Administration and could readily take over complete responsibility for its work. The bureau is daily making for other purposes, a majority of the contacts with units of the liquor industry which the Federal Alcohol. Administration should but cannot make without the establishment of a large and duplicating field force. Under the provisions of this plan, it will be possible more effectively to utilize the far-flung organization of the Treasury Department, including its many laboratories, in discharging the functions of the Federal Alcohol Administration. Thus I find the proposed consolidations will remedy deficiencies in organization structure as well as afford a more ffective service at materially reduced costs.
Department of the Interior: Reorganization Plan II transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior and thus concentrated in one department the two bureaus of the nation. On the basis of experience gained since this transfer I find the nation. On the basis or experience bained its thingle I to ne known as the Fish and Wildlife Service.
The Bureau of Biological Survey administers Federal laws relating to birds, land mammals and amphibians, whereas the Bureau of Fisheries deals with fishes, marine mammals and other aquatic animals. The natural areas of operation of these two bureaus frequently coincide, and their activities are interrelated and similar in character. Consolidation will eliminate duplication of work, facilitate coordination of programs and improve service to the public.
Another provision relating to the Department of the Interior is the abolition of the statutory office of recorder of the general land office. This office is a relic of the quill and sand box period in the transcription of land records. Its duties can readily be absorbed by the regular civil ervice personnel of the land office.
Department of Agriculture: I propose to consolidate the division of marketing and market agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment of Administration and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into a single agency to be known as the Surplus Marketing Administration. This consolidation will facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture elating to the formulation and administration of marketing agreements and the disposition of agricultural surpluses.
Because the two programs require unified planning and direction the Secretary of Agriculture has found it desirable to designate the same person as the head of both. In one capacity he reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture, while in the other he is responsible by law to the administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Consolidation of the two units will assure unified management, eliminate confusion in adminranization will remove from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the legal responsibility for functions which differ administratively from its major operations.
Department of Labor: I propose to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Immigration and the offices of District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. The former have been vacant since 1933; the latter impose an unnecessary level of supervision above that of District Director of Immigration and Naturalization in certain of our ports and should be eliminated in the interests of economy and sound administration.
Civil Aeronautics Authority: I propose to clarify the relations of the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the five-member board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The administrator is made the chief administrative officer of the Authority with respect to all functions other than those relating to economic regulation and certain other activities primarily of a rule-making and adjudicative character which are entrusted to the board. This will eliminate the confusion of responsibilities existing under the Civil Aeronautics Act and provide a more clear-cut and effective plan of organization for the agency.
Improvements and Savings: The principal advantage of the reorganizations proposed in this plan will be increased effectiveness of operation of may be expected. I estimate that immediate annual savings in administrative expenses of a espoximately $\$ 150,000$ will result. This in adminissmall amount in no way measures the worth of the proposals. In fact if they resulted in no administrative savings at all, I should still consider them worthwhile in view of the increased effectiveness of administration that will result.
Need for Continuous Study: The management problems of a department or agency are complex and dynamic and require much detailed analysis before findings can be made. These problems cannot be resolved by any one reorganization plan, nor at one time; their study must be a continuing process if our departmental machinery is to keep pace with the changing requirements placed on the government. Accordingly, in rector of the Bureau of the Budget to continue studies in collaboration with the several departments and agencles, looking to further improveuents in the government's administrative structure.

The White House, April 2, 1940.

President Roosevelt Declines to Make Statement on Status of Myron Taylor at Vatican
President Roosevelt declined, in a letter dated March 14, to accede to the request of the Rev. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches, that he make a public statement as to whether Myron C. Taylor is regarded as an official American Ambassador to the Vatican. Mr, as an official American Ambassador to the Vatican. Mr, Roosevelt's letter, which was addressed to Dr. Buttrick,
was made public by the Council April 2, and read as follows:
My dear Dr. Buttrick: I have received your letter of Feb. 27, 1940, concerning the status of Mr. Myron Taylor's mission to the Pope. I am sure that on further thought you will agree that no public statement is required, or indeed could be made on the basis of a mere press report, which so far as I know has not emanated from a responsible source.
The status of Mr. Taylor's mission is exactly as Mr. Messersmith described it to you in his letter of Jan. 25. Mr. Taylor is in Rome as my special representative. This appointment does not constitute the inauguration of formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The President may determine the rank for social purposes of any special representative he may send; in this case the rank corresponding to ambassador was obviously appropriale. ar in my Christmas cin the Pond in the to Mr Tallor to Mr . Ta
message.
Mr. Taylor was sent to Rome to assist parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering; and I am sure that all men of good will must sympathize with the purpose.
There, of course, was not the slightest intention to raise any question relating to the union of the functions of Church and State, and it is difficult or me to believe that any one could take seriously a contrary view, or that the action taken could inte

## rowth of inter-faith comity

Very sincerely yours
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
ATprevious reference to Mr. Taylor's appointment to a post at the Vatican appeared in our March 2 issue, page 1369.

President Roosevelt on Basis of Report by Sumner Welles Expresses Doubt of Early Peace in EuropeSays Under Secretary's Visit Will Prove of Value When Time Comes to Establish Peace-Representative Woodruff Urges End of Secret United States Diplomacy
President Roosevelt, in a statement issued at the White House on March 29, declared that there is "scant immediate prospect for the establishment of any just, stable and lasting peace in Europe." The statement, read at his press conference, was a formal report on the mission of UnderSecretary of State Sumner Welles, who recently returned to the United States from a tour of leading European capitals. The President said that Mr. Welles had conveyed no peace proposals, and had received none. The trip of Mr. peace proposals, and had received none. The trip of Mr. understanding and more friendly relations with the several European States he visited. The text of the President's statement is given below:
Under-Secretary of State Welles has concluded the mission upon which he was sent to Europe and has reported to me and to the Secretary of State.
As I said when the announcement of Mr. Welles's mission was made, Mr. Welles was sent to Europe in order to obtain information with regard to existing conditions. He was neither authorized to make, nor has he made, any commitments involving the Government of the United States, nor was he empowered to offer, and he has not offered, any pro-
posals in the name of this Government. He has not received, nor bas he posals in the name of this Government. He has not received, nor has he rought back to me, any peace proposals from any source.
The information which he has received from the heads of the governments which he has visited will be of the greatest value to this Government in the general conduct of its foreign relations.
As was announced at the time of his departure from the United States, the information communicated to him by the Italian, German, French and British Governments will be regarded as entirely confidential by this Government. It relates to the views and policies of the European governments mentioned
I am glad to say that Mr. Welles's mission has likewise resulted, through personal contacts and through the conversations which he held, in a clarification of the relations between the United States and the countries which he visited and will, I believe, assist in certain instances
the development of better understanding and more friendly relations.
Finally, even though there may be scant immediate prospect for the establishment of any just, stable and lasting peace in Europe, the information made available to this Government as a result of Mr. Welles's mission ion made available to this Government as a result of Mr. Welles's mission
will undoubtedly be of the greatest value when thie time comes for the stablishment of such a peace.
To Mr. Welles go my thanks and full appreciation for carrying out
this difficult mission with extraordinary tact and understanding, and in this difficult mission with extraordinary tact and understanding, and in accordance with the best American diplomatic traditions.
Representative Roy 0 . Woodruff of Michigan, in a statement on March 31, asked the President to "tell the American people exactly what he proposes to do in regard to Europe-now and when peace comes." A Washington dispatch of March 31 to the New York "Herald Tribune" added:
The Michigan Republican expressed particular concern over an assertion by President Roosevelt in his statement Friday that information made available to the United States Government as a result of the fact-finding edly be of the greatest value when the time comes for establishment of eace."
Demanding "an end to secret diplomacy," Representative Woodruff admonished the Nation to be on "guard against another effort to make the United States a guarantor of peace in the Old World."
His statement coincided with rising speculation among members of Congress and Administration officials as to the potential effects on the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, already,
strained, if the Nazi Government continues its "propaganda blitzkreig",
gainst Roosevelt policies by issuing another white paper accusing this Government of responsibility for instigating the European war.
The question arose as to whether such an act on the part of Germany, In view of the denials evoked by its already published white paper attack, might not exclude it from the list of countries where, according to the President's statement, Mr. Welles's conferences promised to assist "in When instances" in the development of "more friendly relations."
When ssued, the Presidents careful the Administration some quarters as a possible hint that the Administration might be conby sending an Ambassador back to Berlin. Any such possibility it was by sending an Ambassador back to Berlin. Any such possibility, it was
thought in many quarters tonight, would be severely discounted if Gerthought in many quarters tonight, would be severely discounted if Gerweek of prewar documents-which it claimed to have taken from the foreign office archives of the conquered Polish Government.
Although the likelihood of a public investigation by congressional committees into the Administration's conduct of foreign affairs was generally regarded as remote, Representative Woodruff's statement today was recognized as expressing overwhelming sentiment for non-involvement in European affairs.

Revision of Oil-Control Bill Asked by President Roose-velt-Says Objection of States and Industry Should Be Given Consideration and Federal Regulation Imposed Only When States Fail
Chairman William P. Cole of the special oil investigating committee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee revealed on April 2 that President Roosevelt had suggested a wide revision of the Cole bill providing for Federal regulation of the production of crude petroleum. Mr. Cole made public correspondence with the President in which the latter suggested that the measure be modified to provide for Federal enforcement of conservation only when the States themselves failed to enforce similar laws. Mr. Roosevelt said that such a change would probably overcome objections to the legislation. In discussing these plans, Associated Press Washington dispatches of April 2 said:
The President asserted such a change would, in effect, extend the principles of the Connally Hot Oil Act, which forbids interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of State laws.
Such a change should overcome objections to the legislation, the President said, explaining it was his understanding opposition had arisen prinarily against the enforcement provisions of the measure and not against the proposal that the Government prescribe production standards.
Chairman Cole said hearings on the bill were "over for the present, at mittee would determine later this month when it would report out the bill.
Hearings on this bill before a Special House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee were mentioned in our March 9 issue, page 1526.

## Senate Defeats Amendments to Bill to Extend Recipro- cal Trade Program-President Roosevelt Criticizes

 OppositionSenate opponents of the bill to extend the reciprocal trade program for three years, while unsuccessful in their efforts to amend the measure in various ways, restricting the powers of the Administration to enter into trade pacts, did succeed in preventing the bill from coming to a vote, at least up until late yesterday afternoon. After the Administration had successfully combatted other attempts at amendment, the opposition took what was perhaps a laststand fight to extend the bill for only one year instead of three, but this too failed by a vote of 46 to 34 yesterday afternoon. Sharp criticism of proponents of the one year extension. Slan was drawn from President Roosevelt yesterextension plan was drawn from President Roosevelt yester-
day morning at his press conference; he intimated that they were playing politics, while he had only the interests of the Nation in view.
The Pittman amendment which would have required all future trade agreements to be ratified by the Senate was defeated March 29 by a vote of 44 to 41 ; this was noted in our issue of March 30, page 2016. Other amendments were defeated on succeeding days by somewhat wider margins. These included amendments proposed by Senators O'MaThese included amendments proposed by
The amendment to limit extension to one year was introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. Associated Press advices from Washington, April 5, reported as follows on the status of the bill yesterday afternoon:
The Senate sided with President Roosevelt today and refused, 46 to 34 , to limit extension of the trade agreements program to one year-a limitation. said to be supported by Vice-President Garner.
The limitation, put forward by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, as an amendment to legislation continuing the trade program for three years from June 12, was rejected after bitter debate studded with references to the political significance of the program as an issue in this year's presidential election campaigns.
Political interest in the controversy was heightened even more by the fact that President Roosevelt had expressed his opposition to the one-year restriction at his morning press conference shortly after it was reported on excellent authority that Vice-President Garner was supporting the proposal. The Vice-President, who has opposed President Roosevelt on some other questions in the past, in this instance aligned himself against some of his Senate cronies, including Senators Harrison and Byrnes, floor managers for the trade pacts bill.
Mr. Walsh, in offering his amendment, said he did not wish to embarrass proponents of three-year extension nor join in any "rebuke to the President and to Secretary Hull."
The amendment, he explained, would amount to "temporary continuation" of the trade program, authority to conduct which is invested in the President. Mr. Walsh argued that none knows now who will be President after next November.

It might, he said, be President Roosevelt, or a Democrat pledged to his policies or "a Republican whose views with respect to tariffs may be at wide variance with the doctrines of Secretary Hull."

President Roosevelt's comment at his press conference yesterday was reported in United Press advices of April 5 from Washington, as follows:
President Roosevelt today called strongly for defeat of proposals to limit extension of the reciprocal trade agreement program to only one year. Mr . Roosevelt insisted at a press conference that a three-year extension would be best calculated to assist industry and business and to obviate the possibility of embarrassing the administration that takes power next January-whether it be Democratic or Republican.

Washington advices of April 4 to the Associated Press quoted Senator McNary of Oregon, expressing the opposition views as follows:
In one of his rare formal speeches in the Senate, Charles L. McNary. Republican leader, of Oregoh, said that the Roosevelt administration had approved.
"In my opinion there is a real emergency," he said, "but it runs in reverse to the fantastic emergencies advanced by this Administration.
With nations torn and tottering, with issues of victory or defeat in the balance, with the eventuality of peace in the future, with millions of veterans in these countries returning to the fold of employment, with below our own, this country must be free to meet these unhappy conditionis without the embarrassment of a continuing trade agreements statute and understandings that may be based thereon."

## Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Voted by Senate Committee but Faces Veto if Passed

A bill authorizing expenditure of $\$ 231,090,980$ for rivers and harbors improvements over a period of seven years was approved April 2 by a Senate Commerce Committee; but considerable doubt as to its future was raised, by the announcement of President Roosevelt's a few hours later, at his press conference, that he would veto the bill if it were passed by Congress. The President pointed out that unused authoriza tions of $\$ 650,000,000$ are already available for similar projects which, he said, would not be exhausted for a generation.

Washington advices of April 2 to the New York "Herald Tribune" also said:
At his press conference, the President told the story of how members of the committee had previously come to him and he had made the proposition that if they would consent to repeal $\$ 250,000,000$ of existing rivers and harbors authorizations, which amount in all to $\$ 650,000,000$, he would sign a bill authorizing $\$ 200,000,000$ worth of substitute projects. This would mean a net saving of $\$ 50,000,000$. The Congressional committee, he had demurred, saying that Congress would not pass such a repealer.
The President then said there was no use piling Pelion upon Ossa and that there was no use in authorizing more rivers and harbor appropriations when there are already enough on the books to last for a generation.
The President said that his remarks applied to flood control as well as navigation and power projects contained in the original Senate proposal.

War Department Appropriation Bill of \$784,999,094 Voted by House-Measure Is $\$ 68,357,660$ Below Budget Estimate
The House on April 4 passed the War Department's 1941 Appropriation Bill, providing $\$ 784,999,094$. The bill as reported to the House by its Appropriations Committee on April 3 was reduced $\$ 67,357,660$ below budget estimates and these reductions were sustained by the House. In addition a $\$ 1,000,000$ item for land acquisition at Forst Knox, Ky., was eliminated from the measure, which, as passed, was about $\$ 66,000,000$ below the amount voted for the Army for the current fiscal year. Regarding the provisions of the bill, Washington Associated Press advices of April 4 said:
Almost half of the huge fund voted today was earmarked for pay, food, clothing and transportation of the expanding Army and for new construction at military posts.
In addition, the measure carried approximately $\$ 103,710,000$ for munitions, including $\$ 61,250,000$ for so-called critical items of equipment. such as anti-aircraft artillery, tanks, anti-tank guns, semi-automatic rifles and heavy artillery: $\$ 12,000,000$ for seacoast defenses, including fixed and mobile coast guns, and $\$ 18,500,000$ for new motor vehicles for the regular army and National Guard.
The bill carried a total of $\$ 165,762,162$ for the Air Corps, but that in cluded funds for only 57 new planes. The Army oirginally requested money for 496 planes, mostly for a "rotating reserve," but the War Department agreed that the rapidly expanding productive capacity of the Nation's aircraft industry made a large plane reserve unnecessary.

## Bill to Amend National Labor Relations Act Introduced

 by Chairman Norton of House Labor CommitteeMeasure Would Make Three Important Changes in Law, Including Protection for Craft UnionsRepresentative Hawks Proposes State Enforcement of Labor LawA bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act was introduced in the House on April 2 by Representative Mary Norton of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, and received the approval of the House Labor Committee the following day. The bill included two amendments which the majority of the committee had approved on April 2, as well as an amendment which it had sponsored earlier. One of the amendments covers the unit rule procedure proposed by the American Fed eration of Labor and strongly opposed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, for better protection of craft unions; another would permit employers to petition for elections when two unions are engaged in a controversy
over bargaining units. A summary of the bill was given in the following Washington dispatch of April 2 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":
Climaxing a fight which has lasted for more than a year, and which included sweeping investigation of the National Labor Relations Board by a special investigating committee headed by Representative Howard Smith (Dem., Va.), Mrs. Norton's bill includes only four amendments to the Act. Of these, two amendments were voted to be included in any revision of the law by the Labor Committee this morning.
Of these two amendments, one, introduced by Representative Wood (Dem., Mo.), would provide that in any case where the majority of the employees of a particular craft shall so decide the Board shall designate such craft as a unit appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining. This amendment was supported by the American Federation of Labor. The other amendment adopted by the committee this morning and which petition the Board for an election wh, would give employers the right to This amendment is an election when caught in a jurisdictional dispute. This amen.
the Board. the Board.
Mrs. No
crease membershin included in her bill an amendment which would in. a provision which would prohibit the NLRB from changing the bargaining unit for a period of one year after it nad been accepted as the appropriate unit by the Board and entered into a labor contract with the employer. A. F. of L. President William Green, who heretofore has demanded abolition of the present Board, is ready to accept the increased membership. He wrote to Representative Clare Hoffman (Rep., Mich.) today saying A. F. of L. is not satisfied but is willing to accept the arrangement if Congress so decrees.
In addition, the committee this morning adopted a motion by Representative Richard Welch (Rep., Cailif.) which provided that the committee shall seek 10 , bring the bill up on the House floor under suspension of rules. This would require a two-thirds majority of House members present When the vote is laken on the suspension motion.
The committee, which has been considering sweeping amendments prorosed by Representative Smith's committee for the past several weeks, is expected to complte its consideration tomorrow. The only remaining point
to be decided upon is piotection of labor contracts between the employer and the appropriate bargaining unit.
This would prohibit the NLRB from changing the bargaining unit for a period of a year after it had been accepted by the Board as the appropriate bargaining unit and had entered into a labor contract with the employer.
Meanwhile, Representative Charles Hawks Jr. (Rep., Wis.) today introduced a bill proposing the turning over of enforcement of the Wagner Act to the States.
His bill would amend the Labor Act to the end that it would be inoperative in States which have satisfactory setups guaranteeing the worker the right to join a union of his own choosing.
Wisconsin has a model employer-employee relationship setup, the Congressman said, by which it seeks to handle its own labor problems. The State's labor iegislation, modeled after that in Oregon, also gives protection to the employer and it prevents sit-down strikes.
The Congressman's bill does not deal with the question of what sort of legislation the various States should have. The bill would simply amend the Wagner Act to provide:
"That nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to interfere with, impede, or diminish in any way the right of the several States to regulate employer-employee relations, and this Act shall not be applicable in any State in which State legislation is in effect which provides for enforcement of the right of self-organization and collective bargaining and the regulation of the conduct of parties in relation to self-organization and ollective bargaining."
The Congressman cited court decisions to show there is no question as "onstitutionality of such legislation.
Authorities are agreed that this is a field in which Congress and the States have consurrent jurisdiction and that State legislation is valid
except as Congress, by legislation, has clearly evidenced its intent to occupy the same part of the field," he stated.
"My amendment simply provides for Congress's withdrawal from the field to the extent that the States accomplish what it seeks to accomplish.
"Where local government has been indifferent to the problem there may be justification for congressional action. However, where a State disposes of a problem in a manner satisfactory to its people why should Congress presume to interfere?
"Not only does my proposal make for economy, it makes for State dignity and, of most practical importance, it would bring about better enforcement. Surely, after the disclosures of the Smith committee, it
will not be seifously argued that State enforcement will be inferior to will not be seifously, argued that. State enforcement will be inferior to Federal enforcemient.'

## House Investigating Committee Urges Drastic Amendments in NLRA-Majority Contends Board Flouts

 Law, and Wrongs Public, Industry and LaborA formal report of the special House committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board, supported by three of the five members of the committee, recommending major changes in the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, was filed with the House on March 30. The committee, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith committee, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith the personal and property rights of employers and craft unions, and also of open disregard for the law it was created to administer. The report is preliminary, since the investigation will continue. It reviewed the committee's findings and it held that while the inquiry is not complete "the disclosures relative to the administration and the operation of the National Labor Relations Act thus far developed have convinced the committee that in order to furnish a measure of immediate relief for the wrongs that are being pernetrated daily upon industry, labor, and the general public, some remedial legislation during this session of Congress is imnerative. Representative Smith and two Republican members of the committee, Representative Charles A. Halleck, Indiana, and Harry N. Routzohn, Ohio, concurred in approving the renort. The two other members of the committee, Representatives Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts and Abe Murdock of Utah, Democrats, who expressed opposition to the proposed Smith bill, indicated
that they would file minority views early next week. Washington advices of March 30 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said, in part:
Among the criticisms directed at the Board was its refusal, until recent pressure had heen applied, to allow employers to petition for employee
elections, although the Board's that the right was implicit in the law enacted in 1935. The najooity members also charged that the Board has:
Interfered with the free-speech rights of employers and penalizing thent for "the most casual remarks."
Disregarded the law in the ruling that employers must sign written agreements with union representatives.
Deprived craft-
Deprived craft-unions of their rifhts by adopting and pushing a policy of favoring the industrial form of trade unions.
Forced employers to pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars in back wages because of delays in settling labor disputes.
Sought to foree reinstatement of sit-down strike
Sought to force reinstatement of sit-down strikers in the face of an adverse Supreme Court ruling.
Disregarded proper evidence
Disregarded proper evidence in Board hearings and accepted improper
evidence. evidence.
Attempted to extend its jurisdiction into agricultural fields exempted by the Wagner Act.
Engaged in "highly improper" conduct in setting up a division of In submitting the cuport Charman Smith
In submitting the report, Chairman Smith indicated that the investi bers told the House that sufficient evidence has been obtained to convince them that the Act must be amended at this session of Congress "in in ince to furnish a measure of immediate relief for the wrongs that are being perpetrated upon industry, labor, and the general public."
"Your committee," said the report, "is not unmindful of the fact that irrespective of what amendments it may propose to the Act, they will be labeled immediately by certain selfish interests as intended to emasculate and to destroy the purpose for which it was enacted. To refute this failacy, we urge the Congress to study carefully this report and our recommendations for amendment. Such impartial study will reveal beyond question that this committee has proposed no amendment to the Act which in any wise-directly, indirectly, or remotely-adversely affects its fundamental purposes. The committee has, however, after many days of careful painstaking consideration of the Act and its administration and operation, recommended amendments which, if adopted, will make the Act more ffective in achieving the fundamental purposes for which is was devised. on sugges of come rights of ances to in the rights of employees to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their cwn choosing and in the obligation of goverument o protect that The ultimate monsibily for ay amendment the Act is upon the Congress."
Discussing the specific amendment in the Smith bill which would make sarily end in agreement, the report insisted/ that the proposal does not interfere with the right of collective bargainiffy.
The report quoted Chief Justice Charles 4 /vans Hughes in the Jones \&
Laughlin case in which the report said the court made it pain the Wagner Act does not require agreements. It also quoted Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat of New York, author of the Act, to the same effect. "How language so sweeping," continued the report, "could have been disregarded so entirely is beyond the committee's comprehension and is only to be explained by the Board's usual flaunting disregard of employer rights."
The report also was bitter in its' censure of the Board's interpretation of section of the Act preventing employers from interfering with, restraining, or coercing , employees in their collective bargaining rights.
"This section," said the report, "has been construed by the Board as a mandate to close the employer's mouth in dealing with his employees to the extent of penalizing him for even the most casual remark concerning
nion activities. The leneths the Board has gone in construing the word mion activities. The lengths the Board has gone in construing the word 'interference' in its attempts to restrain the constitutional right of free speech has been so extreme as to meet with universal condemnation. The present policy of loreclosing most mnocent communication between
It was pointed out is inexcusable and inderensible.
mended an amendment to the Act to permit employers to has recommended on by Acts of discrimination or threats. The Smith bill amendment goes one tep further by addin "intimidation or coerciun" to the proseribed acom step further by adding intimidation
In justification of the proposal for greater protection of craft unions, the cominittee said that the Board's policy in determining the proper unit or collective bargaining "had frequently resulted in the permanent crystallization of the industrial union at the expense of the craft union."
"There have been many instances," continued the report, "where both personal liberty and property rights have been infringed with reckless abandon under the present administration of the Act in the selection of The Smith bill amendment would prevent the Board from taking jurisdiction in a dispute between two rival unions until they agreed on the proper unit-whether craft group within a plant, the workers in the entire plant or several plants. The report said the Board's exercise of the arbitrary right to define the proper unit had frequently led to the absorption of the craft unions by the larger industrial group.
Another amendment, which would extend further protection to craft groups, would provide court review of employee election orders. Lack of this protection under present law, the report pointed out, has resulted in gerrymandering tactics by which the Board, in the case of the long. shoremen on the Pacific Coast, ruled that the Congress of Industrial Organizations coast-wide union was the proper agency, with the result that A. F. of L. unions were frozen out.
eld that the court of Appeals, which held that the coast-wide election order was not reviewable. The Smith bill

## Anti-Trust Indictments in Plumbing Industry Re-

 turned by Federal Grand Jury -Phase of Building Industry Anti-Trust DriveIndictments charging 102 companies, trade associations, unions and individuals engaged in the plumbing industry with violating the Sherman anti-trust act, were returned by a Federal grand jury for the Northern District of Ohio, sitting at Cleveland, on March 29. The indictment charges a conspiracy to establish an "uneconomical marketing system," for the sale and distribution of all plumbing supplies moving in interstate commerce.

The Department of Justice issued a statement March 29, saying that the plumbing industry case represents a new phase of the department's efforts to reduce building costs through elimination of illegal and costly restraints. It differs from previous indictments in that it is nation-wide in scope, the statement said.
cope, the statement said.
Advices of March 29, from Cleveland to the New York "Times" said:
Among those indicted were the National Association of Master Plumbers and the "Big Three" plumbing manufacturers, the Kohler Company, Crane \& Co. and the American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation.
The fifty-three individuals indicted included Walter J, Kohler, chairman of the Kohler Company; Charles B. Nolte of Chicago, president of Crane \& Co., Henry M. Reed of Ben Avon, Pa., president and chairman of American Radiator, and Henry 8. Blank of Dayton, Ghio, president of the National
Association of Master Plumbers. Association of Master Plumbers.
Three trade associations, six jobber associations and one international union were indicted, the latter the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and steamitters, an A.F. of L. arfiliate with 80 locals throughout the president of the international, is among the individual defendants.
The defendants were charged with conspiring to effect a "restricted system of distribution" under which plumbing supplies were sold by the manufacturer to the jobber, resold by the jobber to the master plumber and resold by the master plumber to the consumer.
"Both the jobber and the master plumber exact a charge in connection with the sale and distribution of plumbing supplies," the indictment declared, "the master plumber being engaged in both the sale and the installa-tion of the said supplies and exacting a charge on each operation, although he performs no services in connection with the sale."
The government also charges that the defendants "conspired" to boycott, blacklist and refuse to sell supplies to persons who would not agree to follow the system; to refuse to furnish union labor for handling or installing supplies not sold under the system; and to prevent price competition in the sale of plumbing supplies.
The plumbers' unions and the Master Plumbers Association were charged with local agreements under which master plumbers' associations agreed to hire only members of local unions to install plumbing, and union locals agreed that their members should work only for certain master plumbers ssociations and to withhold union labor from all others.
The master plumbers' associations and unions were charged with conspiring to limit the amount of work done by a workman in a day and
the number of journeyman workers required on a given job.
the number of journeyman workers required on a given job. Jobbers associations were charged with acting to blacklist jobbers who
"restricted system of distribution:" to induce master plumbers to boycott the products of manufacturers who refused to sell their plumbers to boycott the products of manufacturers who refused to sell their bers who in turn sell only to master plumbers.
Department of Justice officials said the defendants named controlled $80 \%$ of the plumbing business of the United States, and charged that plumbing costs have been kept higher by 20 to $25 \%$.
The indictment named defendants in sixteen States and the District of Columbia. Also named were 120 "co-conspirators."
Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, explained that "co-conspirators" are persons believed to have participated either unwillingly or not. They will not be required to appear in court nor to retain counsel, and the action taken in naming them is intended primarily as a "warning," he said. The charges will be pushed only against those designated as defendants."
The case was prepared by Edward P. Hodges, special assistant attorney general, who has spent eight months in Cleveland with a large staff.

United States Supreme Court Grants Picket Case
Review to A. F. of L. Union-No Written Opinions Review to
Delivered
The United States Supreme Court on April 1 handed down an order agreeing to consider a protest by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of the American Federation of Labor against an injunction restraining picketing at the Lake Valley Farm Products Stores in Chicago. In reviewing this case, a Washington dispatch of April 1 to the New York "Times" said:
The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals granted the injunction against the union, holding that the anti-trust laws had been violated and that no labor dispute existed within the meaning of the Norris-LaGuardia AntiInjunction Act.
Another request of the American Federation of Labor was granted when the court promised to review an order of the National Labor Relations
Board canceling a closed-shop contract with the Serrick Corp. of Board cancelin
Muncie, Ind.
Although many formal orders were issued, the Supreme Court delivered no written opinions, postponing until next. Monday, at least, a decision in the Government's anti-trust action against major oil companies and individuals convicted at Madison, Wis., two years ago.
The court will sit for decisions again next Monday and then recess from the bench for two weeks.

## Federal Court Rules Workers Can Sue for Wages Due Under Wage-Hour Law-Constitutionality of Law

 Upheld in Another DecisionFederal Judge Guy R. Bard, at Philadelphia, rendered a decision March 29, holding that an employee may sue his employer for wages due him under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The decision also granted workers, in such suits, the right to inspect the books of the employer, to determine the amount owed to them, with the qualification that plaintiffs must restrict their examination to the records pertaining to themselves.
Advices to the New York "Times" of March 29, from Philadelphia, further said:
The ruling was made in a test suit filed on Jan. 23 by Morris Fishman, an agent of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, on behalt of eight girls employed by Sophie Narcouse, operator of the' French Butf on
Works, at $432-34$ Arch Street in this city. The girls complained that they were underpaid and demanded the wages established for them by the Wages and Hours Law.

Judge Bard announced that a special master would be appointed to supervise an examination of the employer's wage records as affecting only these eight girls.
In another ruling under the Wage-Hour Act, the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at New Orleans, upheld the constitutionality of the law and refused to set aside an order of the Wage-Hour Administrator fixing a aside an order of the Wage-four Administrator fixing a
32c. per hour minimum wage for employes of the textile 32c. per hour minimum wage for employes of the textile
industry. Concerning this decision, Nev Orleans dispatches of April 2 to the United Press said:
The ruling was made in the case of the Opp Cotton Mills of Opp, Ala., and 15 other textile mills of the south which joined the suit after it was
filed. The Southern Cotton Manufacturers Organization also entered the filed. The Southern
suit as an intervenor.
It was the first test of the industry committee procedure under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for establishing minimum wages toward "the objective of a universal wage of 40 cents an hour (Section 8-A)," in all industries engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of Goods for interstate commerce.
Under Congressional direction
Under Congressional direction the wage-hour administrator has been ordered to appoint an industry committee as "soon as practicable."
The administrator's order of Oct. 24, 1939, for the $321 / 2$ cents an hour nrinimum affected an estimated
increase in pay of $\$ 10,000,000$.
On the same day that the administrator's order was to go into effect, the national minimum jumped from 25 cents an hour to 30 cents.. Opp on hour raise.
The complainants petitioned the Fifth United Circuit Court of Appeals direct on Oct. 20, 1939, to stay execution of the order increasing the pay. They posted $\$ 10,000$ each, guaranty for $\$ 1$ a week-based on a 40 -hour week-to the 175,000 workers.
The Appellate Court heard the case on its merits several weeks ago. George L. McNulty, general counsel of the wage-hour division, came here to argue the government's case.
Bausch \& Lomb Trial on Anti-Trust Charges Set for April 29 -Company and Officials Plead Not Guilty -Contend Policies Aided Government Defense The Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co. and affiliated concerns and officials, indicted Mar. 26 on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust and the Wilson tariff acts, pleaded not guilty in United States District Court in New York, March 29 . April 29 was fixed as a tentative date for the trial. The indictment was based on an alleged-secret agreement in which the Carl 7eiss and Bausch \& Lomb allegedly set up marketing spheres and each agreed not to do business in the other's territory. The effect of the alleged agreement, the indictment charges, was to bar Bausch \& Lomb from selling military optical instruments to Great Britain, France, and military optical instruments to Great Britain, France, and other countries, without specific consent from the German
concern. The Bausch \& Lomb Co. issued a statement concern. The Bausch \& Lomb Co. issued a statement
March 29 asserting that instead of having monopolized the March 29 asserting that instead of having monopolized the
American market for optival instruments, the company had been forced to meet the competition of rival optical firms which were being aided by Government subsidies. The company added that its policies had actually been of great assistance to the Federal defense program. The New York "Herald Tribune" of March 30 continued:
The company and three of is officers were charged in the indictment with violating the Wilson tariff law as well as the anti-trust law through a secret agreement made in 1921 with Carl Zeiss, German optical corporation. The indictment alleged that the company, icarough this agreement, had United States and had been able to charge "artificial and unreasonable" the United States and had been able to charge "artificial and
prices for military supplies sold to the American government
In its statement yesterday the company maintained that its agreement with Zeiss not only had been of "great benefit" to the development of this country's National defense program but also had placed the company at a competitive disadvantage because of high royalties paid to Zeiss. The company further asserted that its military division had operated at a net loss during the first 10 years of the agreement and had since made net profits a veraging only $5 \%$.

## Export-Import Bank to Advance Credits to Latin

 American CountriesThe Export-Import Bank has agreed to advance nearly $\$ 11,000,000$ to aid in financing exports to Latin America, Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator announced on April 4, according to Associated Press advices from Washington on Thursday, which added:
The bank's trustees, he said, have allocated $\$ 5,000,000$ to finance exports Most of the money, he said, probably will be used in the purchase of manufactured goods.
The bank has agreed to participate with Inland Steel Co. up to $\$ 1,575,000$ in financing the sale of steel rails to Oentral Railways of Brazil. The loan will not exceed $75 \%$ of the credit, the balance being supplied by the manufacturers.
Mr. Jones also said the bank had agreed to participate with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co. up to $\$ 4,340$, 000 in financing the sale of American machinery and equipment required in electrification of part of the Sorocabana Railway in Brazil. The loan will not exceed $70 \%$ of the cost of
carried by the manufacturers.

## Jesse H. Jones to Ask Congress to Give Finland Authority to Use United States Loan for Reconstruction Purposes

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator said on April 4 that he would ask Congress soon for authority to use part of a $\$ 20,000,000$ loan by the Export-Import Bank for recona $\$ 20,000,000$ loan by the Export-Import Bank for recon-
struction purposes in Finland said Associated Press advices struction purposes in Finland said Associated Press advices
from Washington on April 4, which also had the following to say:

The loan, made shortly before the end of the Finnish-Russian war, was to finance non-military purchases in this country.
since the end of the war, Mr. Jones told reporters, Finland has notified the bank that it hopes to be allowed to use at least part of the $\$ 20,000,000$ for reconstruction purposes.
Mr. Jones sald it was a question whether permission of Congress was neces sary, but he had made it "pretty clear" in testimony before committee that the money was to be used to finance exports. For this reason, he said, he thought it best to take the matter up with Congress.

Review of Question of Philippine Independence Favored by President Quezon-Wants Permission to Conclude Separate Trade Pacts
A movement for reexamination and possible revision of the Tydings-McDuffie Act providing independence for the Philippine Islands in 1946 was indicated in Manila on March 30 when President Manuel Quezon, addressing a group of law students, said that "theoretically" he favored a review of the question of Philippine independence. President Quezon's remarks were reported in United Press dispatches of March 30 from Manila as follows:
President Manuel L. Quezon said tonight that "theoretically" he favored reexamination of the question of Philippine independence, but indicated that he held no great hope that a new solution of the question would be forthcoming.
"I believe sincerely that there is a solution of the Philippine question other than that of the Independence Act," he said. He added that he did not believe that the United States would agree to continuance of American sovereignty under conditions acceptable to the Philippines. (Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act the Philippines are to become independent in 1046.) He expressed doubt that the United States would consider retaining the islands under the American flag for a period in which they would require protection from aggression and then grant independence, once threats of aggression were removed.
"Despite the danger of aggression, I still insist on independence," Mr. Quezon said.
He asserted that present economic relations with the United States were "unfair, untenable and injurious to the Philippines."
The Philippines, he said, needed the right to make trade agreements with other nations, but he declared that this was impossible until the high tariffs protecting the American market in the Philippines were wered.
Although the islands are unable to protect themselves at present, he said "after 25 years we will be prepared to repel foreign aggression."

UnitedIStates Refuses to Recognize Japanese-Sponsored Regime in China-Secretary Hull Says Chungking Government
Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a statement issued on March 30, which omitted direct mention of Japan, said that the United States will refuse to recognize the Japa-nese-sponsored regime in China, headed by former Chinese Premier Wang Ching-Wei, which was proclaimed at Nanking on March 30. The statement assailed the use of armed force by one country "to impose its will upon a neighboring country and to block off a large area of the world from normal political and economic relationshipf with the rest of the world" The position taken by Mr Hull, who said that the United States will continue to deal with the Chinese Government now installed at Chungking, won general congressional support. Mr. Hull said that the United States has ample reason for believing that the Chungking Government of General Chiang Kai-Shek "stili has the allegiance and support of the great majority of the Chinese people." Mr. Hull said, in full:
In the light of what has happened in various parts of China since 1931, the setting up of a new regime at Nanking has the appearance of a further step in a program of one country by armed force to impose its will upon a neighboring country and to block off a large area of the world from normal political and economic relationships with the rest of the world.
The developments there appear to be following the pattern of other regimes and systems which have been set up in China under the aegis of an outside Power and which in their functioning especially favor the interests of that outside Power and deny to nationals of the United States and other third countries enjoyment of long-established rights of equal and fair treatment which are legally and justly theirs.
The Government of the United States has noted statements of high officials of that outside Power that their country intends to respect the political independence and the freedom of the other country, and that with the development of affairs in East Asia this intention will be emonstrated. To this Government circumstances, both military and iplomatic, which have attended the setting up of the

Thig an intention.
The attitude of the United States toward use of armed force as an with regard to various aspects of the situation in the Far East have been made clear on numerous occasions. That attitude and position unchanged.
This Government again makes full reservation of this country's right under international law and existing treaties and agreements.
Twelve years ago the Government of the United States recognized, as did other governments, the National Government of the Republic of China. The Government of the United States has ample reason for believing that that Government, with capital now at Chungking, has had and still has the allegiance and support of the great majority of the Chinese people. The Government of the United States of course continues to recognize that Government as the Government of China.
We also quote from United Press Washington advices of March 31:

Members of the Senate Foreign . Relations Committee agreed last night With the Administration's non-recognition of the new puppet Chinese Government but displayed caution toward proposals for American economic
reprisals against Japan. . . .

Mr. Hull's declaration was instantly approved by Chairman Pittman (Democrat) of Nevada, of the foreign relations group, and further praise came yesterday from Republican as well as Democratic members.
Senator King (Democrat) of Utah, suggested that Mr. Hull's statement be used as the spearhead of a drive to break off diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan.

Associated Press advices of March 31 from Nanking said, in part:

The new regime, with the backing of the Japanese Army, is dedicated to an effort to end the 33 -month war between Japan and China and to to an effort to end the 3 -month war between Japan and Countries, with establish a new economic relationship between the two countries, with
Japan playing a dominant role in the development of China's resources Japan playing
and industry.
With the exception of Japan, no foreign nation sent diplomatic representatives to the ceremonies. The American, French, British and Soviet Ambassadors were in Chungking, where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Government is recognized by all countries except Japan as the sole legal Government in China.

Within sight of the Japanese-guarded walls of Nanking, unidentified persons, believed to have been Chinese guerrillas, loosened rails which overturned the locomotive and three coaches of a Japanese-operated train bearing new regime officials, Japanese supporters and foreign correspondents to the city. Only a few Chinese passengers were injured. Japanese soldiers summoned to the scene failed to find any guerrillas.

In a broadcast from Chungking, the Nationalist Government President, Lin Sen, bitterly denounced Wang Ching-wei and declared that he (Lin) and Chiang Kai-shek would lead the entire nation to "fight to the end for China's the Japanese and their puppets"

Chungking's feeling against the Nanking regime was expressed in a huge outdoor meeting, during which wooden effigies of Wang and his wife were burned.

## War Department Informs 175 Aircraft Manufacturers

 They May Defer Delivery of Planes to United States and Speed Contracts with Allies-The War Department on March 30 sent letters to 175 manufacturers of airplanes and airplane parts, informing them that in the future they may defer deliveries on planes contracted for by the Army, provided they could assure the Government they would furnish it with superior aircraft later. This statement paved the way for the placing of large Franco-British orders for planes in this country, with an estimated outlay of $\$ 1,000,000,000$. Discussion rewith an estimated outlay of $\$ 1,00$, , garding sales of planes to warring Powers was contained
in our issue of March 30 , pages 2021-22. A Washington in our issue of March 30 , pages 2021-22. A Washington
dispatch of March 30 to the New York "Herald Tribune" added the following details:
The new policy-which won approval of the House Military Committee Wednesday after Harry II. Woodring, Secretary of War, explained that it would help, not hinder, United States defense because it would further speed expansion of the production capacity of the American aircraft indus-$\operatorname{try}$-is expected to result in orders totaling $\$ 1,000,000,000$ from Great Britain and France for Army and Navy planes, the exportation of which had been barred.
Under the new policy manufacturers can defer deliveries of planes already contracted for by the Army if they obtain consent of the War Department.

It is estimated that some 800 airplanes being built for the Army will be released for purchase by the foreign governments, and that an even, greater number planned for the Army's reserve supply will be available later. In his letter the Assistant secretary of War explained that the H H. Arnold Chief of the Army Air Corps looking to an "apreement to H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, looking to an "agr
accept charged orders on existing War Department contracts."

Mr. Johnson said that he did not expect any delay in the working out of the "switching" of the contracts because aircraft manufacturers had expressed a willingness to cooperate Emphasis was placed on this coopers. expressed a wiso by Army officers and Secretary Woodring in testimony before tion also by Army of
the House committee.
"We simply want to get it going," said Mr. Johnson. "The Air Corps' personnel here and at Wright Field, Ohio, has already studied the
The new policy has resulted the question with the industry. ment's appropriations for 1941 by approximately $\$ 50,000,000$, agreement to trim the bill having been reached by members of the Military Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, which expects to report the Army bill next week. President Roosevelt had budgeted it at $\$ 683$,543,722 .

The major reduction is said to be $\$ 30,000,000$ in the $\$ 182,000,000$ proposed for the Army Air Corps. Army officers testifying in justification of the proposed release of Army contracts to the Allied purchasing mission had estimated that $\$ 27,000,000$ could be eliminated from the pending bill.

The decision of the Administration to postpone the Army's goal of 5,500 planes by July, 1941, in favor of the Allied purchase of planes which were intended to form a "reserve" of 1,700 or 2,000 craft, has been approved by Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat of Pennsylvania,
Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee. Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee.

The purchase plan also has led members of the subcommittee to conclude to $\$ 17,000,0$ in educational" or "sample" orders

## Secretary Hull Sees No Damage to United States Trade

 Position from Drop in Sterling RateSecretary of State Cordell Hull, at his press conference April 1, expressed the view that the decline in the British pound sterling had not placed the United States at any serious disadvantage in the competitive trade situation. He indicated that such questions are, however, being discussed by French and British experts, who are conferring in Washington with Government officials. He called attention to the fact that in recent months United States exports to the United Kingdom have been increasing much more sharply than imports from that country, adding that when sharply than imports from that country, adding that when
there were so many abnormal factors in the commercial
and financial field due to the war and war conditions, rules that might apply definitely and uniformly were neutralized by many other factors.

## United States to Maintain Moral Embargo Against Russia

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said on April 2 that the United States is maintaining its "moral embargo" against Russia on the export of airplanes and patented processes for producing aviation gasoline, notwithstanding the termination of the Soviet-Finnish war. A Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" under date of April 2 said in part:
The statement was made in response to questions at his press conference after he had conferred for one hour and five minutes with Constantine A. Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador. The embargo was in effect against every Nation that incurred the penalty, Mr. Hull stated. Japan is the only other country affected by its terms.
Asked if any thought was being given to modifying the embargo against Russia because of the cessation of hostilities with Finland, Secretary Hull replied that he had nothing new on that subject at this time.
Notwithstanding the attention focused on the moral embargo through questions at the press conference, the belief in diplomatic circles was that
the conversation was directed primarily to trade relations between the two the conversation was directed primarily to trade relations between the two
countries because of Russia's desire to purchase more supplies in the United States.
Russia, it was pointed out in these circles, wants the American market kept open so there may be freedom of movement of goods, especially tin and other essential materials.
It was felt, however, that trade relations could not have consumed the full hour given to serious discussion so it was assumed that other questions were touched upon. The field is fairly large. There is the prospect that Britain may apply severe contraband control arrangements in the Pacific to stop American war materials from reaching Germany through Siberia and there is also the Far Eastern situation generally in which both countries are deeply interested.

The "moral embargo" was previously referred to in our issue of Dec. 23, 1939, page 3951 .

FHLBB Reports Home Mortgages Recorded on Non-
Farm Properties in February Increased $19 \%$ Above Year Ago
Home mortgages recorded by all types of lenders on nonfarm properties in February numbered 94,251 and amounted to $\$ 253,646,000$, an increase of $19 \%$ over February a year ago, it was reported today by economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Savings and loan associations accounted for approximately one-third of this home-financing activity, maintaining their leadership as the largest single group of home mortgage lenders. The announcement further said
Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the volume of mortgage recordIngs in February was but $2 \%$ below January, as compared with a $10 \%$
decline in the January-February period in 1939. The Board's economists decline in the January-February period in 1939. The Board's economists
pointed out that only savings and loan associations increased their mortgages pointed out that only savings and loan associations increased their mortgages
in February as compared with January, all other groups showing a small in Februat
The distribution of recordings by lenders in February and the per cent change from January and February, 1939, are shown below:

| Type of Lender | February Volume | Change from January | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change from } \\ \text { Feb., } 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Savings and loan assoclation | \$77,211,000 | +3.0 | +26.4 |
| Banks and trust companies. | 61,691,000 | -5.8 |  |
| Individuals | 44,714,000 | -4.4 | +15.9 |
| Insurance compantes. | 21,376,000 | -3.1 | +17.2 |
| Mutual savings banks | 9,485,000 | $-5.5$ | +28.2 |
| Others.....-..---. | 39,169,000 | -0.2 | +23.7 |
| Total. | \$253,646,000 | -2.0 | +19.0 |

Newark, N. J., Selected for Food Stamp Plan Operation See advertising page XII.

## Memphis Selected as First Test City for Cotton Stamp

 See advertising page X .Credit for Wage Rates Being $23 \%$ Above 1929 Should Be Given to Manufacturers, According to Clinton Davidson-Increased Labor Productivity and Capital Equipment Productivity Have Permitted Wage Increases
The credit for profits being earned by American industry today-they are as good as in the years of comparable business activity in the 1920's-should be given the manufacturer, not President Roosevelt and the New Deal, according to Clinton Davidson Jr. economist for William H. Combs \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Davidson presented a paper, "The Myth of Profitless Prosperity," for discussion by Dr. Wilfred I. King, Dr. Ernest DI. Patterson, George B. Roberts, Murray Shields, and members of the Tuesday Forum, Inc., at the regular weekly disbers of the Tuesday Forum, Inc., at the regular weekly dis-
cussion luncheon held March 26 in New York City. Mr. Davidson said:
Wage rates have risen and finished goods prices have declined not because of the activities of labor unions and the labor legislation of the New Deal, but rather because the use of modern machinery has increased labor productivity and capital equipment productivity enough to permit manufacturers to grant these wage increases without eacrificing any profits. President Roosevelt cannot claim credit for wage rates being $23 \%$ above those of 1929. The credit belongs to the manufacturers who have increased
the productivity of labor about $30 \%$ during the last ten years, which is the productivity of labor about $30 \%$ during the last
slightly greater than the increace from 1919 to 1929 .

Mr. Davidson pointed out from a statistical table that wage rates rose from 52.4 cents an hour in 1921 to 59 cents in 1929. "But," he said, "the worker was paid $12 \%$ more in in 1929. "But," he said, "the worker was paid $12 \%$ more in 1929 because he could produce with an hour's labor $20 \%$
more than in 1921. The entrepreneur consequently had more than in 1921. The entrepreneur consequently had, An announcement bearing on the study further said:
In discussing the last ten year period, Mr. Davidson stated that while it appeared that profits have been reduced by the rise of $23 \%$ in wage rates, and a fall of $15 \%$ in wholesale manufactured goods prices, the use of modern machinery has enabled the manufacturing industry to turn out $30 \%$ more goods with an hour's labor, so that labor costs per unit of output have declined, and the decline in manufactured goods prices has been offset by a corresponding decline in raw materials costs.
In indicating how to find a true measure of labor costs that takes into consideration changes in labor productivity, finished goods prices and raw material costs, Mr. Davidson pointed out that the first step was to subtract raw material costs from the value of manufactured products, which gives a gross profit called the "value added by manufacture." This fix-
ture taken from the ture taken from the Biennial census of Manuacturs was presented for a number of years in his statistical table. The next step he said was to
take all wages paid in manufacturing and then calculate the percentage of wages paid to the value added by manufacture.
"During the last few months," declared Mr. Davidson, "labor costs have been lower than for any year in the 1920's except 1929. This is due to the fact that labor efficiency increases as production rises nearer to capacity"

## Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Opposes Patman <br> Chain Store Tax Bill-Merchants Association Asks Defeat of Bill

In a letter on April 3, to John W. McCormack, Chairman of the House Ways and Means subcommittee, considering the Patman Chain Store Bill, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared he is opposed to the measure to place graduated taxes on individual units of chain store systems. He said that the bill would drive out of business the larger interstate systems of chain stores and that probably many of the smaller chains would also find it impossible to operate under these added taxes.

Associated Press advices from Washington ou April 3 gave other of Mr. Wallace's comments in part as follows:
"Studies of the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies have indicated that the food chains have been able to introduce a number of economies into the marketing system by the development of integrated mass methods of food distribution.
"The Department of Agriculture holds no brief for any particular type of food distributor, but it does believe that greater efficiency and lower costs in the marketing of farm products are of great importance to the farmer and the consuming public.
After acknowledging that the department was well a ware of the "dangers" associated with the growth of large corporations, whether they be handlers of food or any other commodity, Mr. Wallace continued: "Certainly it should be possible to provide suitable regulations which will prevent abuses
and dishonest practices by chain stores. This department would be in and dishonest practices by c
favor of any such regulation.
"However, we think it would be unwise and unnecessary to give up the economies which have been brought about by chain store distribution in order to prevent certain practices which may not be in the
The Merchants' Association of New York announced on March 30 that in lieu of appearance before the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, which is now holding hearings on the Patman Chain Store Tax Bill, it had filed with the leaders of the House of Representatives, with all of the New York City Representatives and all the members of the Ways and Means Committee a memorandum urging the rejection of the bill. This memorandum read, in part:
The passage of this bill or any other substantially similar measure would involve:

1. The loss of their present employment for over a million employees
eceiving more than $\$ 1,200,000,000$ annually in wages; receiving more than $\$ 1,200,000,000$ annually in wages;
(2) The disruption of the orderly markets now available for large pro(2) The disruption of the orderly markets now available for large pro-
portion of the national production of food and merchandise which is dis-
tributed tributed by chain stores;
2. The loss to State and local governments of taxes totaling $\$ 225,000,000$ 3. The loss to State and local governments of taxes totaling $\$ 225,000,000$
annually, and the loss of an unknown amount of Federal taxes on chain store enterprises; and
(4) The loss by the customers of chain stores, a vast majority of whom
are persons of relatively small income. of the opportunity to purchase are persons of relatively small income, of the opportunity to purchase goods at prices 10 to $15 \%$ lower than in competitive retail establishments,
This would mean penalizing an entire community in favor of less skillfui
management small scale purchasing and other disadvantages which inmanagement, small scale purchasing and other disadvantages whic
The argument that the chain stores are a detriment to the community because of absentee ownership, withdrawal of profits, failure to pay local local taxes and lack of interest in civic alfairs, will not stand analysis, particularly as justification for the passage of national legislation affecting chain stores.
While it has been argued that independent retailers cannot compete effectively with chain stores, certainly the case is not sufficiently strong to warrant the passage of legislation designed to force the dissolution of chain store companies. On the contrary, there is a large amount of evidence, including some studies by the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission, which indicate that well-managed independent retail stores can compete successfully with branches of chain stores. To ask for protection from chain store competilers.
monopoly for the independent retaile

Senator Barkley Expects Congress Adjournment by June 1-Majority Leader Makes Prediction After Legislative Action
Hopes that the present session of Congress may adjourn by June 1 were expressed April 1 by Senator Alben W. Barclay, majority leader of the Senate, after a legislative conference of congressional leaders at the White House. He told reporters that the President's legislative program for the rest of the session was already in the hands of

Congress, and indicated that in his opinion Congress might even adjourn before the end of May. His views were seconded by Representative Sam Rayburn, majority leader of the House. Senator Barkley said that the Administration's recommendation for the relief bill is not expected to exceed $\$ 1,100,000,000$, or $\$ 100,000,000$ above the amount allotted to relief in the Federal budget. His additional remarks were reported as follows in Washington advices of April 1 to the New York "Herald Tribune":
The prospects are that the present bill before the Senate, the reciprocal trade agreements extension bill, will be passed in some form or other this trade agreements extension binc, will be passed in some form or other this bills which have already passed the House will be ready for Senate action. Asked when the controversial anti-lynching bill would come up, Senator Borkley avoided the question with a laughing counter-question to his interrogator. Extraneous information has it that every attempt will be made to sidetrack the bill, which would precipitate a long-winded filibuster by Southern Democrats. The sooner Congress adjourns the less the
likelihood will be that the bill will have to be taken up by the Senate. likelihood will be that the bill will have to be taken up by the Senate.
It has already been passed by the House, and a Senate committee has It has already been
favorably reported it.
Another controversial bill which the Administration would like to sidetrack is the measure now pending in the House to amend the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. Once it is passed by the House the pressu for its passage in the Senate may be averted by early adjournment.
of the deadine for ending this session is set forward this year because is set for June 24 at Philadelphia, while the Demoeratic convention will is held July 15 in Chicago.

## New York Stock Exchange Suffers from Philosophy of Government "Paternalism," According to William McC. Martin-Tells Buffalo Chamber of Commerce that Policy of Complete Information for Investors Is Preferable

The New York Stock Exchange is "going to go/steadily down" if "we proceed along the unsound lines of paternalism," William McC. Martin Jr., President of the Exchange, said on March 29 in an address before a luncheon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Martin said that many of the difficulties facing the Exchange arise from a conflict of two philosophies, one of which advocates governmental and exchange paternalism and the other "disclosure." He said the Exchange endorses the second philosophy, which he asserted would enable the public to exercise independent judgment on the basis of complete and cise independent judgment on the basis of complete and
authentic information. A Buffalo dispatch of March 29 to authentic information. A Buffalo dispatch of March 29 to
the New York "Herald Tribune" quoted Mr. Martin as follows:
Repeal of the securities laws would not produce prosperity, Mr. Martin said, and the Exchonge has no desire that they be repealed. On the other hand, however, he said that one of the proper functions of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to "assist" us in developing a broader and more serviceable securities market."
The Commission was set up, Mr. Martin said, "not only to eliminate abuses, but also by wise cooperation, to help markets develop and thus further the achievements of honest citizens. Wise Commission policy at this time will recognize that the securities markets are not in need of policing nearly so much as they are of nourishment.
Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 , said, "that the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Public Utility
Act of 1935 were passed not only for the purn Act of 1935 were passed not only for the purpose of eliminating abuses
but to preserve, develop and sustain the puspose but to preserve, develop and sustain the business affected. There was nothing inherent in any of these Acts, to my knowledse, that made it the task of the Commission to handicap or interfere in any way with the
proper conduct of these Lusinesses. proper conduct of these trsinesses.
between two philosophies. many of our difficulties flow from a conflict ment, and even the stock Exchange itself, would be expected to povernment, and even the Stock Exchange itself, would be expected to protect
individuals from the consequences of the exercise of their own independent judgment. This philosophy, in my judgment, is basically wrong," Mr. Martin said.
It is a dangerous philosophy which, if applied, would discourage the risk taking which is essential to progress. Its rigorous application would
tend to dam up the flow of capital, would destroy tend to dam up the flow of capital, would destroy our free markets and would, in the end, result in the operation of the Stock Exchange by the Government.
"The other philosophy, to which we adhere," he continued, "is that the public should be supplied with complete and authentic information
upon which to base its independent judgrent. This is the philosophy of upon which to base its independent judgment. This is the philosophy of
disclosure; it is the philosophy which was reflected in the Securities Act disclosure; it is the philosophy which was reflected in the Securities Act
and the Securities and Exchange Act. Unfortumately, there is a tendency in many quarters to forget this philosophy.
"If we proceed along the sound lines of full disclosure, I can see a bright future for the Stock Exchange and for the securities markets generally," Mr. Martin said. "If we proceed along the unsound lines of paternalism, of holding the public's hands, there is going to be less and less freedom
and the Stock Exchange, with all that it represents in and the Stcek Exchange, with all that it represents in our free economy,
is going to go steadily downward."

Head of N. Y. Curb Exchange Urges Congressional Inquiry into Effect of Securities Acts-Sends Letter to 22 Other Exchanges, Asking Support for Economic Survey
George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, revealed on April 2 that he had sent letters to the heads of 22. securities exchanges throughout the country, urging support for a Congressional review of the operations of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Mr. Rea offered a resolution which would have the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce determine what effect these measures and their administration have had on the flow of capital into industry on ployment, and on the general economic condition of the ation.
The exchange presidents are asked in the letter to make known their opinions on the desirability of such a review
and if they are in favor to join in urging the passage in Congress of such a resolution which would authorize the committee to "take testimony, investigate and report to the House" on what amendments or revisions to the Acts are desirable.

In his letter, Mr. Rea says:
Many with whom I have talked, both here and in Washington, share with me the belief that the securities legislation has tended to block the normal processes of investment and to continue the problem of unemployment. Some make specific suggestions for amendment and revision, but many others merely cite cases of unnecessary delay, expense or restriction attributable to such legislation. The volume of suggestions and more particularly the volume of such cases indicate to me that a review is essential. The experience accumulated during the last six years by those engaged in the securities business enables us to point out defects which have appeared n those statutes and their administration
It seems to me of the utmost importance that some forum be established before which all interests may appear. So many different groups are
affected by this legislation that me may expect considerable variation in affected by this legislation that me may expect considerable variation in
the comment and criticism. I believe that a Congressional committee is the appropriate body to hear all groups and to weigh the evidence and the suggestions. It seems to me of the utmost importance that the review suggestions. It seems to me of the utmost importance that the review
be thorough and impartial. We are today suffering from the effects of hasty and perhaps intemperate legislation. The mistakes of undue haste and blas should be avoided in any review of the legislation as they are not, 1 belleve, in its proposal.

The tentative draft of the resolution offered by the Curb Exchange President follows:
Whereas, the Securities Act of 1933 was approved by the President of the United States on May 27, 1933, and
Whereas, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 was likewise approved on une 6, 1934, and
Whereass, since these Acts became effective the amount of securities issued for the purpose of developing and constructing new industries and new enterprises or for the expansion of established industries and enterprises has substantially decreased as against the amount of securities thus sold during the ten years preceding the adoption of these Acts, and
Whereas, the development of new industries and new enterprises and the expansion of estabished industries and enterprises are essential to the restoration of work to those now unemployed;

Be It
Resolved. that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce take testimony, investigate and report to the House as follows:

1. What effect, if any, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the fecurities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the rules, regulations and and Exchange Commission have had upon increasing or retarding the flow of capital into industry' upon increasing or decreasing employment and upon the general economic condition of the country

## 2. What amendments or revisions, if any

order to carry out more effectively the intent are desirable to said Acts in necessary burdens of expense or delay which may be found to exist; or to bring about a renewed flow of idle capital into constructive enterprise. The said Committee shall recommend to the Congress such changes as they deem desirable in said Acts or in the administration thereof and shall recommend such legislation as they may deem desirable.
The Committee, or any sub-committee thereof, shatl have power to hold hearings and to sit and act anywhere within or without the District of Columbia whether the House is in session or has adjourned or is in recess; to acquire by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents; to administer oaths, to take testimony, to have printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable within the amount appropriated therefor. Subpoenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee and shall be served by any person designated by him. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this resolution

In a recent speech, reported in our issue of March 23, page $1864, \mathrm{Mr}$. Rea expressed his views on securities legislation.

Head of Boston Stock Exchange Protests to SEC Against Regulations Adopted by New York Ex-change-Appeals on Curb on Members in Other Markets-Massachusetts Governor also Opposed
The Securities and Exchange Commission on March 29 receired from John E. Yerxa, President of the Boston Stock Exchange, a protest claiming "discriminatory and oppressive" action by the New York Stock Exchange in restricting trading rights of members on out-of-town securities exchanges. He described as "inconsistent with the declared purpose of Congress" the recent action of the New York Stock Exchange "designed to stop any member who is also a member of another exchange from acting as a dealer on the other exchange in any security traded on both exchanges. A similar protest was made, in a letter dated April 2, by Acting Governor of Massachusetts Horace T. Cahill to United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Mr. Yerxa's letter, sent to Jerome N. Frank, SEC Chairman, was summarized as follows in Associated Press Boston advices of March 29:
To accomplish the new limitation of trading rights, the New York Exchange, Mr. Yerxa contended, had invoked an "old provision of its Constitution which has never heretofore been treated as applicable to dealer activities outside of New York City," Local exchanges such as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, he pointed out, long had
dealt in securities qleo sold on the New York market. American Telephone dealt in securities qleo sold on the New York market. American Telephone
and other well-known stocks, he said, were listed in Boston before they and other well-known stoc
were traded in New York.
Forcing local firms holding membership in both the New York and local exchanges to give up all dealer activities on the local markets in securities traded on both exchanges, Mr. Yerxa said, "appears impossible to justify" from "the viewpoint of public interest."
By Act of Congress in 1936, he wrote, "exchanges were permitted to continue then existing trading privileges. In addition, exchanges were given the right to extend trading privileges to any security listed on another exchange whenever, by reason of local distribution, local trading
activity and otherwise, the Commission was of the opinion that a local activity and otherwise, the Commission was of the opinin
He argued that the congressional action was designed to create a fair field of competition and allow development of markets consistent with the public interest.
In subsequent decisions the SEO had "given effect" to the congressional purpose, Mr. Yerxa said. He held the New York Exchange had not opposed maintenance of local secondary markets in securities listed in New York. He cited statistics to show that among the score of exchanges in the
United States the New York Exchange had increased its percentage of the United States the New York Exchange had increased its percentage of the
total share-volume of trading from $65.4 \%$ in 1928 and $60.5 \%$ in 1929 total share-volume of trading from $65.4 \%$ in 1928 and $60.6 \%$ in 1929 1939. Mr. Yerxa declared himself at a loss to understand
how this action can be justified from the viewpoint of the New York Exchange's own interest."
The action of the New York Stock Exchange referred to was described in our issue of March 2, page 1351.

## National Association of Manufacturers Begins Drive

 to Defend American Industry Against Demagogic Detractors-H. W. Prentiss Jr. in Radio Address and Supplementary Statement Outlines Aims of '"Mobilization'H. W. Prentiss Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a nation-wide radio address on March 31, urged every industrialist in the United States to volunteer in a drive to achieve a better understanding of and "buttress the foundation" of the American system of private enterprise. He warned that "under national economic planning, you would have here eventually just what you see in the dictator-controlled countries of Europe to day: the suppression of all teaching except that which is in line with the general ideas of the Government; censorship of the press; the end of freedom of expression, and the destruction of religions liberty. Continuing, he said:
We should have sacrificed our liberties-and for what? Security? No. Unfortunately the "State" is made up of fallible human beings just like you and me. which presages the end of human liberty always begins during some great period of political and social unrest, frequently result during some great period of political and social unrest, frequently result
ing from economic hardship. Those whose judgment and advice were ing from economic hardship. Those whose judgment and advice were
sought in the preceding era of prosperity are discredited in every way possible and, under the guise of emergency, the State intervenes actively in the nanagement of agriculture, industry, banking and commerce. Panacea after panacea is produced, and soon the whole economic picture is so confused that no one can see clearly the way out.

Supplementing his remarks, he issued a statement the same day, in which he declared that industry will no longer permit to go unchallenged "the confidence-destroying attacks of demagogic detractors." The statement said that each of the Association's members would receive a blank on which is expected a pledge "to become an active missionary in his own community in behalf of the fundamental American principle that private enterprise is inseparably linked with our representative democracy and traditional religious and civil liberties." The Association's announcement of the supplemental statement by Mr. Prentiss said, in part:
This Mobilization for Understanding of Private Enterprise is a nation wide program of and by manufacturers-but for America. The novement in which we expect thousands of manufacturers to participate personally, has its origin in the deep-rooted conviction that economic progress for America can come only under a system of private enterprise and private enterprise can function for progress only when there is a sound public understanding of the fundamentals of the private enterprise systemfundamentals from which the Nation cannot deviate and still progress.
This is no selfish drive by manufacturers for manufacturers. It is a rallying point in the common cause of national welfgre and provides the
incentive to individual action by manufacturers to that the industrial incentive to mdividual action my manuacturers to the that the has made this Nation great is understood in the terms of system which has made tossibilities every community and hamlet in its contrib
the land.

## I

this country is convinced that much of the economic stagnation in which this country has been wallowing results directly ${ }^{*}$ from an attitude of
covert or open hostility to private enterprise on the part of many persons of high and low degree. Such hostility has created widespread public of high and low degree. Such hostility has created widespread public
misunderstanding of the aims and ideals of American industry. This misunderstanding-reflected as it is in the fear of investors to pnvest, in the hesitation of consumers to buy, in State and national legislation, and in many other ways-stands as a barrier to national economic progress. Industry and the private enterprise system will never be fully understood as long as the confidence-destroying attacks of demagogic detractors are allowed to go unchallenged. Henceforth industry will decline to "turn are allowed to go unchallenged. Hencetorth industry will decline to "turn always courtecusly but none the less militantly and decisively.
This is to be no whitewashing of industry nor smearing of opponents. Industry over the years has labored to put its own house in order, and the measure of progress in that regard is evidenced in the Declaration of Principles adopted at the last Congress of American Industry. That document represents industr
searching self-analysis.
searching self-analysis.
We know that if every other group in our economy-labor, government, politicians, and all the rest-would subject its own motives and attitudes politicians, and all the rest-would subject its own motives and along the road toward to the same intensive scrutiny, we would
solution of most of our economic problems.

## Bankers Association for Consumer Credit Proposes to

Consolidate with A.B.A.-M. S. Szymczak Warns
Consolidate with A.B.A.-M. S. Szymczak Warns
Against Too Free Credit at White Sulphur Meeting
The executive board of the Bankers Association for Consumer Credit, meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on March 30, recommended that the organization consolidate its activities with those of the American Bankers Association and operate under it, said Associated Press advices from White Sulphur Springs under date of March 30, which also waid:

The convention adopted the proposal with cheers. The plan must be ratified by the American Bankers Association at its annual meeting in April. Kenton R. Cravens of the Cleveland Trust Company, president of the Consumer Credit group, said in presenting the proposal that consolidation can Bankers Association had established within the last year a consumer credit division financed by a $\$ 250,000$ fund.

The previous day M. S. Szymezak, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, warned the members against too free use of lending facilities by commercial banks. Advices to the New York "Herald Tribune", from White Sulphur Springs on March 29 added:
He cited the greatest excess reserves in the history of banking as the cause for the greater activity of commercial banks in the small loan business. The $\$ 5,500,000,000$ of excess surplus in banks today tempted banks to use personal finance departments as outlets for extra money, he said. Mr. Szymezak warned, however, that such consumer credit services may be a boomerang.
He urged bankers to make a careful canvass of the opportunities in their respective markets and decide to which market they will extend their personal finance activities and stick to that field. He explained that personal finance companies, operating under small loan laws and credit unions can function bettor lis small Mr. Szymczak added.

Future of Insurance Is Future of United States, Says Louis H. Pink-New York State Insurance Superintendent Sees No Reason for Further Extension of State Powers if Industry Effectively Regulates Itself
See advertising page XI.
I. B. A. President Asks Study Leading to Fundamental Revision of Laws Administered by SEC-Emmett F. Connely Addresses Central States Meeting Otis \& Co. Protests I. B. A. Letter to SEC as Unrepresentative of Association's Members
Emmett F. Connely., President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, addressing the annual conference of the organization's Central States Group at Chicago on March 29, declared that the Association wants prompt changes in the Federal securities laws so that "savings can changes in the Federal securities laws so that "savings can be put to work creating jobs.
also asks for a scientizic study preparatory to a fundamental revision of the statutes administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission. He asserted that both objectives can be accomplished without disturbing the fundamentally sound principles upon which the laws rest.
An abstract of the statement said:
"We agree entirely with Commissioner Mathews," Mr: Connely said, referring to a statement made by George C . Mathews last Tuesday when he resigned from the Commission. "His statement said, 'Basically, all the statutes administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission are sound laws. They are capable of improvement as conditions warrant. But if taken as a scientific job.
"That is the best way to accomplish our objectives," Mr. Connely said. "We want a scientific job done by the best brains in the country. However, that would take a long time so that the securities laws when finally revised would reflect exhaustive study. It is certainly logical that this work be authorized by Congress at an early date. Both the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 were pieces of 'must' legislation, put through in panicky haste. The 1933 Act was passed within 60 days after the Fresident asked Congress to provide Federal supervision of the investment business. It was materially revised in 1934 but not since. The Securities Exchange Act was passed within less than 90 days from its introduction.
"So far as I know there is nothing in history comparable to such sweeping grants of power being enacted so hastily. In contrast. the Federal Reserve Act was five years in the writing, and it has been rewritten repeatedly since, just as we are suggesting be done with the securities laws. Study pre-
paraty paratory to the Federal Reserve Act was started in 1908 and the Act was
passed in 1913 . It was amended twice in 1914, again in 1915, 1916, 1917, passed in 1913. It was amend
and innumerable times since.
"When the British contemplated revision of their Company Act, it "When the British contemplated revision of their Company Act, it
appointed a commission of experts in 1925 and gave them almost five years appointed a commission of experts in 1925 and gave them almost five years to make their report, which said, among other things, It appears to us, as a matter of general principle, most undesirable. in order eriously hamper the sional wrong-doer, to impose restrictions which would seriously hamper the activities of honest men and,"

Otis \& Co., of Cleveland, dealers in investment securities, on March 29 sent to Mr. Connely a letter disagreeing with the stand taken by the Association in a letter to the SEC March 18 (reported in our issue of March 23, page 1865) questioning the attitude of the Commission regarding certain sections of the securities laws. Otis \& Co. charged that the Association's protest did not reflect the opinions of its 700 members. The firm's letter said in part:
Far from being an expression in the interest of most of the 700 I. B. A. members, the reply is actually a brief in defense of Morgan Stanley \& Co.'s stake in the Consumers Power and Dayton Power \& Light cases Indeed, a careful comparison of the I. B. A. reply with the previous Morgan Stanley pamphlet on competitive bidding reveals not only a remarkable parallel of ideas throughout, but also a striking similarity of language legal points by the I. B. A.

The subject under discussion arises from the administration of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and not from the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act. Concerned solely with the limited number of cases of public utility issues which involve banker affiliations in a holding company system, the question affects less'than a dozen members of the Association. Nor is the matter of competitlve bidding as such in of the other members are being prejudiced by the I. B. A.'s adoption of an
official attitude bound to antagonize the voters of the Nation and, through them, the members of Congress. Furthermore, the Association, by using its reply to the SEC's civil request for suggestions on a highly technical question as a pretext to lay on the Commission's doorstep the blame for the stagnation of the investment market, does not offer any constructive solution of this fundamental problem.
By pleading the cause of the little group involved in the arm's-length controversy, the I. B. A. makes more difficult the changes in the rules of the SEC which are really important. The issuance of securities could be greatly facilitated by adjustment of those regulations which impose undue hardships on concerns of medium and small size through the expense, time and difficulties involved in registration. The endowment of the regional offces of the SEC with greater accessibility and authority helpiul. The requirement of SEC registration should be extended to include two important categories of corporate securities, privately placed issues and railroad is vital reforms cannot be achieved without the leadership and active cooperation of the SEO. $y$
After being informed of the contents of Otis \& Co.'s letter, Mr. Connely issued a statement which said in part:
There is nothing new about the position of Otis \& Co. on compulsory competitive bidding. Nor should there be any question at this late date regarding our association's position. As far back as Jan. 12 at the regular winter meeting of the Board of Governors, weeks before the SEC issued its letter on this subject, the Board unanimously adopted a resolution opposing compulsory competitive bidding. This action was subsequently ratified and endorsed unanimously by all 17 group executive committees of the association which represent the geographical distribution of the membership throughout the United States. These included the Northern Ohio group in which Mr. Daley's home office is located.
Some 300 investment bankers attending the final dinner meeting of the annual conference of the Central States Group in Chicago, March 30, when informed of the Otis \& Co. letter, adopted by a unanimous standing vote a resolution approving the position taken by the association.

Wendell L. Willkie Presents Recovery ProgramSays He Would Accept Presidential Nomination if Offered Him
Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation asserted that he was not a candidate for President, that he had not "the slightest delusion about being nominated," but would accept the nomination if it were offered him. He presented a 3-point program for the rehabilitation of the country and for the return to what he termed traditional American liberalism. Mr. Willkie presented his program at a meeting in Town Hall, New York, where he delivered the Jonathan Peterson Foundation lecture. The New York "Times" of April 5 reporting his remarks said:
The three points stressed by Mr. Willkie as essential to recovery were curbing of the authority of the various boards and commissions created by
the New Deal, modification of the tax laws as a means of encouraging and the New Deal, modification of the tax laws as a means of encouraging and stimulating investment, and a general change in the attitude of government toward business.
Mr. Willkie urged also that the American people hold themselves in readiness to participate actively in the economic reconstruction of the world after the European war. He had in mind particularly American cooperation in the breaking down of trade barriers and the setting up of an international monetary standard.
Mr. Willkie predicted a great revival in private economic enterprise if his 3 -point program were to be put into effect, and warned that continuance of the New Deal's present policies, coupled with the unchecked mounting of the public debt and the inability of the vast army of unemployed to obtain jobs, would lead the country to economic catastrophe and loss of its liberties. we have in this country today," Mr. Willkie said. "Our banks are full and we have in this country today," Mr. Willkie said. "Our banks are full and overflowing. Excess reserves of the Federal Reserve Bank are over \$5,700,000,000. That is 125 times what they were in 1929. Brookings Institutruction betwen $\$ 25000,000000$ needs $\$ 10000000,000$ and recon000,000 in excess reserves in the Federal banks can be expanded many times in expanding credit.
"What we need to do is to pour that great liquid fund of capital into that great requirement of industry for reconstruction, enlargement and rehabilitation, and millions of the unemployed will go back on the payroll.號
government regulatory bodies now functioning as inscretion of the various and control of business, industry and labor "be established by rule."
"Capital will not flow into an industry where the fate of that indust. subject to the caprices of individuals, no matter who those individuals may be, but capital under our system will flow very freely if it flows under a rule," Mr. Wilikie said.
"Then we need a modification of our tax laws, so that we discontinue the punishment of venture capital and the reward of inert capital that goes in tax-exempt securities. And there is need of modification of the attitude of government toward business.

## John L. Lewis Threatens to Organize Third Party

 Unless Democratic Ticket Satisfies Labor-Says He Will Summon Delegates from Youth Congress, Negroes, TownsenditesA threat to run a third party slate in the national elections next November unless the Democratic party adopts a platform and selects a candidate "acceptable to the common geople" was made on April 1 by John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr, Lewis, in a speech to members of the United Mine Workers of America at Monongah, W. Va., threatened to call a convention of groups representing labor, youth, old age, the Negroes and farmers in some central city "to formulate a program that each and every American can support." He added that his threat was directed at both major parties, but that he did not expect much from the Republican party,
"because we know that who pays the fiddier will call the tune." In summarizing Mr. Lewis's speech, United Press advices of April 1 from Monongah said, in part:
He revealed that preliminary plans already have been made. The Youth Congress, he claimed, has reached a working agreement with labor's NonPartisan League, political arm of the C. I. O. He said he will address a Non-Partisan League in forcing repeal of poll taxes and other laws which deny Negroes the right to vote.
"If the Democratic party does not nominate a suitable candidate or acopt a platform satisfactory to labor and the common people, I will urge the assembly of a great delegate convention," he said.
The meeting, Mr. Lewis explained, would "formulate a program that each and every American can support and then we will see whether machine politics in this country are going to be more powerful than the voice of the people of this land,"

National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. to Study Problem of Underwriting and Distributing Shares of Open-end Investment Companies
The National Association of Securities Dealers announced on April 5 the appointment of an Investment Trust Underwriters Committee to study the problem of underwriting and distributing shares of open-end inrestment companies with a view to formulating recommendations to the Beard of Governors of appropriate rules and regulations governing this particular branch of the investment banking and securities businesses. If these proposed rules prove acceptable to the Board of Governors and the SEC it is expected that they will be presented to members for adontion as Rules of Fair Practice of the Association. The announceRules of Fair
The Committee is composed of : Henry T. Vance of Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., Boston, Chairman; Robert S. Adler of Selected Investments Company, Chicago ; Herbert A. Bradford of Calvan Bullock, New York; James E. Gibbons of Fidelity Distributors, Inc., Boston; John Sherman Myers of Lord, Abbett \& Co., Inc., New York; and Ivan C. Patterson of The Parker Corp., Boston.
The distribution of shares of open-end trusts is a highly specialized business and its problems in many respects are not similar to those which exist in other branches of the investment business. It is, nevertheless, a dealer business and it is possible to adopt rules and regulations governing such distributions and enforce them through the NASD.
The Committee plans to investigate carefully the whole matter and the views of any interested members of the industry will be welcome. It is anticipated that the Committee will hold several open meetings in which sult with the SEC before drafting any rules.

## General Manual and Directory of The Investment Counsel Field Published by Bishop's Service

See advertising page XII.

## Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co., Investment Bankers, Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary

## See advertising page XII.

## New York World's Fair Officers Reelected

The directorate of the Nerv York World's Fair, at a meeting April 1, voted to retain all the members of the staff of administrative officers of the corporation for the current year. The Fair is scheduled to open May 11. Following are the reelected officers:
Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board; George McAneny, Honorary Chairman; Grover A. Whalen, President; Howard A. Flanigan, Executive Vice-President; G. Vincent Pach, Vice-President in Charge of Finance ; Kobert D. Kohn, Vice-President and Chairman of the Committee on Theme; Julius O. Holmes and John P. Hogan, VicePresidents; Bayard F. Pope, Treasurer ; Ernest W. Cobb, Secretary, and Thomas F. Marrah, Assistant Secretary. The entire Executive Committee of the Board was reelected.
According to the financial report of the Fair Corporation, issued April 3, covering the period from the Fair's beginning more than four years ago up to Dec. 27, total expenditures of $\$ 54,712,238$ and receipts of $\$ 31,149,487$ were shown. The revenue reported included $\$ 10,302,495$ during the period before opening, $\$ 20,177,059$ during the 1939 exhibition, which closed Oct. 31 , and $\$ 669,934$ from that date until Dec. 27.
The following concerning the report was given in the New York "Times" of April 4:
A joint statement by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair corporation, and Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board, gave cash revenues from the 28,817,265 persons who paid admissions as $\$ 11,301,264$ and added that visitors spent $\$ 36,898,089$ on the grounds, an average or more than $\$ 1.40$ 711, they reported, and that from its own concessions was $\$ 1,022,509$ 711 , they reported, and that from its own concessions was $\$ 1,022,509$.
report showed that $\$ 2,820,594$ had been repaid by the close of the year report showed that $\$ 2,820,594$ had been repaid $\$ 1,122,018$ was borrowed by Under an agreement negotiated last August, thir from debenture funds on deposit. Of this amount, the report set forth, $\$ 257,520$ remains unpaid, leaving the Fair with an indebtedness to bondholders totaling $\$ 23,195,908$, either on debenture obligations or on loans.
Construction costs of the Fair, according to a report by Bayard F. Pope, Treasurer of the corporation, totaled $\$ 28,989,045$, including grading, landscaping, the erection of many large buildings and the dredging of water ways. Costs for the year ended on Dec. 27, according to Mr. Pope's report, were $\$ 26,661,106$, including administrative and promotional expenses.
Expenses other than those for construction since the beginning of the Fair, he added, were $\$ 25,480,138$ with $\$ 234,154$ spent for insurance. Administration and general expenses for the year were $\$ 15,530,431$. At the time of the report, the corporation had on hand $\$ 1,439,698$ in cash and $\$ 229,609$ in accounts receivable.

On April 11 the Fair will begin the advance sale of tickets when it will offer $1,000,000$ family souvenir ticket books to the public throughout the United States. The family book, which is good for five admissions to the Fair as well as admission to five attractions out of a choice of eight, represents a total value of $\$ 4.05$, but will sell for $\$ 2.50$. The price of the adult season ticket will be reduced from last year's figure of 15 to $\$ 10$ and the 20 -admission ticket for adults, which cost $\$ 7.50$ last year will sell this year for $\$ 5$.

## Earl of Athlone, Uncle of King George, Named Governor General of Canada- Held Similar Office in South

 Africa-Will Arrive in JuneThe Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary and Uncle of King George VI, was appointed Governor General of Canada on April 3 to succeed the late Lord Tweedsmuir, who died in office on Feb. 11. The Earl, who will be 66 years old this month, served as Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Union of South Africa from 1923 to 1930. In noting his appointment, United Press advices from London on April 3, said in part:
The new Governor General and his wife, now at their country seat at Brantridge Park, in Balcombe, Sussex, will sail for Canada in a, few weeks. An announcement tonight from Buckingham Palace, where the Earl and Countess stayed Monday night and dined with the royal family, Main Major Gene."
Better known as Prince Alexander of Teck, his former title, the new Governor General is a renowned soldier. He served with distinction in India, East Africa, the Boer War and the World War. In 1914 he was India, East Arrica, the Boer War and the wored the Duke of Oonnaught, but before the time came for him to take up the appointment, war broke out and at his request he went to fight in France instead.
Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cambridge, Earl Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cambridge, Ear
of Athlone, was born in Kensington Palace on April 14, 1874, a son of the late Duke of Teck.

Regarding the time the new Governor General will arrive in Canada, a Canadian Press dispatch on April 3 said:
The Earl of Athlone will come to Ottawa "some time in June" and be sworn in as Governor General at Ottawa, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said here today. Because of war-time secrecy surrounding transAtlantic travel, the date of the Earl's sailing will not be announced.

## William K. Vanderbilt Elected to Membership of New <br> \section*{York State Chamber of Commerce}

William K. Vanderbilt, railroad capitalist and great grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, has been elected to the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, it was announced April 5. Mr. Vanderbilt is the fourth Vanderbilt to become a member of the nation's oldest chamber. The first Vanderbilt, John, was elected a member in 1787,19 years after the chamber was elected a member in 1787, 19 years after the chamber was
founded. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a grandson of the Comfounded. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a grandson of
modore, has been a member for the last 40 years.

Other candidates who were elected at the same meeting on April 4, included:

Joseph F. Abbott, President, American Sugar Refining Co.; Edwin M. Allen, President, Mathieson Alkali Co.; Henry M. Reed, Chairman of the Allen, President, Mathieson Aikali Ro.; Henry \& Standard Sanitary Corp.;
Board and President, American Radiator \&
William Dewey Loucks, Chairman of the Board, Barnsdall Oil Co.; Richard L. Parish, President, American Flange \& Manufacturing Co.

Also Pierre C. Cartier, President, Cartier, Inc.; Donaldson Brown, VicePresident, General Motors Corp.; Willard K. Denton, Executive VicePresident, Metropolitan Savings Bank; Harry I. Caesar, of H. A. Caesar \& Co., and William G. Minner, President, Minner \& Barnett.

New York Chamber of Commerce Addressed by Lieu-tenant-Governor of New York-Resolutions Approved by Chamber
Some 400 business executives gathered at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York April 4 applauded Lieut.-Gov. Charles Poletti when he said that the American system of private enterprise can and will be preserved by teamwork of business, labor and government.

President Richard W. Lawrence, in introducing the Lieu-tenant-Governor referred to bis "extremely brilliant career in public service" and said there was "no more notable example of the truth that America was still the land of opportunity and achievement."

Before beginning his prepared address, Judge Poletti gave his approval, in principle, of two resolutions which had been unanimously adopted by the chamber at its business session. One was a recommendation that State income tax payments should be made payable in four equal instalments.
"It is a good thing and ought to be done as soon as the State can do it," he said, but explained that the State's finances were in such shape at present that it could not afford to postpone even part of the revenues of one fiscal year to another year.
Following the meeting he explained that his approval of the chamber resolution had no reference to the Todd bill relating to the State's emergency tax.

The other resolution the Lieutenant-Governor commended The other resolution the Lieutenant-Governor commended, was one entitled "Bureaucracy vs. laws fixing the powers
which urged Congress to clarify the laws of Federal commissions and bureaus and rigidly define the limits of their authority. A report following the resolutions cited the recent action of the Federal Communications Commission in suspending a rule permitting limited commerciali-
zation of television after Sept. 1 as "a demonstration of the lengths to which Government bureaucracy can go in interfering with the American system of free enterprise."

Judge Poletti made it clear that while agreeing with the resolution he was "not particularly interested" in the reference to the case in point cited in the report.
The Lieutenant-Governor departed from his written speech, in which he criticized the Legislature for its failure to enact ten measures, to say a good word for the State's lawmakers in general. He said:
"The members of the Legislature could be better," he said, "but don't let people spread the idea that they are a bad crowd. I deprecate the talk that they are inefficient and bad fellows. We only weaken the structure of sume sof who are trying to do a job to the best of their ability."
Commenting upon the failure of the Legislature to pass a measure reducing the interest rates on small loans which his formal speech stated had "sacrificed the rights of 500,000 poor people" wh
"The money, the Lieutenant Governor said: intendent of Banks in his study proved that the rates could be made lower. There was some report that the loan! companies were very active in their lobbying. As to that, I do not know."
Judge Poletti also dissipated the not uncommon belief that many resolutions of civic and commercial organizations find their way to the Governor's wastebasket without being read.
"Such resolutions are not only read, but are considered by the Chief Executive of this State," he said. "I know because when I was counsel to the Governor, we read every communication that came in unless it was from a crackpot.
It has been tremendously helpful to the Chief Executive to have expressions of opinion such as emanate from this organization the Chamber] so don't ever feel that they are just another piece of paper.'
The Chamber unanimously adopted the following resolution approving the stand of Mayor La Guardia in the controversy with the transit unions growing out of unification:
Resolved, That the Ohamber of Commerce of the State of New York heartily commends the Mayor of the City of New York for his unequivocal
stand in his letter of March 2 to the transport workers that the right 'to stand in his letter of March 2 to the transport workers that the
strike against the Government is not and cannot be recognized.'
The chamber unanimously adopted the following resolution approving the stand of Mayor LaGuardia in the controversy with the transit unions growing out of unification:
A report accompanying the resolution said that workers employed by government had no right to strike against government or its agencies and that such action was
by citizens at large
"Once a closed shop is started in one Government department, it will naturally spread to another, and eventually throughout the nation," the report said. "Government officials who do not prevent this, will not only jeopardize the very fundamentals of good government, but also the labor union movement itself.
Congress was urged in another report of the Chamber to give its "ablest consideration" to amendments to the Wagner Labor Act as proposed by a majority of the special Hous3 committee which investigated the National Labor Relations Board.

## H. C. Albin Named Director of FSCC Stamp Plan Division

The Department of Agriculture announced on March 28 the appointment of H. C. Albin as Director of the Stamp Division of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, effective April 1. He also will continue his present administrative responsibility for the direct distribution and school lunch programs of the FSCC.

In announcing Mr. Albin's appointment, Milo Perkins, President of the FSCC, said that it will make possible a greater degree of coordination in the working administration of the different programs to deal with agricultural surpluses.

## Montagu Norman Reelected Governor of Bank of England

Montagu Norman was reelected to his 21st term as Governor of the Bank of England at a meeting of the directors in London on April 2. B. G. Catterns, Deputy Governor, was reappointed to his fifth term in that office.

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

A membership on the New York Cotton Exchange was sold March 29 at $\$ 6,100$ off $\$ 400$ from the last previous transaction.

Arrangements were made April 4 for the transfer of two New York Stock Exchange memberships; one at $\$ 58,000$ and the other at $\$ 59,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 52,000$ on March 27, 1940.
Arrangements were made April 4 for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $\$ 7,000$, off $\$ 250$ from last sale on March 29.

The Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York shows in its statement of condition as of March 30, 1940 total deposits of $\$ 124,037,066$ and total resources of $\$ 154,857,664$, comparing, respectively, with $\$ 126,914,845$ and $\$ 150,505,219$ on Dec. 30 , 1939 . Cash on hand and due from banks totals $\$ 58,263,205$ (against $\$ 58,214,559$ on the earlier date) ; time loans and bills discounted, $\$ 33,009,972$ (against $\$ 33,-$ 741,917 ) ; demand loans secured by collateral, $\$ 18,001,808$ 41,917) ; demand loans secured by coled States Govern(contrasting with $\$ 17,965,895$ ), and United States Government obligations are $\$ 12,269,263$ (against $\$ 12,382,063$ ). The company's capital and surplus remain unchanged at
$\$ \mathbf{0}, 000,000$ each, but undivided profits are now $\$ 4,411,26 \overline{0}$, against $\$ 4,395,341$ on Dec. 30.

In its condition statement as of March 31, 1940, Bank of Manhattan Co., New York, reported total deposits of $\$ 885,705,926$ and total assets of $\$ 699,453,302$, comparing, respectively, with $\$(002,801,787$ and $\$ 6067,243,167$ on Dec. 31, 1939. Cash and due from banks and bankers totaled $\$ 263$,G59,915, against $\$ 290,469,404$ on the earlier date; United States Government obligations (direct and fully guaranteed) were $\$ 97,313,250$ (against $\$ 80,417,791$ ) ; other public securities increased to $\$ 43,424,769$, from $\$ 38,791,619$; demand loans against collateral were $\$ 39,563,464$, against $\$ 49,257,944$ and loans and discounts were $\$ 157,469,494$, $\$ 99,257,944$, and 10 ans and discounts were, $\$ 1 \sigma 7,469,494$, against $\$ 162,818,551$ on Dec. 31 . The company's capital and
surplus were unchanged at $\$ 20,000,000$, each, but undivided profits amounted to $\$ 6,615,522$, against $\$ 6,512,743$ three months ago.

The statement of the Chase National Bank of New York for March 30, 1940, was made public April 2. The deposits on that date were $\$ 3,060,769,000$, the largest yet reached on any reporting date, comparing with $\$ 2,803,730,000$ on Dec. 30,1939 , and $\$ 2,594,437,000$ a year ago. Total resources are shown as $\$ 3,345,528,000$ compared with $\$ 3,085$,sources are shown as $\$ 3,32,58,71,000$ a year ago; cash in
819,000 on Dec. 30 and $\$ 2,888,271$, the bank's vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, $\$ 1,522,550,000$ compared with $\$ 1,293$,143,000 and $\$ 1,229,178,000$ on the respective dates; invest wents in United States Government securities, $\$ 815,586,000$, compared with $\$ 820,170,000$ and $\$ 650,330,000$; loans and discounts, $\$ 639,526,000$ compared with $\$ 636,176,000$ and $\$ 608$, 609,000 . On March 30 , 1940, the capital of the bank was $\$ 100,270,000$, and the surplus $\$ 100,270,000$, both amounts unchanged, but undivided profits on March 30 were $\$ 36,217,000$ compared with $\$ 33,022,000$ on Dec. 30,1939 , and $\$ 33,266,000$ a year ago. Earnings of the bank for the first quarter of 1940 amount to 43 c . per share, the same amount earned in the first quarter a year ago.

The statement of condition of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York as of March 31, 1940, shows total resources and deposits at their highest points in the company's history, both figures exceeding the previous high marks reached at the time of the company's last published statement, Dec. 31, 1939. The latest statement shows deposits of $\$ 2,343,234,641$ and total resources of $\$ 2,6 \overline{5} 3,187,645.96$ as compared with denosits of $\$ 1,670,216,227$ and total resources of $\$ 1,988,-$ 747,869 as of March 29 a year ago, and deposits of $\$ 2,088$,427,346 and total resources of $\$ 2,401,634,265$ at the date of the last published statement, Dec. 31, 1939. Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from banks and bankers, in the current statement, is shown at $\$ 1,239,001,641$; United States Government obligations at $\$ 840,110,254$, and loans and bills purchased at $\$ 439,73 \overline{5}, 064$. The company's capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 90,000,000$ and $\$ 170,000,000$, respectively, and undivided profits total $\$ 15$,$154,461.94$, as compared with $\$ 14,701,954.35$ as of Dec. 31 , 1939 , and $\$ 12,956,690$ a year ago.

Assets of the Public National Bank and Trust Co of New York amounted to $\$ 171,931,610$ at the close of business March 31, 1940, comparing with $\$ 178,287,469$ on Dec. 31 last. Cash and due from banks in the current statement totaled $\$ 59,101,091$ against $\$ 67,481,494$ on the earlier date, while holdings of United States Government obligations are while holdings of United States Government obligations are $\$ 31,209,542$, down from $\$ 32,617,951$, and loans and discounts
total $\$ 64,795,539$ against $\$ 57,856,208$. The bank's capital and surplus are unchanged at $\$ 7,000,000$ each, and its undivided profits are shown at $\$ 3,066,092$, compared with $\$ 2,910,269$. The current statement shows total deposits of $\$ 150,768,810$, contrasting with $\$ 157,360,983$ three months ago.

The statement of condition of the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York as of March 30, 1940, shows deposits of $\$ 766,845,114$ and resources of $\$ 866,874,516$. This compares with deposits of $\$ 762,763,244$ and resources of $\$ 861,154,221$ shown on Dec. 30, 1939. Cash and due from banks is listed at $\$ 260,533,377$ as against $\$ 267,372,519$ on Dec. 30 ; United States Government securities stand at $\$ 288,470,792$ as against $\$ 282,493,190$ three months ago, and loans and bills purchased is $\$ 195,847,342$, comparing with $\$ 189,415,410$ at the end of the previous quarter. Preferred stock at the end of the previous quarter. Preferred stock at
$\$ 9,118,500$ and common stock at $\$ 32,998,440$ remain unchanged from the last quarter.

In its statement of condition as of March 30, 1940, the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York renorts total deposits of $\$ 745,768,703$ as against $\$ 619,778,644$ on March 31 , 1939 , and total assets of $\$ 833,029,121$, compared with $\$ 710,-$ 912,007 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks 912,007 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks
amount to $\$ 357,118,888$ as against $\$ 266,500,826$; United amount to $\$ 357,118,888$ as against $\$ 266,500,826$; United
States Government obligations (direct and fully guaranteed) to $\$ 209,631,519$ compared with $\$ 168,900,744$, and loans and discounts to $\$ 150,039,332$ against $\$ 170,182,306$. The company's capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 20$, 000,000 and $\$ 50,000,000$, respectively, but undivided profits have increased to $\$ 7,040,336$ from $\$ 5,868,726$ on March 31 ,
1939. The indicated earnings for the first quarter ending March 30 amount to 59.8 c . per share, compared with 57 c . a share in the like period in 1939.
The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York reported as of March 30 total deposits of $\$ 66,953,210$ and total assets of $\$ 77,593,020$, compared, respectively, with $\$ 66,919,623$ and $\$ 77,633,209$ on Dec. 31, 1939. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $\$ 27,485,723$ against $\$ 30,810,360$, and holdings of United States Government securities were unchanged at $\$ 5,180,000$. Call loans to brokers were $\$ 7,876,193$, as compared with $\$ 7,160,028$; collateral loans of $\$ 8,283,831$ against $\$ 8,003,769$, and commercial loans and discounts $\$ 16,268,580$ compared with $\$ 14,582,288$. Capital and surplus, $\$ 4,000,000$ and $\$ 3,000,000$, respectively, showed no change since the last report, and undivided profits were $\$ 1,430,330$ against $\$ 1,409,913$ at the end of 1939 .

Clinton Trust Co. of New York, in its statement of condition at March 30, 1940, reports an increase in loans and discounts to $\$ 2,389,011$ compared with loans and discounts of $\$ 2,353,028$ at Dec. 30,1939 . Total assets of the bank were $\$ 9,534,927$ as against $\$ 10,018,608$ at the end of the preceding quarterly period; deposits decreased to $\$ 8,531,013$ compared with $\$ 8,796,061$; cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $\$ 2,903,668$ against $\$ 3,198,136$, and investments in bonds totaled $\$ 3,935,005$ compared with $\$ 4,022,137$ three months ago. Capital stock and capital notes remained the same at $\$ 600,000$ and $\$ 12 \widetilde{0}, 000$, respectively, while surplus and undivided profits increased from $\$ 331,172$ to $\$ 335,915$.

The statement of condition of the National City Bank of New York as of March 31, 1940, shows deposits and total assets at the highest levels in the history of the institution, deposits amounting to $\$ 2,526,480,907$ (as compared with $\$ 2,331,257,943$ on Dec. 31 last), and total resources reaching $\$ 2,720,389,778$ (against $\$ 2,509,395,688$ at the end of December). According to the statement, the principal assets at the end of March were: Cash and due from banks and bankers, $\$ 1,145,377,322$ (against $\$ 933,912,307$ on Dec. 31); United States Government obligations, direct or fully guaranteed, $\$ 729,182,696$ (against $\$ 733,592,491$ ), and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances, $\$ 038,035,167$ (compared with $\$ 530,725,122$ ). Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 77,510,000$ and $\$ 52,500,000$, respectively, but undivided profits now stand at $\$ 16,234,235$ comnared with $\$ 15,018,584$ three months ago. Earnings of the institution and it affiliate, the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., were equal to 47c. a share in the first quarter against 33 c. a share in the first quarter of 1939, exclusive in both instances of bond profits or recoveries. With bond profits included, first quarter earnings of 1939 were 53c. a share.

The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, reported as of March 31, 1940, total deposits of $\$ 85,749,685$ and total resources of $\$ 112,328,655$, compared with $\$ 79,052,586$ and $\$ 105,503,359$, respectively, on Dec. 31 , 1939. Cash and due from banks amounted to $\$ 50,623,906$ against $\$ 45,003,248$; holdings of United States Government obligations (direct or fully guaranteed) to $\$ 30,328,234$ against $\$ 28,469,956$, and loans and advances to $\$ \overline{5}, 598,525$ against $\$ 5,861,101$. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $\$ 10,000,000$ each, while undivided profits were $\$ 4,914,501$, compared with $\$ 4,749,635$ three months ago.

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York, reported as at the close of business March 26, 1940, total deposits of $\$ 334,672,807$ and total resources of $\$ 371,241,137$, compared, respectively, with $\$ 338,420,006$ and $\$ 372,485,146$ on Dec. 31, 1939. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $\$ 158,839,011$, against $\$ 149,723,169$; holdings of United States Government obligations (direct and guaranteed) to $\$ 115,749,843$, against $\$ 130,749,750$, and loans and discounts to $\$ 44,204,102$, against $\$ 26,098,366$. Capital was unchanged at $\$ 15,000,000$, but surplus and undivided profits were $\$ 19$, 489,381 , compared with $\$ 19,065,140$ at the end of December, 1939.
J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., New York, in its first statement of condition as a trust company, shows as of March 30, 1940 , total resources of $\$ 648,539,683$, compared with $\$ 671,578,699$ for J. P. Morgan \& Co. and its affiliate, Drexel \& Co., Philadelphia, on Dec. 30, 1939. Deposits in the present statement total $\$ 591,965,866$, against $\$ 619,512,617$ on Dec. 30 , and capital and surplus are each $\$ 20,000,000$, against $\$ 20$,000,000 of capital, and $\$ 19,156,140$ of surplus and partners' balances at the end of December. The principal items comprising the assets in the present statement are: Cash on hand and on deposit in banks. $\$ 147,163,051$, against $\$ 168,-$ 631,769 on Dec. 30 ; United States Government securities (direct and fully guaranteed) $\$ 387,093,168$, against $\$ 413$, 881,061 ; State and municipal bonds and notes, $\$ 49,353,015$, against $\$ 37,795,081$, and loans and bills purchased, $\$ 28$,$6 \overline{2} 1,621$, compared with $\$ 23,187,066$.

The Middle Atlantic Division of the Association of Bank Women will entertain Miss Mildred Roberts, President of the Association, at a dinner at the Hotel Chatham, New York City, on April 11. Miss Roberts is Assistant Cashier
of the Citizens National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Lillian M. Russ, Asistant Trust Officer of the Troy Trust Co., Troy, N. Y., will attend the meeting in New York. Miss Anne Houston Sadler, Assistant Secretary of the Bank of Manhattan Co., past President of the Association, will preside at the dinner. The speakers will Association, will preside at the dinner. The speakers will
be Miss Roberts and Miss Jean Arnot Reid, a retired officer be Miss Roberts and Miss Jean Arnot Reid, a retired officer
of the Bankers Trust Co. of New Iork City, one of the Founders of the Association.
The First National Bank of the City of New York, in its statement of condition as at the close of business March 30, 1940, shows total resources of $\$ 793,086,613$ and total deposits of $\$ 670,496,863$, compared, respectively, with $\$ 752,377,801$ and $\$ 628,945,806$ on Dec. 30, 1939. Cash on hand and due from banks, in the current statement, amounts to $\$ 262,172,985$ against $\$ 251,139,303$ on the earlier
date; holdings of United States Government securities to $\$ 318,836,110$ against $\$ 289,924,0$ ā5; loans and discounts to $\$ 43,723,979$ against $\$ 47,661,526$. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 10,000,000$ and $\$ 100,000,000$, respectively, and undivided profits are $\$ 8,554,957$ against $\$ 9,480,006$ on Dec. $30,1939$.

The financial statement of Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co., private bankers, New York, as of March 31, 1940, shows total deposits of $\$ 107,267,002$ and total resources of $\$ 132$, 264,664 , comparing, respectively, with $\$ 99,029,958$ and $\$ 123$,951,722 on Dec. 30,1939 . Cash on hand and due from banks totals $\$ 28,413,658$ against $\$ 33,818,802$ on the earlier date; United States Government securities, $\$ 42,814,852$, compared with $\$ 42,157,230$, and loans and adrances, $\$ 23$, 719,947 against $\$ 19,323,252$. The bank's capital is unchanged at $\$ 2,000,000$, but its surplus is now $\$ 11,224,897$, against $\$ 11,20 \overline{5}, 283$ on Dec. 30 last.

The statement of condition of the United States Trust Co. of New York as of March 30 shows total deposits of $\$ 100,545,139$ and total assets of $\$ 132,799,943$, as compared with $\$ 105,843,115$ and $\$ 121,162,452$, respectively, on Dec. 31 last. Cash in banks amounts to $\$ 62,633,128$ against $\$ 71,-$ 038,192 three months ago; holdings of United States Government securities to $\$ 19,000,000$ against $\$ 20,500,000$, while loans totaled $\$ 23,680,304$ against $\$ 28,117,589$. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $\$ 2,000,000$ and $\$ 26,000,000$, respectively, but undivided profits account increased during the three months to $\$ 2,837,689$ from $\$ 2,828,072$.

In its condition statement as at the close of business March 30, 1940, the Bank of New York, New Tork, reports total assets of $\$ 249,068,904$ as compared with $\$ 250,960,488$ on Dec. 30 last, and total deposits of $\$ 224,116,260$ as against $\$ 225,611,508$. Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from banks and bankers amounts to $\$ 59,565,821$ against $\$ 66,789,028$, and United States Government securities total $\$ 111,744,131$ against $\$ 111,327,574$. Loans and discounts amount to $\$ 50,043,686$, comparing with $\$ 49,363,381$ at the amount to $\$ 50,0$

The statement of condition of the Sterling National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York as of March 30, 1940, shows loans and discounts at $\$ 18,459,052$, representing an increase during the quarter of almost $\$ 3,000,000$ as compared with the $\$ 15,595,058$ reported at the year-end. Cash and due from banks decreased from $\$ 12,945,445$ to $\$ 9,535,287$, while holdings of United States Government securities were listed at $\$ 2,477,363$ as compared with $\$ 3,106,429$ on Dec. 31 last. State, municipal and corporate securities were valued at $\$ 2,022,434$ against $\$ 2,139,994$ at the year-end. Capital and surplus remained at $\$ 3,250,000$, while undivided profits rose during the quarter from $\$ 320,011$ to $\$ 336,044$. Reserves also increased from $\$ 425,106$ at the end of the year to $\$ 466,710$ at the end of the first quarter. Deposits were listed at $\$ 28,464,968$ as compared with $\$ 29,832,789$.

Total resources of the Fulton Trust Co. of New York increased to $\$ 31,950,702$ on March 30,1940 , from $\$ 31,297,274$ on Dec. 30, 1939, while deposits rose to $\$ 26,813,917$ from $\$ 26,157,075$ at the close of last year. Demand loans secured by collateral, as of March 30 , totaled $\$ 1,295,136$, representing a gain from $\$ 1,056,903$ at the close of 1939. Total current assets were $\$ 21,568,155$ against $\$ 21,641,530$ on Dec. 30 of last year. Cash on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank of New York totaled $\$ 7,196,327$, and United States Government securities amounted to $\$ 12,256,531$ as of March 30 , compared with $\$ 7,022,045$ and $\$ 12,397,636$, respectively, at the year-end. Canital and surplus were unchanged at $\$ 2,000,000$ each, and undivided profits were $\$ 867,393$ against $\$ 868,746$ on Dec. 30.

The merger of two Staten Island (New York City) banks -the Staten Island National Bank \& Trust Co. and the Tottenville National Bank-was announced on March 30, effective immediately. In reporting the consolidation the
New York "Times" of March 31 supplied the following details:
The announcement was made by J. Frederick Smith, President of the Staten Island National, and Benjamin Williams, President of the TottenA cenue, Port Richmond, home of the Staten Island National. The Totten-
ville bank, at 179 Main Street, Tottenville, will be operated as a branch. The merged bank has assets of $\$ 6,000,000$, it was announced, of which $\$ 4,500,000$ comes from the Staten Island National. Depositors number 6,300 , of whom 4,000 come from the smaller Tottenville bank.
Mr. Smith is President of the new institution., of the officers of the Tottenville bank, Mr. Williams and Earle Laing, Cashier, have become directors of the consolidated bank. Mr. Laing will be in charge of the Tottenville branch.
Hoders of preferred stock of the Tottenville bank will be paid in full with accrued dividends, it was
stock will receive $\$ 30$ a share.

In its condensed statement of condition as of March 26, 1940, covering all offices and foreign branches, the First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., reports total deposits of $\$ 726,387,290$ and total resources of $\$ 830,363,259$ as compared with $\$ 739,025,407$ and $\$ 847,335,843$ on Dec. 30 last. In the latest statement, cash and due from banks totals $\$ 409,488,848$ (contrasting with $\$ 392,089,834$ ) ; loans, discounts and investments, $\$ 258,190,871$ (against $\$ 275$,115,014) ; United States Government securities, $\$ 117,860,862$ (down from $\$ 120,480,310$ ), and State and municipal securities, $\$ 12,609,654$ (down from $\$ 22,321,623$ ). No change has been made in the bank's capital, which stands at $\$ 27,812,500$, but surplus and profits are now $\$ 53,624,941$, having risen from $\$ 53,406,194$ on Dec. 30 . The figures of Old Colony Trust Co., which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.
Total deposits of $\$ 111,496,982$ and total resources of $\$ 122$,595,629 are reported by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.. as of March 30, 1940, comparing with $\$ 95,867,796$ and $\$ 107,176,091$, respectively, on Dec. 30 , 1939. In the present statement the principal items comprising the assets are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 45$,473,487 (against $\$ 33,387,936$ ) ; United States Government securities, $\$ 29,219,350$ (compared with $\$ 29,213,591$ ) ; time loans and discounted paper, $\$ 17,244,725$ (against $\$ 17$,$0 \overline{5} 7,632$ ), and demand loans, $\$ 13,953,328$ (comparing with $\$ 12,780,033$ ). No change has been made in the bank's capital and surplus, which stand, respectively, at $\$ 3,111,000$ and $\$ 4,000,000$, but undivided profits have risen to $\$ 1,630,787$ from $\$ 1,550,381$ three months ago.

Total deposits of $\$ 124,510,728$ and total resources of $\$ 141$,149,886 are shown in the condition report of the Corn Exchange Natioual Bank \& Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., comparing with $\$ 125,165,340$ and $\$ 142,052,023$, respectively, on Dec. 30 last. The principal items comprising the assets ir. the current statement are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 42,682,245$ (contrasting with $\$ 46,118,250$ three months ago) : United States Government securities, $\$ 38,230,677$ (having risen from $\$ 34,379,114$ ) ; bills discounted, $\$ 19,-$ 015,307 (against $\$ 17,763,539$ ); demand loans, $\$ 10,502,326$ (compared with $\$ 11,151,190$ ), and other securities, $\$ 9$, 119,029 (against $\$ 11,915,273$ ). The bank's capital remains the same at $\$ 4, \pm 50,000$; surplus and undivided profits ac count is now $\$ 9,217,661$ against $\$ 9,215,063$ three months ago.

The Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., in its condition report as at the close of business March 26, 1940, shows total resources of $\$ 432,209,036$ as compared with $\$ 408,234,275$ at the close of business Dec. 30,1939 , of which the principal items are: United States obligations, $\$ 236$, 971,548 (against $\$ 229,756,136$ on the earlier date); cash and due from banks, $\$ 142,050,521$ (contrasting with $\$ 130$, 889,399 ), and loans and discounts, $\$ 35,324,881$ (compared with $\$ 29,791,590)$. On the liabilities side of the statement, total deposits are shown as $\$ 385,265,520$ (up from $\$ 361,-$ 715,505 on Dec. 30). No change has been made in the bank's capital and surplus, which stand at $\$ 7,500,000$ and $\$ 25,000,000$, respectively, but undivided profits have risen to $\$ 3,504,713$ from $\$ 3,0 \check{0}, 006$.

In its condition statement as of March 30, 1940, the Philadelnhia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., shows total deposits of $\$ 576,23 \overline{5}, 482$ and total assets of $\$ 629,646,950$, as compared, respectively, with $\$ 564,345,441$ and $\$ 617,897,472$ on Dec. 30, 1939. In the current report, cash and due from banks amounts to $\$ 310,256,581$ (against $\$ 293,543,308$ on the earlier (date) ; holdings of United States Government securities to $\$ 162,283,134$ (compared with $\$ 172,283,134$ ), and loans and discounts to $\$ 76,743,266$ (against $\$ 75,045,672$ ). No change has been made in capital account, which stands at $\$ 14,000,000$, but surplus and net profits account is now $\$ 28,862,885$ against $\$ 28,290,771$ on Dec. 30 .

In its condensed statement of condition as of March 26, 1940, the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, shows total resources of $\$ 410,154,996$, comparing with $\$ 404,997,967$ on Dec. 30, 1939, of which the principal items are: Cash on on Dec. 30,1939 , of which the principal in banks, $\$ 146,411,859$ (against $\$ 138,741,915$ on hand and in banks, $\$ 146,411,859$ (against $\$ 138,741,915$ on
the earlier date); loans, discounts and advances, less reserves, $\$ 140,210,173$ (contrasting with $\$ 131,770,476$ ), and United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, $\$ 97,789,056$ (against $\$ 108,148,065$ ). Total deposits are shown as $\$ 371,521,760$ (contrasting with $\$ 368,129,231$ on Dec. 30), while the company's capital structure is given as $\$ 33,701,841$ (against $\$ 33,167,941$ on the previous date).

The Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., in its condition statement as at the close of business March 26, 1940, reports total deposits of $\$ 338,869,728$ and total assets of $\$ 363,802,787$ as a deinst $\$ 369,946,350$ and $\$ 394,585,620$, respectively, at as against $\$ 369,946,350$ and $\$ 394,585,620$, respectively, at
the close of business Dec. 30 last. The chief items compristhe close of business Dec. 30 last. The chief items compris-
ing the resources in the current statement are: Cash and ing the resources in the current statement are: Cash and on the earlier date) ; United States Government securities, $\$ 99,768,592$ (against $\$ 103,238,348$ ) ; other bonds and securities, $\$ 90,259,852$ (against $\$ 89,853,038$ ), and other loans and discounts, $\$ 23,841,650$ (against $\$ 23,825,420$ ). No change has been made in the company's capital and surplus, which stand at $\$ 3,000,000$ and $\$ 6,000,000$, respectively, but undivided profits have risen to $\$ 4,540,592$ from $\$ 4,522,650$ on Dec. 30 .

Total deposits of $\$ 152,349,468$ and total resources of $\$ 161,057,458$ are shown in the statement of condition of the City National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., as of March 26, 1940, contrasting with $\$ 157,215,692$ and $\$ 165,810,899$, respectively, on Dec. 30,1939 . The principal items included in the assets of the present report are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 58,751,213$ (comparing with $\$ 79$,Cash and due from banks, 911,189 on Dec. 30) ; United States Government securities,
$\$ 54,512,355$ (up from $\$ 40,532,454$ ), and loans and discounts, $\$ 54,512,355$ (up from $\$ 40,532,454$ ), and loans and discounts,
$\$ 36,287,982$ (against $\$ 35,435,433$ ). The bank's capital and scrplus remain the same, at $\$ 4,000,000$ and $\$ 3,000,000$, respectively, but undivided profits have been increased to $\$ 418,292$ from $\$ 359,072$.

The Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., in its condition statement as of March 26, 1940, reveals total deposits of $\$ 268,636,905$ and total assets of $\$ 291,716,155$ (contrasting with $\$ 270,291,608$ and $\$ 292,516,232$, respectively, on Dec. 30 last). The principal items comprising the assets in the latest statement are: Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from banks and bankers, $\$ 88,838,044$ (against $\$ 106,761,906$ on the earlier date); United States Government securities, at par, $\$ 48,029,500^{\text {( }}$ (against $\$ 46,-$ 524,000 ) ; State and municipal securities, not exceeding market value, $\$ 42,419,609$ (against $\$ 42,009,353$ ) ; other bonds and investments, not exceeding market value, $\$ 35,829,095$ (comparing with $\$ 33,849,206$ ), and time loans and bills discounted, $\$ 51,138,922$ (against $\$ 53,423,105$ ). The company's capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 6,000,000$ and $\$ 8,000,000$, respectively, but undivided profits are now $\$ 3,556,278$ against $\$ 3,436,985$ at the close of 1939.

Resources totaling $\$ 1,098,048,099$ are shown in the condition statement of the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., as of March 26, 1940, contrasting with \$1,148,590,146 on Dec. 30, 1939, of which the principal items are: Cash and due from banks. $\$ 290,214,717$ (against $\$ 416,592,756$ on the earlier date) ; United States obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, $\$ 464,798,208$ (compared with $\$ 370$, 051,177 ) ; loans and discounts, $\$ 247,713,024$ (against $\$ 250$,399,294 ), and other bonds and securities, $\$ 79,337,619$ (compared with $\$ 76,949,143)$. On the debit side of the statement, total deposits are shown as $\$ 1,021,940,290$ (contrastment, tota deposits are shown as $\$ 1,021,940,290$ (contrast-
ing with $\$ 1,053,424,363$ at the first of the year). The bank's capital and surplus account remain unchanged at $\$ 30,000,000$ and $\$ 35,000,000$, respectively, but other undivided profits have been decreased to $\$ 3,136,603$ from $\$ 3,952,280$.

Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., in its condition statement as of March 26, 1940, shows total resources of $\$ 1,422,504,750$ (contrasting with \$1,441,154,119 on Dec. 30 last), of which (contrasting with $\$ 1,441,154,119$ on Dec. 30 last), of which
the principal items are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 603,-$ 133,521 (against $\$ 602,293,792$ on Dec. 30 ) ; United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, $\$ 592,-$ 784,544 (compared with $\$ 607,936,253$ ), and loans and discounts, $\$ 144,360,947$ (against $\$ 146,720,995$ ). On the debit side of the report, total deposits are shown as $\$ 1,301,971,930$ (down from $\$ 1,324,094,604$ three months ago. The bank's capital and surplus remain the same at $\$ 50,000,000$ and $\$ 30,000,000$, respectively, but undivided profits have been $\$ 30,000,000$, respectively, but undivided pr
increased to $\$ 17,775,605$ from $\$ 15,086,348$.

The National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., in its condition statement as of March 26, 1940, shows total deposits of $\$ 496,707,097$ and total assets of $\$ 532,206,903$ contrasting, respectively, with $\$ 462,313,299$ and $\$ 497,696,-$ 672 on Dec. 30 last. The chief items comprising the assets 672 on Dec. 30 last. The chief items comprising the assets
in the current report are: Cash on hand and due from other in the current report are: Cash on hand and due from other banks, $\$ 227,288,359$ (against, $\$ 208,496,609$ on Dec. 30); United States Government obligations, direct and / or fully guaranteed, $\$ 202,558,595$ (comparing with $\$ 197,317,-$ 552 ), and loans, $\$ 75,943,835$ (contrasting with $\$ 68,217,885$ three months ago). The bank's capital structure is shown as $\$ 32,327,796$ (against $\$ 31,762,329$ on the previous date).

In its condition statement as at the close of business March 26, 1940, the First National Bank in St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., shows total assets of $\$ 280,082,049$ (comparing with $\$ 287,097,843$ on Dec. 30, 1939), of which $\$ 115,865,071$ represents cash and due from banks (against $\$ 134,559,919$ three months ago); $\$ 61,527,769$ loans and discounts (com-
paring with $\$ 59,641,795$ ), and $\$ 61,962,717$ United States Government securities (against $\$ 51,773,338$ ). On the debit side of the report total deposits are given as $\$ 258,174,945$ (contrasting with $\$ 265,539,153$ on Dec. 30). No change has been made in the bank's capital, which stands at $\$ 10$, 200,000 , but surplus and profits have been increased to $\$ \downarrow, 096,828$ from $\$ 8,75 \overline{5}, 053$ on the earlier date.

The Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, La., in its condition statement as at the close of business March 28, 1940 reveals total deposits of $\$ 141$,842,725 and total resources of $\$ 152,975,977$ (comparing with $\$ 141,164,385$ and $\$ 152,127,144$, respectively, at the close of business Dec, 30 last). In its current statement the principal items comprising the assets are: Cash and due from banks, $\$ 50,379,943$ (comparing with $\$ 53,256,462$ on Dec. 30 ); United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, $\$ 44,735,610$ (against $\$ 44,625,712$ ), and loans discounts and acceptances, $\$ 34,908,692$ (contrasting with $\$ 38,388,538)$. The bank's capital structure now stands at $\$ 10,323,356$, comparing with $\$ 10,187,158$ three months ago.

Lacking only the formality of approval by Federal and State banking authorities, for merging of physical properties, it was announced March 29 that the United States National Bank of Portland, Ore., had purchased Ladd \& Bush Bank of Salem, Ore., and would combine its operation with that of the branch already maintained in that city, under the name of Ladd \& Bush Branch of the United States National Bank. The announcement by the Portland bank went on to say, in part:
This transaction represents the merging of the largest National bank in Oregon with the largest and oldest State bank. Deposits acquired total over $\$ 11,000,000$, bringing the deposite of the United States National Bank to a total of approximately $\$ 150,000,000$.
Ladd \& Bush Bank has been one of the time-honored financial institutions of the Pacific Northwest. It was organized in 1869 and ranks as one of the bldest banks in the entire Pacific Coast area. A. N. Bush, President and son of the founder, had reached the age of 82 years and desired to retire from the banking picture. His associates on the executive and operating staff who had a few years ago contracted to take over $65 \%$ of the bank's stock, agreed to the sale in view of the satisfactory offer and the opportunity to increase the bank's scope of usefulness.
Preliminary announcement stated that the entire executive and operating staffs of Ladd \& Bush and the Salem branch of the United States President of the former, and D. W. Eyre, with William S. Walton, Vice-Vice-Presidents of the United States Nanager of the latter, becoming will retain their respective standings in the operation of the executives The United States National Banks, headed operation of the Salem unit. man of the Board of Directors, and Paul S. Dick, President, consists of man of the Board of Directors, and Paul S. Dick, President, consists of
24 State-wide Oregon units, the head office and four branches in Portland, and other branches located in the following cities: Albany, Astoria, land, and other branches located in the following cities: Albany, Astoria,
Athena, Eugene, Grants Pass, Junction City, Klamath Falls, La Grande, McMinnville, Medford, Mount Angel, Ontario, Oregon City, Pendleton, Redmond, Roseburg, Salem, St. Helens and The Dalles.

The statement of condition of the United States National Bank of Portland, Ore., under the Comptroller's call of March 26, records deposits of $\$ 138,015,499$ as against $\$ 126$,$520,050.60$ at the corresponding period last year, an increase of slightly less than $\$ 1,000,000$ per month. Resources at the same time are reported as $\$ 149,466,494$.

## THE CURB MARKET

Trading in the New York Curb market was on a larger scale during the present week and prices have moved steadily upward along a broad front. Public utilities and industrial stocks have been in brisk demand and there was considerable activity apparent in the chemical issues. The aluminum shares, as a group, were an outstanding feature and registered a number of substantial gains. Aircraft stocks were irregular and with few exceptions moved within a narrow channel.

Industrial stocks and public utilities were the strong issues during the 2 hour session on Saturday, the gains ranging from 2 to 4 or more points. The transfers were unusually heavy the volume of sales climbing up to approximately 197,000 shares, the peak for the short session since Jan. 1. Aluminum stocks were strong, Aluminum Co. of America advancing $41 / 2$ points to 166 , while Aluminium Ltd. and Aluminum Industries were fractionally higher. Aircraft stocks were stronger, Grumman moving up a point to $185 / 8$ followed by Bell which moved up to a new top at $31 \frac{3}{8}$. Other noteworthy gains were American Potash \& Chemical, 234 points to 107, U. S. Plywood conv. pref., 2 points to 34 ; American Book, $21 / 2$ points to $481 / 2$; Duke Power, $11 / 2$ points to $72^{3} / 4$; and Gulf Oil, 1 point to 37 .

Advancing prices were again the rule on Monday, and while the gains were more moderate than during the short session on Saturday, they were well scattered through the list. The aluminum stocks continued in active demand, Aluminum Co. of America adding $43 / 4$ points to its previous gain and establishing a new 1940 top at its high for the day. In the public utility group, several active shares moved into new high ground for the year. These included among others United Gas pref., $11 / 2$ points to 103; Northern Indiana Public Service $7 \%$ prefr- 1 point to 114; and Ohio Public Service
$6 \%$ pref., $11 / 8$ points to $1083 / 8$. Aircraft stocks did not participate to any extent in the gains, most of them selling lower or unchanged. Other important advances were Montgomery Ward A (7), 21/4 points to $1691 / 4$; Colts Patent Firearms, $13 / 4$ points to $791 / 2$; and Pepperell Manufaturing Co., 1 point to 78.
Public utility preferred stocks maintained their advance on Tuesday', and while there were some modest gains among the industrials and chemical shares, the advances were less pronounced in the general list. Aircraft stocks were fractionally higher and oil shares and mining and metal issues moved within a narrow range. Noteworthy among the changes on the upside were American Manufacturing Co., 2 points to 20 , Jersey Central Power \& Light, $51 / 2$ pref., 3 points to $95 \frac{3}{4}$; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, a point to $102 \frac{1}{2}$; United Gas pref., 1 point to 104; Virginia Public Service pref., $31 / 2$ points to $751 / 2$; and Utah Power \& Light pref., $11 / 4$ points to $701 / 4$. The transfers were down to approximately 197,000 shares against 240,000 on Monday.
Curb stocks moved briskly upward on Wednesday and with the exception of the aircraft stocks nearly every section of the market registered substantial advances. Public utility preferred stocks were especially active as a goodly number of the issues in this group worked up to a new high ground. Industrials and aluminum stocks were also stronger at higher prices and the volume of transfers climbed up to approximately 296,000 shares against 197,000 on Tuesday. Prominent on the side of the advance were Aluminum Co. of America, $31 / 2$ points to 172; Borne Scrymser, $31 / 4$ points to 48 ; Humble Oil, 2 points to 6233 ; Thew Shovel, $21 / 8$ points to 241/4; and Minnesota Mining \& Metal, 2 points to 68.
Aluminum stocks attracted a goodly part of the buying on Thursday, Aluminum Co. of America extending its recent gains $21 / 2$ points to $1741 / 2$ and again raising its top, while Aluminium Ltd. closed 2 points higher at 106. The volume of transfers climbed up to 358,410 shares against 298,200 on Wednesday. Aircraitt issues were stronger with most of the members of the group showing modest gains at the close. Industrial specialties advanced all along the line, the gains including such active stocks as Sherwin-Williams, Singer Manufacturing Co., Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Quaker Oats and Chicago Flexible Shaft. Oil shares did not participate in the advances as most of the active issues declined or failed to appear on the tape.

Considerable irregularity, due largely to profit taking, was apparent on Friday. The market opened fairly strong and a number of modest gains were registered during the first hour. As the day advanced profit taking became more pronounced, and while there were a number of popular stocks that held to the side of the advance, there were a sizable number that lost their early gains. Aircraft issues were irregular and the aluminum shares were off on the day. There was some buying among the preferred stocks in the public utility group and a few of the industrial specialties were higher, but the changes were within a narrow channel. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were generally higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at $1731 / 2$ against $1611 / 2$ on Friday a week ago; Aluminium Ltd. at $1061 / 4$ against 1043/4; American Gas \& Electric at $377 / 8$ against $353 / 8$; Babcock \& Wilcox at $251 / 2$ against $231 / 2$; Chicago Flexible Shaft at 83 against $79.1 / 2$; Ford of Canada A at $161 / 8$ against 15; Gulf Oil Corp. at $371 / 8$ against 36 ; Sherwin-Williams at $995 / 8$ against $951 / 2$ and Technicolor at $153 / 4$ against 15.
DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEV YORK OURB EXCHANGE

| Week Ended Aptil 51940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Socks } \\ & \text { (Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Sharess) } \end{aligned}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestec ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Fou | Forergn Covernment | Fotesgn Cor porate | Tot |
| Satur | 197,370 | \$679,000 | \$1,000 | \$44,000 | \$724,000 |
| Monday | 239,735 | 920,000 | 2.000 | 17,000 | 939,000 |
| Tuesday | 196,915 | 1,292,000 | 3,000 | 40,000 | 1,335,000 |
| Wednesda | 296,080 | 1,793,000 | 2,000 | 30,000 | 1,825,000 |
| Thursday | 351,990 | 1,790,000 | 2,000 | 20,000 | 1,812,000 |
| Idd | 290,725 | 1,538,000 | 17,000 | 38,000 | 1,593,000 |
| Total | 1,572,815 88 | 8,012,000 | \$27,000 | \$189,000 | 88,228,000 |
| sales at New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended April 5 |  | Jan. 1 to Aprla 5 |  |  |
|  | 1940 | 193 | 1940 |  | 1939 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Bonds <br> Domestic | $4,572,815$$8,012,000$27,000189,000 | 15 $\begin{array}{r}1,098,615 \\ \$ 7,592,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15 11,867,957 |  | 12,758,820 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,592,000 \\ 94,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 $\$ 95,136,000$ |  | \$138,568,000 |
| Foreign corporate |  | 126,000 |  | 818,000 | 1,769,000 |
| Total....-.-.-.-.-. | \$8,228,000 | \$7,812,000 | \$97, | 656,000 | \$141,919,000 |

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
March 25-The National Bank of Waterloo, Waterloo, Amt. of Increase March 26 -The First National Bank of Hawley, Hawley, Minn. $\quad 4,000$
From $\$ 31,000$ to 835,000 . VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
March 25-The First National Bank of Stonington, Conn_-_ Amount Effective Feb. 23, 1940 Liquidating agent, J. Rodney Smi
Mystic, Conn.
No absorbing or succeeding association.

BRANCH AUTHORIZED
March 26-National Bank \& Trust Co. at Charlottesville, Charlottesvilie, Va. Location of branc.
Certificate No. 1460 A .

## Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

## GILLIS (wo) RUSSELL.c.:

Union Conmarte Ballding, Clevoland
Telephone: OHerry $5050 \quad$ A. T. \& T. OLEV. 565 \& 566
Cleveland Stock Exchange
March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


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, April 6) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $19.5 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,374,386,766$ against $\$ 5,332,813,202$ for the same week in 1939. At this center there is a gain for the same week in 1939. At this center there is a gain for the
week ended Friday of $9.2 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending April 6 | 1940 | 1939 | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$3,092,193,412 | \$2,832,152,376 | +9.2 |
| Chicago | 272,137,404 | 247,143,479 | +10.1 |
| Philadelphia | 383,000,000 | 250,000,000 | +53.2 |
| Boston. | 193,662,645 | 176,321,220 | +9.8 |
| Kansas Clity | 78,486,058 | 67,230,195 | +16.7 |
| St. Louls | 81,500,000 | 70,300,000 | +15.9 |
| San Francise | 112,753,000 | 104,232,000 | +8.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 109,460,836 | 78,125,788 | +40.1 |
| Detroit | 84,736,188 | 71,343,799 | +18.8 |
| Cleveland | 83,054,817 | 74,221,588 | +11.9 |
| Baltimor | 69,789,282 | 46,973,188 | +48.6 |
| Eleven citles, five da | \$4,560,733,642 | \$4,018,043,633 | +13.5 |
| Other cities, five days. | 751,255,330 | 698,640,085 | +7.5 |
| Total all citles, five days | \$5,311,988,972 | 34,716,683,718 |  |
| All citles, one day .......- | 1,062,397,794 | 616,129,524 | +72.4 |
| Total all cities 1 | \$6,374,386,766 | \$5,332,813,242 | +19.5 |

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 elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended March 30. For that week there was an increase of $4.7 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,756,378,389$, against $\$ 5,495,783,001$ in the same week in 1939. Outside of this city there was an increase of $14.1 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $1.9 \%$. 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 show a decrease of $1.7 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District the totals show an increase of $12.3 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $19.8 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals record an expansion of $18.2 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $11.2 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $11.8 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by $12.8 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District by $12.7 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by $29.9 \%$. The Kansas City Reserve District enjoys a gain of $10.6 \%$, the Dallas Reserve District of $14.7 \%$ and the San Francisco Reserve District of $8.4 \%$.

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

| Week End. Mar. 30, 1940 | 1940 | 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 8 | \% |  |  |
|  | 3,252,93,055 | 3,310,259,573 |  | 3,490,913,303 | 4,520 |
| 3d- Philladelphia10 | ${ }^{439,217,294}$ | ${ }^{366,565,525}$ |  | ${ }^{367,711}$ | ${ }^{490,8}$ |
| ${ }_{5 \text { th }}$ Sth Clieveland-: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 297,9 <br> 148,5 | 251,94,208 133,652,454 |  | 255,721 | 353, |
| 6 6th Atlanta_-.-10 | 188,20, 5188 | 150,416,040 |  | ${ }^{1337,791,7}$ | 162,147,690 |
| 7th Chicaso | 621,161,468 | 461,898, |  | 42 | 573,244,698 |
| Louls-- ${ }^{4}$ |  | 124,98 |  | 122 |  |
| nneapoils 7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | 128,634,412 | 116,265,294 |  |  |  |
|  | 223,086,011 | 205 | + | 202,4 | 248,65,6 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Outside N. Y. Clty ctles } \end{gathered}$ | $5,756,378,389$ <br> $2,608,227,817$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,496,783,001 \\ & 2,266,387,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +4.7 \\ & +14.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $5,641,961,719$ $2,261,323,670$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,272,36 \\ & 2,898 \\ & 2,806 \end{aligned}$ |
| Canada-....... 32 ctlt | 213,030,6 | 280,191. | -24.0 | 263,622, | 292,4 |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of March. For that month there was a decrease for the entire body of clearing houses of $4.4 \%$, the 1940 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 26,247,301,104$ and the 1939 aggregate $\$ 27,459,974,767$. In the New York Reserve District the totals register a loss of $12.7 \%$, but in the Boston trict the totats register a loss of $12.7 \%$, but in the Boston
Reserve District the totals record a gain of $13.7 \%$ and in the Reserve District the totals record a gain of $13.7 \%$ and in the
Philadelphia Reserve District of $3.0 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District enjoys an increase of $11.7 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $10.2 \%$ and the Atlanta Reserve District of $8.4 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals show an improvement of $8.8 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $8.5 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $9.4 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals are larger by $3.7 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District by $7.0 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District by $4.8 \%$.

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { March, } \\ 1940}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {March }}$, | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1937}{\substack{\text { March } \\ \hline}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  | \% |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1,144,44,7507,7647}$ |  | 1, 1,966, |  |
| ${ }^{\text {3d }}$ Philadelphial7 ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,856,282 | 1,802,859,400 | + | 1,63 |  |
| ${ }_{5}^{\text {4th }}$ Clieveland- 18 | 1,413,075, | 1,264,5 |  | 1,175,22 |  |
| ${ }_{6 \text { Sth }}^{\text {Sth }}$ Rlichmond-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 654,6 | 54, |  |  |  |
| 7th Chicago..... 31 | 2,231,356,638 | 2,05 |  | 1,922 |  |
|  |  | 626,471 |  |  |  |
| 9 th Minneapoilis1 | 466,1 | 426,162 |  | 407,802 | 468,219,306 |
| 10th Kansas City 18 |  | 析 |  | 720,920, |  |
| 11th Dallas ...-. 11 | 567,608,228 |  |  | 488,416 | 517,289,517 |
| th San Fran.-. 19 | 1,123,889,2 | 1,072,845,333 | +4.8 | 1,032,265,302 | 1,284,63 |
| Total ....... 191 cltles |  | 27,459,974,767 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada---..--. 32 clt | 1,344,003,566 | 1,285,504,294 | +4.6 | 1,320,044,911 |  |

We append another table showing the clearings by Federal Reserve districts for the three months for four years:

|  | $3 \text { Months }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { Months } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { Months } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $3 \text { Months }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | 8 | 8 | \% | ${ }^{8}$ | 3 |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{3,546,392,529}$ |  | +11.7 |  | 3,80, $1.86,363$ |
| Phlladelphiali | ${ }^{4,446,171,84}$ | $4,936,091111$ | 10.3 | 4,563,304,366 | 3 |
| 4th Cleveland._18 | 4,142,422, 36 | 3,600,866 |  | 3,389,76 | 4,24, |
| ${ }^{\text {5th }}$ Richmond | 1,912,207,420 | 1,674,587,3 | 14.2 | 1,610,384 | 1,844,401,795 |
| 6th Atlanta. | 2,376,02,220 | 2,129,039,3 |  | 1,983,36 | 2,149,009,074 |
| 7 th Chicaso-..-31 | 8,619,221 | 5,721,00 |  | 5,545,1 | 6,865,754,312 |
| st. Louls, | 1,928,874, | 1,738,24, |  | 1,682,7 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {9th }}$ Minneapoilis16 | 1,355,40,409 |  |  | 1,157, |  |
| 10th Kansas Cityli | 2,239,724,056 | 2,109,555,404 | ${ }^{+6.2}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{12 t h} 11$ Dan Fras | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,683,278,300}$ | ,$1,489,590,080$ <br> $3,016,53,229$ | ${ }_{+}^{+10}$ | ${ }^{1,408,5888,077}$ | $1,425,756,213$ $3,457,563,939$ |
| Total--191 elties |  |  |  |  | 88,234,20,494 |
| rtside N. Y. City | 36, | 32,1 |  | 30,651,686,666 | 36,401,9 |
| Canada........ 32 clt'es | 4,305.665,898 | 3,825,993,115 | +12.6 | 3,849,107,508 | 4,613,925,162 |

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on The New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for March and the three months of 1940 and 1939 follow:

| Description | Month of March |  | Three Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1910 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Stocks, number of shares | 16,270,368 | 24,563,174 | 45,731,788 | 63,618,847 |
| Railiroad $\&$ misc. bonds - | 110,849,000 | \$139,909,000 | 8330,928,000 | 8388,121,000 |
| Foretgn government bds- | $\underset{\substack{21,105,000 \\ 3,285,000}}{ }$ | $33,715,000$ 11889,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 60,202,000 \\ 9,410,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,655,000 \\ & 24,341,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total bonds | \$135,239,000 | \$185,513,000 | \$400,540.000 | \$464,117,000 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange for the three months of the years 1937 to 1940 is indicated in the following:

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | No. Shares |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of January | 15,990,665 | 25,182,350 | 24,151,931 | 58,671,416 |
| - Februar | 13,470,755 | 13,873,323 | 14,526,094 | 50,248,010 |
| March | 16,270,368 | 24,563,174 | 22,995,770 | 50,346,280 |
| First quarter | 45,731,788 | 63,618,847 | 61,673,795 | 159,265,706 |

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 1, 1940 and 1939:

| Month | Clearings, Total All |  |  | Clearings Outside Newo York |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |  |
| Jan.. | $\underset{26,887,316,998}{ }$ | 25,692,147,968 | \% +3 |  |  |  |
|  | 22,834,951,138 | 21,840,482,419 |  | 11,029,309,130 | 9,617,787,054 | $+14.7$ |
| Mar.:- | 22,247,301,104 | 27,459,974,767 | -4.4 | 12,357,976,167 | 11,449,037,566 | +7.9 |
| $1 \mathrm{stqu}$. | 75,769,569,240 | 74,992,605,154 | +1.0 | 36,007,787,654 | $\mid 32,143,069,934$ | +12.0 |

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of March and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement:
bank clearings at leading cities in march

| $\left.\begin{array}{c} (000,000 \\ \text { omitited } \end{array}\right)$ | $\stackrel{1940}{8}$ | $1939$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1937}{9}$ | $\stackrel{1940}{8}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1939} 1$ | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York |  | 16,011 | 14,442 |  | 39,762 | 42,850 | 38,417 | 51,832 |
| Chicag |  |  |  |  | 4,050 |  | 3,520 | 4,309 |
| Boston | 1,127 | ${ }^{981}$ | 890 | ${ }^{1,144}$ | 3,034 | ${ }^{2}$ | 2,500 | ${ }^{3,274}$ |
| Phlladel | 1,759 | 1,713 | 1,543 | 1,956 | ${ }_{5}^{5,180}$ | ${ }^{4.687}$ | 4,315 | ${ }^{5,177}$ |
| St: Loui | 396 |  | ${ }^{377}$ | 436 | 1,133 | 1,055 | 1,025 | 1,180 |
| Pittsbur | 570 | 480 | 473 | ${ }_{63}^{636}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,662$ | 1,412 | 1,375 | ${ }_{1}^{1.822}$ |
| San Fran | ${ }^{627}$ | 600 | 585 | 703 | 1,875 | 1,727 | 1,672 | 1,939 |
| Baitimore | ${ }^{344}$ | ${ }_{2}^{296}$ | 284 | 315 | 988 | 831 | 789 | ${ }_{891}$ |
| Cincinnat | ${ }^{271}$ | 251 | 242 | 305 | 777 | 701 | ${ }^{684}$ | 780 |
| Kansas Cil | 394 | 373 | ${ }^{368}$ | 455 | ${ }^{1} 1.152$ | ${ }^{1,067}$ | 1,059 | 1,239 |
| Cleveland | 435 | 397 | 335 | 434 | 1,296 | 1,109 |  | 1,177 |
| Minneap | ${ }_{191}^{294}$ | ${ }^{265}$ | ${ }^{250}$ | 296 | ${ }_{547}^{846}$ | - 720 | 717 | ${ }_{797}^{797}$ |
| Detroit |  | 411 | ${ }_{362}$ | 548 | 1.428 | 1,187 |  |  |
| Louisvil | 184 | 155 | 136 | 173 | 498 | 439 | 410 | 410 |
| Omaha | 132 | 133 | 124 | 154 | 385 | ${ }^{375}$ | 349 | 390 |
| Providen | 49 | ${ }^{46}$ | 44 |  | 145 | 129 | 127 | 145 |
| Milwauke | 96 | ${ }^{92}$ | 87 | 102 | 285 | ${ }^{258}$ | ${ }^{252}$ | 277 |
| Butral | 143 | 131 | 128 | 164 | 447 | 38 | 297 | ${ }_{4}^{463}$ |
| St. Pau | 128 | 125 | 119 | 117 | 337 | 29 | 297 | - 313 |
| Indiana | 84 | 80 | 1 | 186 | ${ }_{253}$ | 228 | 205 | 97 |
| Richmo | 164 | 160 | 154 | 171 | 508 | 463 | 456 | 497 |
| Men | 92 | 78 | 82 | 93 | 276 | 225 | 240 | 252 |
|  | 163 | 150 | 145 | ${ }^{173}$ | 477 | 411 | 400 | ${ }^{445}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 168 |  |
| Hartford. | 53 | 48 | 48 | 56 | 153 | 138 | 137 | 162 |


 We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for March and since Jan. 1 for two years and for the weak ended March 30 for four years:

CLEARINGS FOR MARCH, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 30

| Clearnngs at | Month of March |  |  | 3 Months Ended March 31 |  |  | Week Ended March 3at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 39 | Inc.or <br> Dec. | 1940 | 1939 | Inc. or Dec. | 1940 | 1939 | Inc. or Dec. | 1938 | 1937 |
| First Federal Rese |  |  | \% | 8 | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ |
| Malne Bangor...--- |  | ${ }_{2}$ 2,008, 139 | +7.1 | 6,717,055 | 6,213,147 | +8.1 | 400,918 | 474,132 | -15.4 | 575,280 | 726,303 |
| Mars.-Bostond.- | 1,126,881,791 |  | +14.6 |  |  |  |  | 1,785,995 | -18.2 | 1,655.891 | 2,043,343 |
| Mail River. | (1, ${ }_{\text {2,906, }}^{1}$ | 980,6107,271 | ${ }_{-6.5}^{+1.9}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,034,150,652 \\ 8,8933 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,708,239,890 \\ 8,831,547 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +12.0 +0.7 | $226,216,008$ 638,142 | 201,191,348 | $\pm 10.4$ | 206, ${ }_{4721,198}$ | $262,516,600$ 631,330 |
| Howell | $1,555,479$ $1,891,309$ | $1,562,806$ <br> $1,853,298$ | $\underline{+0.5}$ | $4,745,596$ <br> 5,313 | +4,376,090 | +8.4 +1.3 |  |  | 4.9 | 3 |  |
| New ytarord | (2,686,002 | - ${ }^{2,528,683}$ | $+6.2$ | 8,406,326 | ${ }_{8,633,176}^{5,244,24}$ | ${ }_{+2.5}^{1.3}$ |  | 3888,488 480 | +5.9 | - | - 376,468 |
| Springfield |  | $\begin{array}{r}13,566,743 \\ \begin{array}{r}\text { 7,915,027 }\end{array} \\ \hline 1.8\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{+13.1}$ | + $42,45,4,426$ |  | +7.8 | ${ }^{2}, 7764.917$ | 2,718,767 | +1.7 | 3,184,015 | 3,808,439 |
| Conn.-Hartior | 53,238,674 | 48,436,400 | + +9.7 | - $152,839,191$ | $24,177,443$ $137,576,530$ | +12.1 <br> +11.1 | - ${ }^{2,113,987,905}$ | $1,764,550$ $11,348,830$ | +19.8 | 1, $14.846,423$ | ${ }^{2,078,002}$ |
| New Haven | 17,619,083 | 16,837,389 | +4.6 | ${ }_{\text {cha,192,285 }}$ | - ${ }_{5}^{13,597,5765}$ | +12.5 | + ${ }_{4,306,616}$ | -3,542,237 | +21.6 | 4,12,666 |  |
| W. T . - Proury | $6,250,80$ 48,998900 | $6,239,800$ $46,241,800$ |  | $19,241,900$ $145,373,500$ | -189,919,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. H.-Manchest | 2,289,010 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}, 292,696$ | ${ }_{-0.2}^{+6.2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}14 . \\ \hline \\ \hline, 265,530\end{array}$ | -12,713,458 | +12.4 +8.2 | 11,865, ${ }^{19492}$ | 9,548,954 | ${ }^{+18.3}$ | [577,453 | $\begin{array}{r} 0,978,000 \\ 665,258 \end{array}$ |
| Total (14 citles) | 1,296,764,807 | 1,141,007,753 | +13.7 | 3,546,392,529 | 3,174,984,677 | +11.7 | 263,321,465 | 234,528,846 | +12.3 | 243,910,274 | 308,252,132 |


| Clearings at－ | Month ofMarch |  |  | 3 Months Ended Match 31 |  |  | Week Ended March 30 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 940 | 939 | $\left.\right\|_{\substack{\text { Inc．er } \\ \text { Dec．}}} ^{\text {a }}$ | 1940 | 1939 | Inc．or Dec． | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1938 | 37 |
| N．Second Federal Res <br> Binghamton | $\frac{8}{8}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { New York- } \\ 36,907886 \\ 5,083,630 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \％ | ${ }^{8}$ | 8 | \％ |  | s | \％ | 8 | 37 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +64.0 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$ |  | $139,885,715$ <br> 15，735，746 | $\begin{array}{r} +4.2 \\ +7.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,251,584 \\ 948,385 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,477,611 \\ 946,795 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Butralo |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +0.1 \\ & +9.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 28，800，000 | $\begin{array}{r} +0.2 \\ +12.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,337,578 \\ 1,178,236 \\ 30,200,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1,309,806$ $40,600,000$ |
| Jamestow |  | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} 1,927,518 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +9.2 \\ +2.9 \\ +5.3 \end{array}$ | 10，711，351 | －${ }_{9}^{6,3738,103}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+7.5 \\ +15 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | ＋16．4 | $\left[\begin{array}{r} 30,200,000 \\ 586,396 \\ 768,89 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| 俍 | 13，889 |  | －13．3 | 39，761，781．586 | 42，849，535，220 | ＋15．4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rochest |  | $\underset{\substack{16,743,516 \\ 3,340,675}}{1}$ | +5.9+10.9 | $110,837,613$ <br> $63,913,757$ | $\stackrel{99,147,114}{52,465,834}$ | +11.8 <br> +21.8 | $\begin{array}{r}3,148,150,572 \\ 7,480,241 \\ 3,894,746 \\ \hline 3,\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3,2056,821}$ | ＋5．6 | 边$8,797,033$ <br> $4,329,886$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,373,556,358 \\ 9,21,33 \\ 4,47,74 \end{array}$ |
| SVracus | 3，290；560 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3,688,480}$ |  |  |  |
| Westcheste | 16．659，304 | 15，506，697 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋} \\ +1.5 \\ +7.4 \\ +1.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － 10,785 | －${ }_{4}^{9,5988,367}$ |  |  | － | － | $\overline{3}, \overline{582,20} \overline{20}$ |  |
| Conn．－${ }_{\text {Namford }}$ | $16,956,214$ $1,886,670$ | $19.220,461$ $1.811,798$ | -11.8 +4.1 |  |  | +5.9 +4.7 |  | （ ${ }_{\text {3，783 }}$ |  |  |  |
| Newark－－ | 78，053，1998 | 78．996，792 |  | 233，302，473 | ${ }^{221,175,}$ |  | 18，865，897 | 17，615，174 |  | （19，628，7711 |  |
|  | －105，089，335 | $\begin{array}{r}113.454,479 \\ 3,799,208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\square_{-29.4}^{-7.4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 332,194,183 \\ 8,778,777 \end{array}$ | 325，661，896 | +2.0 -24.6 | 24，504，177 | 22，785，270 | 7.5 | 31，387，464 |  |
| Total（1 | 14，381，615，298 | 16，474，755，847 | －12．7 | 41，257，808，415 | 44，224，241，184 | －6．7 | $\xrightarrow{3,252,923,055}$ | 3 310，259，573 | $-1.7$ | 3，490，913，303 | 7 |
| Third Federal Rese | rve District- | Philadelphia |  |  |  | －5．4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| －A |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | -124 -23.9 | 5，408，979 |  |  | 439，125 | $426,729$ | ＋2．9 | $\begin{aligned} & 380,397 \\ & 507,279 \\ & 283,199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 561,238 \\ 838,944 \\ 368,940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Chester | － $1,825,298$ | 1,5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,743,707 \\ & 5,04,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,50,887 \\ & 4,47,044 \end{aligned}$ | － $\begin{gathered}10.1 \\ +12.6\end{gathered}$ | 616.520 <br> 631,772 | ${ }_{338,681}^{566.182}$ | +8.9+86.5 |  |  |
| Harrisbu | 9，279，4 | 9，305 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 283，198 |  |
| Lebanon | 1，915，23 | ${ }_{2}^{5,001}$ | ＋15．0 |  | － $\begin{array}{r}1,463,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +3.3 <br> +9.4 <br> +1 | 1，766－28\％ | 1，440，852 | $+2{ }^{2} .6$ | 1， $1,055,950$ | ，131，7旼 |
| Norristown | －${ }_{\text {c }}^{1,759,000,500}$ | 1，713，000，0002 | －14．1 | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}5,998,542 \\ 4,926,517\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ＋20．0 |  |  |
| Philadelphia |  |  | -14.7 + 2．7 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,926,517 \\ 5,180,000,000 \\ 18410 \end{array}$ |  | +1.6 +10.5 | 426，000，000 |  |  | 355.0000000 | 475，000，000 |
| Reading Scranton | 50，80，${ }_{\text {che }}$ | 5，772，932 | +2.1+2.1+2.6 |  | －${ }^{\text {4，68，200，}} 18.75$ | ＋0．7 |  |  | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}\text {＋} \\ +1.0\end{array}$ | 2，060，323 | 1，784，989 |
| Wlikes | $4,723.283$ |  |  |  | （11，586，127 | +6.8 +10.5 |  | 1，${ }_{842,203}$ |  |  | 2，637，706 $1,430,297$ |
| ${ }_{\text {York }}$ Pottsville | 5，050，318 | ${ }^{4,857,4}$ | +24.6 +4.0 | $\begin{array}{r}12,7988683 \\ \text { 15，598，73 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ＋11．0 | 1，296，152 | 1，059，798 | 2.3 | 1，761，438 | 2，406，617 |
| Du Bols | 1，718，971 | ${ }^{1,28}$ | ＋31．1 | 俍 $\begin{aligned} & 3,367,232 \\ & 2,172,597\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{3,629}$ | +1.4 +33.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hel．－Wulm | 2，260，926 | 2，382，746 | －3．1 | 67，973，439 | $7.180,151$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N．J．- T | 15，347，100 | ${ }_{16,517}^{20}$ | 7.1 | 46，146，700 | $\begin{aligned} & 45,741,726 \\ & 47,597,890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +26.1 \\ -3.0 \end{array}$ | 3，307，10 | 3，567 | －7．3 | 3，150，5 | ，671，500 |
| al | 66，282 | 1， | ＋ | ，171 | 4，936，049，111 | ＋10．3 | 439，217，204 | ，56 | 19. | 7，716，073 | 0，831 |
| Fourth Federal Re |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cincinnat | 9，980 | 8，8，828，855 | ＋12．6 | 27，9 | 5 | ＋14．9 | 2，192，398 | 2，134，040 |  | 50 |  |
| Cleveland | 434，895，2 | ，3 | ＋9 | 1，295，650 | 1，109，391，122 | ＋ | 94， | ${ }_{84,988}$ | ＋11．4 | 㐌77，676，849 | － 71, |
| Columbus | 48，816，300 | 49.6 | $-1.7$ | 135，192 | 129，622，100 | ＋4．3 | 9，392，900 | 9，552，300 | －1．7 | 10，389，100 | 11，535，900 |
| Hamilto | 1，924，6 | 2，31 | $-16.9$ | －${ }_{2}^{6,076}$ | （6，5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manstield | 7，496，163 | 7，171，973 | ＋4．5 | 22，770， | 19，887 | ＋14 | 1，572，664 | 1，592，442 | 2 | 1，318，249 | 39 |
| Youngsto | 10，897；418 | 10，329，098 |  | 34，452， 6 | 28，929， |  | 2，171，15 | 2，241，562 | 1 | 1，86 | 75 |
| Touedo | －5，929，174 | 5，190，1 | ＋14．2 | 15，609，9 | 14，589 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Beave | ${ }_{958,5}$ | 748,3 | ＋28．1 |  | 2，${ }_{2}$ | +5.9 +50.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Franklin．}}$ | －342，357 | 284,35 | ＋20．4 | 1，103，702 | 961， | ＋14．8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plitsbu | 7287 | $\stackrel{567,49}{ }$ | +28.4 +18.7 | ［ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2，053，576 } \\ \hline 661,607,553\end{array}$ | ${ }_{412,073,101}^{1,832,096}$ | +12.1 +17.7 |  |  | 30．0 |  | 00， $521,13 \overline{6}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6,716,260}$ | ＋ | 20，654，918 | 19，045 | ＋8．5 |  |  |  |  | 0，621，136 |
| Ky．－Lex | －${ }^{9,773,0} 5$ | 8，6 | ＋12．6 | 32，337，761 | 27，774，350 | ＋16．4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W．Va． | 5，817，193 | ${ }_{8,1}^{5}$ | －28．6 | 18，362，691 | 21，132，347 | －13．1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（18 cit | 3，0 | 4，56 | 11 | 4，142，422，036 | 0，88 | ＋15．0 | 297，915，572 | 251，944，208 | ＋18．2 | 72 | 869，467 |
| fth | rve District－ | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| V． V ．-Nort | ${ }^{2,405,282}$ | 1，688 | $+42.4$ |  |  | ${ }^{+46.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rlchmond | 183，550 | 159，988 | ＋2．2 | \％，458 | A83 |  | ，26 | ${ }^{25} 5$ |  | － $\begin{array}{r}2,482,000 \\ 31590 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Columbla | 5，${ }^{5} \mathbf{7}$ 525， | 5，448， | $+3.3$ | 16,50 | 15, | ＋ | 1，234，86 | 1，118，194 | ＋10．4 | 1，024，960 | －608，994 |
| Greenvilie－ | $10,765,380$ $4,602,645$ | ，${ }^{\text {，2926，0，0 }}$ | ${ }^{+2.3}$ | 27，987 | 26，8 | ${ }_{-0.8}^{+4.4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Md.-Baitim}$ | 343，896，235 | 295，938，5 | ＋16．2 | 988，0 | 831.48 | ＋18．8 | 83，396，094 | 1，521，147 | $+16.6$ | 97，874，0009 | 696 |
| D． C ．- Wash | 110，284，000 | 103，916，351 |  | $4,815,460$ $310,574,282$ | 283，074，759 | ＋9 | $23,2600,3 \overline{8}$ | 22，504，46 | ＋3 | 4，10 | 0 |
| Total（9 clties） | 654，656，023 | 175 |  | 2，297，42 | 74，587，3 | ＋14．2 | ，592，47 | 3，652 | ＋11．2 | ，381，9 | 60，952，846 |
| th F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenn，－Kno | 20，504，427 | 17，888， | ＋14．6 | ， |  |  |  |  | ＋20．9 |  |  |
| Ga．－Atlant | 873，800， | 852，44 | ${ }_{+8}^{+8.3}$ |  | 0，236 | 析 | 960 | $16,378,431$ 5670000 | 5 | ，491，408 | 570 |
| Augusta | 5，749，6 | 4,775 | ＋20．4 | 17，880，780 | 14，106，88 | ＋26．4 | 1，204，541 | 977，934 | ＋23．2 | 988，954 | 1，406，071 |
| Macon | $4,700,1$ <br> 3,506 | ${ }_{3}^{3,79}$ | +23.8 <br> $+\quad .9$ | 13，${ }_{1}^{13,877,370}$ | 11，349，747 |  | 809,529 |  |  |  |  |
| Fla．－Jacks | ${ }_{96,260,67}$ | 84，550， | ＋13．9 | 291；123 | 246，153 | $\underline{+18.3}$ | 18，098，000 | ，877 | ． | ，563，00 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,635,492 \\ \hline, 700 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Ala．}}^{\text {Tampa－}}$ | 6，109，77 | 5，260，5 | ＋10．8 | ${ }_{2}^{21,162}$ | ${ }^{15,553,2}$ | ＋36．3 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| blle． | 8，688，60 | ${ }^{91,375,}$ | ＋+1.8 | 289，817 | ${ }_{21}$ |  | － 20,961 | $18,940,520$ $1,426,149$ | ． 8 | ， 34 |  |
| Montgomer | $4,017,172$ | 3，554，9 | ＋13．0 | ${ }_{12,275,872}$ | 10，765 | ＋140 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson | 5，33，006 | 5，477，000 | $\square^{2.5}$ | 14，952，000 | 14，354， | ＋4．2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jeridian }}$ | 7，719，714 | 7，416，355 | ＋4．1 | 24，709，774 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ， |  | ${ }_{525,509}$ | ＋29．7 | ，159，890 |  | +14.5 <br> +15.0 |  |  | $+29.4$ |  |  |
| La．－New Ori | 191，435，523 | 1，297，081 | ＋5．6 | 46，675，653 | 508，302，054 | +7.5 +15 | 0，058，20 | 33，637，808 | ＋1918 | 32，550，8 | $\begin{aligned} & 37,453,443 \\ & \hline 146,802 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total（16 cit | 78，996 | 751，758，503 | ＋8． | 376，028，296 | 29，039，316 | ＋11．6 | 168，220，548 | 150，416，040 | ＋11．8 | ，791，77 | 162，147，690 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seventh } \mathbf{F} \end{aligned}$ | －District |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit | 479，484， 887 | 411，007，719 | ＋16．7 |  | $1,186,504,882$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.11 \\ +20.3 \end{array}$ | $116,589,726$ | $\begin{gathered} 214,76,76 \\ 96,41,28 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +44.1 \\ & +20.9 \end{aligned}$ | 81，148，126 | $\begin{array}{r} 348,411 \\ 125,190,346 \end{array}$ |
| Grand i | $\xrightarrow{5} 13,871,38$ | 5．267 | ＋17．7 | ${ }_{42}^{12,769,9}$ | ${ }^{135,5850,739}$ | ＋18．9 | $\overline{3,218,87} \overline{8} \overline{8}$ | 2，469，463 | $+30.3$ | ${ }_{2}, 293,17 \overline{7}$ | $\stackrel{3,652,707}{7}$ |
| Jackson－ | 2，179，151 <br> $6.926,676$ | ${ }_{6}^{1,119}$ | ＋28．7 | ，110， | 790 | ＋ | 1，052， |  |  |  |  |
| Muskegon | － | ${ }_{2,098}{ }_{2}^{6,119,6}$ | ＋132 |  | ${ }_{6}^{17,59}$ | ＋18 | 1，052，7 | 1，541，387 | －31．7 | 1，701， 834. | 1，681，495 |
| Bay ${ }^{\text {cit }}$ | ${ }^{2}, 600,639$ | $2,123,628$ | ＋22．5 | 7，580，110 | 6 6，834， | $+10$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gary． | 14，215，576 | 12，797，719 | +11.1 +1 | ${ }_{46,975,1}^{21,661,3}$ | 12，041，0 | ＋79．9 | 1，358 | 934，442 | ＋45． | 840 | 1，128，335 |
| Indiana | 84，474，588 | 79，691，216 | $+6.0$ | 253，124，791 | 207，675，514 | ＋11．2 | 177，405，000 | 16. | $7{ }^{+3.4}$ | 5. |  |
| South | 8.1 | 6，146，331 | ＋33．3 | ${ }^{24,760,112}$ | ${ }_{817,840,168}$ | ＋38．8 | ，746 | 1，30 | ＋33．7 | 1,176 |  |
| Wis．${ }^{\text {Tere }}$ Madis | 25,533 619 | $21,648,653$ 68089 | ＋17．9 | ${ }^{74,435,9}$ | ${ }_{16}^{61,843}$ | ＋19 | 5，286 | ，69 | ＋12．5 | 4，194，30 | 2，575，508 |
| Milwau | 95，825，418 | 91，516，195 | ＋4．7 | 284，814，895 | 258，271，609 | $+10$ | 22，351，408 | 20，039， | ＋11．5 | 18，653，007 |  |
| Oshkosh Sheboyga | 1，414， | 1，355 | ＋4．4 | 4，682，890 | 3，985，946 | ＋17．5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sheboygan }}^{\text {Wtaertown }}$ | 3, | 2．609 | ＋19．8 | ${ }^{9,364,933}$ | 7，809，600 | ＋19．9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Manitowo }}^{\text {Wearer }}$ | 1，443，779 | 188 | 15.5 | ${ }^{1,426,328}$ | ${ }^{1,276,985}$ | ＋11．7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa－Cedar | ${ }_{5}^{5,005,106}$ | 5.147 | －2．8 | 14，586，203 | 14，446， | +21.0 +1.0 | 1，050，291 | 1，0993， $30 \overline{6}$ | －3．9 | 1，114， 173 | 1，085，875 |
| Des Moines | $44.923,393$ $15,413,410$ | 40， 4585 | ＋11．2 | 122,939 $45,760,2$ | 108,938 4275 48 | ＋12．9 +78 | － $\begin{array}{r}13,099,998 \\ 3 \\ 3\end{array}$ | ｜ces$11,233,562$ <br> $3,853,653$ | ＋16．6 | 11，629，048 | ${ }_{\text {9，}}$ |
| Ames | 1，12，410 | ，959，825 | ＋15．9 | ${ }_{2,888}$ | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  | \％ |  | 3，197，165 | 3，843，313 |
| Aurora | ${ }^{1,833,591}$ | 1，711，384 | ＋7．1 | 5，510， | 5，121 | $+7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bloomingt }}$ | 1，364．884，819 | ${ }_{1}^{1,657}$ | －9．2 | ${ }_{4}^{4,3}$ | 4，108， | ＋6． | 296,983 | 281 | ＋ |  | $\cdots 388.603$ |
| Decatur． | 1，364，884，819 | ${ }_{3}$ | ＋6．1 | － $4,049,602,498,391$ | 11，799，3 | ＋14． | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 326，589，781 } \\ 953,782 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 294，102，083 | ${ }_{+11}^{+11}$ | 293，522，04 | 370，373，203 |
| Peoria | 17，194，907 | 15，824，375 | ． | 50，065，775 | 44，114，102 | ＋13． | 3，970，212 | ${ }^{3,664,5}$ | ＋8．3 | 3，584，48 | 4，631，168 |
| Ro | 5，649，456 | 4，581．997 | ${ }^{23.3}$ | 15，708，438 | 12，994，867 | ＋20． | $1,112,78$ 1,228080 | ${ }_{1}^{1,144,}$ | ＋118 | $1,278,379$ $1,169,932$ | $1,603,346$ $1,497.770$ |
| stering．．．．－．－．－．－－－ | 520，679 | 575，984 | ＋7．8 | 1，907，479 | 15，586，406 | ＋20． |  |  |  | 1，169，93 | 1，497，770 |
| otal（3 | 2，231，356，638 | 2，050，187，049 | ＋8．8 | 6，619，221，923 | 5，721，001，168 | ＋15．7 | 521，161，468 | 461，898，455 | ＋12．8 | 442，436，271 | 573，244，696． |

CLEARINGS (Concluded)


CANADIAN CLEARINGS FOR MARCH. SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 28

| Clearings at- | Month of March |  |  | 3 Months Ended March 31 |  |  | Week Ended March 28 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | Inc.or Dec. cor | 1940 | 939 | $\underset{\text { Dec. }}{\text { Inc. or }}$ | 1940 | 1939 | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. }\end{gathered}$ | 193 | 937 |
| ${ }^{\text {Canad }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{.459,492}{\mathbf{S}^{2}}$ |  |
| Toronto | - ${ }_{443,845,110}$ | ${ }_{451,679,354}^{412,929,736}$ | -1.7 | 1,324,941,777 | 1,299,845,342 | +6.8 +6.0 | 61,751,678 | - $988,173,64$ | -37.1 |  | 年9,.0890,634 |
| Winnipeg | 145,612,192 | 113,599,846 | +28.2 | 514,649,016 | ${ }^{3279744,834}$ | +57.0 | ${ }^{2} 22,027,452$ | - ${ }^{2414,533,319}$ | ${ }_{-17.2}^{+5.2}$ | ${ }_{13,781,730}^{23,238}$ | - $16.855,124$ |
| Vancouv | - $70,588,297$ | 67,503,292 | +19.4 | 256,546,071 | 206,457,959 | +24.3 | 13,401,749 | 12,292.761 |  | 13,478,368 | 10,850,969 |
| Quebec | 19,230,345 | 17,999,446 |  | - ${ }_{39}^{58,341,258}$ | $51,934,301$ $29.584,262$ | + +3.15 | ${ }_{1}^{3,975,543}$ | 2,200,937 | -10.2 | -1,941,682 | ${ }_{1}^{1,849,24}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Halfax }}$ | 11,165,048 | 10,478,622 | +6.6 +16.6 | - ${ }^{39,3741,876}$ | - ${ }_{56,215,411}^{20,284}$ | +27.8 | 4,326,938 | ${ }_{3}^{2,898,734}$ | +11.0 | 4, 4 4,357, | ${ }^{4}, 3699993$ |
| Calgary | 17,871,930 | 17,225,513 |  | 63,476,011 | $\begin{array}{r}54,822,981 \\ 20.503,796 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +15.8 +48.4 | - | - | +13.2 | - |  |
| St. John | 8,664,742 | ${ }^{6,769,674}$ | +28.0 | ${ }_{21}^{30,204,5}$ | 21,011,318 | +0.9 | 1,157,375 | 1,391,061 | -16.8 | 1,353,189 | 1,398,304 |
| victoria | ¢ ${ }_{9}^{6,8368,527}$ | 9,910,993 | . 8 | 32,704,648 | 28,875,748 | +13.3 | 1,697,854 | 2,051,988 | $-17.3$ | 2,303,721 | 2,442,807 |
| Edmonton | 15,618,779 | 14,182,570 | +10.1 | 49,479,778 | 412,229,299 | +2.0 | 2,739,346 | $2,933,747$ 2,65880 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 3,127,828 |
| Regina | 12,588,959 | $11,829,407$ $1,035,129$ | + | -$39,454,612$ | $33,508,802$ $3,066,517$ | +12.7 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 210,940$ | 2,202,435 | . | 285.978 | 219,868 |
|  | 1,826,429 | 1,671,208 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5,642,078}$ | 4,916,466 | +14.8 | - 381,599 | 924 | -7. 6 | 347,814 844,491 |  |
| Saskatoon | 退, 448,4887 | $4,410,92$ 2,091536 | ${ }_{-10.9}^{+7.7}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15,485,592 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,018,162 | +16.8 +6.6 | - | 416,592 | $-23.1$ | 336,689 | 543,190 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mrantiord }}^{\text {Moose Jaw }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1,5661,440}$ | ${ }_{3,378,368}^{2}$ | 5.4 | 11,595,205 | 10,005,221 | +15.9 | 655,110 | 667,945 |  | 685,512 | ${ }^{743,457}$ |
| Fort Willam | 2,672,271 | 2,179,567 | +22.6 | 8,459,947 | 6,761,732 | +25 | - ${ }^{502,289}$ | 438,210 | +14.6 | 613,528 517,398 | 504,787 |
| New Westm | 2,781,183 | 2,759,289 | +8.2 | 2,543,832 | $2,278,491$ | +11.7 | 164,566 | 133,049 | +23 | 138,470 | 201 |
| Peterb | ${ }^{2,252,759}$ | ${ }^{2}, 3000,517$ | -2.1 | 7,101, | 6,481, | $\begin{array}{r}+9.6 \\ +25 . \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{710}$ | ${ }_{471,055}^{469,966}$ | +50.6 | - 4553,607 | 515,349 |
| $\frac{\text { Sherbroo }}{\text { Kitchener }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3,406,678}$ | 3,941,806 |  | 13,502,541 | 11,365,857 | +18.8 | 755,122 | 823,249 |  | 890,443 |  |
| Windsor | 11,226,470 | 11,468,467 |  | 35,201,91 | - ${ }_{3}^{33,439,69116}$ | +8.31 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 27260100$ | 2,592,119 | $\square_{-22.3}^{12.8}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{4 5 5 , 5 4 5}$ | -273,511 |
| Prince Al | 1,173,103 | ${ }_{2}^{1,104,0939}$ | + | $\stackrel{9}{9,612,5}$ | ${ }_{7}, 990$, | +20.3 | 574,448 | 531,329 | +8.1 | 600,405 | 532,727 |
| Moncton | - ${ }_{2,134,631}^{3,04,69}$ | 2,188,849 | + | 6,864,721 | 6,121,0 | +12.1 | 395,237 | 457,119 |  | 415,256 | ${ }_{3}^{383,778}$ |
| Chatha | -2,651,182 | -2,708,671 | $-_{10.3}^{-2.1}$ | \%,249,517 | $7,104,070$ 5,309320 | +10.6 | - | ${ }_{337,623}$ | 1 | - ${ }^{5036484}$ |  |
| arnia | - ${ }_{3,963}^{1,6613}$ | 1,710 <br> 3,725 | $+6$ | 12,337,807 | 10,914,839 | +13.0 | 960,934 | 917,662 | +4.7 | 950,467 | 745,558 |

Total (32 citles) ..... $1,344,003,566|1,285,504,294+4.6|, 4,306,665,898$

## 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

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 30 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 3 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 5 |
| turope- <br> Belgium, belga <br> Bulgaria, lev. $\qquad$ <br> Czechoslov'ia, koruna <br> Denmark, krone. |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ .170822 \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \\ .193083 \end{gathered}$ | \% | 18 | ${ }_{1}^{5}$ | ${ }^{5}$ |
|  |  |  | 170761 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | . $193085^{\circ}$ | . 193091 | . 193066 |  |
| Engl'd, pound sterl'g Official | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | $\begin{array}{\|l} 4.035000 \\ 3.575833 \end{array}$ |
|  | 3.53312 | 3.558194 | 3.581944 | 3.558472 | 3.560694 |  |
| nlan | .017500* | . 017500 | . 017666 | . 017666 | . 017500 | 3.575833 .017666 |
| France, franc.-.--- | . 020005 | . 020163 | . 020295 | . 020165 | . 020190 |  |
| Germany, relchsmark Greece, drachma | .401150* | .401150* | .401150* | .40115C* | .401150* |  |
|  | .006584* | .006575* | .006671* | .006562* | .006562* |  |
| Greece, drachma--- | .175930* | .175930* | .175930* | .175930* | 175930* | .175930* |
| Ytaly, lira-------- | . 050464 | . 050460 | . 050471 | . 050460 | . 050460 | .050460530800 |
| Netherlands, gullder- | . 530883 | . 530883 | . 530844 | . 530838 | 530805 |  |
|  | . 227125 | . 227143 | . 227131 | . 227100 | . 227071 | . 227025 |
| Poland, zloty-......- | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | a |
|  | .03350 | . 033475 | $.034500$ | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{034575}$ | $.0344$ | $.034525$ |
| Spain, pesetaSweden,krona |  | - | ${ }^{\text {b b }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .093005* | ${ }^{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{0 9 1 3 1 5}$ |  |
|  | . 238162 | . 238168 | . 238207 | . 238100 | . 238 |  |
| Switzeriand, fra | . 224177 | . 224172 | . 224188 | . 224361 | . 224266 | . 224194 |
| Yugoslavia, dinar... <br> Asia- | .022435* | .022435* | . $022435 *$ | .022435* | .022435* | .022435* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo (yuan) dol'r |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{a} \\ & \mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Shanghai (yuan) dol | . 06005 | . 06022 | .060868* | .060718* | .060818* | .060975* |
| Tlentsin (yuan) dol. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hongkong, dollar- India (British) rupee | . 218212 | . 2202131 | . 22181862 | . 220418 | ${ }^{.} 220718$ | . 2221306 |
| Japan, yen. | . 234383 | . 234383 | . 234383 | . 234383 | . 234383 | . 234383 |
| Straits Settlem'ts, dol Australasia- | . 471356 | . 471356 | . 471356 | . 471356 | . 471356 | . 471356 |
| ustralia, pou |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Or | 2.813750 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.2280002.836666 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.228000 \\ & 2.848750 \end{aligned}$ |
| Free |  | 2.835833 | 2.852916 | 2.83520 |  |  |
| New Zealand, pound. $2.825000 *\|2.847916 *\| 2.864375 *\|2.846666 *\| 2.847916 * \mid 2.860416^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa, pound_ North America- | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.98000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |
| CCanada, dollar- <br> Officlai |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .814821 \end{aligned}$ | $.909090$ | $\begin{aligned} & 909090 \\ & 820000 \end{aligned}$ | $.909090$ | $.909090$ | .909090 <br> .834765 <br> .166575* |
| cMexico, peso $\qquad$ cNewfoundl'd, doilar |  | .166550* | .166550* | .168575* | .166575* |  |
|  | . 909090 | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .812500 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{.909090}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .909090 \\ .816458 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .824062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .832812 \end{aligned}$ |
| Free | . 812812 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Argentina, peso...-- .297733* . 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Official.... | $\begin{aligned} & .060575 * \\ & .050333 * \end{aligned}$ | .060575* | .060575** | $\begin{gathered} .060575 * \\ .050333 * \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .060575 * \\ & 050333 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .060575^{*} \\ & .050333^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
| Free |  | .050333* |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exp | $\begin{aligned} & .051650 * \\ & .040000 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650^{*} \\ & .040000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650^{*} \\ & .040000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650 * \\ & .040000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650 * \\ & .040000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650^{*} \\ & .040000^{*} \\ & \hline 70050 * \end{aligned}$ |
| Colombia, peso_-...Uruguay, peso-Controlled.....Non-controlled... |  |  | . 570050 | .570050* | .570050* |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} .658300 * \\ .391000 * \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300^{*} \\ & . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300^{*} \\ & .391000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} .658300 * \\ .391000 * \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300 * \\ & .391000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300^{*} \\ & .391000^{*} \end{aligned}$ |

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&e., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { Mar. } 30 \end{gathered}$ | Mon. $A p \tau .1$ | Tues., Apr. 2 | Wed., Apr. 3 | Thurs., Apr. 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fri., } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per oz_ Closed | 20 7-16d. | $20 \frac{1 / 4}{4}$ d. | 203/8d. | $203-16 \mathrm{~d}$. | $201 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. 168s. | 168s. | 1688. | 1688. | 1688. | 1688. |
| Consols $21 / 2 \%$ - Closed | ¢723/8 | ¢721/2 | ¢721/2 | ¢721/4 | 1721/2 |
| W. L | £99 1-16 | 199 5-16 | 1991/4 | f99 5-16 | ¢991/2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { British 4\% } \quad \text { Closed } \\ & 1960-90 . \end{aligned}$ | £1093/4 | £1097/6 | c109\%3/4 | ¢1095\% | £109 |
| The price of | er p | ounce | in cen | in | Unit |
| States on the same | days ha | e been |  |  |  |
| BarN.Y.(for'n) 343/4 | 342/4. | $34 \% / 4$ | 343/4 | 343/4 | 343/4 |
| U. S. Treasury <br> (newly mined) 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 | 71.10 |

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporation called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":



The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
 13. West Boylston Mig. Co.
20 Foundation Co., par $\$ 1$.
20 Aetna Standard Engine

 By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:

## Shares Stocks

7 Drueding Brothers Co. "B" common
8 Philadelphta National Bank, par $\$ 20$ $\qquad$ 8 Fidelity-Phlladelphia Trust Co., par $\$ 100$
$\qquad$ 10 Girard Trust Co., par $\$ 10$....
10 First National Bank, Chester,

## DIVIDENDS

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

| Name of Company | $\underset{\text { Share }}{P \in r}$ | When Payabl | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abr |  |  | Apr. 15 |
| ${ }^{\text {Alaska Juneau }}$ Gol |  |  |  |
| American Air Fil |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| merican Can 0 |  |  |  |
| merican Cities Power \& Light \$3 class A (qu.).- | 75 c |  | Apr. 11 |
| rican |  |  |  |
| merican Factors, |  |  |  |
| A merican Machine \& Foun |  |  |  |
| Atlantic City El | \$113 |  |  |
| Atas Powder Cota | \$1.17. | May 31 |  |
| aldwin Rubbe |  |  | pr. 15 |
| Bellows \& Col, |  | Apr |  |
| loomingdale | 1838 |  |  |
| Blue Ridge Corp. ${ }^{\text {Otional div. }{ }^{\text {-32 }} \text { sh. of comm }}$ |  |  |  |
| British-American Tobacco Co. $5 \%$ preferred |  |  | Feb. 29 Feb. 29 |
| British Columbia Telepho |  |  |  |
| Wn Consolidat |  |  |  |
| d |  |  |  |
| Calgary Power Co | \%13 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Foreign Investment |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Celluloid Corp. 1 st pr | ${ }_{50}$ |  | Apr |
| Central Power \& Light Co. 7 | +813/4 |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cumulative |  | May |  |
| tury |  |  |  |
| Cerro de |  | Apr. 25 | Apr. 10 |
| City Water Co. of Chat | \$11/2 |  |  |
| ve. Cinc. C | \$1 |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cumulative preferred ser | \$13/2 | May |  |
| $5 \%$ cumulative preferred (qua |  |  |  |
| 5\% cumulative |  |  |  |
| mmercial | 10 c |  |  |
| ommercial s | 10 c |  |  |
| mmon | 45 c |  |  |
| Extra | c |  |  |
| onsolidated Car Heater | 75 c | r. |  |
| nsolidated Cigar Corp | \$1 |  |  |
| Crior |  |  |  |
| Consolidated Royalties, | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Corn Exchan | 5c |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| venport |  |  | 4 |
| ca | 75 |  | May 20 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Distillers Corp--seagrams pref. (qua | \$1/4 |  |  |
|  | 15 c | Apr. 15 | Apr. 1 |





| Name of Company | Per <br> Share | When Holders <br> Payable of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morris Plan Insurance Societ | \$1 | 4 |
| Quarterly | 81 |  |
| Mt. Diablo Oil, Min | 1 l | ${ }^{\text {June }}{ }^{\text {apr }} 15 \mathrm{May}$ Mar. 30 |
| Muskegon Motor Specialties cl. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (quar.) |  |  |
| Mutual Insurance Fund | 10c | Apr. ${ }^{15} \mathbf{M a r}$ Mar. 30 |
| ${ }^{\text {M }}$ 8\% preferred (quar | 50 c | Apr. ${ }^{15} \mathrm{Mar}$. 30 |
| National Automotive | +15c |  |
| National Biscul | 40 c | Apr. 15 Mar. 15 |
| National Bond | 10c | June 15 |
| National Cash Regis | $25 \mathrm{c}$ | Apr. 15 Mar. 30 |
| National Casket Co. | - 750 |  |
| Class A (quar.) | 50c | May 11 Apr. 15 |
| National Distililers | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| National ${ }^{\text {National Lead pref. }}$ B (quar.) | \$11/2 | May 1 Apr. 19 |
| National Manufacture \& Stores $\$ 51 / 2$ prior preferred (s.-a.). |  |  |
| National Power \& Light pref | $81 / 2$ | May 1 Apr. 1 |
| ational steel Car Corp. (qu | 50 c | Apr. 15 Mar. 30 |
| common stock for each share of common held. |  |  |
| Neisner Bros., Inc., $43 \%$ \% pref. (qu | 1.183 |  |
| man |  | June $11 \begin{array}{ll}\text { May } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { Ald }\end{array}$ |
| W York Tra | 25 c | Apr. 15 Mar. 21 |
| Newberry Realty prefer | \$158 | May $1{ }^{\text {Mapr }}$ Apr. ${ }^{16}$ |
| 1900 Corp.. class |  | May 15 May 1 |
| Class A (quar.) | 50c | Aug. 15 Aug. |
| Norams A (gua |  |  |
| North American Rayon co |  | Apr. 10 Apr. 2 |
| North Penn Gas 7\% pref | \$1364 |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 3735 |  |
| Northern Indiana Pub | +813/6 | Apr. 15 Mar .30 |
| $6 \%$ preferred |  | Apr. 15 Mar . 30 |
| Northern Ontario Power pref | \$1/3 | Apr. 25 Mar. 30 |
| Northern States Power (Del.) $7 \%$ | \$114 | Apr. 20 Mar . 30 |
|  | \$1/4 |  |
| orthwest Engin | 25 c |  |
| Special. |  |  |
| Old Colony Trust | 25c | Apr |
| Onomea sugar (monthly) | 10 c | Apr. 20 Apr. 10 |
| Ottawa Electric Ry |  | July 2 June |
| Quarterly | 30 c | Oct. ${ }^{\text {Onec. }} 30$ Se |
| Pacificic Finance |  | May 1 Apr |
| ${ }_{5}$ Preter | ${ }_{811}^{16}$ |  |
| Pacific Gas \& Electric | 50 c | Apr. 15 Mar . 30 |
| ${ }^{\text {Pacific }}$ Itighting Corp., prep | 513 | Apr. 15 Mar |
| Pacific Telep. \& Teleg. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | $321 /{ }^{12}$ | ${ }^{\text {Apay }} 15$ Mar. 30 |
| Packer Corp. (quar. | 25 c | Apr. 15 Apr. ${ }^{5}$ |
| Paracale Gumans Consol. Mining ${ }^{\text {Parafine }}$ Cos., Inc., preferred (qu | ${ }^{251}$ |  |
| Pearson Co, innc., $5 \%$ pref | 314 c | May 1 Apr |
| Ouarterly |  | July 1 June 15 |
| Quart | 50c |  |
| Preferred A- (quar.) | 35 c | May 15 May 4 |
| Preferred A (quar. | $35 \mathrm{c}$ | Aug. 15 Aug. 5 |
| Preferred A Preferred A (quar. | 35 c |  |
| Pennsylvania Power | \$114 | May 1 Apr. 15 |
| Peoples Gas Light \& | 50 c | Apr. 15 Mar. 21 |
| Philadel phia ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | Apr. 25 Apr. |
| Philadelphia Electric | \$15c |  |
| Philadelphia Electric Co. $\$ 5$ | \$114 |  |
| Philadelphia National | 30c | $\mathrm{Apr}^{15} \mathrm{Mar}$ Ma |
| Philiipine Long Distance |  | Apr. 30 Apr. 20 |
| Phoenix Acceptance Corp.. class A (quar | $121 / 2$ | May 15 May 4 |
| Pittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erie $6 \%$ pf. (s.-a.)- |  | - ${ }^{\text {ane }} 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Pittsburgh Forgings $\mathrm{C}^{\text {c }}$ |  | Apr. 25 Apr. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& B | 15 c | Apr. 20 Mar . 20 |
| Pleasant Valley |  |  |
| Portland Gas Light Co. $\$ 6$ pre | + 1 |  |
| Powell Rouyn Gold Mines, Ltd | ${ }^{5} 5$ | Apr. 15 Mar. 25 |
| Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd., 6 | \% | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{\text {apr }} 15 \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar 30 |
| Premier Gold Mining (quar. | 3 c | Apr. 15 Mar .15 |
| Prentice (G. E.) Mfg. (quar.) | 50 c | Apr. 15 Apr. 1 |
| Prosperity Co., $5 \%$ preferred | \$1/4 | ar. 25 |
| 5\% preferred (quar.) | \$14 | July 15 July 5 |
| Prudential Investors, Inc., pre | \$1/3 | Apr. 15 Mar. 30 |
| Puget Sound Power \& Light \$5 prior pre | +\$14/ | Adr 15 Mar. 20 |
| Putnam (G.) Fund |  |  |
| Quaker Oats Co., preferred (qu | \$1/2 |  |
|  | 20 c | ${ }^{\text {Apry }} 20{ }^{2} \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{Mar} .150$ |
| Preferred (quar | 20 c | Apr. 20 Mar .30 |
|  | 10 c | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 9{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Rath Packing $\mathbf{C o . ~} 5 \%$ pref. (semi-ann.) | \$21/2 | May 1 Apr. 20 |
| Reading Co. (quar. |  | May 9 Apr. 11 |
| Reda Pump | 50 c | Apr. 11 Mar .21 |
| Rellance Ma nufacturing Co | 15 c | May 1 Apr. 20. |
| Republic Investors Fund pref. A and B (qu | 15c | May ${ }^{\text {Map }}$ A Apr. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| Republic steel Corp., $6 \% 6 \%$ conv. prep.)--0. | +86 | May 1 Apr. 12 |
| R $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rode } \\ & \text { Class A A }\end{aligned}$ | 50 c | May 1 Apr. 15 |
| Rice Ranch | \$1 | $\mathrm{May}^{\text {Apr }} 15 \mathrm{Apr}$. 15 |
| Roberts | 10 c | July 1 June 20 |
| Quarterl | 10 c | Oct. 1 Sept. 20 |
| Rochester Butt | 105 | Cec. 15 Dec. ${ }^{\text {De }}$ |
| Preferred (quar | $371 / 2$ | June 1 May 20 |
| Roos Bros., inc . ( | \$158 | May 1 Apr. 15 |
| Royal Typewriter | \$1 |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | Apr. 15 Apr. 5 |
| (25c. and 25 c . specia) |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rabin }}^{\text {Rud }}$ Robibins Pap |  | June 15 June ${ }^{\text {apr }}$ |
| Saguenay Powe | \$13/6. |  |
| St. Croix Paper Co. <br> St. Lawrence Corp. preferr |  | Apr. 15 Apr Apr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| San Antonio Gold Mines, Ltd. (s.-a.) | 20c | ${ }_{\text {Apr }} \mathrm{Apr} .150 \mathrm{Mar} .30$ |
| San Diego Consol. Gas \& Eilectric Co. pref. (qu.) |  | Apr. 20 Apr. <br> Apr. $\mathbf{1 5 M a r}^{\mathrm{Mar}} 3$ |



## * Transfer books not closed for this dividend.

$\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends.
f Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residentr of Canad
deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ ofthe amount of such dividend will be made.

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business April 3, 1940, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | April 3, 1940 | Mar. 27, 1940 | April 5, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold oertifleates on hand and due fr UnIted States Treasury -x | 8,063,950,000 | 7,953,355,000 | 5,880,406,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes | 943,000 | 1,155,000 | 1,745,000 |
| Other cash $\dagger$.-. | 99,294,000 | 93,086,000 | 97,523,000 |
| T | 8,164,187,000 | 8,047,596,000 5 | 5,979,674,000 |
| Bllis discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgatlons direct and guaranteed <br> Other bills discounted |  |  |  |
|  | 45,000 | 145,000 | 395,000 |
|  | 510,000 | 467,000 | 90,000 |
| Total bills | 555,00 | 612,0 | 0 |
| Bills bought in open Industrial advances. | 2,041,000 | 2,048,000 | $\mathbf{2 1 8 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{3 , 8 3 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |
|  | 400,969,000 | 407,496,0 | $256,538,000$ $331,160,000$ |
| Notes | 338,532,000 | 344,089,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 331,160,000 \\ & 134,259,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. | 739,501,000 | 751,585,000 | 721,957,000 |
| Total bills and | $\begin{array}{r} 742,097,000 \\ 17,000 \end{array}$ | 4,245, | 6,490 |
| Due from foreign banks --..-. |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of other banks--- | 1,229,000 | 1,651,000 | 2,528,000 |
|  | 153,147,000 | 248,117,000 | 141,831,000 |
| Uncollected Items $\qquad$ <br> Bank premises | 9,840,000 | 9,858,000 | 8,988,000 |
| Bank premises <br> Other assets. | 16,766,000 | 17,011,000 | 13,516,000 |
| Total assets | 87,28 | 9,078,495,000 | 6,873,087,000 |
| Ltabluties- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation--a--- | 1,286,053,000 | 1,271,969,000 | 1,042,110,000 |
|  | 6,921,548,000 | 6,826,869,000 | 5,073,877,000 |
| U.S. Treasurer-General account Forelgn bank | 212,838,000 | 154,585,000 | 246,575,000 |
|  | 139,005,000 | 137,861,000 | 83,279,000 |
|  | 270,002,000 | 326,979,000 | 171,323,000 |
| Total deposits. Deferred avallability items Other liabilities, Incl. accrued dividends | ,543,393,000 | 7,446,294,000 | ,575,054,000 |
|  | 134,923,000 | 237,339,000 | 135,713,000 |
|  | 911,000 | 1,026,000 | 1,274,000 |
|  | 8,965,280,000 | 8,956,628,000 | 54,151,000 |
| Capital Accounts- |  | 51,106,000 | 0,887,000 |
|  | 53,326,000 | 53,326, $\mathrm{C00}$ | 52,463,000 |
|  | 7,109,000 | 7,109,000 | 7,457,000 |
|  | 10,460,000 | 10,326,000 | 8,129,000 |
| Total liabilties and capital accounts | 9,087,283,000 | 9,078,495,00 | 73,087 |
| Ratlo of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilitles combined. | - 92.5 | . 3 | 90.4\% |
| Commitments to make industrial ad-- vances- | 861,000 |  | 2,516,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. |  |  |  |
| x These are certiflcates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proflt 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, APR. 4, 1940

| Clearing House Members | - Captal | * Surplus and Undiotded - Profits | Net Demand Deposits, Average | TYme Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New | 6,000,000 | 13,924,100 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { S } \\ 13,999,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | 26,615,500 | 515,400,000 | 39,437,000 |
| National City Bank.- | 77,500,000 | 68,734,200 | a2,240,388,000 | 172,155,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co. | 20,000,000 | 57,040,300 | 695,581,000 | 4,674,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co. | 90,000,000 | 185,154,500 | b2,119,933,000 | 127,665,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust Co | 42,117,000 | 40,151,10) | 645,741,000 | 100,173,000 |
| Cent Hanover $\mathrm{Bk} \& \mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | 21,000,000 | 73,015,100 | c1,047,674,000 | $52,655,000$ |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co_ | 15,000,000 | 19,663,500 | 294,352,000 | 28,216,000 |
| First National Bank.. | 10,000,000 | 108,555,000 | 646,094,000 | 1,607,000 |
| Irving Trust Co.. | 50,000,000 | $53,240,100$ | 660,139,000 | 4,446,000 |
| Continental Bk \& $\mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{CO}_{-}$ | 4,000,000 | 4,430,300 | 63,011,000 | 1,459.000 |
| Chase National Bank. | 100,270,000 | 136,486,900 | d2,899,142,000 | 41,373,000 |
| Fitth Avenue Bank | 500,000 | 4,244,300 | 53,043,000 | 3,618,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 81,598,600 | e1,102,728,000 | 36,806,000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust Co.- | 6,000,000 | 2,471,100 | 13,212,000 | 6,483,000 |
| Marine MIdland Tr | 5,000,000 | 9,411,300 | 129,008,000 | 2,976,000 |
| New York Trust Co | 12,500,000 | 27,984,400 | 416,430,000 | 29,903,000 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | 8,570,600 | 100,123,000 | 2,049,000 |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co_ | 7,000,000 | 10,066,100 | 87,635,000 | 52,075,000 |
|  | 518,887,000 | 931,357,000 | 13,933,731,000 | 721,769,000 |

* As per official reports: National, March 30, 1940; State, March 30, 1940; trust companles, March 30, 1940.
Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: $a$ (Mar. 25) \$253,723,000; $b$ (Mar. 20) \$72,869,000; $c$ (April 4) $\$ 3,380,000 ; d$ (Mar. 30) $\$ 67,861,000 ; e$ (Mar. 20) $\$ 19,671,000$.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

|  |  | Mon., Apr. 1 | Tues., Apr. 2 | Wed., Apr. 3 | Thurs., Apr. 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fri., } \\ & \text { Apr. } 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs. |  | 42/9 | 42/9 | $43 / 3$ | 43/6 | 43/6 |
| British Amer Tobacco. |  | 103/9 | 104/41/2 | 106/3 | 106/3 | 106/101/2 |
| Cable \& W ord |  | ¢601/2 | ¢61 | ¢61 | ¢61 | £61 |
| Central Min \& Invest-- |  | £14 18 | 1143/8 | £141/4 | £141/4 | £141/9 |
| Cons Goldtields of E A. |  | 49/41/2 | 49/43/2 | 50/- | 49/41/2 | $48 / 9$ |
| Courtaulds S \& C0....- |  | 37/9 | 38/4 $1 / 2$ | 43/41/2 | 38/71/2 | 39/11/2 |
| De Beers. |  | ¢81/8 | £81/8 | ¢81/ | ¢8 | £81/9 |
| Distillers |  | $66 / 9$ | $67 / 3$ | $67 / 71 / 2$ | $67 / 9$ | $68 / 9$ |
| Electric \& Musical Ind |  | 8/9 | $8 / 9$ | 8/9 | $8 / 71 / 2$ | $8 / 9$ |
| Ford Ltd |  | 17/6 | 18/- | 18/41/2 | 17/101/2 |  |
| Hudsons Bay Co- | ollday | 24/9 | 24/6 | 24/6 | $24 / 6$ $117 / 6$ | 24/9 |
| Imp Tob of G B \& 1 .- |  | $116 / 101 / 2$ | 116/3 | ${ }_{\text {124 }}^{117 / 6}$ | 117/6 | 118/13/2 |
| London Mid Ry |  | ¢23 318 | ¢237/8 | £24, | ¢2314 78 | c23/4 78 |
| Metal Box |  | 78/9 | $78 / 9$ | $78 / 9$ | $78 / 9$ | 781/9 |
| Rand MInes. |  | ¢71/4 | ¢71/3 | ¢71/2 | 871/2, |  |
| Rio Tinto- |  | ${ }_{91 / 3}$ | ${ }_{90} 151 / 41 / 2$ | ${ }_{90 /-}^{151 / 2}$ | ¢151/2 90 | ${ }_{9015}^{215}$ |
| Rolls Royce--- |  | ${ }_{¢ 32}^{91 / 3}$ | ¢90/71/2 |  | 80734 | ¢ $901 / 4$ |
| Shell Transport |  | $78 / 9$ | $78 / 11 / 2$ | 78/11/2 | $76 / 3$ | $76 / 101 / 2$ |
| Swedish Match B. |  | 14/6 | 14/- | 13/6 | 12/6 | 12/6 |
| United Molasses. |  | 27 -1/ | 27/3 | 27/101/2 | 17/6 | $27 / 6$ |
| Vickers |  | 18/41/2 | 18/41/2 | 18/- | 17/6 | 17/3 |
| West witwatersrand |  | £4 | £4 | £4 | £4 | £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 Evernts 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 announcementiof 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 ciassification 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 orent and and commeroutside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of "wn bead of in "all other loans," as Pormeriy.
clal paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper." instead of in "all other loans, as arciturli. Subsequent to the above "announcewen", ind "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detalled explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, lssue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING GITIES BY DISTRICTS ON MAR. 27, 1940 (In MIIIOns of Dollari)

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | New | Phlla | Cleoeland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicaso | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuv $\mid$ | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.286 |  |  |  |  | ,229 |
| Loans and investments | 23,522 8,596 |  | - ${ }^{9} .801$ | ${ }_{429}$ | ${ }_{7} 703$ | 266 | 306 | 919 | 329 | 192 | 301 | 270 | ${ }^{961}$ |
| Commercial, İdus. and agricul. 10 ans | 4,383 | 300 67 | 1,793 <br> 119 | 203 27 | 275 9 | 117 | 162 | 546 37 | 191 11 | 02 | 178 22 | 78 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Open market paper Loans to brokers and dealers in securs- | 335 609 | 67 21 | 119 472 | 24 | 21 | 16 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 5 |  |  |  |  | 13 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying |  | 19 | 219 |  | 25 | 15 | 11 |  | 12 |  | 10 | 13 | 43 |
| securrtes | 1.1 |  | 197 | 50 | 173 | 41 | 31 | 115 | 52 | 10 | 29 | 23 | 383 |
| Loans to banks | 49 | 30 |  | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 198 | 74 | ${ }_{91}^{1}$ | 113 | 57 |  |  |  | 167 |
| Other logns--- | 1,557 | 130 | + 488 |  |  |  |  | 247 | 29 |  | 17 | 19 |  |
| Treaury bllis- |  | 38 | 868 | 31 | 157 | 153 | 38 | 288 | 32 | 32 | 66 | 42 | 57 |
| Treasury notes -...- | - 6,512 | 337 | 2.692 | 318 ! | 657 | 164 | 113 | 1,064 |  | 117 | ${ }^{7}$ |  | 710 |
| Obilgations guar. by | - ${ }_{2}^{2,379}$ | 49 | ${ }^{1,325}$ | 99 273 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{66}^{52}$ | + 104 | ${ }_{506}^{262}$ | 106 | ${ }_{44}$ | 138 | 58 | 317 |
| Oeserve with Federal Reserve Ban | 10,371 | 507 | 6.297 | 450 | 570 | 176 | 132 | 1,253 | 180 | ${ }_{7}$ | 192 | 123 <br> 12 | ${ }_{22}$ |
| Cash in vault- | 479 | ${ }^{142}$ | ${ }^{98}$ | ${ }_{24}^{23}$ | 331 | 236 | 224 | 527 | 210 | 12 | 314 |  | ${ }^{332}$ |
| Balances with domestic banks | 1,278 | 79 | 524 | 85 |  | 38 |  | 80 |  |  |  |  | 237 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposito-adjusted. | 19,276 | 1,211 | ${ }^{9,714}$ | ${ }_{9}^{954}$ | 1,329 | ${ }^{494}$ | 412 190 | 2,356 | 480 190 | - $\begin{array}{r}292 \\ 119\end{array}$ | ${ }^{534}$ | ${ }_{137}$ | ${ }_{1,073}^{1,028}$ |
| Tume deposits - - - | ${ }_{5}{ }_{578}$ | 14 |  |  | 47 | 34 |  | 135 | 17 |  | 24 |  | 108 |
| Inter-bank depos |  |  |  |  |  | 311 |  |  | 35 |  | 423 | 262 | 309 |
| Domestic banks | ${ }^{8,299}$ | ${ }_{22}$ | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{3,615}$ |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |
| Bortern |  |  | ${ }^{93}$ |  | 17 |  | 11 | 22 | 6 | 8 |  | 4 |  |
| Onther liabilites | 3.7188 | 246 | 1.613 | 214 | 378 | 94 | 93 | 390 | 95 | - 58 | 104 | 87 | 346 |

## 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, April 4, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 3, 1940

| Three Ciphers (000) Omilted | $\begin{gathered} A p r i l l \\ 194 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 27, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1940}{M a r .} 20 .$ | $\underset{1940}{\text { Mar. } 13 .}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. }{ }^{6}, \\ 1940, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 28, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 21, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 14, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1940}{ }^{\text {Feb. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apri1 5, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Gold etts. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. $x$ Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes) | $\begin{array}{r} 16,101,619 \\ 8,123 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,047,618 \\ 8,239 \end{array}$ | $15,997,622$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,932,621 \\ 9,360 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,868,621 \\ 9,572 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,793,621 \\ 9,574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,739,122 \\ 9.430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 5 , 6 7 4 , 6 1 8} \\ 10,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,619,619 \\ 10,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,572,718 \\ 9,603 \end{array}$ |
| Other cash | $\begin{array}{r} 8,423.463 \end{array}$ | 372,262 | 361,786 | 362,538 | 356,186 | 367,455 | 369.498 | 384,791 | 387,624 | 360,682 |
| Total reserv | 16,485,205 | 16,428,119 | 16,367.742 | 16,304,519 | 16,234,379 | 16,170,650 | 16,118,050 | 16.069.527 | 16.017.361 | 12,943,003 |
| Bills aliscounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed................... Other bllis discounted................................ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,076 \\ & 1,675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ 1,612 \end{array}$ | 334 1,632 | $\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ 2,620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ 2,507 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 512 \\ 6,167 \end{array}$ | 741 5,338 | 455 6,168 | $\begin{array}{r}520 \\ 6,264 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ | 1,062 |
| Total bills discounted | 2,751 | 2,090 | 1,966 | 2,989 | 2,977 | 6,679 | 6.079 | 6,623 | 6,784 | 2,552 |
| Bills boug Industrial | 10,138 | 10,483 | 10.498 | 10,423 | 10,404 | 10,704 | 10,427 | 10,434 | 10,485 | 13,894 |
| United States Government securitles, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds <br> Notes | $1,337,495$ $1,129,225$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,342,045 \\ & 1,133,225 \end{aligned}$ | $1,1342,245$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,344,045 \\ & 1,133,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,344,045 \\ & 1,133,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,344,045 \\ & 1,133,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,344,045 \\ & 1,133,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,344,045 \\ & 1,133,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,344,045 \\ & 1,133,225 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 7 6 , 1 0 9} \end{array}$ |
| Bllls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 476,816 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed | 2,486,720 | 2,475,270 | 75,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477.270 | 2,564,015 |
| Other securitles... Foretgn loans on go |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bllls ands | 2,479,609 | 2,487,84 | 487,7 | 2,490,68 | 490,65 | 2,494,653 | 493,77 | 2,494,327 | ,494,539 | 2,581,022 |
| Gold held abroad. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forelgn be | ${ }_{9}^{47}$ | 19,691 | 17,604 ${ }^{47}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 18,484 \end{array}$ | $19.935$ | $21.582$ | $20.003$ | $1,273$ | $22,084$ | 61 |
| Uncollected item | 636,668 | 743,278 | 721,035 | 712,167 | 619.180 | 638.754 | 636.295 | 792.040 | 598.495 | 577,007 |
| Bank premises. | 41,612 | 41,671 | 41,689 | 41,703 | 41,703 | 41.741 | 41,771 | 41,792 | 41,792 | 42,642 |
| Other assets | 58,257 | 58,005 | 57,081 | 69,540 | 65.695 | 64.759 | 63,931 | 62,895 | 61,460 | 48,733 |
| Total assets | 19,719,396 | 19,778,652 | 19,692,932 | 19,637,142 | 19,471,59 | 19,432,186 | 19,373,873 | 19,481,901 | 19,235,778 | 16,211,436 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual cir | 4,934,636 | 4,899,117 | 4,895,048 | 4,881,754 | 4,889,287 | 4,858,677 | 4,860,778 | 4,846,468 | 4,836,768 | 4,398,430 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deposits-Me } \\ & \text { United State } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,395,460 \\ 692,077 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,294,002 \\ 699,877 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,256, .250 \\ 707,493 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,438,580 \\ 526,387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.367 .086 \\ 535.988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,317,794 \\ & 561.406 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,240,683 \\ 595,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,150,709 \\ 642,138 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,096,727 \\ 631.565 \end{array}$ | 9,317,830 $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 2 , 8 9 7}$ |
| Forelgn banks............. | 384,335 | 395,073 | 390,780 | 364,406 | 353,533 | 380.844 | 361.381 | 392,526 | 388,173 | 1,102,897 |
| Other deposita | 352,536 | 412,821 | 399,786 | 389,876 | 377,032 | 363,381 | 354,865 | 340.677 | 354,408 | 237,807 |
| Total deposits | 13,824,408 | 13,801,773 | 13,754,309 | 13,719,249 | 13,633,639 | 13,623.425 | 13,552,919 | 13,526.050 | 13,470,873 | .890,950 |
| Deferred availability | 604,541 | -721,553 | +688,636 | 678,445 | 594,538 | 596.109 | 606,706 | 755,965 | 575.359 | 573,939 |
| Other Habilities, incl. | 3,568 | 4,371 | +3,334 | 6.452 | 3,098 | 3.140 | 2.733 | 2.867 | 2,415 | 4,017 |
| Total llabillites | 19,367,153 | 19,426,814 | +19,341,327 | 19,285,900 | 19,120,562 | 19,081,351 | 19,023,136 | 19,131,350 | 18,885,415 | 15,867,336 |
| CAP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital pard in. | 136,145 |  | 136.107 | 136.102 | 136 | 136,081 | 136,075 | 136.093 | 136.093 | 134,926 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ( | 151,720 2689 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151.720 | 151.720 28.839 | 151,720 26839 | 151,720 26839 | 151.720 26839 | 151.720 | 14,9152 $\mathbf{2 7 , 2 6 4}$ |
| Other capltal account | 37,539 | 37,147 | +38.939 | 36,581 | 36.895 | 36,195 | 36.103 | 35.899 | 35.711 | 32,758 |
| Total llablit | 19,719,396 | 19,778,652 | 19,692,932 | 19,637,142 | 19,471,590 | 19,432,186 | 19,373,873 | 19,481,901 | 19,235,778 | 16,211,436 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined. Commitments to make Industrial advances..... | $\begin{array}{r} 87.9 \% \\ 8,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.8 \% \\ 8,224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.8 \% \\ 9,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.7 \% \\ 9,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.6 \% \\ 9,126 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.5 \% \\ 8.966 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{8 , 6 3 8}}{\mathbf{8 7}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.5 \% \\ 8,361 \end{array}$ | $\underset{8,350}{87.5 \%} \mid$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84.7 \% \\ & 12,062 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maturtty Distribution of Bulls and Short-Term Securities- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-15 days bills discounted |  |  |  | 1,349 | 1,468 | 3,995 | 932 | 2.247 | 773 | 1,549 |
| (16-30 days bllls discounted | 773 | 21 | 125 | 176 | 45 | 1.191 | 4.556 | 3,632 | 1.641 |  |
| 61-90 davs bills discounte | 180 | 1,123 | 1,108 | 1,116 |  | 1.119 | 198 | 27 | $\begin{array}{r}36518 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Over 90 days blils discounte | 148 | 161 | 1160 | 1.193 | ${ }_{1} 157$ | 1.148 | 149 | 205 | 197 | 40 |
| tal | 2,751 | 2,090 | 1,966 | 2,089 | 2.977 | 6.679 | 6.079 | 6,623 | 6,78 | 2,552 |
| 16-30 days bills bought in open market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 151 |
| ${ }^{81-60}$ days bills bought in open market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 267 |
| 61-90 days bills bought in open market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 |
| Over 90 days blls bought in open mark |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total blls bourht in open m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 561 |
| 1-15 days industrial advances | 1,247 | 1,574 | 1,592 | 1,453 | 1,493 | 1,587 | 1.468 | 1,435 | 1,439 | ,359 |
| ${ }_{81-60}^{10}$ days industrial advances | 196 | 121 | 130 | 35 | 415 | 91 | 50 | 215 | 159 | 182 |
| 61-90 days Industrial advances. | 793 | 273 | 299 | 181 | 157 | ${ }_{283}$ | 292 | 331 | 184 | 200 721 |
| Over 90 days industrial advances. | 7,753 | 8,221 | 8,228 | 8,055 | 8.000 | 8.284 | 7.995 | 8.061 | 184 8.180 | [0,432 |
| Total industrial | 10,138 | 10,483 | 10.498 | 10.423 | 10,40 | 10,7 | 10.4 | 0.4 | 10.4 | 13,894 |
| $1-15$ days-....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89,348 |
| 31-60 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 192,168 |
| Over 90 day | 2,466,720 | 2,475.270 | 2,475,270 | 2,477,270 | 2.477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2.477.270 | 2.477.270 | $\begin{array}{r} 158,680 \\ 2,097,319 \end{array}$ |
| Total U. S. Government securitles, and guaranteed. | 2,466,720 | 2,475,270 | 2.475,270 | 2,477,270 | . 2,477.270 | 2,477.270 | 2,477,27 | 2.477.27 | 2,477.27 | 2,564,015 |
| Total | --- | --. | ---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reseroe Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank | $\begin{array}{r} 5,251,335 \\ 316,699 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,237,827 \\ 338,710 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,227,268 \\ 332,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,216,078 \\ 334,324 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,210,592 \\ 321,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,180,520 \\ 321,843 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.166 .486 \\ 305,708 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,163,324 \\ 316,856 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.180,100 \\ 323,332 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,676,299 \\ 277,869 \end{array}$ |
| In actual olrculation. | 4,934,636 | 4,899,117 | 4.895,048 | 4,881,754 | 4,889.287 | 4.858,677 | 4.860.778 | 4,846,468 | 4,836,768 | 4,398,430 |
| Collateral Held oy Apent as Securtit for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due trom U. S. Treas.: | 5,363,500 | 5,343,500\| | 5,333,500 | 5,328,500 | 5,323.500 | 5,313.500 | 5,298,500 | 5,298,500 | 5,305,000 | 4,802,500 |
| Onited States Government Becurities............... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,068 | 1,298 | 1,152 | 2,360 |
| Total onllatera | 5,364.040 | 5.344,171 | 5,333,993 | 5,329,043 | 5,324,11 | ,314,223 | 5,299,568 | 5,299,79 | 5,306,15 |  |

" "Other cash" does not inolude Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figures.
$\times$ These are certifleates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 provisions of the Gold Reserve Aot of 1934 . worth less to the extent of the difference, the differenoe Itself have been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) WEEKIY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS APR. 3, 1940

| Three CYphers (000) <br> Federal Reserve Agen | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleoeland | Richmond | Allanta | Chtcago | St. Louts | M Inneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Ftan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | S | \$ | \$ | s | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| old certificates on hand and due Treasury Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.- | \|16,101,619 | 894,979 <br> 3185 <br> 1845 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 901,041 \\ 31,415 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$ | 998,523 <br> 7735 <br> 27,065 | $\begin{array}{r} 47,539 \\ 988 \\ 98 \\ 907 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,428,1135 } \\ \hline 931 \\ \hline 9691\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 362,016 \\ 16.671 \\ \hline 679 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 264,438 \\ 263 \\ 9.460 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 231,982 \\ \hline 279 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,803 \\ \begin{array}{r} 1081 \\ 34.056 \end{array} \\ \hline 106 \end{array}$ |
| Other cash *-..----...-- | 375,463 | 31,845 | 99,294 | 31,568 | 27,065 | 24,047 | 20,480 | 46,981 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16,485,205 | 927,309 | 8,164,187 | 0 | 1 | 432,570 | 7,416 | 2, | 379,0 | 4,532 | 376,198 | 247,40 | 911,120 |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| direct and guaranteed | $\begin{aligned} & 1,076 \\ & 1,675 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 55 <br> 13 | ${ }_{122}^{23}$ | 10 129 | 36 136 | 754 120 | 80 | 22 | . 134 | 153 | ${ }_{36}^{38}$ |
| Total | 2,751 | 30 | - 555 | 188 | 145 | - 139 | 172 | -874 | 80 | 22 | - 134 | 188 | -174 |
| ust | 10,138 | 1,223 | 2,041 | 3,042 | - 309 | - 916 | 803 | - 338 |  | 179 | -116 | 483 | -688 |
| U. S. Govt. securitles, direct \& guar.: <br> Bonds | $\begin{aligned} & 1,337.495 \\ & 1,129.225 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{97.529}{82.343}$ | 400,969 | 106,802 90,170 | $\begin{gathered} 136,778 \\ 115,478 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,248 \\ & 57,622 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56,495 \\ & 47,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 146,385 \\ & 123,590 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,325 \\ & 51,775 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{34,000}^{40,271}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,738 \\ & 52,123 \end{aligned}$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}51,517 \\ 43,495\end{array}$ | 109,438 92,397 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed. | 2,466,720 | 179,872 | 739,501 | 196,972 | 252,256 | 125,870 | 4,195 | 269,975 | 113,100 | 74,271 | 113,86 | 5,0 | 201,835 |
| otal blils | 9,609 | 175 | ,2097 | ,202 | 252,710 | 126,925 | 105,170 | 1,187 | 3,180 | 74,472 | 14,111 | 5,6 | 7 |
| Due from fore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {See }}{ }_{963}$ | 930 |  |  |
| Oncollected item | ${ }^{636,668}$ | 64,093 | 153.147 | 50,020 |  | 53,652 | 23,880 | ${ }_{94,226}$ | 29,331 | , 611 | ${ }^{27}{ }^{2}, 65$ | ${ }^{22,697}$ | 29,619 |
| Bank premlses | $\begin{gathered} 41,6.61 \\ \hline 188,257 \end{gathered}$ | - ${ }_{3}^{2,875}$ | 9,840 <br> 16,765 | ${ }_{4}^{4,641}$ | 5,510 $\mathbf{6 , 5 0}$ | + ${ }_{3,406}^{2,526}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}2,430 \\ 2,43\end{array}$ | 3,373 6,043 | 2,533 | 1,793 | 3,59 2,59 | 2,401 | ¢,150 |
| Total asseta | $\widetilde{19,719,396}$ | $\overline{1,179,946}$ | 9,087,283 | 1,193,306 | 1,364,45 | 622,189 | 2 | 2,853,59 | 528,119 | 369,76 | 524,68 | 1 | 1,153,234 |
| F. R. notes in | 4,93 |  | 1,286,053 | 345,609 | 451,425 | 219,022 | 159,550 | 1,082,48 | 193,1 | 141,762 | 183,279 | 80,401 | 385,621 |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Treasure | 12,392,07 | 54,068 | 212,838 | 51,22 | 50,199 | ${ }_{34} 81$ | ${ }_{24,695}^{13}$ | 102,039 | 29,169 |  | ${ }_{33,807}$ | 33,49 |  |
| Forelgn banks | 384,33 | 27,361 | 139 | 37, |  | 18,3 | 13,310 <br> 6 | - $\begin{array}{r}45,635 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 11,409 7 | 8,366 5,151 | $\begin{array}{r}11,028 \\ -177 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,409 2,558 | 27,823 19,267 |
| er | 352,536 | 6.734 | 270 | 18, | 8,8,59 | 3,6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total depo | 13,824,40 | 6.505 | 7,543,393 | , 036 | ,119 | ,74 | 7,758 | 1,631.412 | 294,268 | 4,9 | 304,2 | 256,382 | 4,599 |
| Deterred avallability items. Other labilities, incl. accrued d | $\begin{array}{\|} 604,541 \\ 3,568 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 62,374 \\ 411 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $134,923$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,551 \\ 342 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,377 \\ 404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,017 \\ \hline 118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,671 \\ \hline 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94,403 \\ 423 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 29,702 | $\begin{array}{r}13,781 \\ 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,449 \\ 261 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21,770 \\ \hline 129 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}27,523 \\ \hline 191\end{array}$ |
| tal llabill | 19,367,153 | 1,155,552 | 8,965,280 | $\overline{1,160,538}$ | 1,331,325 | 606,89 | 460,116 | 2,808,72 | 517,226 | 360,60 | 14,271 | 358,682 | 1,127,934 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS <br> Capital pald in $\qquad$ |  |  | 51,108 | 11,906 | 14,011 | 5,271 | ${ }_{4}^{4.631}$ | ${ }^{13,615}$ | 4,117 4,709 | - ${ }_{3}^{2,953}$ | + ${ }_{3}^{4,377}$ | 4,103 <br> 3,974 | 10,712 |
| Surplus (Section | $\begin{array}{r}151,720 \\ \hline 26839\end{array}$ | 10,405 <br> 2 <br> 2 | 53,326 <br> 7 <br> 109 | 14,198 4,393 | 14,323 <br> 1,007 | - | 5,735 |  | 㖪 | 1,001 | 1,142 <br> 1,122 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,121}$ |
| Other captal accounts | 37,539 | 1,774 | 10,460 | ${ }_{2,271}^{4}$ | 3,792 | 1,527 | 1,730 | 7,001 | 1,52 | 2,050 | 1,279 | 1,883 | 2,243 |
| Total iabintites and capital accoun | $\begin{aligned} & 719,3 \\ & 8,36 \end{aligned}$ | ,93 | 87,283 81 | $1,193,306 \mid$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} 1,364,458 \\ 1,109 \end{array}\right.$ | $622,189$ | $\begin{array}{r} 472,915 \\ 17 \mid \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,853,596 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 528,119 \\ 181 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $369,760 \mid$ | $524,682$ | 369,908 | $\sqrt[3]{1,153,234} \begin{aligned} 3,690 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |

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

| Three Cuphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | Boston | New York | Philla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Rese | \$ | \$ |  | 38108 | 47813 | 234587 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. |  | 420,991 14,729 | 1,378,845 <br> 92,792 | 364,308 <br> 18,699 | 479,213 27,788 | 234,587 <br> 15,565 | $\begin{array}{r} 173,140 \\ 13,590 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,130,568 \\ 48,079 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205,180 \\ 12,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145,411 \\ \quad 3,649 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,828 \\ 7,549 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,234 \\ 7,833 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 440,030 \\ 54,409 \end{array}$ |
| In actual cl | 4,934,636 | 406,262 | 1,286,053 | 345,609 | 451,425 | 219,022 | 159,550 | 1,082,489 | 193,163 | 141,762 | 183,279 | 80,401 | 385,621 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: | 4,934,036 | 406,262 | 1,286,053 | 346,00 | 41,25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury...Eligible paper. | $\begin{array}{r} 5,363,500 \\ 540 \end{array}$ | 440,000 80 | $\|1,395,000\| 128$ | 375,000 <br> 91 | 482,000 | 250,000 96 | 175,000 | 1,140,000 | 209,000 40 | 147,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 195,000 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | 91,000 | 464,000 |
| Total collatera | 5,364,040 | 440,080 | 1,395,128 | 375,091 | 482,000 | 250,096 | 175,000 | 1,140,000 | 209,040 | 147,500 | 195,105 | 91,000 | 464,000 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, April 5
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bia | Asked |  | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 111940 ------- | 0.05\% | ----- | May 291940 | 0.05\% |  |
| April 171 1940......-- | ${ }_{0}^{0.05 \%}$ |  | June $51940 . .$. | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  |
|  | 0.05\% |  | June 191940-...-... | $0.05 \%$ |  |
| May $81940 \ldots$ | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  | June ${ }^{\text {July }} 81981940 \ldots \ldots .$. | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  |
| May 221940 ..-- | 0.05\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, April 5
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ of a point.

| Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Int }}^{\text {Inte }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Brd }}$ | Asked | Maturty | ${ }_{\text {Inate }}^{\text {Rnt }}$ | Bud | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 151940 |  |  |  | Sept. 15 |  | 104.27 |  |
| Dee. 151940 | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \% \\ & 13 \% \\ & 13 \% \end{aligned}$ | 101.24 102.2 | ${ }^{101.26}$ | Dee. 151942 | 13\%\% | 104.19 <br> 102 <br>  <br> 1 | ${ }_{103}^{104.21}$ |
| June 151941 | $13 \%$ | 102.3 | 102.5 | Dec. 151943 | 11\%\% | 103.5 | 103.7 10 |
| Deo. ${ }_{\text {Mar }} 15$ 1942.-- | 1\%\% | ${ }_{10315}^{102.16}$ | ${ }_{103.17}^{102.18}$ | Mar. ${ }^{\text {June } 15} 194944$ | 1\%\% | 102.6 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 15194 | $1 \%$ | 102.9 | ${ }_{100.31}^{102.11}$ |

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allegem | 144 | 15 | 142 |  |  |
| 4 | ${ }_{11}^{182}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Deutsehe Bank (6\%) | 117 | 9 | 119 | 19 | 19 |
| Deutsche Relchsbahn (German Rys. of 7\%) - 113 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dresher Bank |  | 16 | 186 | 85 | 18 |
|  |  |  | 107 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vereinigte Stahlwerke ( $6 \%$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |

THE PARIS BOURSE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Frt., Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., } & \text { Thurs., } \\ \text { Mar. } 29 \text { Mar. } 30 & \text { Apr. } 1 & \text { Apr. } 2 & \text { Apr. } 3 & \text { Apr. } 4\end{array}$ Mar. 29 Mar. 30 Apr. 1 Apr. 2
Francs Francs Francs Francs
Francs
3 Aprancs 4

|  | Francs | Francs | Francs | Francs | Francs | Francs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banque de France | 8,570 |  | 8,746 | 8,795 | 8,575 | 8,670 |
| Bank de Paris et Des Pays Bas | 1,077 |  | 1,136 | 1,132 | 1,110 | 1,130 |
| Banque de l'Unlon Parislenne... | 517 |  | 540 | 535 | 525 | 539 |
| Canal de Suez cap | 17,135 |  | 17,300 |  | 16,810 | 17,050 |
| Cle Distr d'Electric | 675 |  | 694 | 690 | 675 | 665 |
| Cle General d'Electricite | 2,365 |  |  | 1,665 | 1,620 | 1,630 |
| Cltroen B. | 646 |  | 660 | 620 | 619 | 690 |
| Comptolt Natlonale d'Escompte | 754 |  | 786 | 775 | 765 | 773 |
| Coty 8 A. | 292 |  |  | 317 | 312 | 312 |
| Courrieres | 280 |  | 284 | 282 | 283 | 282 |
| Credit Commerclal de France... | 627 |  | 638 | 638 | 625 | 640 |
| Credit Lyonnals. | 1,745 |  | 1,785 | 1,779 | 1,730 | 1,750 |
| Energle Electrique du Nord | 320 |  | 335 |  | 315 |  |
| Energte Electrique du Littoral.. | 668 |  | 685 | 680 | 661 | 675 |
| Kuhlmann. | ${ }^{960}$ | Closed | 985 | 985 | 960 | 959 |
| L'Air Liquid | 1,745 |  | 1,845 | 1,815 | 1,782 | 1,766 |
| Lyon (PL M) | 988 |  | 1999 |  |  |  |
| Nord Ry- | 1,010 |  | 1,010 | 1,010 | 1,009 | 1,008 |
| Orleans Ry (6) | ${ }^{975}$ |  |  | ${ }^{9} 142$ |  |  |
| Pechiney ${ }^{\text {Rentes, }}$ Perpe | 2,165 73.90 |  | 2,115 74.70 | 2,148 75.70 | 2,074 65.50 | 2,090 75.30 |
|  | 84.65 |  | 85.70 | 87.95 | 87.70 | 87.25 |
| $5 \% .1920$ | 114.75 |  | 115.20 | 115.70 | 116.10 | 115.50 |
| Saint Gobain Cod | 3,010 |  | 3,132 | 3.080 | 3,000 | 2,949 |
| Scbnelder \& Cle | 1,830 |  | 1,881 | 1,870 | 1,845 | 1,830 |
| Soclete Generale Fo | 70 |  | 74 | 78 | 72 | 74 |
| Soclete Lyonnalso | 1,283 |  | 1,320 | 1,315 | 1,290 | 1,290 |
| Soctete Marselilalse | 648 |  | 649 | 654 |  | 660 |
| Tubize Artificial silk | 90 |  | 92 | 94 |  | 95 |
| Unlon d'Electricite | 443 |  | 462 | 470 | 462 | 465 |
| Wagon-Lits.. | 45 |  | 44 | 45 | 46 | 45 |

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 2227.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 2227.

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

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One

NoTice-Cash and deferred dellivery sales are disregaried in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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

| Datly R | Mar. 3 |  | Apr 2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury ${ }^{\text {High }}$ | $120.30$ |  |  | ${ }_{121.3}^{121.3}$ | ${ }_{1213}^{121.3}$ |  |
| Close | ${ }^{120.30}$ |  |  | ${ }_{121.3}^{121.3}$ | 121.3 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untussig |  |  |  | $115.2{ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| 1944-54............- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { How } \\ \text { Cow }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{115.2}^{115.2}$ | ${ }_{115.6}^{15.6}$ | ce 115.4 |
| untus |  |  |  | ${ }^{115.2}$ |  | 115.46 |
|  |  | ${ }^{115.8}{ }^{15}$ |  |  |  | 115.9 |
| 48, 1946-56_.......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 115.8 |  |  |  | ${ }_{115.9}^{115.9}$ |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3\%/6, 1940-43 .......... ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  | 101.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Total sates in 81,000 untus |  | 101.9 |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  | 103.18 | 103.19 |  |  |
| \%s, 1941-43.-.-.---- |  |  | ${ }_{103.18}^{103.18}$ | ${ }^{103.19}$ |  |  |
| Total sates in \$1,000 units. |  |  |  | ${ }_{10}$ |  |  |
| $33 / 18,1943-47 \ldots \ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Hid } \\ L_{0} \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 109.24 109.24 |  |  |  |
| Clo |  |  | 109.24 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 104.20 |  |  |
| 34/8, 1941.............. Low- $_{\text {Logh }}$ |  |  |  | 104.20 |  |  |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ untts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 109.26 | 109.27 | 109.28 | 110 | 110 |  |
| \%, 1943-45-...-...--- | 109.26 | 109.27 | 109.28 |  |  |  |
| Total sates in \$1,000 unnts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31/8, 1944-46........... ${ }_{\text {Lo }}$ |  | 110.16 |  | 110.20 |  | ${ }_{110.21}^{110.21}$ |
| Total sates in 81,000 units |  | 110.16 |  |  |  | 110.21 |
| High | 112.9 |  |  | 112.11 | 112.13 |  |
|  | ${ }_{112.9}^{112.9}$ |  |  | ${ }_{112.11}^{12.11}$ | ${ }_{112.13}^{112.10}$ |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untss |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31/8, 1949-52_.......... ${ }^{\text {Low }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sates in \$1,000 untrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3s, 1940-48............ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{111.15}^{11.15}$ |  | ${ }_{111.16}^{11.22}$ |  | \| 111.16 |  |
| , 1010-18.---------- | 111.15 |  | 111.22 |  | 111.16 |  |
| (eal sates in 81,000 units |  | 111.23 | 111.28 | 111.27 | 111.28 |  |
|  |  | 111.23 111.23 | 111.28 | 111.26 111.26 | 111.28 | 111.23 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  | ${ }^{111.28}$ | 111.26 |  | ${ }^{111.27}$ |
|  | 10.6 | 109.10 | 109.15 | 109.18 | 109.14 | 109.10 |
| Llose |  | 109.10 | 109.15 | 109.13 | 109.10 | 109.10 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untts | 57 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%8, 1945-47.......-.- |  |  | 109.26 |  | 109.26 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts |  |  | 109.26 |  | 109.26 |  |
|  |  | 109.19 |  | 109.19 |  | 109.18 |
| - |  | 109.19 |  | 109.19 |  | 109.18 |
| unus |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%8, 1951-54...-....... Low | 108.19 |  | 108.27 |  | 108.25 |  |
| Total sales in 1,000 unts | 108.19 |  | 108.27 |  | 108.2 |  |
| \%s, 1956-59.......... $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{108}^{108}$ |  |  | 108.12 108 10 | 108.8 | 108.8 |
|  | 108 |  |  | 108.12 | 108.8 | 108.8 |
| Roal sales in \$1,000 unts | 107.21 |  | 108 |  |  | 9 |
| \%s, 1958-63. | 107.21 | 107 | 108 |  | 107.28 i |  |
| Total sales in 81,000 untrs ${ }^{\text {chese }}$ | 107.21 | 107.31 | ${ }^{108} 37$ |  | 107.28 |  |


| Datly Record of U. S. Bond Pr | Mar 30 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 2 | Apr 3 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury (EIgb | 107.22 | 107.30 | 108.1 | 107.31 | 108.1 | 107.27 |
| 2\%/8, 1960-65,....--.-- Low- | ${ }_{107}^{107.22}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{107.31}$ |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts | 107.22 | 107.29 39 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 108 \\ 23 \end{array}\right\|$ | 107.31 | 107.31 11 | 107.27 <br> 20 |
|  |  | ${ }_{109.11}^{109.11}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{109.13}^{109.13}$ |
| Toat sales in 81,000 units |  | 109.115 |  |  |  | ${ }^{109.13}$ |
| Toat sales in \$1,000 untrs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21/8, 1948.............. Low |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 106.25 | 106.29 | 107 | 107 | 107.2 | 28 |
| 9-53 | 106.25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $l$ sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts... | 106.25 | 106.29 | 107 | ${ }^{107} 16$ | 107.1 |  |
| ( |  | 107.1 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.3 |  |
| 1/8, 1950-52.-------- Low |  |  | 107.2 |  |  |  |
| tal sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts |  | ${ }^{107.1} 1$ | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8, |  |  |  | 104.23 |  | 104.22 104.22 |
| Cotal |  | 104.19 |  | , |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untus |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2s, 1947................ ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| t |  |  |  | 105.30 |  |  |
| Total sales in 51,000 unts |  |  | 104.24 |  |  |  |
| 28, 1948-50....---.-.-- Low |  |  | 104.24 |  |  |  |
| Total sales in 81,000 units |  |  | 104.24 |  |  |  |
| deral Farm Mortgage (H) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34/8, 1944-84 ....c.-.- Lo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in \$1,000 unts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3s, 1944-49............ |  |  | 108.20 |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 unts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,000 unks |  |  |  | 105.5 | 105.5 |  |
| , 194 |  |  |  | 105.5 | ${ }^{105.5}$ |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untus |  |  |  | 105.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan (High |  |  | 108.8 | *108.11 | 108.12 |  |
| , series A, 1944-52..-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 108.8 108.8 | ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{108.10}$ |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low. }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 104.17 |  |  |  |  |
| in $\$ 1,000$ untus |  | 104.17 |  |  | 104 |  |
| O $u$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11/8, 1945-47...........- Low- $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 102.11 |  | 102.12 |
| Toal sates in $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0}$ unuts Close |  |  |  |  |  | 102.12 |
| * Odd lot eales. $\dagger$ Deferred deli | very sale | ¢ C | sh sale. |  |  |  |
| Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: <br> 1 Treas. 41/s $1947-52 \ldots 120.30$ to $120.30 \mid 2$ Treas. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s} 1943-45 \ldots 109.30$ to 109.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

United States Treasury Bills-See previous page. United States Treasury Notes, \&c.-See previous page.

New York Stock Record

| Low and high sale prices-PER share, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Hor } \\ & \text { Ihe } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEWTOCKS } \\ & \text { NEORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe Slncce JJn. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Ranve for PreviousYear 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday Mar. 30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monday } \\ \text { Apr. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { Apr. } \end{aligned}$ | Vednesday ${ }_{\text {apr. }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Thurssday } \\ \text { Apr. } 4}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frinay } \\ & \text { Apr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | On Basts of 1 |  | Year | 1939 |
| \$ per share | \$ per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (rrr |  | ${ }^{69}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { per sure } \\ 691_{8} \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ares } \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | Abbott Laboratorles....No par | 67 Mar 21 | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7} 1_{4} \mathrm{Feb} 14$ | ${ }^{53} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $711_{2}$ Rept |
|  |  | ${ }_{4512}{ }^{450} 150$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4141}^{141} \mathrm{Mar} \mathrm{Meb}_{3}^{19}$ |  | ${ }_{3312}^{20} \mathrm{Apr}$ | (4912 Sept |
| (1) |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{51}$ |  | 1,400 |  | ${ }_{45}^{4144}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb}{ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{5612}$ Noct |
|  | ${ }_{2412}^{81}{ }_{25}^{818}$ |  |  |  | 81 | 9,800 2,800 8 |  | ${ }_{21}^{71_{8} \mathrm{Marar}} 15$ | ${ }^{9}$ 9 Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{814} 18{ }^{18}$ | 1812 | 1812 1812 | ${ }_{1812}{ }_{181}{ }^{248}$ |  | ${ }^{28^{234}}$ | 2,800 |  |  |  | ${ }_{1578}^{19}$ Sept |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{4958 \\ 3_{4}}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4934} 50$ | 4978 | ${ }_{5112}$ | $5214{ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ | 8,800 | Atr Reduction Inc-a.-No par | ${ }_{48} 18 \mathrm{Mar} 16$ | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }^{454}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6}{ }_{8}^{4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{* 3 \\ 614}}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 300 5,800 | Alr Way El Apdilance- ${ }^{\text {No }}$ Nor Alaska Juneau Gold Min... 10 |  | $7^{78} \mathrm{Manar}^{\text {Jan }}$ | 3 |  |
| ${ }_{12}^{15_{8}}$ | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{3} 3_{3}$ |  | ${ }^{5}$ | 78 <br> 18 | ${ }^{8,400}$ | Allegheny Corp--..-No par | ${ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{11} 1_{8} \mathrm{Jana}_{8} 8$ | ${ }^{5}{ }_{8}$ July | $2{ }^{2}$ jept |
| ${ }_{*}^{*} 103_{4}{ }^{1} 11$ | 11.11 | ${ }^{-1012}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }_{11}^{12}$ |  | $133_{4}$ 14 <br> 12  <br> 12  | ¢8,700 <br> 1,300 | 515\% Dt A with 830 war- 100 | ${ }^{1034}{ }_{91}{ }_{12} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }} 18$ |  |  | ${ }_{18}^{2012}$ Sept |
|  | ${ }_{223}^{16}{ }^{16}$ | ${ }_{22}^{16}{ }_{238}^{16}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{16} 1616$ |  | - \$2.50 proor |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{8}{ }^{8}$ June |  |
|  | 73, | 11 | ${ }^{222^{9} 8} 8$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1814}$ |  | [14 Apr |  |
| 179 | $\begin{array}{ll}178 & 179{ }^{128} \\ 178\end{array}$ | ${ }_{179}^{1158} 179$ |  |  |  | 2,900 |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}{ }^{63_{4}} \mathrm{Acpr}$ | ${ }^{1178}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 111_{2}}{ }^{13}$ | ${ }_{4113_{4}}^{13}{ }_{13}{ }^{1799_{4}}$ | ${ }^{1781}$ |  | 2,900 | Anled Chemleal \& Dye.No par | ${ }^{1713_{34}}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}135_{8} & 135_{8} \\ 888 \\ 888\end{array}$ |  |  | 1378  <br> 13 137 <br> 88  | $14.144^{14}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}141 l_{8} & 141_{8}^{2}\end{array}$ | 2,400 | Allied Muls Co inc.---No par | ${ }_{131} 13{ }^{\text {Jan }} 15$ | $15.72{ }^{\text {ceb }}$ | ${ }_{912} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
|  | *69 $69{ }^{84}$ |  | ${ }_{* 8812}^{8} 8{ }_{*}^{888}$ | ${ }_{70}^{838}{ }^{83} 7^{90_{4}}$ |  | 15,800 | Allied Stores Corp...--No |  |  | ${ }_{5412}^{6}$ | ${ }_{71}^{1188^{8} \mathrm{Jan}}$ |
| (10, | ${ }^{36}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{353}{ }_{4}{ }^{2}$ | 353.4. $373_{8}$ | ${ }_{3712}{ }^{78}$ | 6712 38 | 14,500 |  | ${ }_{3512}^{6}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{4178}{ }^{7} \mathrm{Jpran} 4$ |  | ${ }_{4888} \mathrm{Jug}$ |
| + |  |  |  |  |  | 600 200 | Alpha Portland Cemo- ${ }^{\text {No }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1234} \begin{aligned} & \text { 12pr } \\ & 11_{4} \\ & \text { June }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 15}$ | ${ }^{*} 151{ }^{16}$ | ${ }_{56}^{16} 16$ |  | ${ }_{* 15}^{15} 16{ }^{162}$ |  | A $\%$ conv preferred | ${ }_{1414}{ }^{18} \mathbf{M a r} 15$ |  | ${ }^{12}$ Aug | $21^{3}$ Sept |
| *1884 |  |  | [1888 |  | crer ${ }^{5712}$ | 2 | Amerads Cor | 53. Mar |  |  | 7412 sept 2412 |
|  |  | 6512 <br> 1088 <br> 1088 <br> 18 |  | ${ }^{6818} 8$ | ${ }_{6712}^{689} 6$ | 20,300 | Am Arrines Inc - $-\ldots . .-10$ | ${ }_{41}{ }^{4} 4_{4}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }^{69 \%}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{26}$ June | ${ }^{47}{ }^{242}$ Dee |
| ${ }^{*} 468_{8}^{4} 48$ | 4812 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}10{ }^{18} & 118\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}11^{11_{4}} & 111^{12} \\ 49\end{array}$ | (1188811120 |  | American Bank Note..-.- ${ }^{10}$ |  | ${ }_{50}{ }^{11_{2} 1_{2}} \mathbf{J a n a n}$ |  | ${ }_{60}^{178{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}}$ |

为



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{low and high sale pricesi-per share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
.Sales \\
for \\
Week
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Range Since Jan. 1 \\
On Basts of 100-Shars Lots
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rango for Preotous Year 1939} \\
\hline Saturday
Mar 30 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Monday } \\
\text { Apr. } 1
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Tuesday } \\
\text { Apr, }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { Apr. }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Friday } \\
A p p .5
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& , \& , \& Lovest \& est \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 10518105\) \& 1051 \& 1051105 \& \({ }^{3} 10\) \& 2 \& \(105{ }^{388}\) \& 0 \& \& 103 \& 3 \& \& \\
\hline \& d \& \({ }_{4}{ }^{*} 4444_{4}{ }^{4458}\) \& 4 \({ }^{3}\) \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& \({ }_{51}{ }^{\text {anug }}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{4}\) \& \({ }_{* 363_{4}}^{2014}\) \& \({ }_{8}{ }_{8}^{2018}\) \&  \& \({ }^{2034}{ }^{203}\) \& \& \[
00
\] \& \& \({ }^{1814}{ }^{184}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {Jan }} 15\) \& \& \& an \\
\hline \({ }_{* 244}{ }^{24}{ }^{4} 25\) \& \({ }^{25} 4\) \& *25 \& 25 \& \({ }^{2514}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \(*_{314}^{214}\) \& \({ }_{32}{ }^{21_{4}} 32\) \& \({ }^{214} 42\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1818 \& \& \& \({ }^{1712}\) \& \({ }^{1}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& pr \& \({ }^{10812}\) Jan \\
\hline - \({ }_{* 7218}^{1818} 1818\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}18 \& 18 \\ 71 \& 75\end{array}\) \&  \& \(\begin{array}{lll}188 \& 18 i^{2} \\ 75 \& 76\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{8}{ }^{83_{4}}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}188_{4} \& 191 \\ 779 \\ 7978\end{array}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 5 5 \& \(44^{58} 8{ }^{458}\) \& \({ }^{\circ} 5\) \& 5 \& \({ }_{514}{ }^{51}\) \& \& 00 \& Franclsco Sugar Co-7-No par \& \& \({ }_{6}^{6}\) Fer \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& n \\
\hline 34 \& 30 \& 30 \& 30 \& *30 \&  \& \({ }^{60}\) \& \& \({ }_{3178}^{29} \mathbf{M a n a n} 15\) \&  \& \& Jan \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{218}\) \& \& \({ }_{8}^{2}{ }_{8}{ }^{218}\) \& , \& \({ }_{4}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{31}\) \\
\hline  \& \& \& \({ }^{312}\) \& \& \({ }^{4}{ }^{37}\) \& \& \& \& 3 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \&  \& 5 \& 6 \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{4}^{101}{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}\) \&  \& \({ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ampr}\) \& \({ }^{10414}{ }^{14}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{* 1118} 8118\) \& 11 \& \({ }_{* * 8}^{* 1018} 11\) \& 11.11 \& \& \& 400 \& Ga \& \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
14 \& \mathrm{Jan} \\
50 \& \mathrm{Jan} \& 5
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }_{4512}^{x 9388}\) Sept \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 188_{4}{ }^{\text {Jan }} \text { Jan }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \({ }^{* 48}{ }_{4}^{48} 8_{8}{ }^{48}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& 00 \& \& \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& u_{8} \\
\& \mathrm{ay}
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 300 \& \& \& \& \& 10312 Mar \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& - \& , 500 \& \& \& \& \({ }_{78}{ }^{18} \mathrm{ADPr}\) \& \({ }_{11} 11 \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{1} 1351358\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(10^{\text {ze }}\) \% 10 \& \({ }_{1014}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{11}^{3}\) \& \(11{ }^{113_{4}}\) \& \& G \& \({ }_{914}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar} 18\) \& 11 \& \& n \\
\hline *21 23 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{178}\) \& \\
\hline - \({ }^{71717} 1818\) \& \({ }_{7171}^{a 70}\) \& \& \& \& \& 2,000 \& 7\% cum preferred--- \({ }^{-100}\) \& \({ }_{172}^{4812}\) Jan \& \& 16 \& \({ }_{2514}^{75}\) Jan \\
\hline \({ }^{1}\) \& *116 119 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1314 \& \& \& \\
\hline -3868 \({ }^{39}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& 30,000 \& Gene \& \({ }_{3518}^{3712} \mathrm{Feb}\) \& 4812 Jan \& \({ }_{\text {3658 }}{ }^{31}\) Apr \({ }^{\text {Jan }}\) \& \({ }^{475_{8}} \mathrm{Jan}\) Aug \\
\hline \& \& \(117{ }^{1184}\) \& \& \(177_{4}^{2} 118{ }^{4}\) \&  \& \& - \& \({ }^{116}{ }_{12} \mathrm{Feb}\) \&  \& \({ }^{1074{ }_{4}^{\circ}}{ }^{4}\) Sept \& \({ }^{188585}{ }^{\text {sin }}\) July \\
\hline \& 4 \& *23 44 \& \& *24 44 \& \(*_{24}{ }^{* 12} 4{ }^{4}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 1,400 \& Gen Gas \& Electric A.- No par \& \[
40^{12^{2}} \mathbf{J}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
44 \\
\\
997 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \&  \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{987}{ }^{9878} 89878\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{128}^{8612}\) \& \% \& \({ }_{\text {72512 }}^{7212} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }^{*} 12\) \& \({ }_{54}^{129}\) \& 12 \& \& \& \& 61,800 \& \& 128 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 126 \& \& \& 12 \& \& 1,900 \& \% 85 \& 12312 M \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Gen Outdoor Adv A.-.No par \& 3712 \& 5612 M \& \& \\
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,100 \\
\& 1,200
\end{aligned}
\] \& Common-n-inal...No par \&  \& 10 Jan 10 \& \& 688

108
108
Jan <br>
\hline O8t2 1096 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10312 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 400 \& Gen Pubilic Service.-.-No par \& \& ${ }^{118}$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 93}^{168_{8}} 10{ }^{1654}$ \& \& 1678 \& \& \&  \& $$
900
$$ \& Gen Rayway signal...-No par

$6 \%$ preterred \& ${ }_{812}^{12}{ }^{15}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& \& \& \& \& 4,600 \& \&  \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{18} 8181818$ \& 500 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 141 \& 141 \& 1 \& 143 \& ${ }_{1434}$ \& 1,300 \& \& \& 15 \& \& <br>
\hline 2 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{291}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{2933_{4}} \quad 3038$ \& 920 \& Gen steel \& ${ }^{24}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{13}{ }^{23} 1318$ \& 12 \& 121 \& \&  \& ${ }_{123}$ \& 2, 300 \& Generateatre \& 117 \& \& \& <br>

\hline | ${ }^{*} 16$ |
| :---: |
| $* 98$ |
| $* 98$ |
| 100 | \& $\begin{array}{rrr}* 16 \\ * 98 & 18 \\ * & 100\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{* 16} 10010$ \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 1712 \\ * 98 & 105\end{array}$ \& 300 \& Gen Tlme \& 98 \& ${ }^{1812}$ \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& ,200 \& Gen \& 1812 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{658}$ \& 200 \& Glll \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll} \\ { }^{50} 5_{88} & 50 \\ 73_{4}\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{5014}$ \& ${ }^{5012}$ \& ${ }^{5018}$ \& \& 51 \& 700 \& \& ${ }_{7}^{4712} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }_{9}^{5178}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {J }}$ Ja \& 1 \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{5711_{1}}$ \& \& \& \& 57 \& 500 \& \& 4714 \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{173_{4}}$ \& 1712 \& \& \& \& $1_{8}$ \& 2,800 \& G1 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \&  \& ${ }^{*}{ }_{4}{ }_{3} 3_{4}{ }_{4}$ \&  \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {212 }}^{3812} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& $\underset{348}{45_{8} \mathrm{Mar}}$ \& ${ }_{218}^{34}$ May \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }^{38} 8$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{214}^{21}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan} 22$ \& ${ }^{28_{4} \mathrm{Feb}}$ \& \& <br>
\hline *8 \& \& ${ }^{7918}$ \& \& \& *80 \& 00 \& G \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}1878 & 194 \\ { }_{66} & 66\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{66}^{18}$ \& \& ${ }_{688}^{1918} 8$ \& \& ${ }_{* 671}^{20}{ }_{* 688}^{203}$ \& 13,900 \& \& 161 \& 69 \& ${ }_{53}^{1312} \mathrm{Ap}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{2318}^{6612}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{*} 67$ \& 15,500 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}$ \& ${ }^{* 94}{ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{934} 8$ \& \& \& 24 \& - 500 \& ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ \& ${ }_{9112}{ }^{1}$ Jam \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{318} 88$. \& \& \& 31 \& 1 \& 800
110 \& $\underset{\text { Gothan }}{\text { Pret }}$ \& ${ }_{471}{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ M \& ${ }_{7112}^{418}$ \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{7}$ \& ${ }^{1515}$ \& \% \& \& \& \& \& Grah \& ${ }^{3} 4$ \& $1{ }^{4}$ \& \& $$
{ }^{12} \text { Nov }
$$ <br>

\hline [18 \& \& \& \& \& \& 4,200

300 \& \& \& ${ }_{1478}^{87_{4}}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1078 \\
& 11_{5}^{6} \\
& 518 \\
& \text { Dep }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline \&  \& \& ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{438} 8$ \& \& \& \& Grand \& \& ${ }_{10}{ }^{18}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline 1414 \& ${ }^{133_{4}^{4}}$ \& \& \& 157 \& $161{ }^{\circ}$ \& 1,4 \& Gran \& 13 Feb \& ${ }_{1612}$ AD \& \& ept <br>
\hline 3412 \& \& ${ }^{343_{8}} 834{ }^{3} 4$ \& \& 351236 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{313_{4}} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& \& Aug <br>
\hline 13 \& ${ }^{*} 2414$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2 Ja \& ${ }^{2438} 8$ \& A \& ${ }^{25}$. Aug <br>
\hline 13 \& \& ${ }_{242}^{1334}$ \& \& \& \& 8,700
28,200
1 \& Gt Nor
Great \& \& J \& ${ }_{\text {AD }}$ \& ${ }_{333_{4} \mathrm{Sept}}^{232}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }^{273_{8}^{3}} \quad 271{ }^{2}$ \& \& 1 \& Gre \& \& ${ }_{1} 2918$ \& 291 \& ${ }^{3714}{ }^{1}$ Sept <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{*}$ \& 4 \& \& Pretert \& \& 142 \& \& <br>
\hline \& $16^{\text {d }}$ \& ${ }^{3458} 83458$ \& \& 35 \& ${ }_{3514}^{40} 35{ }^{35}$ \& 4,200 \& Green \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline - \& ${ }_{11}^{16}$ \& 1578 \& 1634
1134 \& \& \& \& G \& 1112 \& 12 \& ${ }_{10}^{1412}$ AD \& ${ }_{1212}^{213_{4} \mathrm{Manar}}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $2_{24}^{3}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{* 2314}{ }^{28}$ \& \& \& 20 Feb \& 281 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{\text {* }}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 31_{8}}$ \& *1518 \& * \& ${ }^{33} 4$ \& ${ }^{* 31} 4{ }^{3}$ \& 200 \& Gu \& ${ }^{318}$ \& $4{ }^{4} 12$ \& \& pt <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }_{* 312}{ }_{*}{ }^{1518} 818$ \& *3212 \&  \& $\begin{array}{llll}1712 & \\ 33\end{array}$ \& \& Hack \& ${ }_{303_{4}}{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }_{34}^{14} \mathrm{Feb}$ \& \& ${ }_{3214}^{228} \mathbf{M a y}$ <br>
\hline - \& ${ }^{* 3512}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{351}^{31_{2}} 3$ \& ${ }_{* 3512} 36$ \& *3512 ${ }^{36}$ \& \& 7 7 \& ${ }_{341} 312$ \& ${ }^{37}$ Jan \& 32 Ja \& Nov <br>
\hline 18 \& ${ }_{* 1612}^{1778}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{* 17}^{1812}$ \& \& 4,600 \& \& ${ }_{16}^{174}{ }_{18}$ \& ${ }_{17}^{2014}$ \& \& ${ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{Dec}$ <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{10}$ \& 10514 \& ${ }_{10514} 105$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}105 & 105\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{105} 105$ \& \& 6\% \& 10412 Ja \& $1061_{2}$ Ja \& \& 105 Oct <br>

\hline ${ }^{10514}$ \& 10 \& \& \& \& | 104 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 104 |  |
| 26 | 104 |
| 26 |  | \& \& Hann \& 23 \& ${ }^{10514}{ }^{10} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{17}^{96}$ Map \&  <br>


\hline ${ }^{2} 136$ \& ${ }^{137}$ \& \& \&  \& | 26 |
| :---: |
| 13412 |
| 147 | \& \& ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Harb }}$ \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 123 } & \text { Apr } \\ 123 \\ 18 & \text { Spt }\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{3342}$ Sept <br>

\hline  \& $101{ }^{814}$ \& $100^{838} 100$ \& 818 ${ }^{81} 8{ }^{818}$ \& \& \& 130 \& $\mathrm{Hat}_{61} \mathrm{C}$ \& ${ }^{\text {Ja }}$ \& 103 \& ${ }_{71}^{478}$ \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} 1$ \& \& \& \& \& 34,800 \& Haye \& $3{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ \& \& ${ }_{2}$ \& ${ }_{434}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 112}{ }_{11}$ \& \& \& \& \& 1098 \& ${ }^{3} 5$ \& Haze \& 107 Fe \& 113 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{10} 10$ \& ${ }^{0712} 1$ \& \& \& \& \& 7,400
100 \& не \& ${ }^{0774}{ }^{97}$ \& ${ }_{110}^{112}{ }^{112} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 00. \& ${ }^{13178} \mathrm{May}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{16}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Hel }}^{\text {Her }}$ \& 155. \& 166 Mar \& \& 167 June <br>
\hline \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}177^{177} & 1788\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& 4,300 \& Herc \& 14 \& \& \& ${ }^{1855} 5 \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{13} 13$ \& *32 \& \& \& \&  \& \& Hercu \& ${ }_{131}^{8712} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& ${ }_{13312}^{9912}$ Jap \& \& <br>
\hline 65 \& 6565 \& ${ }_{* 65}{ }^{\text {c53 }}$ \& \& \&  \& 130
600 \& \& 131 \&  \& ${ }_{54}{ }^{281}$ \& - ${ }^{13512}$ Aug <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 114}$ \& \& 114 \& 11 \& \& 112121143 \& \& \& $1122_{2}$ \& 11 \& 100 \& 115 July <br>
\hline 34 \& ${ }^{1658} 818$ \& ${ }^{*} 1658$ \& \& \& \& 100 \& Hind \& - $16{ }^{1658}$ \& ${ }^{18}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,000 \& но \& \& \& \& ${ }_{11} 1_{8}$ Mar <br>
\hline ${ }^{*}{ }_{112}{ }^{23}{ }_{4}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}13 & 13\end{array}$ \& 123
108
108 \& ${ }_{* 10}^{* 13}$ \& $13{ }^{72}$ \& (1312 \& 1,000 \& Hol \& \& \& \& ${ }_{110}^{2111_{4} \text { Sept }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 7 \& ${ }_{\text {f2 }}^{108} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{6014}^{10} \mathrm{M}$ \& \& <br>
\hline *35 \& 35 \& 3514. 3514 \& \& *35 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $*_{35}{ }^{5}$ \& \& Houd \& 3318 Jan \& 3512 Mar \& \& <br>

\hline * | $147_{4} 3_{4}$ |
| :---: | \& \& \& ${ }^{1412} 14{ }^{1478}$ \& \& 咗 \& \& - \& $11^{2} 2$ \& 1518 A \& ${ }^{83}{ }^{3} 4$ \& ${ }^{174}{ }^{17}$ Jan <br>

\hline ${ }^{2}{ }_{4}$ \& ${ }_{1}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& Ho \& ${ }^{67}$ Mar \& 8. Jan \& \& ${ }^{7313^{1 / 4} \text { July }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& ${ }_{67}{ }^{\text {J }}$ Ja \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 118}^{4712}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{4758}$ \& ${ }^{4814} 8888$ \& 1,3 \& \& $47{ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }^{50338}$ \& Apr \& ${ }^{57}{ }^{\text {c }}$ <br>
\hline \&  \& $5{ }^{518}{ }^{18}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{15_{4}}$ \& \& \& 1,10 \& H \& d \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{1934}{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 0_{4}$ \& ${ }^{2038}$ \& \& \& 1,10 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{113_{4}}$ \& pt <br>
\hline \&  \& ${ }^{5}{ }_{5}^{58}{ }^{5}$ \& $5_{53}{ }^{3}$ \& \& ${ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ \& ${ }^{5}, 600$ \& Huds \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 1114. $111_{4}^{8}$ \& ${ }_{111_{4}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}}$ \& \& \& \& $3^{34} 4{ }_{4}^{12_{16}}$ \& 800 \& Hupd \& \& ${ }_{13}^{1}$ \& \& ${ }^{218}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 3_{4}{ }_{24}{ }_{24}$ \& 1,000 \& ${ }_{6 \%}^{1 m i d}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& ${ }_{310}$ \& Leased lines 4\%- \& 3814 \& 2 \& \& <br>
\hline $1_{8} \quad 5{ }^{3} 4$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{51}$ \& 100 \& RR Sec otts serles \& 5 M \& 612 Jan \& \& $111_{2} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
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|  | STOCK8 NEW YORK BTOCK EXCHANGE |
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| es | Saner Par |
| 00 | Schenley Distillers Corp.-..-5 |
| 00 | 51/2\% preferred......... 100 |
| 00 | \#schulte Retall Stores........ 1 |
| 00 | 8\% preferred........... 100 |
| 00 | Hcott Paper Co........No par |
| 50 | \$4.50 preterred...... No par |
| 60 | \$4 preferred_---...-No par |
| 00 | \$seaboard Air Line.....No par |
| 00 | 4-2\% preterred......... 100 |
| 00 | Seaboard Oll Co of Del_No par |
| 00 | Seagrave Corp.-.......No par |
| 00 | sears Roebuck \& Co |
| 00 | Servel Inc................... 1 |
| 00 | Sbaron Steel Corp....-No par |
| 00 | \$5 conv preferred.-.-No par |
| 00 | Sharpe \& Dohme......-No par |
| 10 | \$3.50 conv prefser A.No par |
| 00 | Shattuck (Frank G) ...No par |
| $30$ | Sheaffer (W A) Pen Co_No par |
|  | Shell Union Oll |

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## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange <br> FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the
的 Wek range. whits they occur. No account is taken or such sales in computing the range for the year .
in the weel in wature.
The italic letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bond mature.




Chicago Union Station

 Cleve Short Line 18t gu 41／3s．．．1961 A 1 st B I 5 s series B guar．


Columbla G \＆E deb 5s＿－May 1952 M
 Columbus \＆HV ist ext g 4s． 1948
Columbus \＆Tol 1st ext 4s
C Columbus \＆Tol 1st ext 4s．
Columbus Ry Pow \＆Lt 4 s ． Commonwealth Edison Co－

 stamped guar 43／8．
Conn Riv Pow
 31／2 debentures．
$31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ debentures
 $31 / 2$ debentures－．．．．．．．．．．．．．－1956 1958 of Upper Wuertemberg 78．．．1956
Consol OIl conv deb $31 / 28 . \ldots 1951$
$J$



 1st mtge $311 / \mathrm{s}$ ．
1st mtge $31 / 8$.
1st mtge $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ Contalner Corp
15－year deb 5 s $\qquad$ 15－ye
Contin
Crane Crane
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 $143 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ debentures Cubs Nor Ry 1st
Cubs 1 st 5 g g



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Joint 1st ref 5 s serles A.
1.
 Innols Steel deb 41/8.... Ind Bloom \& West 1st e
Ind III \& Iowa 1st g 4s.
$f^{*}$ Ind \& Louisville 1st g it Ind \& Loulsville 1 st gu
Ind Union Ry $31 / 8$ serle
Industrial Rayon $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.




 | $\quad$ Certificates of deposit._.....- |
| :--- |
| Interlake Iron conv deb 4s.... 1947 |
| Int Agric Corp 5 s stamped |


 Adjustment 68
+1 st 5 s serles B
+1 . 1st g 5s series C.
Internat Hydro El de
Int Merc Marine s 6 Int Merc Marine s $f 68$
Internat Paper 5 s ser
Ref Ref s ofs berles A
Int Rys Cent Amer
1st lien \& ref $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 1st llen \& ref 61/38.-... 5 s B
Int Telep \& Teleg deb $43 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
 James Frankl \& Clear 1st 4s__1959 J D Jones \& Laughlin Steel 41/8 $\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{A}-1961 \mid$
Kanawha \& Mich 1st gu g 4s, 1990
A




 Kelth (B F) Corp 18t 68 ........1946 $M$ Kentucky Central gold 48.-.
Kentucky
Kent








 Coll tr 6 s series A......
Coll tr 6s serles B..... Lake Erle \& Western RR2d gold 58.............-- 1947 J
 $\stackrel{\text { Lautaro Nitrate }}{\bullet 1 \text { st mitge income reg }}$
 Lehigh \& New Eng RR 4s A.-1965 A Lehigh \& N Y 1 1st gu g 4s--
Lehigh Valley Coal CoLehigh Valley Coal
.5 s stamped...
-1 st \& ref f 5 s $\xrightarrow{\bullet} \stackrel{1 s t}{*} \&$ ref s f 5 s .
 ${ }_{-} 1 \mathrm{st} \& \mathrm{ref}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{f} 5 \mathrm{~s}$. $\qquad$ Sec $6 \%$ notes extended to..1943
Leh Vs stamped $\ddagger$ Leb Val N Y 1st gu $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \ldots . . .1940$ J $\ddagger \downarrow$ Lehlgh Val (Pa) cons g 4s-an 2003 MN

$\qquad$ - General cons 58 5s assented.-..---..... Libby McNell \& I
Liggett \& Myers Ss ehenture-.....- $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ Llquid Carbonte 48 conv debs
Little Miaml gen 48 ser Little Miaml gen 4 s serl Lombard Elec 78 series A Lombard Elec 78 8eries A.....
Lone Star Gas 31/8 debs....
Long Dock Co $33 / \mathrm{s}$ ext to... Long Dock Co 33/8 ext to-...-1953 1950 A
Long Island unifled 4 s. Guar ref gold 4 s
Lorllard (P) Co deb 7s
 Loulsiana \& Ark 1st Es ser A_-1969 J
Loulsville Gas \& Elec 3 $1 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$ Loulsville Gas \& Elec 31/3s-
Loulsv \& Jeff Bridge Co gu 4s Loulsv \& Jeff Brldge Co gu 4s 1st \& ret 5 s sarises B .
1 st \& ref $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series C 1 st \& ref $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ serles
1 ist \& ref 4 s series D

 St Louts Div 2d gold 3s_....1980
Mob \& Montg 1st $41 / 28$ M
M

$\bullet$ Lower Austria Hydro El $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-1944 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { F }\end{aligned}\right.$


 $\left.\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Range } \\ \text { Since } \\ \text { Jan. } 1\end{array}\right| \frac{\text { Htgh }}{\text { Low }} \right\rvert\,$
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 $\$ 8^{\circ} \mathrm{M}$ St $P \& S S M$ con $g 4 \mathrm{~s}$ int gu' 38 J J

 Mo Kan \& Tex 1st gold 4s $\mathbf{A}-{ }^{-1} 1990$ J D Prior hen 5 s ser A.-.
40 -year 4 s serles B .Pror lien
Cum ad
CorConv gold $51 / 5$ s deposit.-.-. $-7-19-7$
$\ddagger$ Moblle \& Ohlo RR-
$\ddagger$ Moblle \& Ohlo RR-
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Nash Chatt \& St L 4 s ser A.... 1978 IF-415s July 1914 couppon onf-1957 195f*Naugatuck RR 1st g 4s_.... 1954
Newark Consol Gas cons $58 . \ldots 1948$
f*New England RR guar $58 . .1945$Newark England RR guar 5s...1945
f* New
COnsol guar 4s.

Now| N J Pow \& Llght 1st 41/8.....-1960 |
| :--- |
| New Orl Great Nor 58 A |


New Orl Pub Serv 18t
1st \& ref 58 series B,



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दे $\%$4, 1034534, 884


| BONDS |
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| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Y. STOCK EXCHANGE } \\ \text { Week Ended April } 5\end{array}$ | Railroad \& Indus. Cos. (Cont.)

 St Paul Minn \& Man -



 8F*Seaboard Air Line
s*Gold 4s stamped
\& Adjustment 58. *Adustment 58 .
\& Refunding 48
${ }^{*}$ Refunding 4s ${ }^{4}$ Certificates of deposi


 Shinyetsu E1 Pow 18t $61 / 2$
$*$ Silemens \& Halske deb 61

- illesia Elec Corp $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Sllesian-Am Corp coll tr
SImmons Co Slmmons Co deb 48--..-.
Socony-Vacuum Oll 3s debs.
South \& North Ala RR gu 5 South \& North Ala RR gu 5 s
South. Bell Tel \& Tel $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. 3s debentures
Southern Calif
1st mtge $\&$ ret Southern Colo Power 6s.
Southern Kraft Corp 41/8 Southern Natural Gas So Pac coll 48 (Cent Pac coll)-. 195

 10-year secured $33 / \mathrm{s}$.
San Fran Term 18t 4 s So Pac RR 1st ref guar 4s..... 1955
1st 4s stamped Southern Ry lst cons g $58 .-1954$ Devel \& gen 4s ser
Devel \& gen 68 Devel \& gen $681 / 28$ g--
Mem Div Mem Div 18t g 5s_.............1956 A 10estern Bell Tel $31 /$
1st \& ref 3 s serles C ISpokane Internat 18 st g 5 s .
Staley (A E) Mfg 1st M 4 s standard oil N J deb 3s.
 Tenn Coal Iron \& RR gen 5s.... 1951



 Gen \& ref 5 s series B
Gen \& ref 5 s series C .
 Third Ave Ry 1st ref 4s_..... 1960 J
 Tokyo Elec Light Co
 Tol St Louls \& West 1st 4s_... 1950 A Tol W V \& Ohlo 4s series C.-.-1942 M Tronto Ham \& Buff 1st g
Trenton $\mathbf{G} \& E 1$ 1st g 5 s. Tri-Cont Corp 5 s conv deb deb



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 Union Oil of Callf 6 s series A.

 34-year 31/28 deb............ 1970
35-year $31 / 28$ debenture..... 19710
M $N$
 United Drug Co (Del) 58, U S Steel Corp $31 / \mathrm{s}$ debs. -Un Steel Works Corp $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$

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## - SInk fund deb $61 / 28$ ser A.

Unsted Strock yards $43 / 4 \mathrm{BW}$ W
Utah Lt \& Trac 1st \& ret 5 s
Utah Power \& Light 1 st 58 .
f $8 \cdot$ Utll Pow \& Light $51 / 8$.
*5 1/28 stamped 5

 Vera Cruz \& Pacific RR f $\odot 41 / 8 \mathrm{~J}$ July coupon off...... 1934
i $\odot 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ assente
J Va Elec \& Pow 318. ser B......1968
Va Iron Coal \& Coke 1st g 5s...1949
$M$


$\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Week's } \\ \text { Ranje or } \\ \text { Friday's } \\ \text { Bld } \\ \hline \text { \& } \\ \hline \text { Ask } \\ \text { Hioh }\end{array}\right|$


e Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in the yearly ${ }^{\text {range: }}{ }_{\text {No sales. }}$
r Cash sales; only transaction during current week. a Deferred delivery sale; only transaction during current week. $n$ Odd lot sale, not included in year's range.
$x$ Ex-interest. $x$ Ex-interest. Negotiability impalred by maturity. $\dagger$ The price represented is
the dollar quotation per 200-pound unit of bonds. Accrued interest payable at exchange rate of $\$ 4.8484$.

- The following is a list of the New York Stock Exchange bond issues which have Treasury 3y/ss 1940-1943, June 15 at 100
Section 77 of the Bankruptcy as being in bankruptcy, recelvership, or reorganized under * Friday's bld and asked price. No sales transacted during current week
- Bonds selling flat.
$z$ Deferred delivery sales transacted during the current week and not Included Dominican Rep 2d $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ 1940, April 2 at 77

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

| Week Ended Sto <br> April 5 1940 | Stocks, Number of Shates | Rallioad \& $M$ iscell. Bonds |  | State Munictpal For'n Bonds |  |  | Total <br> Bond <br> Sales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday .-.--- $\quad 57$ | $\begin{array}{r} 571,880 \\ 749,630 \\ 834,900 \\ 1,725,340 \\ 1,994,300 \\ 1,256,290 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,044,000 \\ 6,101,000 \\ 6,08,000 \\ 9,466,000 \\ 9,410,000 \\ 8,650,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 479,000 \\ 845,000 \\ 799,00 \\ 1723,000 \\ 1,01,00 \\ 737,000 \end{array}$ |  | \$71,000 | \$4,594,000 |
| Monday .-..-.- 74 |  |  |  | 190,000 | 7,136,000 |
| Tuesday ....--- 83 |  |  |  | 124,000 | 6,999,000 |
| Wednesday --- 1,72 |  |  |  | 118,000 112.000 | $10,307,000$ $10,539,000$ |
|  |  |  |  | 112,000 84,000 | $10,539,000$ $9,471,000$ |
| 7,13 | 7,132,430 | \$43,754,000 |  |  |  | \$4,593,000 |  | \$699,000 | \$49,046,000 |
| Sales at New York Stock Exchange | Week Ended A pril 5 |  |  |  | Jan. 1 to April 5 |  |  |
|  | 1940 |  | 1939 |  |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| Stocks-No. of shares Bonds <br> Government | 7,132,430 |  | 6,759,110 |  | 52,292,338 |  | 70,377,957 |
|  | \$899,000 |  | \$1,240,000 |  | \$10,038,000 |  | \$25,581,000 |
| State and forelgn_-.--1-3Railroad and industrial | $4,593,000$$43,754,000$ |  | $4,765,000$ <br> $25,687,000$ |  |  | 4,316,000 | 76,420,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0,638,000 | 393,808,000 |
| Total......-....... | \$49,046,000 |  |  |  |  |  | \$31,692,000 |  | \$44 | 44,902,000 | \$495,809,000 |

## 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.:

| Date | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { rail }}{20}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Utal }}{15}_{\text {ties }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { 65 } \\ & \text { Stocks } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trals } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Uth1 } \\ \text { ttes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ |
| April 5 | 150.36 | 31.82 | 25.68 | 50.64 | 107.16 | 93.31 | 49.59 | 109.22 | 89.82 |
| April 4 | 150.41 | 31.86 | 25.78 | 50.69 | 107.24 | ${ }_{92} 93.08$ | 49.50 48 | 109.24 109.16 | 89.77 89.57 8 |
| Aprli ${ }^{3}-$ April 2 | 149.65 147.92 | 31.32 30.59 | ${ }_{25.17}^{25.68}$ | 50.33 49.58 | 107.46 107.40 | ${ }_{92}^{92.86}$ | 48.78 47 | 109.16 109.04 | 89.57 89.16 |
| April 1. | 147.72 | 30.73 | 25.10 | 49.36 | 107.36 | 92.31 | 47.56 | 109.04 | 89.07 |
| Mar. 30 | 147.95 | 30.86 | 25.22 | 49.68 | 107.35 | 92.18 | 47.26 | 109.10 | 88.97 |

## 2228

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. 30, 1940) and ending the present Friday (April 5, 1940). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, an
bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.




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|  | $\square_{-18}$ | $\sim$ | \％ |  |  |  |  |
|  | \％${ }^{\text {and }}$ | cisio | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{3}$ |  |  |
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| mome | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{5} 5$ | $1 \%$ reol | Somb |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nun | $\underset{\sim}{203}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | ${ }^{\text {20 }}$ |  |  |  | $0$ | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange
March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## Boston Stock Exchange

March 30 to April b , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { Wow Price } \text { H10n } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Hoek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Ranoe Strce Jan. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arl Price |  |  |  | High |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 411 |  |  |
| 175 | $\begin{array}{cc} 15 / 15 & 11 / 2 \\ 1717 / 61746 / 6 \end{array}$ | 2,300 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 125 \\ \begin{array}{c} 252 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{3 2 a} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| On |  |  |  |  |
| ton Edison Co...-. ${ }^{\text {con }}$ |  | (1,089 | (1233 Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{1}{20}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{21}^{225}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 1,015 |  |  |
| ${ }_{53}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{429}^{507}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| st |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,267 \\ 30}}^{10}$ |  |  |
| 63/3 | (en |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}^{220}$ |  |  |
| 74 |  |  |  |  |
| Utiltes Asoov vt 0.1 --7- |  |  |  |  |
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| Eniland Telde el 100 |  | $4,4270$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | , |
| Common----.- 100 |  | 15 <br> 510 |  |  |
|  | 1436 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{28 \%}$ |  | (1,296 | cis Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1/1/2 |
| ${ }^{11}$ |  |  | 9 |  |
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| Union Twist |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  <br> $1031 / 2 \mathrm{Fe}$ |
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|  |  |  |  |  |

## Chicago Stock Exchange

March 30 to April 5 , both inclusive, conpiled from official sales lists

| ock |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { sales } \\ \text { Joter } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranve Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo |  |  |
| Ott Labor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 69 <br> 77 | ${ }_{231}^{400}$ |  |  |  |
| Advance Alum Cotss com-5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paral H.Davis \& Go.

Mombers Principal Exchangos
Trading Dept. CGO. $405-406$ Munict pal Dapt. OGO. 521 10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO


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| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Bonds- } \\ \text { Commonw Edison } 31 / 281958\end{array}$ $129 \%$ 130 $\$ 29,000$ $1261 / 4$ Jan 130 Jan |  |
|  |  |
| Cincinnati Listed and Unlisted Securities W.L. LYONS \& CO. |  |
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## Wm.Cavalier \& Co. MEMBERS

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

## Los Angeles Stock Exchange

March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales liscs

|  |
| ---: |
| Stocks- |

 Bandinl Petroleum Co...
Barnhart-Morrow Cons Barnhart-Mor
Blue Diamond
Bolsa Chica O11

$\square$

## Consolidated Steel Corp.-

 Electrical Prods Corp-... Exeter OIL Co A com.
Fitzsimmons Stores Lid General Motors com. General Paint Corp Dref Gladding McBean \& Co
Globe Grain \& Miling Globe Grain \& M Rumg_-2
Hancock Oll Co A com....
Holly Development Co.. Hudson Motor Car Co...Jade Oil Co--Lane-Wells Co.......
Lincoln Petroleum Co
Lockheed Aircraft Lockheed Aircrait Corp. Mascot Oil
Menasco Mfo
Co Menasco MIg Co-.........
Merchants Petroleum Co-
Mt Diablo Otl Mng \& D

Pacific Finance Cord com 10 Pacific Gas \& Elec com...25
$5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ 1st pret......... Pacific Indemnity Co.... 10
Pacific Lighting Corp com Pacific Public Serv com--*
Pacifio Western Oil Corp 10 Puget Sound Pulp \& Timb Republic Petroleum com 1.
$51 / \%$ preferred ..... 50 Richfield Oll Corp com.-.
Warrants Rober Aeronautical C
Ryan Anay Stores Inc. Security Co units ben.int.

Slgnal Oll \& Gas Co A Sontag Chain Stores Co--
So Calif Edison Co Ltd $6 \%$ preferred B
$51 / 2 \%$ preferred C .
 Southern Pacific Co- 100
Standard Oill Co of Caif.-* Taylor Militing Corp..Transamerica Corp..
Unlon Oll of Calif Universal Consol Oil. Vega Arplane Co......
Wellington Oill Co of Del Wellington Oil Co of Del_-
Western Air Express...-1
Yosemite Ptld Cem pret

## Mining-

Black Mammoth Consol 100
Calumet Gold Mines Cons Chollar G \& S Min $n_{-1}$

## Unlisted- Amer Rad \&

Amer Rad \& Std Sani....**
Amer Smelting \& Refining* Amer Tel \& Tel Co..... 100
Anaconds Cop Anaconda Copper----. 50
Armour \& Co (III)
Atch Topeka S Fe Ry 100 Aviation Corp (The) (Del) 3 Aviation \& Trans Co.
Baldwin Locomo Wks Bendix Aviation Corp...
Bethlehem Steel Corp Bethlehem Steel Corp...--
Borg-Warner Corp.... Canadian Pacific Ry Co. 25 Caterpillar Tractor Co...*
Cities Service Co Columbla Gas \& Elec.
Commercial Solvents Commonwealth \& South
Continental Motors Continental Motors Corp-
Continental Oil Co (Del) Continental Oil Co (Del)
Curtiss-Wright Corp...
Class A Class A--.................
General Electric Co
General Foods Corp General Foods Corp....
Goodrich (B F) Co.... Intl Nickel Co of Can_....*
International Tel \& Tel Kennecott Copper Corp Loew's Inc------....... McKesson \& Robbins --
Montgomery Ward Mountain City Copper Now York Central RRR--*
Nor American Aviation $\frac{\text { Nor American Aviation_10 }}{\text { For footnotes see page } 2237}$




Philadelphia Stock Exchange
March 30 to April 5 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists




Sales
for
Week
Shares

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { riual } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { owo High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | saces <br> for <br> Shares | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Altegheny Ludlum steel |  | 22 \% | 24 |  | 309 | 181/2 | Jan | 241/8 | r |
| Arkansas Natl Gas com- |  | 21/8 | 21/8 | 15 |  | Jan | 21/8 | Apr |
| Preferred......-. - 100 |  | $73 / 4$ |  | 100 | 67/8 | Feb |  | Apr |
| Armstrong Cork | 435 | $411 / 2$ | 4358 | 228 | 37 | Jan | $435 / 3$ | Apr |
| Blaw-Knox Co | 102/8 |  | $10^{1 / 2}$ | 1,264 | 93/8 | Mar | $115 / 3$ | Jan |
| Carnegie Metals C |  | 25 c | 30 c | 1,400 | 25 c | Mar | 40c | Jan |
| Columbla Gas \& Elec Co | $73 / 8$ |  | $73 / 8$ | 1,125 | $51 / 2$ | Mar | 73/8 | Apr |
| Consolldated Ice Co com | 20 c | 20c | 20 c | 145 | 20 c | Apr | 25 c | Jan |
| Preferred. | 1 |  | 1 | 45 | 1 | Jan |  | Jan |
| Copp |  | $201 / 8$ | $221 / 2$ | 954 | 15\%/8 | Jan | $221 / 2$ | Apr |
| Duquesne Brewing Co..-5 | 13 | 133/4 |  | 984 | 11 | Jan |  | Mar |
| Electric Products | 5 |  | 51/4 | 300 | 5 | Jan |  |  |
| Follansbee Bros pref__-100 | 181/2 | $181 / 2$ | $18 \frac{1}{2}$ | 148 | 13 | Jan |  |  |
| Fort Pitt Brewing |  |  | 13/8 | 110 | 13/8. | Jan | 11/2 | Jan |
| Horne (Joseph) com | 15 |  |  | 60 | 141/2 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Apr |
| Koppers Co pref....-- 100 |  | 88 | 887/8 | 73 | $841 / 2$ | Jan | 90 | Feb |
| Lone Star Gas Co com |  | $97 / 8$ | $97 / 8$ | 462 | 95/8 | Feb | 1014 | Jan |
| McKiadey Mfg Co...... 1 |  | $13 / 8$ | $13 / 8$ | 100 | 13/8 | Mar | 13/8 | Mar |
| Mountain Fuel Supply -_10 | 5/4 | 55/8 | 57/8 | 2,175 | 5 | Jan |  |  |
| Natl Fireprooting |  | 13/8 | $13 / 2$ | 350 | $11 / 4$ | Jan |  | Jan |
| Pittsburgh Brewing pref |  | 36 |  | 50 | 3214 | Jan |  | Mar |
| Pittsburgh Coal Co com 100 |  | $53 / 8$ |  | 120 | 47/8 | Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Forgings Co-- 1 | 111/2 | 111/2 |  | 120 | 10 | Jan |  | Apr |
| Pittsburgh Oil \& Gas----5 |  |  |  | 813 130 | $11 / 4$ | Feb |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass_._25 | 1021/4 | 1013/88 | 103134 |  | 9914/8 | Jan | 103\% 8 | Mar |
| Shamrock oil \& Gas $\mathrm{Co}_{-1} 1$ | 17/8 | $17 / 8$ |  | 2,325 | $11 / 2$ | Mar | $21 / 4$ | Jan |
| 6\% preferred .....-... 10 | 71/8 | $71 / 8$ | 71/8 | 200 | $71 / 8$ | Apr | $71 / 8$ | Apr |
| Vanadium-Alloys Steel |  | 30 |  | 20 | 30 | Jan | $331 / 2$ | Jan |
| Westinghouse Air Brake |  |  | $243 / 4$ | 496 | 223/8 | Mar | 281/8. |  |
| Westinghouse El \& M1g. 50 | 1147/8 | 1127/8 | 115 | 139 | 106\% | Jan | 1173/8 | Jan |
| UnlistedPennroad Cor |  | 13/8 | $18 / 4$ | 89 | 15/8 | Jan |  |  |

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheak } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1950 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- . Par |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| A S Aloe Co common_.-- 20 |  | $531 / 2$ | $531 / 2$ |  | 150 | $531 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| American Inv common | $431 / 4$ |  | 4314 | 492 |  |  |  |  |
| 5\% preferred........-50 |  | $521 / 2$ | 531/4 | 150 | 51 | Jan | $531 /$ |  |
| Brown Shoe common...-* | $351 / 2$ |  | 357/6 | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| Chic \& Sou Air Line pref 10 | 17 |  | 171/8 | 476 | 12 |  |  |  |
| Coca-Cola Bottling com_. 1 | 34 |  |  | 85 |  |  |  |  |
| Collins-Morris Shoe com_ 1 |  | 1.38 | 1.50 | 500 |  |  |  |  |
| Columbia Brewing com_-1 | 181/4 | $181 / 2$ | 181/2 | 53 | 143/4 |  | 1931/2 |  |
| Dr Pepper common. | 223/8 | 2234 | 221/2 | 275 | 22 | Mar | 27 |  |
| Ely \& Walk D G 1st pf. 100 | 1191/2 | $1191 / 2$ | 1191/2 |  |  | Feb |  |  |
| Balstaff Brewing common 1 | 101/2 |  | $101 / 2$ | 1,370 |  | Jan |  |  |
| General Shoe common. | 15 | 147/8 |  | 25 | 143/4 |  |  |  |
| Hyde Park Brew com...10 | -...- | $561 / 4$ | 571/4 | 165 | 53 | Jan | $571 / 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



\section*{Quotations on St. Louis Bank and Trust Companies <br> | Boatmen's National Bank First National Bank Misolsippt Valley Tr Co | Bid | Ast |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 34 40 | 36 42 | Mercantlle Commerce Bk |  |  |
|  | 29 | ${ }_{311 / 2}$ | Co | ${ }_{52}^{130}$ |  | <br> Orders solicited on Pacific Coast Stock Exchanpes, which are

open until 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time (2 P. M. Saturdays)}

## Schwabacher \& Co.

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

San Francisco Stock Exchange
March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Firiday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Kange of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par |  |  |  | Low | Hidh |  |
| Alaska Juneau Gold Min 10 |  | 614 | $61 / 4$ |  | 275 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Anglo Amer Min Corp.-. 1 |  | $67 / 8$ |  | 835 | 13 c |  |  | Mar |
| Assoclated Ins Fund Inc_10 | 47/8 | $43 / 4$ | 47/8 | 457 |  | Jan |  | Mar |
| Atlas Imp Diesel Engine_5 |  | 63 | 6\% | 260 | 53/4 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Bank of California N A. 80 | 1221/4 | 1221/4 | 1221/2 | 15 | 122 | Feb | 125 |  |
| Bishop Oll Co........... 2 |  | 1.60 | 1.60 | 100 | 1.50 | Jan | 1.6 | Feb |
| Byron Jackson Co........********** | 145/8 | 14 | 145/8 | 623 | 133/8 | Feb | $151 / 2$ | Jan |
| Calamba Sugar com_..-20 | 185/8 | 181/2 | 183/4 | 980 |  | Feb | 19 | Mar |
| Preferred_-------.--20 |  | $211 / 2$ | $211 / 2$ | 100 | 193/4 | Jan | 211 | Mar |
| Calaveras Cement Co com * |  | 2.00 | 2.25 | 457 | 2.00 | Mar | 2.25 | Apr |
| Calit Art Tile A.........-* |  |  | 9 | 10 | 9 | Mar | 9 | Mar |
| Calif Packing Cord com** | 2338 | $233 / 8$ | $241 / 4$ | 1,211 | 23 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Preferred......... 50 | 515/8 | $511 / 4$ | $521 /$ | 272 | 51 | Jan | $521 / 2$ | Jan |
| Calif Water Service pref100 |  | 1043/4 | 1053/4 | 52 | 1021/3 | Jan | 10 ) | Mar |
| Caterpillar Tractor com_-* |  |  | 493/4 | 402 |  |  | 55 | Jan |
| Cent Eureka Min Co co | 43/8 | 23 | 43 | 1,324 | 31/6 | Jan |  | Mar |
| Commonwealth Edison_25 |  | $323 / 4$ | 327/8 | 1,377 | $311 / 2$ | Jan |  | Apr |
| Cons Chem Ind A. |  | 2414 | 25 | 870 | 231/2 | Jan |  | Apr |
| Consol Coppermines. |  | $83 /$ | 9 | 800 |  | Feb | $93 /$ | Feb |
| Creameries of Amer com_ 1 |  | 51/2 | 51/2 | 365 |  | Feb | 53/4 | Feb |
| Crocker First Natl Bk__ 100 | 295 | 295 | 295 | 20 |  | Jan | 293 | Apr |
| Crown Zellerbach com_..5 | 16 |  | 16 | 3,689 |  | Jan | 171 | Jan |
| Preferred | 891/4 | 881/8 | 893/4 | 195 | 881/4 |  | 921/2 |  |
| Di Giorgio Fruit com_ ${ }^{\text {c }} 10$ |  | 1.95 | 1.95 | 150 | 195 | Mar |  |  |
| Preterred.-.-....-.- 100 | $83 / 4$ | 85 | $83 / 4$ | 550 |  | Mar | 101/2 | Jan |
| Doernbecjer M 1 g | 4\% | 4112 | 434 | 550 | 4 | Jan | $51 /$ | Jan |
| El Dorado Oill Works |  |  | 714 | 550 |  | Apr | 8 |  |
| Emporium Capwell Cord.* | 20 | 191/8 | 20 | 2,123 | 171/2 | Jan | 20 | Apr |
| Preferred ---50 | 425/8 | 418 | 43 | 105 |  | Jan | $441 / 2$ | Feb |
| msco Der \& Equip Co.. 5 |  | $93 / 8$ | $93 / 8$ | 202 | $81 / 2$ | Mar |  | Jan |
| Ewa Plantation Co cap__ 20 |  | $311 / 2$ | $311 / 2$ | 16 | 31 | Jan | 32 | Jan |
| Fireman's Fund Ins Co_. 25 | 983/4 | 98 | 99 | 336 | $931 / 2$ | Jan |  | Mar |
| Foster \& Kleiser com_-_21/2 |  | 2.00 | 2.00 | 400 | 1.75 | Feb | 2.20 | Mar |
| Preferred.-.-.------ 25 | 20 |  | 20 | 109 |  | Feb | 20 | Apr |
| General Motors Corp com |  | 541/8 | 551/2 | 1,605 | 52 | Jan | 55 | Apr |
| General Paint Corp pre |  | $321 / 2$ | 321/2 | 115 | 301/2 | Jan |  | Mar |
| Gladding McBean \& | 61/2 | 53 | $61 / 2$ | 789 | 51/8 | Jan | $61 / 2$ | Apr |
| Golden State Co Ltd. | 11 | 107\% | 1114 | 4,314 |  | Jan | 113/6 | Mar |
| Greyhound Corp com |  | 173/8 | 17\%/8 | 211 |  | Mar | 173/8 | Apr |
| Hale Bros Stores Inc |  | 141/8 | 15 | 250 | 131/2 | Jan |  | Feb |
| Hawalian Pine Co L |  | 1914 | 191/4 | 105 | 19 | Jan | $201 / 2$ | Jan |
| Holly Development. |  | 56 c | 73 c | 1,300 | 65 c | Mar | 76 c | Feb |
| Home F \& M Ins Co cap. 10 |  | 433/4 | 433/4 | 50 | 411/2 | Jan | 44 | Feb |
| Honolulu Oll Corp cap | 143/4 | 14 | 151/2 | 1,842 | 13.7/8 | Mar | 17\% | Jan |
| Hunt Brothers pref _-. . 10 |  | 35/8 | 4.00 | 500 | 2.00 | Jan | 4.00 | Mar |
| Hutchinson Sugar Plant_15 |  | $81 / 2$ | 81/2 | 100 |  | Feb |  | Feb |
| IXL Mining Co-------2 |  | 33/8 | 3\%/8 | 159 |  | Apr | $33 / 8$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Langendorf Utd Bk A.-- ${ }^{*}$ | 151/8 | ${ }_{43}^{151 / 8}$ | 154/4 | 223 | ${ }_{42} 15$ | $\mathrm{Ma}^{\mathrm{Ma}}$ | $161 / 4$ | $\mathrm{Feb}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Leslie Salt Con......... 10 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 518 | 42 | M | $44$ | Apr |



## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED


Provincial and Municipal Issues
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, April 5
(American Dollar Prices)


## Railway Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, April 5 (American Doliar Prices)

| Canadian Pacific Ry48 perpetual debentures 68.2 <br>  | $\left.{ }^{B d d}\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ | Canadian Pacirio | $\left.{ }^{B l d}\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 69 70 <br> 78 79 <br> 79  | \|call | 888 | 88914 |
|  | ${ }_{73}^{78}{ }^{79}$ |  | ${ }_{78}^{83}$ | ${ }_{79}^{84}$ |

## Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, April 5 (American Dollar Prices)

| Can |  |  |  | Canadian Northern Ry- | ${ }^{B 11} 11 / 2$ | $\left.\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ (123/2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 151951 1955 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $41 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$.......-Feb | 11956 | 1001/8 | 100\% | Grand Trunk Pacific |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} / 88$. | 11 1 1 1959 | ${ }_{1031 / 8}^{1001}$ | ${ }^{1005 / 6}$ |  | ${ }_{82}^{89}$ | ${ }_{84}^{92}$ |
| Oct | 11969 | 103\% |  |  |  |  |

## Montreal Stock Exchange

March $\mathbf{3 0}$ to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par |
| :---: |
| Agnew-Surpass Shoe |
| Preferred |
| AlbertaPaclif Grain pri 100 |
| Algoma steel Corp. |
| Anglo Can Tel Co |
| Asbestos Cord. |
| Assoclated Br |
| Bathurst Pow \& Paper A.* |
|  |
| Preferred. |
| Bell Telephone....... 100 |
| Brazilian Tr Lt \& Power_* |
| British Col Power Corp A * |
| Bruck silk M-̈ils |
| Bullding Products A (new)* |
| Bulolo. |
| Canada Cement C |
| Preferred.-.......... 100 |
| Can North Power Corp. |
| Canada Steamship (new).* |
| $5 \%$ preferred. |
| Can Wire \& Cab |
| Canadian Bronze |
| Canadian Car \& For |
|  |
| Canadian Celanes |
| Preferred 7\%........ 100 |
| Rights |
| Canadian Converters_.. 100 |
| Canadian Cottons pre |
| Cndn Foreign Investm |
| Cndn Industrial |
| Class B |
| Canadian Pacitic Ry |
| Cockshutt Plow |
| Consol Mining \& Smeiting 5 |
| Distillers Seagrams |
| Dominion Bridge |
| Dominion Coal pref...-25 |
| Dominion Glass....... 100 |
| Preferred............ 100 |
| Dominion Steel \& Coal B 25 |
| Dominion Stores Ltd. |
| Dom Tar \& Chem |
| Preferred |
| Dominion Textli |
| Dryden Paper |
| Eastern Dairle |
| Electrolux Cor |
| Enamel \& Heating |
| English Electric A |
| Famous Players C |
| Foundation Co. of Canada* |





Montreal Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fidav } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week's Range of Prices Cow Hich | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | High |
| Gatineau Power .......** |  |  | 143 | $\mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  | $101{ }^{101 / 2} 1013$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{101}{ }^{43 / 4} 10131 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| en | 10 | 103/3 105 |  |  | b |
|  |  | 541/2 54 |  | $54 \% 2$ | r |
|  |  |  |  | 63 |  |
| Gurd (Charles) <br> Gypsum Lime \& Alabas.. |  |  |  | 41/2 | r |
| Hamilton Bridge |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22 |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}$ Mar |
|  | 102 | 102102 |  |  | , |
| 俍 |  | 14 \% 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1{ }^{161 / 816}$ |  | 153/3 Jan 6 Mar | b |
| Industrian A Aceptance....* |  | 28829 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}203 / 4 & 21 \\ 27\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Int1 Bronze Powders | ${ }_{43}^{27}$ | $411 / 2{ }^{27}$ | 1,312 | 41 | ${ }_{461 / 8}{ }^{283}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Preferred. } \\ & \text { Intl Petroleum Co Lid. } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{22}^{55 / 3} 23$ |  | ${ }_{213}^{58}$ | (1) $\begin{array}{ll}58 \\ 21 & \text { Jan } \\ \end{array}$ |
|  | 26 | 253/2 ${ }^{2}$ |  | $2331 / \mathrm{Feb}$ | 27 Jan |
| Lake of the Woods...... Preferred |  | ${ }_{15}^{122} 12315$ |  |  |  |
| Lang \& 8ons (John A) |  | $12 \% 13$ |  | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -301/ | 301/4 30 | 3.216 |  | 313/ Feb |
|  |  | ${ }_{373}^{50}$ |  |  |  |
| Montreal Tramways.... 100 National Breweries_-_25 Preterred | 37 | $\begin{array}{lll}37 / 1 / 87 \\ 39 & 37 \\ 39\end{array}$ |  |  | n |
| National Steel Car Corp-* | 65 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 31 \\ 74 & 74\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | \% | $311 / 433$ | 910 |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Ontarlo steel Products }}{\text { Preat }}$ - ${ }^{*}$ |  | 111 |  | 10 |  |
| Ottaws Car Aircraft Ottawa Electric Rys. |  | 123123 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 114\% $111 / 2$ |  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{7 / 4} \mathrm{~F}$ | b |
| Ottawa L H \& P Ottawa H P |  | 100100 |  |  |  |
| Ottawa L H \& P pret... 100 Penmans. |  | $\begin{array}{ll}671 / 2 & 671 / 2 \\ 10 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Power Corp Or Canada....Price Bros \& Co Ltd....5\% preferred |  | 193/4 $217 / 2$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec Power |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred --.-.-.-. 25 |  | 163/4 |  | $163 / 1$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saguenay Power prefo.-100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,930 |  | n |
|  |  | ${ }^{21} 121 / 22$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 99 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Grocers |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Winnipeg }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| peg |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| Zoolders |  |  |  |  | 析 |
| Preterred |  | 41/2 24 |  | $238 / 4$ | 24\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadienne........... 100 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 56 \\ 107 \\ 124 \\ 123 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{200}^{168}$ |  |
| Montreal |  |  |  | 302 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 182 \\ 262 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Montreal Curb Market <br> March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ocks- Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fildal } \\ \text { Sase } \\ \text { Sare } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { Lofo Prices } \\ \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sales <br> $\frac{\text { for }}{\text { Week }}$ <br> Shates | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,025 | ${ }_{11}^{1.30}$ Feb |  |
|  |  |  | 911 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 415 | 19 |  |
|  |  |  | 97 |  |  |
| Beauharnols Power Corp_* Beldihg-Corticelli Ltd_- 100 Brewers \& Dists of Vanc. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brewers \& Dists of Vanc. 5 Brit Amer Oill Co Ltd. British Columbla Packers |  | $17 \%$ 173 |  | 17 Jay | $19 \%$ Jan |
| Calgary Pow6\% cum pri 100Canada dom Sugar Co-* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 33 | 437 | ${ }_{36}^{33} \mathrm{~J}$ | 35 |
| ${ }_{\text {Canada Mating Co Ltd }}{ }^{\text {Can }}$ - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  | Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{12} 9$ | 10.62 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preterred }}$ | $31 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| CndnInt1InvTr5\% em prio0 |  | 175 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Marconi Co.-1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1.00 | 210 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catellil Food Prods itd--* | 17 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 00 |  |  |
| Claude Neon Gen Adv--* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mar |
| Commercal Aleohols ${ }^{\text {contd }}$ | 93/4 | 93/4 |  | 97/8 | $10 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| e. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday April 5



## New York State Bonds



Public Authority Bonds


Federal Land Bank Bonds



Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

| Burlington 58 |
| :---: |
| 43/88, |
| Chicago 4 |
| ${ }_{5}^{58}-1$. |
| Denver 3 3-... |
| First Carolinas 23 |
| First Texas of Houston 5s. |
| First Trust of Chicago- |
| 438 |
| Fletcher ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Fremont 48 |
| 5s, |
|  |
| Illinols M1dwest 58 |
| Iowa of sloux C |
| Latayette 58.-. |
| 41/8. |


| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bld } \\ \text { f14 }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ask }}{ }_{16}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{14}$ | 16 |  |
| 5 | 3 | Montgomery ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | 314 |  |
| 100 |  | Ne |
|  |  | Noerth Carolina ${ }^{\text {-1/ }}$ |
| 991/2 |  | Oregon-W ashingt |
|  |  | Pacifil Coast of $P$ |
| 100 |  | Phoendx |
| 100 |  |  |
| 64 |  | St Louls |
| 65 | 68 |  |
| 64 | 66 | Southern Minn |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{9881 / 2}$ |  | Unlon of Detroit |
| ${ }_{991 / 2}$ |  | Virginan 2s- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |

[^1]Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks


New York Bank Stocks

| Bank of Manhattan Co ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ |  |  | National Bronx Bank- ${ }^{50}$ |  | ${ }_{31}^{44} 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 75 | 100 | National Clty-_-...-121/2 | 292/2/ | 143/2 |
| Chase.-. Commercial National_-100 | 203 | 37 209 |  | 12 |  |
|  |  |  | bill | 313/4 |  |
| 0 | 1900 | 1940 |  | 26 | 28 |
| chants Bank |  |  |  |  |  |

New York Trust Companies


\section*{Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures <br> 

## Chicago \& San Francisco Banks



## Vermilye Brothers

## Unlisted Industrial Stocks

30 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY
HAnover-2-7881.
Teletype N. Y. 1-894


44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: wHitehall 3-6850
FHA Insured Mortgages


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## Ouotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday April 5-Continued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold . Quoted

Jackson \& Curtis

## ESTABLISHED 1879

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

## Public Utility Stocks

| T |  |  |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al | 106 | 108 |  | 1/2 |  |
| Amer Cable \& Radio | 1123 |  | National Gas \& El Corp-10 |  |  |
| Amer Util serv $6 \%$ pret- 25 |  |  | New Eng Pr Assn $6 \%$ pt 100 | 693/4 | 713/2 |
| Arkansas Pr \& Lit $7 \%$ prt-*** | 97\% |  | New Eng Pu |  |  |
| ${ }_{56.50}{ }^{\text {d }}$ preterred. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  | 1/8 | 86 prior lien |  |  |
| Atlantic City El $6 \%$ D |  |  | ${ }^{86}$ |  |  |
| - |  | 873\% | New | 118 | 20 |
| \$3.50 prior preterred._ 50 | 7/6 | 4856 | N Y Water Servo \%pt 100 | 27/6 |  |
| Ca |  |  |  | 1161 |  |
| ${ }^{87}$ preterred |  |  | 7\% cum preferred.- 100 | 1161/ |  |
| Central Maine |  |  | Northeastern El Wat \& E* | 58 | 60 |
| 7\% preterred | 1085 | 11136 | Northern states Power- 100 |  |  |
| Cent Pre | 113\% |  | (Minn) 5\% pref........... | 2\% | \% 8 |
| Consol | 106 | 108 |  |  |  |
| Continental Gas \& Eleo- |  |  |  | 115 | 117\% |
| 7\% preterred.----- 100 | 93 | 95 |  |  |  |
| D | /2/ | 59 | - $\%$ preferea.-.-.... 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{45}^{43} 6$ | $457 / 8$ | Pacitic Pr \& Ltt $7 \%$ pt 100 |  | 931/2 |
| Florida Pr \& $\mathrm{Lt} \$ 7 \mathrm{pr}$ pre | 109 |  | Panhande |  |  |
|  |  |  | Penna Ediso | 11 |  |
| Hartiord Electric Light |  | $721 /$ | ${ }_{\text {Peoples }}$ |  |  |
| I |  |  | Philadel |  |  |
| Jamaica Water Supply | $\begin{array}{r} 3214 \\ 10715 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 333 / 4 \\ 1091 / 4 \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {Pub }}^{85}$ | 77\% | 79\%/8 |
|  |  |  | 87 | 981/3 | 1001/6 |
|  | 941/4 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Long } 1 . \\ & 7 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | 44 | ${ }_{6 \%}{ }^{\text {unens }}$ D | $301 / 2$ | 33 |
|  | 22/2 |  |  |  | 7/8 |
| Mass Po | x24 | 251/2 | Rochester Gas \& Elec- <br> 6\% preferred $\mathrm{D}_{\ldots} . .$. |  |  |
| Mass Utilltes Associates- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{85}^{33} 8$ |  | (lierra Paciflo Pow com...*** | $221 / 2$ | /2 |
| ${ }_{\text {¢ }} 7$ pr | 94\% |  | Southern $4.8 \%$ pref |  |  |
| MLisslissippl P \& L's | 9014 | $92 \%$ | Southern Nat Gas |  |  |
| Miss Riv Pow 6\% pre |  |  | $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ western G \& |  |  |
| Missouri Kan Pipe |  | 6 | Texas ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |
| ub Serv 7\% pret |  |  | Washing |  |  |
| Mounraln States Power..-- |  |  | Particlpating units. |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Moun preferred } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 析 |  | West Texas Util $\$ 6$ pret. |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{21015} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

Public Utility Bonds

| Amer |  | Kansas Power Co 4s-. 1964 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31/88 8 d debs-..... 19 | 10771073\% | Kan Pow \& Lit 31/28-.-1969 | 1103/111岁 |
| Amer Gas \& Pow |  |  | $1023 / 2$ |
| Amer Ut | ${ }^{882}$ |  |  |
| - |  | Lexington Water Pow $5 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} \mathrm{B} 8$ |  |
| Income deb 3158.81978 |  | Marlon Res Pow ${ }^{\text {J/8s. }} 1960$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Income deb 41 | ${ }^{1818}$ |  |  |
| Conv deb 48. | ${ }_{733}^{31}$ |  | ${ }_{773 / 4}^{68}$ |
| Cour deb 5s. | 5 <br> 5 |  |  |
| Conv | ${ }_{7}^{5} 588$ |  | 10 |
| 88 without warrants 1940 | ${ }_{758} 62$ |  |  |
|  | $f 12$ | Nor States Power (W |  |
| Slink fund ine 4 | ${ }_{1} 12$ |  |  |
| Sink fund inc | ${ }_{12}$ | Old Dominion Pow 58.1951 |  |
|  | ${ }_{f 12}$ |  |  |
| Blackstone Va |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cent Ark Pub Serv 53. Central Gas \& Elec- |  | Portland Electric Power- |  |
| Ist lien eolil tr 5 \% |  | Pubs |  |
| Cent IIIEld Gas | 10110 | D |  |
| Central ${ }_{\text {st }}$ mige $3 / 48$ | 104\% $105 \%$ | Pub Util Cons $51 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$ _-. 1948 | $891 / 2$ |
| Cent Ohlo Lt \& Pow 481964 Central Pow \& Lt 33/8 1969 | $103 / 31041 / 2$ | Republic Service |  |
| Central Public Utility Income $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ with stk ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 731/8 $757 / 8$ |
| Cities Service deb 58.1963 | 71\% 727 | 4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Cons |  | Sloux | 105y $1082 /$ |
|  | $893 / 8$ | Sou |  |
| 1962 | ${ }_{53}^{58}$ |  |  |
| Crescent Pubilic |  | Tet |  |
| Coll finc 8 s ( $\mathrm{w}-\mathrm{B}$ ) $\ldots 1954$ | $\left.\left\|\begin{array}{c} { }^{60} \\ 108 \end{array}\right\| \begin{gathered} 6232 \\ 109 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Texas Public Serv 5s_. 1961 |  |
|  |  |  | 102104 |
|  | $751 / 2$ | Utica Gas \& Electric Co |  |
| Dayton Pow d $\mathrm{Lt} 3 \mathrm{sin} \ldots 19$ Federated Util $51 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$ | 104104 |  |  |
| Federated Utall $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$... 1957 | 89.903 | Wash Wat Pow $3 z_{2}$ 8-1964 | $1 / 4$ |
|  | 1061/207 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 7603/8 10 | Wisconsin $\mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{E}$ 31/6s Wich Pow 31/8 |  |

Investing Companies


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday April 5-Concluded

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## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

## BRAUNL \& CO., INC. <br> 52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HAnover 2-5422

## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Due to
nominal.

| Anhal | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{f 12}^{B} \\ & f \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} B 1 d \\ 75 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antioqula | 152 |  | garlan Ital Bk 71/2s | 5 |  |
| Bank of Colombla 7\% 1947 | j26 |  | Hungarian Discount |  |  |
| 7 | f26 |  | change Bank $78 . . .-1936$ | 77 |  |
| Barranquilia 98'35-40-46 | $f 36$ | 39 | Jugoslavia 58 funding-1956 | 24 | 6 |
| Bavaria 61/28 to ....-1945 | $f 13$ |  | Jugoslavia 2d sertes 58.1956 | 22 |  |
| Bavarlan Palatinate Cons <br> Cities 78 to $\quad 1945$ |  |  |  | $f 14$ |  |
|  | 520 | $211 / 2$ | Land M Bk Warsaw 8 s , 41 |  |  |
| 194 | f19122 | 21 | Lelpzlg O'land.Pr 61/28 ${ }^{\text {4 }} 46$ | f143/2 |  |
| Bollva (Repubilic) 88.194 | 55 | 514 | Lelpzig Trade Fair 78-1953 |  |  |
|  | 14 | 415 | Luneberg Power Light \& | f141/2 |  |
|  |  | $51 /$ |  |  |  |
| Brandenburg | $f 14$ |  | Mannheim \& |  |  |
| Brazil funding 5s_. 1931-51 | f28 | 281/2 | Meridionale Elec 7 | 55 | 58 |
| Brazil funding sorip-.-1 | ${ }_{f 15}^{8350}$ |  | Montev <br> Munich | ${ }_{513}$ |  |
| Bremen (Germany) 78. 18 | ${ }_{f 12}$ | $17^{-7}$ | Munte Bk Hessen 78 to '45 | ${ }_{13}$ |  |
| British |  |  | Municlpal Gas \& Elec Corp |  |  |
| British Hungarian Ban |  |  | Recklinghausen 78.. 1947 | 14 |  |
|  |  |  | sau Landba | 514 |  |
| 61/28.-.... | 7141/2 |  | Nat Bank ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |  |
| Buenos Alres | 150 |  | (A \& B) 4s. - 1946-1947 | ${ }_{660} 6$ |  |
| - | 90 |  | (C \& D) 4s... 1948-1949 <br> Nat Central Savings Bk of |  |  |
| Col | 15 | 15\%/4 | Hungary 71/2 | $f 5$ |  |
| Call (Colombla) 78...194 | 527 |  | National Hung |  |  |
| Callao (Peru) 73/58-..1944 | f61/2 |  | Mtge 7s.- | 5 |  |
| Cauca Valley 71/28...-1946 | 15 | 15 | North German Lloyd- | 29 |  |
| Ceara (Brazil) 8s _.... 1947 <br> Central Agric Bank- | f11/2 | 31/2 | Oldenburg-Free state- | 9 |  |
| see German Cen |  |  |  | p131/2 |  |
| entral German Po |  |  | Oberptals Elec 78..... 1946 |  |  |
| Chilean Nitrate 58 | 58 | $62^{-7}$ | Panama Clity 6 | 545 |  |
| City Savings Bank |  |  | Panama 5 | 88 |  |
| Budapest 7 s | $f 5$ |  | Poland 38-.---------1956 | $8{ }_{8 / 4}$ |  |
| olombla 48 | 579 | 81 | Porto Alegre | 8,/4 |  |
| Cordoba 7s stamped. 1937 78 stamped $\ldots$..... 1957 | ${ }_{f 68}^{85}$ |  | Protestant Church (Ger- <br> many) 7 s $\qquad$ 1946 |  |  |
| 78 stamped-ni-- | ${ }_{f 15}^{688}$ | $7161 / 2$ | many) Prov Bk Westphaila 6 B ' 33 | $f 14$ |  |
| Costa Rlca Pac Ry 7 | $f 18$ | 20 | 681936 | $f 14$ |  |
| 58.-.-.-----------1949 | f14132 | 161/2 | 58.-.--------------1941 |  |  |
| Cundinamarca ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $f 14$ | 143/4 |  |  |  |
| Dortmund Mun Util6 $3^{1} \mathrm{~s}^{8} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{f 13}^{113}$ |  | R C Chur | 14 |  |
|  |  |  | Saarbruec | ${ }^{1} 14$ |  |
| East Prussian Pow 68.1953 | $f 14$ |  |  |  |  |
| Electric Pr (Ger'y) 61/2 | 5141/2 |  | 8 |  |  |
| 61/88...- Mo.-.-.-. ${ }^{1953}$ | f141/2 |  | 78 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | f16 |  |
| 71/28 income-----1966 | $f 2$ |  | 88 ctis of deposit-1948 | 114 |  |
| 78 | $f 12$ |  | Santa Catharina (Brasil)- |  |  |
| ners | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { f } \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ |  | Santa Fe 48 stamped_1942 | f2014 |  |
| French Nat Mail sis bs 52 | 111 | 15 | Sao Paulo (Brazll) 68_1943 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Saxon Pub Works 78_-1945 |  |  |
| German Atl Cable 7s - 1945 | f20 |  |  | 114/3 |  |
| German Building \& Land- |  |  | Saxon State Mtge 6s_-1947 | 11412 |  |
| bank 61/28 | $f 14$ |  | Slem \& Halske deb 6s_ 2930 |  |  |
| Agricultural 6s....- 1938 | $f 14$ |  | 58. | 22 | 25 |
| German Conversion Offlce |  |  | 2d serles |  | 25 |
| Funding 38-------1946 |  | 23.4 | Stettin Pub Util 78... 1946 | 141/2 |  |
| German scrip |  |  | Toho Elec |  |  |
| Great Britain \& Ireland |  |  | Tollma 7s.. | $f 18$ | 19 |
| see United Kin |  |  | United Kingdom of Great |  |  |
| Guatemala 88......... 1948 | 43 | 48 | Britain \& Ireland 4s_1990 | 77 | 78 |
| anover Harz Water Wks |  |  | 31/2 | 70 | 71 |
| 68------------.... 1957 | 121/2 |  | Uruguay conversion scrip | 150 |  |
| Haiti 6s.-.------7--1953 |  |  | Unterelbe Electric 6s_-195 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {f14 } 12}$ |  | Vesten Elec Ry 7s.... 19 <br> Wurtemberg 7s to _.... 19 | $\begin{aligned} & f 14 \\ & f 14 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

|  | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ | Ask |  | Bid | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alden Apt 1st mtge 3s. 1957 | ${ }_{f 5}$ | 67\% | S f deb 58......... 1945 | 72 | 74 |
| B'way Barclay Ine 2s_. 1956 | $f 23$ | $243 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| B'way \& 41st Street- |  |  | N Y A Athletic Club-_1955 | 18 | 20 |
| 1st leasehold $31 / 2-5 \mathrm{~s} 1944$ <br> Broadway Motors Bldg- | 34 | 36 | N Y Majestic Corp- | 18 | 20 |
| Broaswa Mowrs ${ }^{\text {4-68.-. }} 1948$ | 63 | 65 | 48 with stock stmp--1956 | 51/4 | 6\% |
| Brooklyn Fox Corp- | 18 | 10 |  |  |  |
|  | 18 | 10 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ вerles BK | 53 | 55. |
| Chanin Bldg 1st mtge | 391/2 | 411/2 | 5 1/28 series C-2 | $361 / 2$ | 381/2 |
| Cheseborough Rldg ist08'48 | 50 | 52 | $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series F | 563/4 | $583 / 4$ |
| Colonade Construction- 1st $4 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~W}-8)$ | 21 |  | $51 / 28$ series Q | 423/8 | 443/8 |
| Court \& Remsen St off RId |  |  | Olicrom Cord v t c | $f 2$ | 3 |
| 1st 31/8...------1950 | 26 | 29 | 1 Park Avenue |  |  |
| Dorset 1st \& fixed 28_. 1957 | 26 | 28 | 2d mtge 68------1951 | 52 |  |
| Eastern Ambassador |  |  | 103 Broadway Bulling- |  |  |
| Hotel units | 33 | $3_{3}^{3}$ | 165 Broadway Bulling- Sec s f ctis $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{w}-\mathrm{s})$ | 37 | 39 |
| Equit Off Bldg deb 581952 Deb 5s 1952 legended. | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 39 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Prudence Secur Co- } \\ 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \text { stamped } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63 |  |
|  | 18 | 20 |  |  |  |
| 500 Fifth A venue- |  |  | Realty Assoc Sec C |  |  |
| $61 / 28$ (stamped 48) - 1949 | $151 / 2$ | $171 / 2$ | 58 income-------- 1943 | 531/4 | 551/4 |
| 52d \& Madison Off Bidg1st leasehold 3s.Jan 1 '52 | 34 | 36 | 1st mtge 4 s $\qquad$ | 651/4 | 67 |
| Flum Center Bldg 1st 4s ${ }^{\text {c }} 49$ | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| 40 Wall st Corp 6s... 1958 | 20 | 21 | Savoy Plaza Corp- |  |  |
| 42 Bway 1st 68....... 1939 | 525 |  | 38 with stock .-...- 1956 | f101/2 | 111/2 |
| 1400 Broadway Bldg - | 39 |  |  | 10 | 111/2 |
| Fuller Bldg debt 6s...-1944 | 21 |  | 60 Park Place (Newark)- |  |  |
| 1st 21/2-48 (w-8) - 1949 | 88 |  | 1st 31/28...---....-1947 | 34 | 37 |
| Graybar Bldg lst lshld $5 s^{\prime} 46$ | 80 | 82 | 61 Bro |  |  |
| Harriman Bldg 1st 68.1951 | 119 | 20 | 31/2s with stock .... 1950 | 29 | 301/2 |
| Hearst Brisbane Prop 6s 42 | 41 | ${ }_{3}^{43}$ | 616 Madison Ave- |  |  |
| Hotel St George 4s_.-1950 | $331 / 2$ | $351 / 2$ | 38 with stock_..... 1957 | 26 |  |
| Lefcourt M |  |  | 1st 38......-------1955 | 711/2 |  |
| 1st 4-58 .....-...... 1948 | 51 |  |  |  |  |
| Lefcourt state Bldg- | 54 |  | 1st 3-58 $\qquad$ 1958 | $271 / 2$ | 30 |
| Lewis Morris Apt Bldg - |  |  | Trinity Bldgs Corp- |  |  |
| $18 \mathrm{st} 4 \mathrm{~s} \ldots \ldots \ldots 1951$ | 47 | 45 |  | f31 | 33 |
| Lexington Hotel units | 42 | 45 | Park Ave Bldg | 544 |  |
|  | 69 | 70 |  |  |  |
| London Terrace ADts- |  |  | 38.-.......----1950 | 12 | 14 |
| 1st \& gen 3-4s_-.... 1952 | 37 | 38 | Wall \& Beaver |  |  |
| Ludwlg Baumann- |  |  | 1st $41 / 28 \mathrm{~W}-\mathrm{s}$.-...-- | 20 | 22 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ |  | Westlnghouse Bldg- 1st mtge 48 | 58 | 62 |

Chain Store Stocks

| Par | Bid | A8k | Par | B | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Be | 5 |  | Kobacker Stores- |  |  |
| B/G Foods Inc com |  |  |  | 65 |  |
| 7\% preferred .......-100 | 25 | $281 / 2$ | Miller (1) Sons common_5 | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | 18 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dlamond Shoe pref - } 100 \\ & \text { Flishman (M H) Co Inc.-* } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1081 / 4 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | 91/2 |  | 99 |  |
| Kress (S H) 6\% pref...- 100 | 121/4 | 13 | United preferred .-.........** | 287/8 | 30 |

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

| Por | Bt |  | Pat |  | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Am Dist Teleg | 102 | 106 | New York Mutual Tel_ 25 | 18 |  |
| Preferred...--...-- 100 | 115\% | 1163/4 | Pac \& At1 Telegraph... 25 | ${ }_{34}^{16}$ |  |
| Bell Teled of Canada_-_100 | 120 | 125 |  | 30 | 31\% |
| Bell Telep of Pa pref... 100 | 122 | 124 |  |  |  |
| Cuban Teleph 6\% pret. 100 | 53 |  | Rochester Telephone-_ $\$ 6.50$ 1st pret | 1132/8 |  |
| Emp \& Bay State Tel_ 100 | 46 |  |  |  |  |
| Franklin Telegraph.... 100 | 25 |  | So \& Atl Telegraph_... 25 |  |  |
| Int Ocean Telegraph_- 100 | 71 139 |  |  | 1681/2 |  |
| tn States Tel \& Tel... 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| * No par value. $a$ Interchangeable. $b$ Basls price. $a$ Coupon. e Ex coupon. $f$ Flat price. $n$ Nominal quota ion. $w$ i When issued $w-s$ With stock. $x$ Exdividend. $y$ Ex-rights. <br> $\dagger$ Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. <br> $\ddagger$ Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. <br> - Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer. <br> T Quotation on $\$ 89.50$ of princlpal amount. $5 \%$ was pald on July 2 and $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section
March 30 to April 5, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Friday Last Sale Price | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc}\text { Week's } & \text { Range } \\ \text { of } & \text { Prices } \\ \text { Lown } & \text { High }\end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Brett-Treth | 1 |  | 11/80 |  | 1,500 |  | Mar | $17 / 80$ |  |
| Bruck Silk |  | $51 / 4$ | 51/4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Can Bud Brew | ${ }^{6}$ | 5112 |  | 510 185 |  |  |  |  |
| Canada Vinega |  | 11.35 | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 200 | 1.00 | ${ }_{\text {Man }}$ | 1.40 |  |
| Coast Copper | 1.65 | 1.55 | 1.65 | 385 | 1.55 | Apr | 2.00 | Jan |
| Consolidated Pap | 71/4 | 63/4 | 71/2 | 4,157 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Consolidated Press | 8 | 8 |  | 30 | $71 / 2$ | Jan | 10 |  |
| Dalhousie. |  | 441/2c | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 4,629 |  |  |  |  |
| Disher Steel |  |  |  | 350 |  |  |  |  |
| Dominion | 37 | $361 / 2$ |  | ${ }^{120}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Foothills | 77 c | 77 c | ${ }^{83 \mathrm{c}}$ | 5,300 | 730 |  |  |  |
| Kirkland-Townsite-..--1 Langley's preferred_-.-100 | 13c |  |  | 500 25 | $18{ }^{10}$ | Feb | ${ }_{27}{ }^{150}$ |  |
| Mandy ------------.--* |  | 10c | 10c | 700 | 9 c | Mar | $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| Montreal | 301/4 | 3014 | 303/4 | 177 | 30 |  | 31\% | Jan |
| Ogilvie Flour prior...... 100 |  |  |  | 1,500 |  |  |  |  |
| Pawnee Kirk | 178 |  |  | 14,500 4.420 |  |  |  |  |
| Pend-Orellle | 1.78 | 1.70 | 1.80 | ${ }_{2}^{4,420}$ | 1.66 |  |  |  |
| Robb Montbr-- Rodgers Majest | 588 | $31 / 2{ }^{1 / 8}$ | ${ }^{81 / 8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhawinigan.- | 223 | $2131 / 2$ | 2214 | 310 | $201 /$ | Feb | 24 | Jan |
| Temiskaming Mining....-1 | 7 c | 60 | 8 c | 17,200 | $51 / 2$ | Mar | $83 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Jan |
| * No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-INSURANCE-MISCELLANEOUS

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

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statements (Nos, 4364 to 4381 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 37,702,901$.
Florence Stove Co. (2-4364, Form A-2), of Gardner, Mass, has filed a recock. The stock is being offered for the account of Sears, Roebuck \& Co. stock. The stock is
Rooerert. Fower is President of the company. Gordman Sachs \& Co, Co,
and Lehman Brothers have been named underwriters. Fied March 27, 1940.

Chicago Daily News, Inc. (2-4365, Form A-2), of Chicaro, III, has
 preferred stock, par
New Almaden Corp. (2-4366, Form AO-1). of Philadelphia, Pa., has
filed a registration statement covering 50,000 shares of common stock, ar $\$ 10$ and which wiu be offered at $\$ 10$ per share. Proceeds of the issue capital. Fo. E. Newbold is' President of the company. ${ }^{W}$. H. Newbold's Son \& Co. has been named underwriter. Filed March 27, 1940.
Toledo Edison Co. (2-4367, Form A-2), of Toledo, Ohio has filed a regisnd $\$ 7,250,000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due 1960 . (See subsequent page for further detaiis.) Filed March 28, 1940.
North Western Refrigerator Line Co. (2-4368. Form A-2), of Chicago, equipment trust certificates, series L, due 1941 to 1950 , and they will be 200 refriverator cars. Allin K. Ingalls is President of the company. Underwriter will be named by amendment. of Los Angeles, Calif,, has filed
Superior Oil Co. (2-4369, Form A-2),
 American Bemberg Corp. ( $2-4370$, Form A-2), of New York, N. Y., has filed a reesistration statement covering $3,0,00$, shares of no par value commhich wiock be offered at $\$ 19$ per share. The stock will be offered first to
of whe
stockholders through warrants on a basis of one share for each four shares stockholders through warrants on a basis of one share for each four shares held of the same class of stock aeds of the issue will be used to settle claim of underwriter for dividend advances and toward preferred stock sinking fund is the partst company. $\mathbf{S}$. R. Fuller Jr. is President of the company. Filed March 29, 1940.
Springfield Associates (2-4371, Form A-1), of Boston, Mass., has
filed a registration statement covering 17,500 shares of $\$ 10$ par $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and 17,500 shares common stock of no par value. The preferred stock is cumulative from July 1,1939 to June 30,1941 only to the
xtent earned. The stocks will be offered in units of one of each at $\$ 11$ exter unit. The offering will be made first to the holders of record as of Aprib 1, 194t of preferred shares of Springrield Ry. Co., and the unsubscribsd portion may be offered to other persons. Proceeds of the issue
will be used for bank loan, and to purchase securities of Springfield street Ry. Co. George A. Stevens is
named. Filed March 29, 1940 .
Brockway Glass Co, Inc. (
O-4372, Form F-1), Dubois, Pa., voting certificates for the $\$ 50$ par common stock. (See registration statement 2 -4331, appearing in the "Chronicle"
is the trustee. Filed March 29,1940 .
North American Finance Corp. (2-4373, Form A-2), of Richmond, Va., has filed a registration statement covering 316,877 shares of class A common stock, no par, which will ib offered at \$14 per s. share. The proceeds from
10,000 shares will be used for dect, expansion and working capital and
and
 is President of the comp
Filed March 29, 1940 .
West Indies Sugar Corp. (2-4374. Form A-2) of New York, N. Y., has iited a registratforing is being made for the account of the City Company of N. Y., Inc. Frederick B. Adams is President of the company. Under-
Uriter will be named by amendment. Filed March 29,1940 ,
Union Premier Food Stores, Inc. (2-4375, Form A-2), of Philadelphia, $\$ 2.50$ cumulative preferred stock with warrants attached, 50,000 warrants for the $\$ 1$ par common stock (attached to preferred, and 50,000 shares of of par common stock. Proceeds of the ectssuew, bank loans, property, buildings, equipment and working capital. Samuel Friedland is $F$ resident of the company. Wertheim \& Co a and Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and others to be
named by amendment will be the underwriters. Filed March 29,1940 . Red Rock Bottlers, Inc. (2-4376. Form A1) of Atlanta, Ga. have filed 150,000 shares will be offered by issuer first to stockhoiders and the unsubscribed portion will be offered by underwriters subject to subscription rights being waved regarding a minimum of 120,000 shares; 16,250 shares
(maximum) will go to underwriters as partial compensation and may be (maximum) will go to underwriters as partial compensation and may be and 5.000 shares will go to Hoit, Rose \& Troster. S. O. Satterthwait, Jr. is president of the company. Satterfield \& Lohr
may be underwriters. Filed March 29,1940 .
Palestine Economic Corp. (2-4377, Form F1), New York, N. Y.,
Not trust certificates for the $\$ 100$ par common stock. $10,016.232$ shares of common stock now issued and 15,000 shares are to be issued under registra-
tion statement $2-1271$. Bernard Flexner, et al, are voting trustees. Filed tion statement
March $30,1940$.
Rio Grande Valley Gas Co. (2-4378. Form A2) of Houston, Texas has filed a registration statement covering 2,660 shares of $\$ 100$ par $6 \%$ cumuaa-
 shares are for the account of Youngstown sheet \& Tube Co. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ B. E. Hepler is president of the company Foewi Liled March 30, 1940.
been named underwriters.
. Union Li'ght Heat \& Power Co. (4379, Form A2) of Cincinnati, Ohio
has filed a registration statement covering 25,000 shares of 8100 par common has cock, which is to be offered in units of $5-94$ share at $\$ 5.23$ per unit. The stock wiil first be offered to stockholders and tuie unsubsscribed portion to H. C . Black. H . C. Blackwell is president of the company ${ }^{\text {Con }}$ C
New Century Casualty Co. ( ${ }^{2}-\mathbf{4 3 8 0}$, Form A2) of Chicags, Tll. has filed a registration statement covering
which will be offered at $\$ 9$ per share. The stock $\$ 5$ pall first be offered to which will be offered at $\$ 9$ per share. The stock will first be offered to
the stockholders and the unsubscribed portion will be offered to the public.
 National Electric Signal Co. (2-4381, Form A1) of Dallas, Texas has Niled a registration statement covering 400 shares of common stock, no par,

Which will be offered by two stockhoders to pubic at $\$ 100$ per share, and working capital. Selling stockholders may be the unt ietigation
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of March 30, page 2075.
(J. D.) Adams Mfg. Co.-New DirectorAt the recent annual meeting of stockholders James A. Ross was elected
othe Board. All other directors were reelected. At directors meeting all

Alabama Water Service Co.-Proposed Acquisition -
Company and Federal Water Service. Corp have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an application (Fiie 70-29) regarding the accuisi-.
tion by Alabama Water Service Co. of the assets of Mobile Gas Service Alabama Water Service Co, pronoses to purchase all of the rapital stock consisting of 5.000 shares, of Mobile Gas service Corp. from Consolidated Hectric \& Gas Co. for $\$ 330,000$. The company will assume the outstanding series B 1st mtge. income bonds. The physical properties to be acquired are to be subject to the lien of the indenture securing the 1 st mtge. $5 \%$,
bonds of Alabama Water Service Co. against the release by the trustee of approximately $\$ 390,000$ in cash. tion of the bonds, $\$ 600,000$ is to be derived from the sele to Federal Water
Service of 3.500 shares of its no par value common stock, $\$ 390,000$ is to Service of 3.500 shares of its no par value common stock, $\$ 390,000$ is to
be released by the trustee, as stated above, and approximately $\$ 477,000$ is The companies also filed an application ( Fivie, 70-30) regarding the sur-
render for cancellation by Federal Water Service Corp of $\$ 500,000$ of render for cancellation by Federal Water Service Corp; of $\$ 50$, 000 of
non-interest bearing debentures of Alabama Water Service Co. Federal Water Service Cor, will also convert $\$ 364,300$ of $5 \%$ debentures of Alal-
 Consolidated Electric \& Gas Co. also filed an application(File 70-32. regarding the sale of 5,000 shares of common stock, $\$ 39,800$ of 1 st mtge.
$5 \%$ bonds and $\$ 1,800$ of 1 st mtge . income bonds of Mobile Gas Service
Alleghany Corp:-Time for Readjustment Plan ExtendedThe Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, as trustee for the Alleghany
5 s of 1950 and the Alleghany Corp. have extended to April 19, 1940, within which a plan of readjustment for the


Warrants Removed from Dealings-
The common stock, purchase warrants, have been removed from dealings
by the New York Curb Exchange, the warrants having expired April 1 . Securityholders' Position Improved, According to ReportThe position of the holders of all classes of the corporation's securities has been improved: yet much remains to be done, states the annual report
released March 31 by Robert R. Young, Chairman, and Allan P. Kirby,位 ment, the report states, listing then as follows:
(1) Liquidation of Chesapeake Corp. after many obstructions and delays has been substantially completed. A saving of approximately $\$ 300,000$ inquidation. (2) A policy of reducing debt rather than increasing investments has the corporation's bonds at an average cost of $\$ 52.16$ per $\$ 100$ of bond. (3) After a five year period in which interest on the 1950 bonds was paid in prior preferred stock, interest was again paid in cash on oct. ., 1939. April On Alleghany's initiative contributions by the railroads to a common
expense fund for usage of a joint technical staff have been discontinued with expense fund or usage of a joint technical staff have been discontinued with afriliated terminal companies has been, at Alleghany's insistence, subjected to open or competitive bidding, with a saving of nearly $\$ 3,000,000$ in prin-
cipal and interest to maturity over private bids on first two bond issues. (6) A large unsecured note issue of the Nickei Plate Railroad maturing in 1938 has been extended under Alleghany's sponsorship to 1841 without unprecedentediy 100 rate. Twice previously these notes were extended (7) After seven years million dollars annualiy, the Pittston Co., under new officers and one-halr insta.led laie in ic38 by the present management of Alleghany Corp., was in The report concludes. with a section on the corporation's future which reads as follows: properties for the benefit of its 12,463 bondholders and its 31,789 stockholders. It is recognized that a major part of the losses sustained under prior management in securres of Missourl Pacific, Erie, and certain other of active and progressive measures such as listed above-can enhance the
value of many of the corporation's affiliated enterprises."

## Interest-

The interest due April 1 on the 20 -year coll. trust conv. $5 \%$ bonds, series
I 1930 , due 1950 . "stamped," is being paid. Interest is payable at office of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., New York, N. $\dot{Y} .-\mathbf{V} .150$, p. 2075 .
Alied Chemical \& Dye Corp.- Secretary to Resign says that all present directors are nominees for reelection with the addition
 ment has
p. 1750 .

Allied Owners Corp.-Tenders-
The Manufacturers Trust Co.. N. Y. Oity will until 3 3 . m. May 3
receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first lien cumulative income receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first lien cumulative income
bonds, due July 1.1958 to exhaust he sum of $\$ 105,819$ at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest.-V. 145, p. 2685 .
Allied Stores Corp.-Listing-Acquisition-
The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 1,000 shares of $5 \%$ preferred stock (cumulative) par $\$ 100$, on official notice of issuance in the total amount applied for 238,742 shares.
ment store doing a general retail merchandisions and operates a depart-
 Co. and Allied Stores Corp., The Heer stores Co. Will transfer to Heer's,
Inc., a Missouri corporation, all customers' notes and accounts receivable,
having balances less than 90 days old, merchandise inventorise, store and office furiture, fixtures and equipment, automobiles and trucks, supply
inventories, deferred expenses applicable to future operations, goodwill and any and all trade names owned or used by The Heer $\$$ torres Co. in its business.
The value of the assets to be transferred will exceed $\$ 100$,000. In full payment thereof, Hseer's, Ince will issue to Heer Stores.00. its entire shares of $5 \%$ preferred stock of illied Stores Corp. plus a sum in cash equal to the amount by which the assets sold by The Heer stores Co. to Heer's,
Inc. exceeds $\$ 100,000$ will then be given to The Heer Stores Co. in exchange for exceeds $\$ 100,000$ will then be given to The Heer sher The result of these transactions will be that Heer's, Inc.; as a $100 \%$ owned subsidiary of Allied perated by The Heer Stores Co. in Springfield, Mo. A new lease for a term ditional term of 10 years will be entered into by Heer's, Inc. with the owner of the building in which the store is operated.-V.150, p. 1127.
American Bemberg Corp.-Reaisters with SEC-
American Beverage Corp.-New President-
Arig. General Walter A. DeLamater was elected President and a director of this corporation, it was announced on March 28.-V. 149, p. 2224.
American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-AcquisitionCompasy has purchased the creat Lakes 1 orge Co., Chicago, according to announcement by W. B. Given Jr,, President of American reake incoe. pressing, sizing and preliminary and finishing work to and from hammer equipment. It will be operated by American Forge division of the Brake A o. V. 150, p. 1924.
American Cities Power \& Light Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of May 1 to holders of record April 11 A Holders have option of receiving May of to holders of record April 11. Horders have options B stock in lieu of cash.-V. 150, p. 1586 .
American Cyanamid Co (\&Subs.) - Earns.(Correction)-
 Net operating profit_-
Dlvs., int. \& discount
Royalties, licenses and
service charges.

Total income_-. $\$$.
Research, process \& mkt. Research, process \& mkt.
development exp Int. \& discount paid.-.-Prov, for income tax.
Minority stkhldrs int in
inority stkhldrs int in
net income of subs
Net income
Prefurred dividends.-.
Common dividends
Surplus Shs. combined class A \&
B stock outstanding.-
Earnings per share
 $\overline{\$ 12,276,304} \overline{\$ 8,588,580} \overline{\$ 11,422,743} \overline{\$ 9,786,780}$ $\begin{array}{llll}1,925,372 & 1,869,844 & 1,807,433 & 1,542,076 \\ 532,962 & 630,258 & 458,058 & 407,790\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}3,125,058 & 2,875,070 & 2,77,825 & 2,285,72 \\ 1,110,622 & 693,856 & 1,047,532 & \times 1,009,28\end{array}$ $57.350 \quad 66,640 \quad 66,640 \quad 86,973$ $\$ 5,524,941 \overline{\$ 2,452,912} \overline{\$ 5,268,255} \$ 4,454,930$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{z 4}, 189,390 & 1,526,921 & \mathbf{y} 4,0 \overline{3} \overline{2}, 5 \overline{5} \overline{9} & 2,520, \overline{3} 6 \overline{8}\end{array}$ $\$ 1,231,358 ~ \$ 849,312 \overline{\$ 1,235,666} \overline{\$ 1,934,562}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}2,018,369 & 2,618,369 & 2,520,368 & 2,520,368 \\ \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 9} & \$ 1.77\end{array}$ $x$ Including $\$ 52,050$ surtax. y Includes special dividends of $\$ 2,520.368$ $\$ 1,499,588$ paid in cash and $\$ 1,020,780$ paid in shares of preferred stock $(102,078$ shares)
$z$ includes a special dividend of $\$ 1$ per share $(\$ 2,618,369)$ payable in $5 \%$ payable in $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, second szries, at it par value of $\$ 10$ per share. This special dividend required the issuance of shares. At the time of the payment of this spacial dividend, the preferred stock, second series, had a market value of approximately $\$ 11,625$ per share, year on the common stock amounted to approximately $\$ 1.76$ per share year on the common sto
See also V. 150, p. 2076.

American European Securities Co.-Errnings$\begin{array}{cllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Cash dividends received. } & \$ 106,843 & \$ 93,863 & \$ 93.666 & \$ 98.496\end{array}$ Divs. rec'd in securities-

Total Exps., incl, misceli-taxes $\qquad$
Net income-....-ine-

$$
\$ 111,520
$$

sold (after taxes) ...-
$\begin{array}{lllllr}\text { Net income......... } & \mathbf{x} 111,520 & \$ 77,037 & \$ 88,017 & \$ 64,996\end{array}$ of $\$ 337,139$ which was charged to " "Reserve for possible losses on sales of securities," The actual cost of the securitities, identified by stock certificates
delivered against sales, was used to determine gains and losses on securities sold.-V. 150, p. 426 .
American Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-EqrningsPeriod End. Feb. 29- 1940-Month-1939b 1940-12 Mos.-1939b


porating income Operating income
Other income-

Total incomeInt. \& other deductions-
Dividends on pfd. stocks2,197,231
 $\begin{array}{llll}424,394 & 424,394 & 5,092,519 & 5,092,519\end{array}$ a Balance-aran
American Gas \& Elec.
$\$ 1,341,706$
$\$ 1,038,311$
$\$ 12,304,790$
$\$ 10,662,531$
 Pfd. divs. from subs.
consolidated
$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { consolidated.......- } & 165.681 & 165,681 & 1,988,170 & 1,988,170 \\ \text { Other income...... } & 4,488 & 4,747 & 74,316 & 59,465\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Int. and other deductions } & 96,979 & 128,140 & 1,490,324 & 1,950,566 \\ \text { Divs. on preferred stock } & 140,767 & 177,811 & 2,073,233 & \mathbf{2 , 1 3 3 , 7 3 8}\end{array}$ Balance .............. $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,315,313 \\ & \$ 1,009.402 \\ & \$ 11,690.051 \\ & \$ 10,352,752\end{aligned}$ a Of income for common stocks of subsidiaries owned by American Gas
E Electric Co. b Restated for comparative purposes.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1750$.
American Investment Co. of Illinois-To Increase Common Stock-
Stockholders will be asked at their annual meeting on April 22 to vote on a proposal to increase number of authorized common shares from 750.000
to $1,800.000$ and to change such common stock from no-par value to $\$ 1$

Letter to stockholders states that one of the purposes for increase in number of common shares is to permit board of directors when as and if they
deem it advisable to declare a stock dividend on the $\$ 1$ par value common stock of two additional shares of such common for each share outtitanding Stockholders will also vote on a plan for the sale a dess than market price
but not less than $\$ 7.50$ per share of 150.000 shares of the $\$ 1$ par common to certain classes of persons including senior and junior executives, excluding directors not salaried officers, also certain employees and other persons
whom board of directors may deem to be of value to company.-V. 150 . whom
p. 426 .
American Ice Co.-New Chairman-
Thomas M. Howell was, on March 27, elected Chairman of the board
American Pulley Co.-New Directors-
G. C. Munoz, R, H. Bowen, John P. Herr and Philip C. Herr were added to the board of directors or this company at the annual meeting held March rom the resignation of C.D. Dickey and the death of A. W. Sewall.-V. 105 . p. 1106 .

## American Superpower Corp.-Financial Statement -

Ernest G. Strand, Secretary, states: assets of the corporation (after deducting liabilities other than capital and surplus) had declined as of the date of the balance sheet to $\$ 20,929,510$,
which is less than the book capital of the corporation represented by the irst preferred stock, preference stock and common stock, which aggregate payable on April 1, 1940 . Dividends on the first preferred stock were suspended for the same reason in 1932, in 1935 and 1938. In each of these years, as a result of the subsequent ncrease market value of the assets to an amount in excess of capital, dividends were resumed. $\quad$ Dividends on the first preferred stock are cumulative and, therefore, no dividends can be paid on anyy other class of stock of the corporation until all back dividends on the first preferred stock have been paid in full.

Statement of Income for the Period Jan. 1 to March 25, 1940 Cash dividends
Interest on corp
175,125
4,722

Total income $\$ 179,847$
Expenses in connection with issuing and transferring the capital stocks of the corporation, reports and notices to the stockholders
Office and mis
eliancous expen

a Losses of $\$ 523,270$ on sales of 97,400 shares of common stock of Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. during the period were charged to the reserve for decrease in market value of securities created in 1934.
Reserve for Decrease in Market Value of Securities
Balance, Dec 31, 1939 , , $57,511,867$ of Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. under Bankers Trust
Co. agreement of Nov. 22, 1935..............................................
523,270
 Note-In 1934 a reserve of $\$ 65,000,000$ was created to provide for the by the in the market value of common stocks and option warrants owned surplus with $\$ 37,352,552$. .


Total $\$ 31,030,004 \$ 20,953,158$
a Cost $\$ 81,618,112$, less reserve of $\$ 56,988,597$. stock, as the priorities of the 1st preferred and preference stocks are greater in amount than the market value of the assets of the corporation. The 1st preferred stock has prividends. The preference stock, following the 1st preferred stock, has priority to the extent of 3100 per share and accrued dividends remaining unpaid on such preference stock. To March 31, 1940, the total accrued
dividends on the 1st preferred stock from Jan. 1, 1940, would amount to dividends on the 1st preferred stock from Jan. $\$ 242,214$ or $\$ 1.50$ per share: and accrued dividends on the preference stock from April 1,1932 , would amount to $\$ 11,289,936$ or $\$ 48$ per share. As at March 25, 1910, atter allowing for the accrued dividends for three months
on the 1st preferred stock, the net assets applicable to this priority of the on the 1st preferred stock, the net assets applicable to this priority of the
preference stock were $\$ 4,539,696$ equal to $\$ 19.30$ per share. There were no preference stock were $\$ 4,539,696$ equal to $\$ 19.30$ per share. 10 , March 25,1940 , on the basis of valuing the corporation's holdings of securities at market prices on that date.-V. 150, p. 426.

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-ReportConsolidated Income Account (Including Subsidiaries) for Calendar Years |  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total oper. revenues_... $\$ 53,590,457$ | $\$ 50,004,300$ | $\$ 53,222,011$ | $\$ 51.322,891$ |  |
| Non-oper. income |  |  |  |  |


Maintenance- -
Other taxes
Reserve for renewals, re.
tirement \& depletion.
 nterest_............ 7741184 y7,735,981 y7, 004,058 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { count and expense-- } & 852,236 & 841,212 & 824,417 & 832,126 \\ \text { Preferred dividends } & 5,509,004 & 5,737,101 & 5,710,073 & 5,712,778\end{array}$

Deductions-Ā- Wan -$\overline{\$ 4,412,216} \overline{\$ 3,098,221} \overline{\$ 4,754,877} \overline{\$ 5,700,050}$ Deductions-Ām. Water.
Wks.\& Electric Co.

| Inc. | 878,036 | 892,719 | 768,385 | 820,455 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mortiz. of debt dis- | 878,036 | 892,719 | 76,385 |  |
| count and expense | 92,921 | 92,921 | 92,921 | 116,191 13,559 |
| Liscell. deductions | 14,642 | 17,49 |  |  |
| Net incom | \$3,426,617 | \$2,095,085 | \$3,878,267 | \$4,749,846 |
| First preferred dividends | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Common dividends |  |  | 1,8 |  |
| Balance, | \$2,226 | \$895,085 | \$803,868 | \$2,612,646 |
| Shs. com. outst. (no par) | 2,343,105 | 2,343,105 | 2,342,999 | 2,342,999 |
| Earned per share.. | \$0.95 | \$0.38 | \$1.14 | \$1.58 |
| $x$ Includes provisions of approximately $\$ 45,00$ estrer the year 193 and on undistributed profits of consolidated subsidiaries. If After deduction of interest charged to construction amounting to $\$ 78,118$ in $1939, \$ 147,298$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

was included in non-operating income. z Includes $\$ 806,700$ amortization of electric plant adjustments.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec.

$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { nvestments in and advances to assoc. and other } & 1,767,870 & 1,753,309\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { non-consol. sub. cos. \& miscell. investments...-- } & 3,717,446 & 3,622,772 \\ \text { Cash on hand and in banks. } & 12,094,058 & 11,884,404\end{array}$ Cash on hand and in banks,
Spec. deps. \& cash on dep. With trustees.-.................
$\times$ Accounts, notes, \&c., receivable. Accounts, notes, \&cc., r
Materials and supplies.

## Prepayments

 and expense on sale of capital stock.
Other deferred charges........--


 plus of subsidiaries int. in com. stock and sur- 168,901 100, $6 \%$ debentusidiaries
$\%$ debentures.
Notes payable
Accounts payable..--1.-
Notes payable (current)
Payrolls accrued. (current)
Accrued taxes.-.......-
Matured interest payable
Accrued interest-

Miscellaneous current liabilities..
Deferred liabilities and deferred credits_
Reserve for depreciation, damages, \&c
Contributions in aid of construction
Premiums on sales of preferred capital stock.-...-
Total.
 $\$ 649,495$ in 1938. y Represented by $2,343,105$ shares no par, after deducting
preferred stock.
$\underset{\substack{\text { Divs. fr }}}{\text { Earnings }}$
Income Account Years Ended Dec. 31 (Company Only)
Other dividend income
Interest
nterest on bonds of
sub. companies

| sub. companies ---. | 34,776 | 57,420 | 69,167 | $8,2,800$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| nt. on notes \& accts. |  | 5,392 | $\mathbf{5 3 , 1 3 2 , 9 4 3}$ |  |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { of sub. cos-r-i } & 490,291 & 623,820 & 474,618 & 449,507\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { charges to sub. cos. } & 749,912 & 708,654 & 655,614 & 620,650 \\ \text { Other income......- } & 10,548 & 10,599 & 11,257 & 21,442\end{array}$
Total earnings_-.._ $\$ 4,845,670 \overline{\$ 3,814,727} \overline{\$ 5,456,815} \overline{\$ 4,315,737}$ Salaries, rents, taxes and
other expenses......... $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { other expenses_....... } & 1,509,447 & 1,399,987 & 1,383,631 & 1,253,435 \\ \times & 75,957 & 59,451 & 51,411 & 34,486\end{array}$ Net expenses .-.-.
rov. for losses of certain sub. cos losses of certal

Total expenses....- $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 1,444,160 \\ \$ 1,402,051 & \\ \$ 1,442,283 \\ \$ 1,218,949\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net earnings } & & \$, 401,509 & \$ 2,412,675 & \$ 4,014,532 & \$ 3,096,787 \\ \text { on long-term debt_- } & \$ 378,036 & 892,719 & 768,385 & 820,325\end{array}$ Int. on long-term debt--
Int. on accts. payable to sub. companies --$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Amortization of debt dis- } \\ \text { count and expense }\end{array} & & & 441 & 5,046\end{array}$ payn'ts under tax covenants on bonds $\ldots-\cdots \quad 14,642 \quad 17,496 \quad 15,303 \quad 13,689$
 x Proportion of head office salaries and expenses chargeable to American
Water Works Construction Co. (a subsidiary).

| ance Sheet as of Dec. 31 (Company Only) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Liabulttes- | $1939$ |  |
| curities |  |  | Tot. long-term | 520,0 |  |
| sub | 469,670 | ,724,323 | 1st pref. stock | ,000,000 | ,0 |
| Open ac |  |  | Common sto | 52 | 23, |
| debt. of sub.cos. |  | 9 | Capital surpl |  |  |
| Other invest. sec-- |  | $42$ | Earned surplus |  |  |
|  |  | 4,999,331 | Earned surd. (Del. |  |  |
| Accts. rec. sub. cos. (cu |  | 0 | company) Notes instal | 439,687 | 3,333,244 |
| Miscell. notes |  |  | to bank | 320 |  |
| accts. receivable | 3,853 | 5,294 | Accts. pay |  |  |
| cerued int. and divs. receivable. |  |  | Matured int. pa | 627 |  |
| rect |  | 3,2 | Divs, decla | 300 , |  |
|  |  |  | Oth | 149, |  |
| Total...-.-...-70,768,900 70,357,791 Total.-.-.-.---70,768,900 70,357,791 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weekly Input- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended March 30, 1940, totaled 50,632,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| kwh., an increase | of 10.4 | \% over th | e output of 45,840 | 00 | or |
| corresponding week of 1939. Comparative table of weekly output of |  |  |  |  |  |
| electric energy for the last five years ollows. 1938Week Ended- 19301939 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 16------50,439,000 45,138,000 40,178,000 52,373,000 44,172,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |

American Smelting \& Refining Co.-To Extend Charter Stockholders at annual and special meetings on April 23, will consider renewing and extending perpetually the corp
in the State of Colorado.-V. 150 , p. 1925 .
American Steel Foundries-Vice-President Retires-
Warren J. Lynch, Vice-President since 1911. retired on March 27 from that poition. He will remain a director. A. W. MacLaren, who has beeen
with the company 12 years. will succeed Mr. Lynch as Vice-President.-V. With, p. 1418 .
Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.-Pref. Stock CalledAll of the shares of the 86.50 div. conv. pref. stock of this corporation of s110 for each share plus dividends accruing on such shares from April 1 ,


Registrar-Transfer Agent-
The Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York has been
pointed registrar of the $\$ 5$ div. pref. stock of this corporation.-V, 150 p. Manufacturers Trust Co. is transfer agent for 715,550 shares common tock and 40,905 shates $\$ 5$ dividend preferred stock of this corporation.

## Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry.-Earnings-

Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years-System
$\begin{array}{lcccc} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Tons rev. frt. carried } & 31,053,547 & , 29,801,220 & 37,409,894 & \mathbf{3 0 , 9 9 9 , 8 8 1}\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { No.pf pass. carried.-. } & 2,595,556 & 2,336,292 & 2,645,221 & 2,489,949 \\ \text { Pass. carried 1 mile.- } & 1,033,309,776 & 912,203,274 & \mathbf{9 0 0}, 243,435 & 872,941,585 \\ \text { Aver. rev. per pass. } & \$ 7.04 & \$ 7.23 & \$ 6.63 & \$ 6.28\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Aver. rev. per pass. } & 1.769 \text { cts. } & 1.852 \mathrm{cts} . & 1.788 \mathrm{cts} & 1.790 \mathrm{cts} .\end{array}$ x Number of tons of frelight carried one
miles, San Francisco and Galveston bays.

|  | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Revenues- | \$ | S | $\$$ |


| erating Revenues- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight .-..........- | 776 | 124,139,642 | 138,984,860 | 02 |
| Passeng | 8,277,823 | 16,896,757 | 17,526,621 | 15,629,082 |
| Mail, expre | 4,231,367 | 13,286,828 | 14,158,463 | 13,236,120 |
| Total r | 60,039,967 | 154 | 170, | 157,265,504 |
| O |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance of way \& str | 23,724,842 | 19,755,023 | 27,282,428 | 24,320,0 |
| Maintenance of equipme | 34,584,862 | 33,480,712 | 39,863,367 | 35,846,340 |
| raffic | ,533,725 | 5,264,488 | 5,462,819 | 5,103,876 |
| Transpo | 7,249,35 | 57,470,659 | 62,336,122 | 5,676,590 |
| Miscellaneous | 82,901 | 79,771 | 139,436 | 116,900 |
| General expenses | 4,489,565 | 4,557,800 | 5,127,074 | 5,466,220 |
| Transportation for | C7330,546 | Cr196,439 | Cr309,508 | Cr468,176 |
| Total | 5 | 120 | 139,901,740 |  |
| Net railway operatin | 705,262 | 33,911,213 | 30,768,205 | 32,203,686 |
| Taxes | 84,669 | 14,988,200 | z12,966,276 | 14,103,226 |
| Railway operating i | 19,220,593 | 18,923,013 | 17,801,929 | 18,100,460 |
| Equipment rents (net) | 635,104 | Dr241,722 | Cr11,499 | Cr1,123,232 |
| Joint facility rents (ne | r684,831 | D7655,173 | Dr736,318 | Dr721,789 |
| Net rallway operating | 6 | 18,026,118 | 17,077,11 | 8,501 |
| Non-Operating Income- |  |  |  |  |
| Income from lease of road. | 139,282 | 135,236 | 174,507 | 146,136 |
| Miscellaneous rent income | 306,746 | 329,044 | 308,646 | 267,135 |
| Miscell. non-oper. physical prop. | 282,098 | 459,146 | 451,428 | 350,640 |
| Dividend income | 1,031,624 | 1,632,284 | 1,639,321 | 2,618,104 |
| Income from funded securities. | 911,199 | 937,248 | 1,303,272 | 1,288,870 |
| c. from unfunded secs. \& accts. | 146,689 | 284,741 | 182,015 | 166,006 |
| Inc. from sinking \& other res. fds | 979 | 999 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous income credits | 7,605 | 12,571 | 8,950 | ,450 |
| Revenue from miscell. operations | 50,361 | 47,408 | 48,418 |  |
| elease of prems. on funded debt. | 8,839 | 11,567 | 2,796 |  |
| Gross incom | 22,056,289 | 21,876,365 | 21,196,465 | 23,346,2 |

Gross income $\qquad$
Rent for leased roads $\qquad$ Miscellaneous rents Interest on funded debtSeparately operated props., loss...
Miscellaneous income Miscellaneous income debits. Expense of miscell. operations....
Taxes on miscell.


Net corporate income...
Preferred dividends Co................ S. F. \& S S. J. \& V. Ry. Co. bonds,
sinking fund.

Surplus aut ountanding (par \$100)
Shs. com. ournings per share on common... $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { z Includes credit of } \$ 2,234,364 & \$ 0.94 & 2,427,060 & 2,427,060 & 2,427,06 \\ \text { Aug cellng } & \$ 0.53 & \$ 1.56\end{array}$ Aug. 29 . 1935 , in

|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 |  |  |  |
| Invest. in road | 6,925,699 | 1,157,854,392 | ,121,7 | 1,995,500 |
| Exp. for add'ns \& betterments \& road exten's |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| during curr. fiscal year. | Cr69,322 | 3,545,674 | 20,732,620 | 126,272 |
| Inv. in term. \& coll. cos.. | 688 | 36,225,623 | 233,257 | 3,016 |
| Sinking fund | 210 | 426 |  | 18 |
| Deposits in lieu of mort- |  |  |  |  |
| gaged property sold |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell. physical prope | 23,271,937 | 16,626,814 | 16,507, | 16,359,076 |
| Other investme | 16,920,504 | 19,621,511 | 22,723,646 | ,017,826 |
| Cash | 34,707,673 | 30,174,128 | 18,665,512 | 31,782,344 |
| Time de | 1,135,000 | 347,500 | 365,000 | 1,329,000 |
| Special deposits | 8,319,464 | 50,250 | 2,520,032 | 2,070,671 |
| Loans and bills | 5,034 | 10,353 | 6,357 | 22,290 |
| Traffic \& car service bal.. | 3,126,917 | 2,415,478 | 2,765,228 | ,007,508 |
| Agents and conductors.-- | 1,026,844 | 1,025,857 | 971,462 | 1,187,118 |
| Miscell. accts. receivable. | 5,040,530 | 3,870,348 | 4,501,892 | 5,189,623 |
| Materials and supplies | 20,951,659 | 21,727,204 | 26,113,501 | 6,832,514 |
| Int. and divs. recelvab | 132,557 | 135,036 | 139,298 | 186,862 |
| Other current asse | 56,903 | 50,528 | 66,882 | 86,999 |
| Deferred assets | 1,860,171 | 2,004,451 | 1,677,696 | ,649,713 |
| Unadjust | 1,969, | 2,059,348 | 2,485,650 | 2,841,185 |
| Total | 10,420,069 | 1,297,744,922 | 92,64 |  |
|  |  |  | 1937 |  |
| ablittes | ${ }^{8}$ | \$ ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| Preferred st | 124,172,800 | 124,172,800 | 124,172,800 | 124,172,800 |
| Common sto | 242,706,000 | 242,706,000 | 242,706,000 | 242,706,000 |
| Prem, on capital | 717,800 | 717,800 | 717,800 | 717,800 |
| Government grants | 1,642,065 | 1,251,473 | 987,514 |  |
| Funded debt | 332,127,036 | 325,447,796 | 322,870,636 | 309,642,556 |
| Traffic \& car servic | 828,475 | 919,092 | 848,463 | 1,047,183 |
| Aud. accts. \& wages pay. | 10,269,354 | 9,111,898 | 12,008,606 | 10,741,789 |
| Miscell. accounts payable | 794,201 | 1,327,824 | 1,515,967 | ,045,950 |
| Interest matured, unpaid. | 770,191 | 782,705 | 748,469 | 825,712 |
| Divs. matured, unpaid | 9,798 | 909 | - |  |
| Fund. debt mat'd, unpaid | 400 | 400 | 400 | 00 |
| Unmatured divs. declared | 3,104,320 | 1,241,728 | 3,104,320 | 3,104,320 |
| Unmatured int. accrued. | 3,506,138 | 3,481,062 | 3,493,620 | 3,376,283 |
| Unmatured rents accrued | 40,491 | 40,408 | 47,889 | 86,477 |
| Other current liabilities.- | 592,496 | 540,726 | 490,696 | 486,270 |
| Deferred liabilitles | 2,124,691 | 2,234,072 | 2,246,498 | 2,340,523 |
| Tax liablity | 5,444,108 | 4,913,102 | 4,213,845 |  |
| Premium on funded de | 181,004 | 59,865 | 19,297 |  |
| Accrued depreciation | 193,938,8 | 191,056,3 | 88,430,067 | 86,031,815 |
| Other unadjusted credits. |  |  |  |  |
| Additions to property through inc. \& surplus. | 88,317,906 | 88,301,684 | 88,289,4 | 8,249,16 |
| Funded debt retired |  |  |  |  |
| through inc. \& surplus. | 521,515 | 509,79 | 497,924 | 06 |
| Sinking fund reserves _... | 383,877 | 383,693 | 384,008 | 388,186 |
| \& loss bala | 294,998,191 | 295,375,264 | 291,264,386 | 296,584,686 |
| $-\mathrm{V} .150, \text { p. } 2079 .$ |  |  |  |  |

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputThe Utility Management Corp. reports that for the week ended March 29 , net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was $92.800,880$
units okwh.
duction
Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies S. S. Lines-To Re-capitalize-
stockholders at their annual meeting on April 23, will be asked to vote on a proposal of directors to reduce the stated common capital to $\$ 150,000$,
or $\$ 1$ a share, from $\$ 6,000,000$, or $\$ 40$ a share, and to change the par value or nom no par to $\$ 1$ par
They wil also be asked to vote on a proposal to authorize directors to
write off and eliminate the item of $\$ 10,539,361$ shown on the balance sheet Write ofr and elliminate the item of si10.5.,.361 shown on the balance sheet
 such writeorr against capital surplus which will be created by the reduction
of
ond to chan stock capital the the extent of such surplus; namely, $\$ 5.850$, ond and to charge the balance of the amount of such write-off; namely, 84,689 ,-
361 , against the item of $\$ 5,185,429$ shown on the company,'s books as In past years an anset has been showron on the boomso of the company and its subsidiaries in the amount of $\$ 11,807,418$ representing the intangible
value of goodwill and franchises of the companies. The proored reduction of common stompck capital liability, the change
from no-par to $\$ 1$ par value of the shares of common, and the write-off of from no-par to $\$ 1$ par value of the shares of common, and the write off of
goodwill and franchises will not change the number of shares of capital stock
 created nor charges against income elminated
Since Dec. 31 , last, Agwilines, Inc. has sold the SS. Comerio which was
ully depreciated. Net proceeds from the sale of this vessel were approximfully depreciated. Net proceeds
ately $\$ 65,000$.-V. 150, p. 1753 .
Atlantic Steel Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
Company paid a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value on March 30 to holders of record March 20.
dividend of $\$ 2.15$ was paid on Dec. 20, last.-V. 150, p. 122.
Atlas Corp.-Terms of Exchange-
A letter has been prepared to explain the merger to company and Curtissthe reasons why the directors entered into the agreement and why they beieve the agreement to be in the interests or the corporation and its securities holders. Since company is informed that a rule of the securities and
Exchange Commission may require that the letter be filed with that Commission for a peri
sent at this time.
The agreement of merger as signed provides that if the holders of a to the merger and vote against it, there will be no merger.
The following will be issuable to holders of Atlas securities:
(a) Each holder of one share of preferred stock shall be entitled to receive one share cum. $5 \% \%$ pref. stoct of the same par value of the merged company
(to be called "'Curtiss-Wright Co.. Inc.") plus , share of common stock of toid cantinuing company. Each one share of such new $5 \%$ pref. stock will stock of Curtiss-Wright Co., Inc., for a period of 60 days following the merger. The pref, stock will be redeemable at the option of the con-
tinuing company during the first year at its par value of $\$ 50$ per share plus accrued dividends, during the second year at $\$ 52.50$ per share plus accrued
dividends, and thereafter at $\$ 55$ per share and accrued dividends. It (b) Each holder of one

5-100 of a share of common stock common stock will be entitled to receive a5-100 of a share or common stock or the continuing company. Such holder approximately $40 \%$ of the present assets of the company. These assets
will comprise the so-called special situations in which the company has will comprise the so-called special situations in which the company has nvestments, such as the common stock of Ogden Corp (the reorganized
tilities Power \& Light Corp.), Bonwit Teller, Radio-Keith-orpheum
Corp., and the like.
(c) Each holder of an option warrant unlimited as to time to buy one
share of common stock of the company at $\$ 25$ per share will be given the share of common stock of the company at $\$ 25$ per share will be given the
right, for a period after the merger and effective registration under the Federal securities Act of the stock involved, to exchange such option for an ption to buy one share of common stock of Curtiss-Wright CO., Inc., with a life of five years at a price of $\$ 12.50$ in the first year, $\$ 13$ in the second,
$\$ 13.50$ in the third. $\$ 14$ in the fourth and $\$ 14.50$ in the fifth year. The option warrants of the company will be obligations of the continuing com-
pany, and if the holder of such an option warrant does not exercise this above mentioned right, he will, according to counsel, automatically have a
ight unlimited as to time to buy, instead of each one share of common ight unlimited as to time to buy, instead of each one share of common
stock, $65-100$ of a share of common stock of Curtiss-Wright Co., Inc., at a price of $\$ 25$.
The holders of common stock of the present Curtiss-Wright company will pro rata share (along with all other stockholders of said Curtiss-Wright) of the stock of a company that will take over certain non-manufacturing real estate from present Curtiss-Wright. The holders of A stock of the
 said cumulative and temporarily convertible $5 \%$ preferred stock plus 1.8 shares of common stock of the continuing company or $1 / 1 /$ share of such
sheferred stock plus 4our-fifths share of common stock. V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1926$.
Balaban \& Katz Corp. - To Retire Preferred StockCompany will retire on May 31 the 12,745 outstanding shares of its
$\$ 100$ par $7 \%$ preferred stock. Funds will be provided mainly through a

Baldwin Locomotive Works-Scrip-
In order to avoid loss which will result from scrip which was issued in 940, the company in an announcement on April 4 points out that holders thereof must prior to that date either accuire additional scrip sufficient to round out a unit of the security in question or dispose of such serip.
The plan of reorganization which was confirmed on Sept. 1,1937 by the
 Dequiried the cortheny to issue non-interest bearing and (or) non-dividend
bearing scrip for refunding mortgage bonds of the first convertible series, bearing scrip for refunding mortgage bonds of the first convertible series.
new preferred stock, and voting trust certificates representing new common stock, if and to. the extent that the units of exchange tendered by security holders entitled them to a fraction of any new security. The plan further
provided that this scrip in appropriate aggregate amounts would be exprovided that this scrip in appropriate aggregate amounts would be ex-
changeable for new securities and, if not so exchanged, would become void at the expiration of three years from the date when the plan was confirmed
by the Court. Hence such scrip will become void as of Sept.1, 1940-V. by the Court.
150, p. 2080 .
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.-Earnings-

$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1590 \mathrm{O}$.
$\begin{array}{llll}87,080 & \text { der } \$ 3,481 & \$ 131,042 & \$ 129,516\end{array}$
Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co.-Trial Set for April 29Company Explains Contracts-
The Department of Justice has obtained indictments of Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co. and three of its officers, alleging that, by reason of an exclusive
license held since 1921 (revised in 1926 ) from Cari Ceisss of Jena, Germany,
for the use of all Zeiss patents isued in the for the use of all Zeiss patents issued in the United states covering the manufacture and sale of optical fire control instruments for military uses in
this country. Bausch \& Lomb has been prevented from supplying foreign
governments with optical gun-fire control instruments and, further, that the contract has prevented Zeiss from supplying such instruments, to the able to charge, and has charged, arbitrary, artificial, and unreasonably high prices or or, instruments sold to the United states, Government. The
contract granting such licenses has entitled Bausch $\&$ Lomp contract granting such licenses has entitled Bausch \& Lomb to receive in
formation as to the latest developments made by Zeiss in the design and manufacture of optical military instruments. Koyalty payments on the part of bausch \& Lomb are provided for. indictment charging alleged violation under the Sherman Anti-Irust Act and the Wilson 'taripf Act.
The following statement has been issued by Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co concerning the indictments.
There is no quarrel as to the underlying facts of this case, including the although Governmentr. Zeiss has at times urged that we do so and that the U . s . supply for its has not masietary instrumentss. It it is our understanding that, our souvee or ment, as in the cass of most major powers, has aimed to develop its own mimestic sources of supply for such equipment. The operations of our by us as in the nature of a joint enterprise with our Government, particu farly the Navy Department for which most of our military instruments are
produced. Naval orficers, continuously since 1912 , have been stationed at the factory in kochesters to serve as resident inspectors of military instrumessociation with the Navy in developing gunfire control inswruments. Zeiss should not be difficult to understand. In consideration of royalty payments on our part, we became entitled to receive rrom zeiss technical work on which we were engaged, together with information as to the latest development work of Zeiss in that field. We also accuired an exclusive license to manufacture under all zeiss mirtary instrume xt patents in the
United States and have used these rights extensively in our military instruUnited states and have used these rishts extensivety in our mitionship with
ment work. The purpose and effect of our contractual relation
Zist inventions and discoveriiss as were usefulin the development of the Government s optrical miltary instren means of monopolizing the domestic market ment oovernment contracts result from competitive bidding with other American manufacturevs who do a a substantial
arge, amount of work for the desires diversified sources of supply and has
The Government naturally accordingly, assisted, and from our point of view with propriety, in the development of our domestic competitiors. We have no statistical data as
to the exact volume of militaty business done by other concerns. The indictment alleges that it has been approximately $50 \%$ of the entire domestic volume. We do not consider that such tectuscad advantage as we have had costs which, of course, have placed us at disadvantage in competitive bidding. During at least the last six years, the benefits derved from the effect a reduction in royalty payments. The outbreak of the war in Europe ast year has rendered further performance by Zeiss obviously impossible The contract expires in 1941.
Under all the circumstances, we fail to see any constructive purpose which and creating the impression that Bausch \& Lomb has entered into seccet arrangements with a foreign concern to mulct our own Government by
exacting "arbitrary, artificial, unreasonable, and non-competitive prices." The prices at which we have supplied military instruments to our Government bave been based solely upon our own costs and are subject to no control under the Zeiss contract. During the first 10 years in which the oss. During the past 10 years, the average net profit on our military usiness has been less than of our Zeiss arrangements. The Navy Department was advised of the existence of the contract within a mondrter its execution. A copy of the 1926 contract was handed to the Department of
Justice in 1929 and became a public record when filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1937
The management of Bausch \& Lomb deeply resents the imputation of anpatriotic purposes in the operations of its business. We do not believe
that the attitude of the Department of Justice is shared by other Departments of the Government having an intimate knowledge of our business perations. There are in such Departments men who served during the last World War and who rem
time.-V. 150 , p. 2080.

Bedford Pulp \& Paper Co., Inc.- Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 8,000$ ist mtge. s. f. gold bonds $61 / 2 \%$, due Dec. 1, 1942, has Aeen called for redemption on June 1 at $1011 / 2$ and accrued interest. Pay-
bet
Belden Manufacturing Co.-New Officers-
At the recent directors' meeting Herbert W. Clough was elected Vice President in Charge of sales, and Newel B. Parsons, Vice-President and
director for 35 years, was elected Honorary Vice-President.-V. 150 , p .

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania-Earnings-




 Net income- $-\mathbf{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p} 9 \mathrm{i}$.

## Berkshire Fine Spinning Associat

Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding consolidated mortgage 25 year s. $\mathrm{f}=41 / 4 \%$ bonds, interest. Payment will be made at company's stock transfer department,
E.

 b Includes agin on sale of securities amounting to $\$ 32,395$ in 1937 and
S1,492 in 1936. ac After all charges. including depletion, depreciation,
Fsderal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits.- $V$. $149, p$. 3546 .

Blaw-Knox Co.-Listing of Bonds-- the listing of $\$ 3,000,000$
 Manufacturers Trust co. is New. York paying agent an the company,

Boston \& Maine RR.-Stock Exchange Arrangementsof Finance of the road, that arrangements have been completed with the New York Stock Exchange so that assented bonds of the B. \& M., series AC, III, and JJ, will be listed from April 4 , in the regular way, with interest accrued, rather than on a "frat railroad would pay full interest on outstanding bonds, whether assented or unassented to the bond pan of exchange, up to the time the plan is declared
uperative. Interest payments thereafter will, of course, be at the rate operative. Interest payments thereafter wal
specified on the new bonds to be issued in exchange.
 officers of which immediately started negotiations for listing with interest
accrued, so that the assented bonds and unassented bonds would be listed on the same basis. .It was feared the management of the railroad," Mr. Trowbridge stated, "that some bondholders might be under the misapprehension that operatid if not receive full interest to the date the rlan was declared
operative, they deposited their bonds for stamring. The action by the operative, if they deposited their bonds for stamring. TTh action by the
New York stock Exchange should do a way with the possibility of any such misapprehension.
The Boston
the stamped bondock Exchange admitted to trading April 3, three issues of Mr. Trowbridge further stated, $"$ Holders of unassented bonds should not be mowled by the fact that about $80 \%$ of the oustanding bonds of the road has assented to the plan, thereby making their assent of no importance.
He reit rated the fact that the road has been informed by the Reconstruc tion Finance Corporation that the $\$ 40,750,000$ which that agency has agreed to furnish to make the plan possible, will not be forthcoming unless

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Boston Edison Co.-EArnings-E } & & \\ \text { Calendar Years- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1936\end{array}$ | Gross oper. revenues- |
| :--- |
| Sales of elec. energy-- $\$ 34,118,358$ |
| Sales of steam |
| $\$ 31,673.449$ |

 Total Operating expenses.-----
Special prov. for operat
 Provision for special
property Uncoperty retirementUncollectible oper. rev-
Taxes assign. to oper-
Met oper. income. . Mase., broadcasting and
inscell. non-operating
income net.-.- of prem. on bdsGross income
Interest on bonds.....
Other interest,
Amort of disc \& exp.-
Miscelianeous rents. Other deductions. $35,443,288$
$12,81,095$
$1,250,000$
$3,136,947$
3,661932 $\begin{array}{lllll}1,250,000 & & \\ 3,136,947 & 3,302,380 & 2,590,239 & 2,213,0 \\ 3,661,932 & 3,482,580 & 3,460,000 & 3,460,000\end{array}$ Net income Previous surplus Tota lsurplus......
Dividends
Surplus charges-net-
Surplus Dec. 31.....
Shs. cap. stk. outstand Shs. cap. stk, outstand'
Earned per share


169,343
$6,279,88$ 163,991
$6,090,226$

169,601
$6,030,019$ $7,271,0 4 7 \longdiv { \$ 7 , 1 3 8 , 6 4 9 } \xlongequal [ \$ 7 , 4 5 5 , 6 0 7 ] { \$ 7 , 5 5 8 , 6 5 3 }$
$\qquad$




## Assets-

Assets-
Plant investm't
Unfin, constr' Other invest'ts Cash.-..-.-bond interest Mat'ls \& suppl's Mdse. for resale Other curr assets Prepaid account Prop. abandoned
Other unad justOther unadjust
ed debits... Unbilled instali sales contracts
Spec. dep. in lieu of mtgd. prop. 87,258

## V. 149, p. 2963

Bower Roller Bearing Co.-75-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common paid on March 20, last, and dividends of 50 cents were paid in each of the paid on March 20, last, and dividends of 50 cents were paid in e
five preceding quarters and on March 25, 1938.-V. 150, p. 123 .

Braniff Airways, Inc.-Earnings-

 Assets-Cash in banks, $\$ 133,286$; working funds, $\$ 2,340$; accounts
receivable, $\$ 256,805$; materials and supplies, $\$ 93,117$;pecial deposit, $\$ 16,059$; securities of affiliate, $\$ 150$; fixed assets (net), $\$ 825,258$; deferred Liabilities - Chattel mortgage note payable, \$578; equipment purchase obligations, $\$ 167,481$; accounts payable, $\$ 144,017$; traffic balances payable, $\$ 55,633$; salaries and wages accrued, $\$ 17,660 ;$ other accrued liabilities, $\$ 15,127 ;$ air travel contract mortgage note payable, $\$ 3,131$; deferred credits, $\$ 5,985$; capital stock (par $\$ 10), \$ 750,000$; deficit, $\$ 133,269$; total, $\$ 1,348,468$.

Transfer Agent -
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed ans Co. is regist
150, p. 2082.

Brewster Aeronautical Corp.-New Director-
Dayton T. Brown, Vice-President and General Manager of this corpoa year. Frank S. Hubbard has been promoted from Assistant Treasurer to Vice-President.-V. 150, p. 1272.
Brown Rubber Co., Inc.-New Director-
Company announced on March 28, following a meeting of the board of
directors that Russell McGee had been elected a director--V.150, p.1594.

## Braniff Airways, Inc.

## Common Stock

## TRADING DEPARTMENT

Eastman, Dillon \& Co. MEMBERS NEW YORK STOOK EXCHANGE 15 Broad Street

New York
Tel. Bowling Green 9-3100 - Bell System Teletype N. Y. 1-7.52
British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

 | Operating expenses...... |
| :---: |
| Net earnings. |$\frac{812,404}{} \frac{\$ 548,965}{} \frac{755,328}{\$ 521,600} \frac{1,622,004}{\$ 1,161,541} \frac{1,557,691}{\$ 1,111,726}$ Net earnings

-V. 150, p. $175 \overline{6}$.

Brockway Glass Co., Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 150, p. 1423.
Butler Bros.-New Secretary -
Hazel R, Ferguson was elected Secretary of this company at a directors'
meeting held March 28 . She succeeds Chester A. Creider, who recently resigned -V 150, p. 1594
(A. M.) Byers Co.-To Pay Preferred Dividend-
stock, payable May 1 to holders of record $\$ 2.166$ per share on the preferred stock, payable day sents the holders of recor April 5 . This dividend represents the $\$ 1.75$ dividend ordinarily due on Aug. 1, 1935 and interest thereon
(H. M.) Byllesby \& Co.-To Dissolve Voting TrustThis company and the Byllesby Corp. have instituted proceedings in the trust agreement covering 330,000 shares of class B stock of the Standard Power \& Light Co, a subsidiary of the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. Control over the 330,000 shares of stock was vested in a voting trust by the
Byllesby Co. in 1936 to avoid necessity of the investment banking firm registering under the Holding Company Act.
The H. M. Byllesby Co. a few months ago petitioned the Securities and Exchange Commission for exemption under the Act, declaring it self notto be not insulate control of the utility holding company's stock and denied the petition.-V. 150, p. 429.

Calamba Sugar Estate-To Retire Preferred StockIt is reported that company plans to reture irs present issue of 51,779
shares $\$ 20$ par value $7 \%$ cumul. preferred stock on next dividend date shares $\$ 20$ par value $7 \%$ cumul. preferred stock on next dividend date,
which is July $1,1940$. at $\$ 21.50$, Approximately $\$ 1,113,250$ will be required to retire the issue and the company will then be relieved of dividend payments amounting to $\$ 72,490$ per year.
Calling of the preferred would leave the company with a capital structure composed of 250,000 shares of $\$ 20$ par value common stock.-V.147,p.1331.
19391938 Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

${ }^{2} 51-\overline{8} 6$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 950,877 \\ 9,204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 960,081$
529,703 มy97 Net income--Common dividends
 149,922
$\$ 100$, is
$\$ 12.64$.


Plant, property,
equipment, \&c. equipment, \&c
Miscell. invest'ts Cash__.............. y Recelvables-". Mat'ls \& supplies. \& prepaid accts.
$\begin{array}{lll}\& \text { prepaid accts_ } & 685,232 & 738,112\end{array}$ Contrib, for exten.
Reserves.
$6 \%$ e
 Capital surplus piant approp. for
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { cies_-........... } & 180,970 \\ \text { Earned surplus } & 93,409\end{array}$ $\qquad$
Total......... 18,067,125 $\overline{17,307,551}$ Total.......... $18,067,12517 \overline{17,307,551}$ x Including debt discount and expense in process of amortization. y Less
eserve for uncollectible accounts of $\$ 11,305$ in 1939 and $\$ 20,059$ in 1938 . z Represented by 24,142 shares of $\$ 100$ par.-V. 150 , p. 124 .

Callite Tungsten Corp. - New Name-
See Eisler Electric Corp, below
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

 Net earnings $-\mathbb{\$ 2 1 0 , 7 4 4}$| $\$ 223,914$ |
| :--- |

## Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

Earnings of the System for the 10 Day Period Ended March 1.
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 5,872,336 & \$ 4,975,735 & \text { Increase } \\ \$ 886,601\end{array}$ Gross revenues
V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2084$

Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share in addi-
tion to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stockHon to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the commo made on Feb. 15, last, and on Nov. 135, Aug. 15, May 15 and Feb. 15, 1939
and on Feb. 15, 1938.-V. 150, p. 43 .
Carolina Clinchfield \& Ohio Ry.-Deposited Securities Released-
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York as trustee under the first and consolidated mortgage. dated Dec. 15 , 1922, has notified the
New York Stock Exchange that the following securities deposited with the bank as trustee under the above mortogage, werere released and surrendered
for cancellation to the Carolina Clinchfield \& Ohio Ry.:
$\$ 500,000$ principal amount of Clinchfield Northern Ry. of Kentucky, tem-
porary first mortgage $5 \%$ gold note No. 1. dated May 1, 1912 , duary first mortgage $5 \%$ gold note No. 1, dated May 1., 1912,
dan. May 1, 1927, bearing notation of having been extended to , 201 principal am promissory note, dated July 1,1928 , due April 1 1,1956 with in-
terest at $5 \%$ per annum. of capital stock of the par value of $\$ 100$ per share of Clinchfield
Northern Ky . of Kentucky. 50 shs. of capital stock of the par $\mathbf{N}$
In connection with the foregoing, the bank reports that it received an
nstrument dated March 26, 1940, executed by Bankers Trust Co., as
 RY. of Kentucky for the purpose of releasing and satisfying said mortgage. executed by Carolina Clinchnfield $\&$ Ohlo Ry. For the purpose of subjecting
to the lien of its first and consolidated mortgage, dated Dec. 15,192 , all of the liens of railroads, properties and rranchises acguired by it from
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for the 10-Day Period Ended March } 31
$$

Traffic earnings.
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2085$.
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{8 3}, 610,000 & \$ 3,494,000\end{array}$
Increase
$\$ 116,000$
Caterpillar Tractor Co.-New Vice-Presidents-
J. D. Fletcher, Export Sales Manaher, and T. R. Farley, assistant to
he President, have been elected Vice-Presidents of this company, it was announced following the company's annual, meeting, held in San Lenadro, Calif., March 26 .
Mr. Fetcher will continue as head of the export department, the position which he has held ror the past 10 years, and in which he gained wide recogni-
tion in the field of international trade relations. He is a director of the ational Trade Council, inc.-V. 150, p. 1928.

## Celanese Corp. of America-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 25,625 additional shares (no par) common stock on official notice of issue as a stock
dividend, making the total number of shares applied for, $\mathbf{1 , 0 5 0 . 6 2 5}$ shares didend, making the total number of shares applied for, $1,050,625$ shares.
Directors Feb. 14,1940 , decelared a dividend payable on May 1 , in common stock to the holders of the outstanding shares of common' stock of 0 shares held.
In connection with the issue of such common stock there will be trans-
erred from earned surplus to capital an amount equal to $\$ 1$ per share and to capital surplus an amount equal to approximately 83.23 (representing the per share value of will be increased $\$ 25,625$, the capital surplus account will be increased
$\$ 82,793$ and the earned surplus account will be decreased $\$ 108,418$.-V. 150 ,
p. 1928.

Celluloid Corp.-To Pay $\$ 2$ Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the first preferred
participating stock, payable A pril 30 to holders of record April 16. Dividend of $\$ 3.50$ was paid on Dec. 1, last, this latter being the first payment made on the issue since Dec. 22, 1937, when $\$ 3$ per share was distributed.-V 150 , p. 2086.
Central Electric \& Telephone Co.- $\$ 3,800,000$ Bonds Sold Privately-
Company has sold privately to eight institutional investors $\$ 3,800,000$
 able for exchange for a like amount of first mortgage and collateral lien $5 \%$ Apri, 29 to the extent not exchanged. serially to Dec. 31.1943 , and 4,000 shares ( $\$ 50$ par) preferred stock were
issued for the purpose of refunding the $5 \%$ bonds, purchase of the sioux
亚 issued (for the purpose of refunding the $5 \%$, onds, purchase of the sioux
Falls D . D.) Gas Co. property, and for other Corporate purposes. See also V. 150, p. 2086 .

## Central Illinois Light Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. Feb. 29- 1940-Month- 1939

Gross income
nt. and other deduct'ns


| $\$ 361$, |
| ---: |
| 65, |
| 295, |
| 41 |
| 15 |
| 15 |

Valance . 150, p. 1928.

| $\begin{array}{r} -1939 \\ \begin{array}{c} 849,659 \\ 456,989 \\ 90,000 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 302,669$ |
| \$235 |
|  |


| 1940-12 Mos. -1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 1,080,000 | 1, |
| $\$ 2,982,781$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 690,973 \\ 768,951 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,198,097 \\ 501,607 \\ 191,406 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 501 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |

Central Investors Corp.-Five-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common
stock, par 50 cents, payable April 20 to holders of record March 30 Div. of 10 cents was paid on Jan. 20. last; one of five cents was paid on Oct. 20 $1^{\text {ast }}$ and one of six cents was paid on July 20 last.-V. 150, p. 834.
Central Maine Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period Ended Jan. 31 | 1940-Month- 1939 |  | 1940-12 Mos. ${ }^{\text {1939 }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues.-. |  |  |  |  |
| State \& munic. tax | ${ }_{63,68}$ | -59,379 | 748,225 | 713,268 |
|  |  |  | 48,287 | 47,820 |
| Fed. (incl. income) taxes | 55,798 | 44,280 | 466,628 | 406,032 |
| Net oper. income <br> Non-oper, income (net) | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 339,018 \\ 4,931 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\$ 296,494 \\ 4,197}}{ }$ | $\$ 3,507,427$ 43,938 | $\$ 3,270,042$ 46,996 |
| Gross incom | 3,94 | \$300 |  |  |
| Bond interest- | 3,458 | 109,929 |  |  |
| Other interest (net) | 14,697 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Cr2, } \\ 15,181 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Cr36.285 } \\ 180,825 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 24,242 181,758 |
| et income | \$215,251 | \$177,785 | \$2,084 |  |
| Pref. div. requirements. | 108,099 | 108,099 | 1,297,182 | 1,297,182 |
| rni | s ended D | 31, | apeared in | he "Chron- |



Central of Georgia Ry.-Delisting-
The Middie Georgia \& Atlantic Division purchase money 5\% bonds due Jan. 1. 1946 were suspended from dealings on the New York Stock Exchange, March 30 because of the small amounts outstanding.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2086$.

Central Power \& Light Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accumulation on the $7 \%$ prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 7$ dividend series and accumulation on the $7 \%$ prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 7$ dividend series and
a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the prior lien preferred stock. 86 dividend series, both payable May 1 to holders of record April 15. Like amounts were
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.-Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividdnd of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Aprill 1 to-holders-of record March 27 . This compares with
$\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 26 . last: 50 cents paid on Oct. 2 , last; 25 cents paid in two preceding quarters and remular quarterly dividend of 50 cents paid on Dec.
15,1938 .-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1929$. Char
Chartered Investors, Inc.-To Reduce StockAt the recent annual meeting, stockholders voted to amend the certificate of incorporation to decrease the authorized capital stock of the corporation to 207,000 shares to consist of 37,00 shares of preferred without par value
and 170,000 shares of common with a par value of $\$ 1$.-V. 150. p. 1131.

## Chicago Daily News, Inc.-Registers with SEC-

The company on March 28 filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission a registration statement (No. $2-4365$, Form A-2) under the Securities mission a registration statement (No. $2-4365$, Form A-2) under the Securities
Act of 1933 , covering $\$ 2.600,000$ of $10-$-earar $33 \%$ sinking fund debentures Act of 1933 , covering $82,600,000$ or 10 -year $3 \% \%$ sinking fund debentures
due April 1,1950 and 48,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ )
The preferred stock will be offered, in exchange, for a limited time, to,
holders of the company's outstanding $\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock on a holders of the company's outstanding $\$ 7$ cumulativ
share for share basis plus $\$ 5$ in cash for each share
$5 \%$ The net proceeds, it is stated, will be used to redeem outstanding 10 -vear $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures due Jan. 1,1945, to make the payments of $\$ 5$ or each share under the exchanie offer and to redeem the \$7 preferred no exchanged The amount required to redeem the debentures, exclusive of
interest, at $\$ 102.50$ will be $\$ 2,723,835$, , it is stated, of which $\$ 191,816$ will
be paid into the sinking fund for retirement of the debentures be paid into the sinking fund for retirement of the debentures on April 1 ,
1940 . The amount necessary to redeem the $\$ 7$ preferred stock at $\$ 105$ a The balance which may be required to redeem the $5 \%$ debentures and to effect the exchange or redemption of the $7 \%$ preferred stock is to be supplied from the company's general corporate funds, it is stated.
Glore, Forgan \& Co. and Central Repubic
Giore, Forgan \& Co. and Central Repubicic Co., Chicago, will be the principail underwriters. be formation concerning the underwriting commitis indicated that shares of the mew preferred stock not taken under the The debentures are redeemable after at least 30 days' notice at the principal amount and accrued interest together with a premium as follows
 thereafter and incl. Jan. 1. 1949, 3 , \%; and thereafter without premium. share and accrued divs. if red. other than through operation of the sinking
fund. If red. through the sinking fund the price will be $\$ 103.50$ and accrued dividends.
The oric
The price at which the debentures are to be offered, the details concerning
the exchange offer and the under writing discountr or commissions are to be
furnished by amendments to the registration statement
Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Equipment Trusts Offered-A group composed of Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler Dick \& Merle-Smith, and Stroud \& Co., Inc., April 3 offered $\$ 2,680,000$ equipment trust series $\mathrm{S} 234 \%$ (non-callable) equipment trust certificates due $\$ 134,000$ on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1 from Aug. 1, 1940, to Feb. 1, 1950, inclusive, at prices to yield from $0.25 \%$ to $2.40 \%$, according to maturity.
These certificates, issued under the Philadelphia Plan, are guaranteed as
to principal and dividends by the railway company and by the trustees of the principal and dive proceedings for its reorganization. UV Uon reorganiza-
tion or termination of the proceedings, the obligations of the trustees under tion or termination of the proceedings, the obligations of the trustees under
such guaranty are to be assumed as a a general obligation by a successor lines of railroad or, if not so assumed, these certificates are to become due and payable. The First National Bank of Chicago is trustee.
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation sold the certificates to Salomon
Brothers $\&$ Hutzler at 103.55 plus interest. The price represented a preBrothers \& Hutzler at
Chicago South Shore \& South Bend RR.-TendersThe First National Bank of Chicago will untild $3 p$ p. m. April 18 receive
bids for the sale to it of suff icient $3 \%$ mortgage bonds, series B, due Jan 1 , bids for the sale to it of sufficient $3 \%$ mortgage bonds, series B, due Jan. ${ }^{1}$,
1963 , to exhaust the sum of $\$ 57,112$ at lowest prices offered.-V. 149 ;
City Title Insurance Co.-Stock Offered-R. V. Bontecou \& Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y., is offering by means of a prospectus 10,000 shares ( $\$ 5$ par) common stock at $\$ 8$ per share.-V. 149, p. 1470.
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Officials Pro motedPromotions among officials of this company were announced on April 1
oy President Ben F . Hoplins at the Board of Directors meeting immediately by Preside the annual meeting of shareholders held at Hotel Hoilenden Vice-President. James L. Myers. Secretary and Treasurer, becomes ice-President- James L And Mers. Secretary and Johnson, Director of Sales, becomes
Executive Vice-president.
Vico-President in Charge of sales. Vice- President in Charge of Sales.
John V.O. Palm, Chief Enginer, was made Vice-President in charge of
engineering and research, and George S. Salzman, Works Manager, becomes

Glen O. Smith, Attorney, has been elected company Secretary. F. H. Standley, Cashier, is now Treasurer. O. W. Berrdt, Chief Cost Accountant.
becomes 'Controller, and Wilbur D. Prescott has been made Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. L . Christersen, R. E. Mooney, and Drew McKenna were made
Assistant Sales Managers, and L. W. Krumm became Planning Manager.
-V. 150 , p. 2089.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (\&Subs.)-Earn.

|  |  |  | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gross income from sale of facilities, talent and lines. |  |  |  |
|  | 23,707:134 | 18,252,893 | 18,185,478 |
|  | \$6,718,101 | \$4,812 | \$5,644,066 |
|  | 54,649 66.749 | ${ }_{5}^{493,665}$ | ${ }_{5}^{44,324}$ |
|  | 1,127,157 | 767,871 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \% } \\ 776.153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 120,385 |
| Profit. <br> Miscellaneous income (net) | ,875,546 125,983 | $\$ 3,402,099$ <br> 139,642 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nividends | 5,000 | \$3,541 |  |
|  | 2,563 | 2,135, | 3,329,682 |
| Surplus <br> Shares class A and B capital stock Farnings per share | 8 | \$1, |  |
|  | ${ }_{\$ 2.93}$ | \$2.07 | \$2.52 |



 Prpd. ins.,tzs.,do ther assets rec... in 8 adv. $t$ Miscell. investits Goodwill.-.-. Deterred charges.

479,
187,5
54,
83,
82
22
2,19

2,000 | 82.095 |
| :---: |
| .127 .761 |
| ,193 |
| 00011 |


 640 Earned surplus b Treasury stock


(at cost)
$\qquad$
Total_........19,309,982 15,176,970 Total_........19,300 a Representing premiums paid for calital stocks of merged subsidiaries eacquired, at cost. $\mathbf{d} \$ 14.350$ ( $\$ 1,310$ in 1938) current mortgage instal-
 250.-V. 150 , p. 1759

## Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-To Pay Common Div.-

 Directors on April 4 declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the corporation's 12,223256 common shares payable May 15 to holders of record since Nov., 1937, When 25 cents per share were distributed, the payment Comis dating from Dec. 31 , 1937, of $\$ 9763050$ urpius, dating from Dec. 31, 1937, of \$9,763,050 dividend, said that the consolidated earnings of the corporation for the first quarter or 1940 . "ere very faveranle and with one monthn's, resuits March 31 'he added, consolidated earned surpus of the corporation and its ubsidiaries since Jan. 1,1938, after providing for preferred stock dividendsor the quarter shouid amount to about $\$ 15,000$, 000 . or the quarter, shouid amount to about $\$ 15,000,000$.
Pointing out that the current common stock dividend is the first such dis-
bursement dex lared by the corporation since Nov. hat it seems appropriate in connection with this dividend to review the corporation's situation in some detail for the nformation of shareholders.",
The directors," he continued, "have availed of the first opportunity "The directors," he continued, "have availed of the frrst opportunity
within their authority, in complying with the restriction of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to declare a dividend on the common stock to ee paid from a vailable earnmgs. The cash p, pisition of the corporation is avorable and there are no bank loans outstanding. Consolidated cash $\$ 5,000,000$ realized from the sale of bonds and held for definite capital 500,000 ."-V. 150 ,
Colum a
Columbia Pictures Corp.-Removed from Dealings-
The common stock, without par value, has been removed from dealings
tl (New York Curb Exchange. The stock has been admitted to d dalings
Combustion Enginering Co.
Calendar Years Engineering Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earns. $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Net profit from opers }\end{array} & \mathbf{1 9 3 9} & \mathbf{8 5 6 , 3 8 3} & \mathbf{\$ 4 2 2 , 5 2 4} & \mathbf{\$ 1 5 6 , 7 9 0} & \text { loss } \\ \text { N }\end{array}$
deductions) -........
Net profit before Fed. Prov. for depreciation-
 Other interest charges
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax.
 a Includes $\$ 12,386$ Federal surtax on undistributed profit. b Provision
for Fearal and State income taxes. income taxes. d Exchange loss (unrealized) on net current assets in Canada.

| ssets- Consllidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31193 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ash. | \$1,167,605 | \$1,272,364 |
|  | 2,475,698 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Other assets.- | 207,559 | 118,900 |
| Patents Prety, trade-mart | .508.091 |  |
| Total | $\$ 10,467,276$ | ,549,715 |
| to the Sup |  |  |
| co | 0,572 | 375, |
| Federal, Canadian \& State income |  |  |
| erve for Federal, Canadian \& State income ta | 20,391 298,887 | $\begin{aligned} & 165 ., 1 \\ & 228,9 \end{aligned}$ | ance pay Reserve for losses on installation contracts in

progress \& additional costs on completed contracts-..Reserve for contingencies. Reserve for contingencies
Minority interest in capital stock of a sub. con
solidated herein

$\qquad$

## Total.

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1,879,892 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 X After unearned bilings on installation contracts and reserve for bad
debts and allowances. After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 3,933,841$ in
1939 and $\$ 3,689,059$ in 1938.-V. 146, p. 2037 .

Commonwealth Edison Co. Chic
lines Program-Charles T. Freeman, Chairman, at the annual meeting April 2 said in part:
Charles T Freeman, Chairman, at the annual meeting April 2 said in part: year 1939 saw the successful completion of our financial reorganiza-
The tion. $\begin{aligned} & \text { one oo the results was a substantial decrease in in interest charges, } \\ & \text { which, of course, had a favorable effect on our earnings. }\end{aligned}$, Which, of course, had a favorable effect on our earnings.
An offset, however. to the saving in interest charges was a reduction in rates, ellect This brings the aggregate rate reductions made by our group of companies in the past seven years to more than $\$ 10,000,000$ annually.
In this same period tax provisions increased about $\$ 13,000,000$ annually. In this same period tax provisions iccreased abouth of our financial program has been the rapid conversion of debentures into Edison common stock. leaving about $\$ 41,000,000$ of debentures now outstanding. This in effect is equivalent to selling since Sept. 1, 1938; 3,520,000 shares of common stock. In the recent history of utility financing there is no other instance of the isssance the end of of 1936, in effecting the financial reorganization of our group
of companit s , we have issued a total of nearly $\$ 142,000,000$ of Edison comof companics, we have issued a total of nearly $\$ 142,000,000$ of Edison com-
mon stock. Notwithstanding this large increase in Edison stock, it should be borne any appreciable amount as the result of our program. In the main. the effect has been a substititution of Edison stock for previously outstanding
then
senior sucurites of the company's subsidiaries. This, of course, has senior securities of the company's subs
greatly strengthened our financial position.

The present consolidated capitalization now eonsists of: $46 \%$ mortgage
bonds. $7 \%$ convertible debenturs and $47 \%$ Edison common stock. Upon the conversion of all the debentures, the capitialization will consist Lurimg 1939 wo ware able to make still further prosress in the simplification of our corporate structure. The business of our group of properties now transacted through 10 companies. A year ago there were 12; two years ago, 20
the expendituretion or program for 1940 is now fully under way. It involves projects, mentioned in the annual report will provide over 200.000 bilowatts tions, approximately hali' oi' which is to be ready this fall and the remainder in the fallo of 1941 .
In addition, studies are being made which contemplate the installation
of slectric genurating capacity of 147,000 kilowatts at Fisk $\$$ Station, to be
 Co. of Northern llin inis is scheduled for complttion by the end of 1941 , 1942 ,
Major projects contemplated during the years 1940, 1941-and 1942, ogether with construction expenditures for replactments and the expansion of the system, involve an aggregate outlay over thsee years of approximately
100 million dollars. sufficient funcs should be available to meet these expenditures without the need for new financing.
kilowatts. In the winter just past our peak load was 1 1542000 is $1,866,000$ This, however, included a temporary emergency supply to a neighboring utility. Excluding this, our peak load was 1,494,000 kilowatts. The conyears approximately 310.000 kilowatts of additional electric eenerating capacity will become available. This takes. into account the retirement of certain older units now available for service which are to be dismantled to
make way for the new equipment. Weekly Output-
The electricitty output of the Commonwealth Edison Oo. group (intercompany sales deducted for the week ended March 30 . 1940 was $149,-$
010,000 kilowatt hours compared with $138,728,000$ kilowatt hours in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $7.4 \%$.
The following are the output and percentage


\section*{Community Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-} | Calendar Years- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating revenues | $\$ 3,496,076$ |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| $, 43,436$ | $\$ 3,410,222$ |  | $\$ 3,016,114$ |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oper., sell., geteral and } & 1,768,120 & 1,733,453 & 1,666,597 & 1,463,691 \\ \text { administrative expense } & 1,768,247 & 248,776 & 229,283 & 187,397\end{array}$



 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net oper. revenues,... } \\ \text { Net from merchandising, }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 945,956$ |


 sundry int.- paid public $\begin{array}{rrrr}6,818 & -\ldots-0 & -\ldots-- & -\ldots .-1 \\ 11,748 & 11,922 & 9,291 & 8,957 \\ 16,530 & 25,761 & 24,109 & 6,967\end{array}$
 a There were preferred dividends of $\$ 14,275$ paid in 1936 . b Earnings
per share on common stock in 1939 was $\$ 3.34$ in 1938, 83.13 . Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 a Represented by 177,465 no par shares.- $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .685$.
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc. - Weekly Output-
Company announced production of the electric plants of its system for
the weok ended March 31, amounting to $143.100,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, compared with
141.400 .00 kWh. for the corresponding week of 1939 , an increase of $1.2 \%$.
Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore (\& Sub.)-Earnings-



 Gross income
Int. $\&$ amortiz of disct
$\$ 1,713.718$
$\$ 1,648,021$
$\$ 9,360,309$

$\$ 8,424,158$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Int. \& amortiz. of disc't, } \\ \text { prem. \&e exp. on bonds }\end{array}$ | 391,664 | 389,362 | $2,363,850$ | $2,428,557$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27,062 | 8,991 | 1145,304 | 59,700 |  |

 | Divs. on preferred stock- | 167,191 | 185,886 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 3 , 4 2 8}$ | $1,115,315$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Divs. on common stock- | 700,438 | 700,438 | $4,202,629$ | $4,202,629$ |

 Continental Motors Corp.-Earnings- 1938 3 Mos. End.Jan. 31- $1940 \quad 1939 \quad 1938 \quad 1937$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net loss after deprec., } \\ \text { devel. exps., taxes, \&c. }\end{array} & \mathbf{x} & \$ 94,875 & \$ 111,664 & \$ 160,728\end{array}$ $\pm$ Profit before Federal taxes.-V. 150 , p. 836 .
Decca Records, Inc.- 15 -Cent Common Dividend-
Directors on April 2 declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share dend of 20 cents was paid on Feb. 27 , last and dividends of 30 cents were dend of 20 cents was paid on Feb. 27 , 1ast and divid.
paid in April and August of 1939.-V.
150, p. 1431.

## Crosley Corp.-New Directors-

James D. Shouse and Raymond C. Cosgrove were elected directors of this
Detroit Michigan Stove Co.-Initial Preferred Dividend Diretrors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $5 \%$ preferred
Detroit Steel Products-Listing and RegistrationThe New York Curb Exchangs approved the company's application to
ist 200.395 shares of the new common stock, par $\$ 10$, which wire issued on a shar for share basis for the no par value, common stock. The new common stock has been admitted to listing and $r$
stock has been removed.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2094$.

Divco-Twin Truck Co.-Patent Suit Settled-
Company announced that the Federal Motor Truck Co, of Detroit, Mich., has settled for past infringements on certain of Divco spatents on stand-drive vegicles, validity of the principal Divco patents on stand-drive venicles and has agreed that it will not make any vehicle of this type
infringing said patents during the life thereof.-V. 150, p. 1761 .
Due West Ry.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 25 issued a certificate permitting the company to abandon, as to interstate and foreign commerce, lits entire line of railroad, extending from a point east of Due
Donalds, approximately 4.5 miles, all in Abbevile County, S . C .
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.-EarningsPreriod End.Feb. 29 Grosse
Operati
Net earnings

- V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1762$
Lastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End.Feb. 29-1940-Month-1939 1940-2 Mos.-1939 Period End. Feb. 29-
Operating revenue.



Eastman Kodak Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Period-
Net sales,
Cotstor sales and
Depreciation. $\qquad$
Income from operations.
Interest and
Net profit on sa
Other income.-
sales of securities.
- 



 Note-For purposes of comparison, figures in respect of the subsidiary
companies in Germany are omitted in 1938 . Assets -

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Consolidated Bal } \\
\text { Dec. 30, '39 Dec. } 31,{ }_{\$}^{21}
\end{array}
$$ Assets -

Cash in banks \&
on hand....Marketable bds.
and stocks.. and stocks---
Accts. \& bills re-
celv. (less res ceiv. (less res.)
Inventories --
Invest. in sub. cos. not consol
Invest. $\&$ adve.
zL'd, bldgs., mach'y \& equip-
Prepd. ins.,taxes
Consolidated Balance Shee
epd. ins.,taxes
and other d $\theta-$

Iotal_....... $213,611,627 \overline{177,061,899}$ $x$ Reserve for intercompany profit in inventories of affiliated and sub-
sidiary companies not consolidated. $y$ Represented by $2,476.013(2,250,921$ in 1938) no par shares. excluding 12,229 treasury shares. z After reserve
for depreciation and obsolescence of $\$ 73,295,193$ in 1939 and $\$ 69,879,344$ for depreciation and obsol
in 1938.-V. 150, p. 2095.

Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended March 28, 1940, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National. Power \& Light Co., as
compared with the corresponding week during 1939, was as follows:
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { American Power \& Light Co } & 119,6 C 2,000 & 106,774,000 & 12,828,000 & 12.0 \\ \text { Electric Power \& Light Corp_-_ } & 57,851,000 & 50,750,000 & 7,101,000 & 14.0 \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co_-. } & 77,738,000 & 78,538,000 & \mathbf{d} 800,000 & \mathbf{d 1 . 0}\end{array}$
d Indicates decrease. not include the system inputs of any companies
The above figures do ne
not appearing in both periods.-V. 150, p. 2095 .
Eisler Electric Corp. Name Changed-
By a vote of approximately 57 to 1, stockholders of this corporation on
April 2 voted to change the corporate name to Callite Tungsten Corp., at their annual meeting held at Wilmington, Del. stock certificates of Callite Tungsten Corp. Would be exchanged for stock certificates of Eisler Electric 1598.

Eitingon Schild Co., Inc.-Polish Claims Given to Reich Government-Stock to Be Removed from List-

The "Wall Street Journal" March 29 stated:
As recently as last December, an unofficial report made to this company
stated that its Polish plant was operating, although on a curtailed basis due stated that its Polish plant was operating, although on a curtailed basis due
to a coal shortage at that time.
Meanwhile. Eitingon has received word from the State Department that its claim on these properties had been presented to Berlin. In the annual report for the November, 1938 , fiscal year, the company valued its tota The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange is to
hold a hearing on April 22 to consider the advisability of making an application to the Securities and Exchange to strike the common stock from listing and registration on the Exchange. The reason for the hearing is due to practically ceased. The date, April 22, was selected because at that time practically ceased. The date, April 2 , was selected because annuar theport for the 1939 fiscal year ended Nov. 30 is expected
to be available.-V. 150 , p. 432 .

Electric Auto-Lite Co.-Directorate IncreasedStockholders increased company's board of directors to nine members at
annual meeting held March 26 by adding Frank J. Kennedy, of Toledo

Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Files Answer with SEC-
The company, one of the two first utility holding companies cited by the
securities and Exchange Commission to show cause why it should not be compelled to take steps to provide for integration of its various operatin croperties in accordance with provisions of the Public Utility Act of 1935,
on April 3 filed an answer to the show-cause order. The SEC 's original which was issued concurrently with the order effect ing Engineers Priblic Service Co., called
Electric Household Utilities Co.-To Pay 10-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
therk payable April 25 to holders of record April -10 . This will be the firs siviridend paid on the common shares since Jan. 25, 1937, when 25 conts was
distributed - 149, p. 1913 distributed.-V. 149, p. 1913
Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Bonds Called All of the outstatding 4 $4 / \frac{\%}{2}$. first mortgage gold bonds, due June 1, 1969 of the Chicago Lake Shore \& Eastern Ry. Co. have been called for redempNew York Trust Co. $5 \%$ first mortgage gold bonds due Mas 194 All of the outstanding $5 \%$ first mortgage gold bonds due May 1,1941
have been cilled for immediate redemption at par and accrued interest Payment will be made at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., 70

ICC Sanctions Grain Rate Cuts-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Illinois Centra Railroad and this railway to make reductions ranging up to $20 \%$ in their
freight rates on grain from points in Illinois to New Orleans, La., and Gulfport, Miss., for export.
The present exp
19 The present export rates on grain from Hlinois to New Orleans range from The Commission said reductions of six cents a 100 pounds would predominate. The combination truck-barge rates from 1llinois points to New Orleans now range from 12.67 to 15.84 cents a 100 pounds. - V, 150, p. 2096.
Equitable Office Building Corp.-Debentures CalledA total of $\$ 198,00035$-year $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures have been called for redemption on May
made at the Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.-V. 150, p. 1434
Fairbanks, Morse \& Co.-New Director-
Philip $\mathbf{F}$. La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, and now a practiccompany at the annual'stockholders' meeting. William S. Covington also
Farr Alpaca Co.-Mills Sold
The "Boston News Bureau" of April 1 reported that negotiations have The "Boston News Burea." of Apris 1 reported that negotiations have
been completed whereby new interests close to Berkshirg Fine stining Associates have wurchased three mills from a newly organized subsidiary of Farr Alpaca Co, for $\$ 675.000$ cash, an amount equal to approximately
$\$ 4.80$ per share on the latter's 140,000 shares. Berkshire will operate $\$ 4.80$ per share on the latter's 140,000 shares. Berksais on in accordance witho authorization of a special stockholders' meting in February, Farr Alpaca Co. organized a subsidiary, F. A. Properties, Inc,
to which it conveyed three plants, known as Numbers 1; 2 and 4 . Stock to which it conveyed three plants, known as Numbers 1,2 and 4. Stock
of this subsidiary has now been purchased by oldwood, Inc., a Maine corporation formed hy initerests close to Berkshire Fine Stinning As Asociates.
 a spinning mill, and will utilize it to procuce yarns for the other Be Worsted unit, but will not operate. It will sell the unit as a whole, or will
sell the machinery in it. Also Oldwood, Inc. will hold No. 2 plant dyeing and finishing unit, now being operated by Farr Alpaca to plan out concern as two or three parties are looking it over. ©old sold as a going operateit. A tax s approximately 8111 effected. Taxes for 1938 and 1939 , amounting to approximately $\$ 111,000$ on the three mills sola to Oldwaod, Inc. were
abated by the City of Holyoke when these properties were owned by Farr Alpaca. Farr Alpaca Co. has retained three parcels, the top mill, the auditorium and
valuation of $\$ 329.000$. The company has made an agreement with the
city wheroby it will maintain the properties until such time as they can be city whereby it will maintain the properties until such time as they can be
sold at a price satisfactory to the city, and when a sale takes place, the proceeds will accrue to th
Federal Water Service Corp.- Plan Filed with SECThe Securities and Exchange Commission April 1 announced that Utility
Operators Co. and its subsidiary, Federal Water servics Corp., had filed applications (Files $34-14$ and $70-28$ ) under the Holding Company Act regarding a plan of reerganization providing for the merger of the parent company into the subsidiary company,
the name will be changed to Federal Water \& Gas Corp. the name water service also filed an amended plan (File 34-9) (the origina plan was filed Nov. 8. 1937 ) which provides for the issuance of a maximum
of $1,058,269$ shares ( $\$ 12$ par) common stock for its preferred stock and class A stock as follows:
$61 / 2$ shares of common for each share of $\$ 7$ preferred;
$63 /$ shares of common for each share of $\$ 6$ preferred;
4 shares of common for each share of $\$ 4$ preferred:
1 share of common for each 10 shares or orll be issued to holders of the com pany's class B B voting stock, all of which is owned by Utility Operators Co. nor will any of the new stock be issued for arrearages, a the class A stock
$\$ 8,259,042$ on the preferred stocks and $\$ 9,479,583$ on the Investors in Uthe Dility operators Co.. Wiil particicate in the plan only throckh
the ownership of 6,536 shares of various issues of preferred stock held by the parent company
earned plarplaso provides for the elimination of all deficits in the company's earned surplus and capital surplus so that dividend payments can be reval
Federated Department Stores, Inc.-25-Cent Div.-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, Dividend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 30, last and retular quarterly divi-
dends of 25 cents were paid during 1939 and on Dec. 20 and 0 oct. 31,1938 dends of 25 cents were paid during 1939 and on Dec. 20 and
and in each of the three preceding quarters.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .127$.

Fisk Rubber Corp.-Removed from Dealings-
The New York Curb Exchange has removed from dealings, the common
 share Fisk common stock was paid commencing April 2 , to the holders of each share of common stock of Fisk Rubber Corp. upon surrender of certificates

Flintkote Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ After Federal, State and foreign taxes.-V. 150, p. 1135.
Florence Stove Co.-Registers with SEC-
Feelist given on frst paci p. 2097.
Florida Public Service Co.-Tenders-
The Florida National Banko of Jacksonville will, until April 19, receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first mortgage $4 \%$, bonds series
1955 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 28,647$ at lowest prices offered.-V. 150, , 1277
(Robert) Gair Co., Inc.-Profit-Sharing Plan VotedNew President-
A profit sharing plan for officers and departmental executives of this company, whereby this group would receive up to $25 \%$ of profits in excess
of $\$ 75 \%$.000 after provision for income note interest, was approved by of $\$ 75,000$ after provision for income note interest, was appro
stockhoiders of the comrany at the annual meeting held $M$ arch 29 . stockhodiers of the company at the annual meetion by the board of directors of
Geockholders also approvent the selitector of the company. Under the
George Eyke as President and director George E. Dyke as President and director of the company. Under the
terms of Mr. Dyke's five- year contract, he will receive a salary of $\$ 4,000$ terms of Mr. Dyke's five-year contract, he will receive a salary of S4,000 per month and in addition, 1 is ot of consonidatiod net pronts or the company cannot exceed $\$ 96,000$.-V. 150 ; p. 1933

Fruehauf Trailer Co.-Preferred Stock Offered-Lehman Brothers and Watling, Lcrehen \& Co. headed a banking group that offered April 340,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) cumula tive $5 \%$ convertible preferred stock at $\$ 100$ per share. Other members of the offering group include Goldman, Sachs Co., F. S. Moseley \& Co. and Stern, Wampler \& Co., Inc.
Convertible into common stock at any time prior to redemption at the
conversion price of 836 per share of common stock, provision being made for adjustment of the conversion price in certain events. Cumulative dividends from the date of issuance, payable June 1, 1940, and quarterly thereafter. Entitled in preference to the common stock, to the prevailing redemption involuntary liquidation, plus accrued dividends in either case. Red. in whole or in part, at any time on not less than 60 nor more than 70 days Hotice, at $\$ 110$ per share on or before March 1 , 1942 ; at $\$ 107.50$ per share
if red. thereafter and on or before March 1, 1945; at $\$ 106.50$ per share if red. hereafter and on or before March 1,1946 ;at $\$ 105.50$ per share if red. there-
after and on or before March 1,1947 ; at $\$ 104.50$ per share if red. thereafter and on or before March 1, 1948; at $\$ 103.50$ per share if red. thereafter and
on or before March 1, 1949; and at $\$ 102.50$ per share if red. thereafter nus accrued divs. in each case. Annual sinking fund, commencing Jan. 1 1941 , of $15 \%$ of consolidated net income, after deducting preferred dividends uring the preceding fiscal year, or $\$ 120,000$, whichever shall be greater,
imited to $\$ 400,000$ with respect to any one year, to purchase or redeem mited to sue, of the prefered resp
Business-Company was incorporated in Michigan, Feb. 27, 1918, as successor to a business established by August C. Fruenaur in 1897. It is at The business done consists primarily of the manufacture, assembly, sale and distribution of commercial trailers and parts and accessories therefor. In order to meet the varying requirements of different types of businesses the company produces trailers in many different body and chassis designs
with load capacities varying from two tons to 50 tons. The more important types of trailers now produced by the company are the van, refrigerator, and tank trailers. Company and its subsidiaries sell both new and used
trailers, the used trailer business being limited to the sale of repossessed trailers, the used trailer business being limited to the sale of repossessed
trailers, and trailers accepted as part payment in connection with the sale of the products of the company and its subsidiaries.
any's Detroit factory and in the factories of its subsidiaries, Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Calif., Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Canad, Ltd., and Fruehauf primarily in the manufacture and assembly of certain special types is engaged Company also operates an assembly plant at Richmond, Va. The required material subsidiaries is obtained in the open market except material obtained pursuant to contracts with Detroit Compensating Axle Corp. and Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co
Company and its subsidiaries sell and distribute their products primarily by the company directly; four of these branches are operated by Fruehaup Trailer Co. of Calif. and the branch in Canada is operated by Fruehauf
Trailer Co. of Canad, Ltd. All of these branches are equipped to service Trailer Co. of Canada, Ltd. All of these branches are equipped to service
trailers produced by the company and its subsidiaries. Company also sells and distributes its products through seven distributors which are not affiliated with the company, operating in territories which are not served
by any branches of the company or its subsidiaries, A substantial portion of the sales by the company and its sing secured by conditional sales contracts or chattel mortgages. Approximately $51 \%$ of
the amount, in dollars, of sales of the company and its subsidiaries for the the amount, in dollars, of sales of the company and
year 1939 was financed on a time payment basis.
Capitalization-Capitalization of the company as of April 2, 1940, is as
 $10 \%$ conv. pref. stock. notes, due Apr. 1, 1947 - $\$ 100$ ) $\$ 1,000,000$ shs. a $\$ 1,32$ None
$5 \%$ Nor.
Common stock (par $\$ 1$ ). a Concurrently with the delivery by the company of the securities now offered company will deposit in trust with the Detroit Trust co., trustee,
for the 10-year $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debenture notes, funds sufficient to disfor the 10 -year $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debenture notes, funds sufficient to dis-
charge the entire outstanding issue, and will irrevocably vest Detroit Trust charge the entire outstand power to take all steps necessary to the call or redemption of such issue as promptly as possible thereafter. As the result
A. As of the deposit in the sinking fund made as of April 1, 1940 , there are out b 111,200 of these shares are reserved by the company for issue solely up The capital stock liability as stated in the balance sheets included in the prospectus is $\$ 399,400$. . Note-The capitalization of the comy as of Dec. 31, 1939, was the same as stated above with the exception of the 40,000 shares of $5 \%$ con
vertible preferred stock, now authorized but unissued. vertible preferred stock, now authorized but unissued
Underwriting-The respective name of each principal underwriter and the respective amounts underwritten are as follows:
Lehman Brothers.

Shares
2,000
Watling, Lerchen
Goldman, Sachen \& Co................
F. S. Moseley \& Co.
Sirn, Wampler
First

No firm commitment to take the issue has been made. Purpose-The estimated net proceeds that will be received by the company proceeds will be used, in part, for the redemption, of all the out-
such ping 10 -year $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debenture notes, due April standing 10-year 41/2 sinking pund eis $\$ 1,306,000$, subject to variation. The amount estimated for this purpose is $\$ 1,306,000$, subject to variation. for working capital

|  | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a N | 14,878,640 | \$6,572,788 | \$9,582,348 |
| Cost of product | 9,946,395 | 4,781,722 | 6,988,158 |
| Selling, administrative \& gen. exps | 2,896,105 | 1,739,705 |  |
| ating | ,036,139 | \$51,360 | \$287,028 |
| Other incom | 476,355 | 383,989 | 460,916 |
| Total income | \$2,512,495 | \$435.350 | 747,945 |
| Interest on debent | 59,702 | 63,320 |  |
| Interest on other long-ter | 7,120 | 7,810 | 2,056 |
| Interest on current debt | 57,121 | 15,816 | 5,625 |
| Amortiz. of discount on deb. notes--- | 48,569 | 27,323 | 31,268 |
| Piscounts allowed | 1,354 | -847 | 1,242 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,032 | 4,087 | 392 |
| Net loss of Canadian sub. (not consol) | 28,655 |  | 90,074 |
| Federal inc. \& excess-profits taxes | 465,400 | 42,013 |  |
| Federal surtax on undist. profits--Dominion of Canada income taxes... |  | 2,293 | 10,871 |
| Net profi | \$1,829,040 | \$264,337 | \$510, |
| Preferred dividend |  |  | 8 |
| Common dividends | 399,850 | 0 | 8, |

[^2]| Assets- |  | Liabil | \$4,900,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Notes payabl |  |
| Trade notes \& accts. receiv'le | 7,467,073 | Accounts payabie |  |
| entories | 3, 39453888 | Accrued liabilities |  |
| Property plant $\&$ equipm't-: | 22,024,427 | Purchase contract liability | 134,656 |
| Patents ....--------------- |  | 43/2\% sink. fund deb. notes.- | 1,326,000 |
| Deferred |  | Reser |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 399.400 |
|  |  |  | 1,818.616 |
|  |  | Earned surplus. | 3,203,570 |
|  | 14,815,073 |  | ,815,073 |

a After depreciation of $\$ 967,018$.
Stock Listed on Curb-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 111,200 addi-
tional shares of common stock, par $\$ 1$, upon official notice of issuance.
$\underset{12 \text { Months Ended Dec. } 31 \text { - }}{\text { Farnings- }-}$

Net profit on sales...........
Total income.
Deductions from income- \& undistrib. profits tax
Prov. for Federal income
Net income after providing for Federal taxes.

| $\begin{array}{r} 1939.89 \\ \$ 664,829 \\ .339,434 \\ 267,501 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ \$ 66.146 \\ 364.826 \\ .887,233 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 839,893 5,9915 | \$13,0818 |
| \$45,808 | \$21,803 |
| 6,617 | 2,601 |
|  |  |

on hand Securities at cost--
Notes \& acc'ts Notes \& acc'ts rec Inventories.-.
Bldgs. \& equip Bldgs. \&
Patents.
Goodwill Goodwill..........Treas. stock cl. A
$(1,5543 / 4$
shares $)$
 a 20,000 shares pr pr
V. 149, p. 4029 .

| 1939 | 1938 | Liabulities- | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Accounts payable. | \$26,371 |  |
| $\$ 125,931$ 34586 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$132,047 } \\ 34 \\ \hline 1818\end{array}$ | Accr. dealers' and distrib. profits |  |  |
| 34,586 | 34,718 |  | 17,630 |  |
| 97,227 | 94,731 | Accrued Fed. taxes | 10,219 |  |
| 164,143 | 155,543 | Other accer. items_ | 1,880 | 1,826 |
| 432,387 | 419,363 | Res. for doubtful |  |  |
| 10,257 | 10,033 | accounts.-- | 13,408 | 12,383 |
|  |  | Res, for sales tax |  |  |
| 12,262 | 9,886 | assessment.-..- |  |  |
|  |  | Res. for deprec | 196,310 | 186,193 |
| 22,489 | 22,480 | a Capital | 443,500 | 443,500 |
|  |  | surplus. | 187,882 | 180,357 |
|  | 78,812 | Total. | 99,287 |  |

Galveston-Houston Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Feb. 29-
Operating revenues
Operation Operating revenues.-.--
Operation
Maxintenance..........--
Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. income (net) Balance -...-.

| 1940-Mon | -1939 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$294,657 | \$278,865 |
| 150,393 | 140,624 |
| 42,861 | 46,794 |
| 38,779 | 35,860 |
| $\$ 62,623$ 539 | $\$ 55,586$ 294 |
| \$63,162 | \$55,880 |
| 30,976 | 34,152 |
| \$32,187 | \$21,729 |
| 13,501 | 13,396 |
| 2,992 | 3,352 |
| 242 | 271 |
| \$15,451 | \$4,709 | Int. on bonds-Houston Int. on eqpt. notes, \&c-Amort. of debt expense-

 Net income

| $1940-12 ~ M o s,-1939$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3,766,878$ | $\$ 3,585,704$ |
| $1,862,560$ | $1,755,856$ |
| 552,368 | 501,323 |
| 472,633 | 429,742 |
| $\$ 879,317$ | $\$ 898,783$ |
| 3,148 | 4,049 |
| $\$ 882,465$ | $\$ 902,832$ |
| 373,212 | 382,520 |
| $\$ 509,253$ | $\$ 520,312$ |
| 161,685 | 164,141 |
| 35,909 | 30,397 |
| 2,982 | 3,378 |
| $\$ 308,677$ | $\$ 322,396$ |
| -2 | 31,693 |
| $\$ 308,677$ | $\$ 290,702$ | Note-Net income for the above 12 months' periods includes net income of Houston Electric Co. in the amounts of $\$ 257,197$ and $\$ 236,087$,

respectively.-V. 150, p. 1765 . respectively.-V. 150, p. 1765.

Gannett Co., Inc.-May Create New StockClass A common stockholders at a special meeting on April 18 will conpreferred stock which will be subordinate to the preferential rights of the outstandig convertible preferred stock, but ranking ahead of the class B common stock

Gaylord, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.-Time ExtendedThe voting trustees announce that the expiration date of the offer made by Barney Goodman to purchase the Gaylord Apartment Hotel has been to former communications the further opportunity of either accepting or rejecting his offer. Due to the expiration dates on the consents signed should the salle be consummated, it will be impossible to grant any further extensions of time to Barney Goodman,
So far, the voting trustees have received consents from owners and holders of approximately $60 \%$ of the principal amount of outstanding bonds, and
dissents from approximately $10 \%$. The voting trustees aer; T. R. Cad-
walader, H. H. Cotton and
General American Investors Co., Inc.-EArnings-
Period End. Mar. 31 -
Total income. Mar. 31 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Int., amortiz., taxes, \&c. } & \$ 262,280 & \$ 219,285 & 132,239 & 138,378 & 146,608\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net income- } & \$ 117,994 & \$ 87,126 & \$ 54,558 & \$ 135,209 \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock } & \$ 108,000 & 111,000 & 114,000 & 117,000\end{array}$ Notes- (a) Net profit from sale of securities (on the basis of first-in,
first-out), $\$ 162,988$; less-provision for taxes thereon, $\$ 11,516$; net profit first-out
credited to
special account under surplus, $\$ 151,472$. (b) Aggregate uncredized appreciation in value of securities as compared with cost, March
reali, $1940, \$ 3.605,409 ;$ Dec. $31,1939, \$ 3,845,294 ;$ decrease, $\$ 239,886 ;$ deduction for taxes (other than the excess profits tax) at present rates on decrease, $\$ 82,000$; decrease in appreciation after deduction for taxes, $\$ 157,886$.

| ssets- | ${ }^{1940} 8$ | 1939 $\$$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Securities owned at |  |  |
| Cash .......-----1,707,110 2,744,857 |  |  |
| Rividends received |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| and interest ac- |  |  |
| crued | 116,690 | 99,780 |
| Deferred charges.- | 93,720 | 101,640 |



Total.......... $\overline{26,589,784} \overline{26,999,265}$ Total_........-26,589,784 $\overline{26,999,265}$ b Represented by $1,300,220$ no par shares. d The value of securities
owned, at bid prices, was, as of March 31,1939 , as follows: Bonds, $\$ 1,066,-$ owned, at bid prices, was, as of March 31, 1939, as follows: Bonds, $\$ 1,066,-$
$620 ;$ pref. stock, $\$ 2,797,550$, and common stock of $\$ 24,352,750 .-150$,
p. 277 .

General Alloys Co.-Options ExtendedAt the adjourned annual moeting of stockholders, held March 11. it was for an additional period of two years the option contained in the warrants issued by the company to purchase 17,500 shares of common stock at $\$ 5$
per share, so that they shall expire at midnight Dec. 31, 1941.-V. 150,

General Banknote Corp.-Stock Offered-Neelands \& Platte, New York, are offering at $\$ 2.50$ per share 40,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Stock is offered as a speculation.
Corporation was organized Aprit 20, 1937 in- New York by the consoli-
dation of another New York corporation dation of another New York corporation of the sime name and General
Banknote Engineering Corp. (N.). The manufacturing plant of the corporation is iocated at 1 ibo University Avenue, Rochenter, N. Y. Ye.
The general character of the ousiness is printing stock certificates, bonds. stamps, banknotes, letters of credint, labels, \&is. plates. for 30,000 liquor license forms. In In adtition thereto, the corporation has recelved several requests for estimates and samples or labels, stamps,
certificates, \&c., on which bids have been submitted. Capitatizatition The authorized capital stock consists of 300,000 shares
(par $\$ 1$ The total number of shares of stock issued and outstanding, as (par \$1. The tatal number of shares of stock issued and outstanding, as
of Dec. $\mathbf{3 1}, 1939$, was 70,889 . Ation authorizing the filing of a certificate of amendment fixing the authorized capithl of the corporation at aris0.000 common stock (Dar $\$ 1$ ). Prior thereto, the corporation was authorized to issue 600,000 shares of common
stock, (par one cent per share), of which number there were issued and stock, (par one cent per share), of which number there were issued and
outstanding 464,602 shares. By this amendment the old common stock (par value one cent) was changed into one tenth of a share of the new Common stock (par s1) and accordingly, the new stock has been issued on
the basis of one share of the new commion stock (par $\$ 1$ ) for 10 shares of the old common stock (par value one cent).
As of Aug. 4, 1939, the corporation had issued and outstanding $\$ 00,000$ rive year $5 \%$ cumulative income notes the proceeds of which had been installation of additional machinery and equipment and general expenses. These notes have been retired by the corporation through the tissuance of
12.000 shares of the common stock $\$ 1$ par value) on the basis of twp shares 12,000 shares of the common stock ( $\$ 1$ par value) on the basis of twp shares
common stock for each 810 in income notes. Upon the completion of the sare and notistribution of the 40,000 shares of
Und
 Underwriting-The underwriters. Neelands \& Platte. New York, have
the limited right to sell for the account of the corporation 38,000 shares of common stock at the net price to the corporation of $\$ 2$ per share or a total of $\$ 76,000$ The difference between the offering price and the net to the
corporation (i.e. 50 . per share) represents the underwriters' selling comcorporation (i.e. 50 c . per share) represents the underwriters seling com-
misission.
Unompletion of the sale and distribution of 38,000 shares, corporation has agreed to issue 2,000 shares to the underwriters as additional compensation for their services in connectiounting to not less than 875,000 , will be
Purpose- The net proceeds, amoust Mased for the forlowing purposes:
$\$ 22,890$ ( b ) repurchase of stock, Payment of liabilities of the corporation,
$\$ 30,285$; (c) working capital, $\$ 21,824$. used
$\$ 22.890$. (b) repu
$-\mathrm{v} .147, \mathrm{p} .572$.

## General Electric Co.-Orders Received-

$\$ 197,490,047$ Oived by this company in the first quarter of 1940 amounted to $\$ 197,490,047$, compared with $888,882,953$ for the corresponding period in
1939 an increase of $12 \%$, President Charles E . Wilson announced on April an increase of $12 \%$. 150, p. 2088.
General Investors Trust-To Pay Six-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of six cents per share on com-

 three cent

General Mills, Inc.-Common Dividend-
The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, on March 29 ,
declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share and an additional dividend of $373 / 2$ cents per share upon the common stack of the company. both payable
May 1 , to stockholders of record at the close of business A pril io. May 1 , to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10 .
Previousty regure distributed.-V. 150, p. 1435 .
General Printing Ink Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cost of of goods sold, selling } \\ \text { and general expense.. }\end{array}$ | $8,966,969$ | $8,592,045$ | $9,719,629$ | $8,801,884$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Prov. for doubtful accts. Miscerlaneous charges-
Federal capital stock tax
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax

Balance, surplus
Earned per shmon stock
x Includes $\$ 17,868$ surtax on undistributed profits.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | Conso | d Bala | ce Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 193 | 1938 | Liabilities- | 1939 | 193 |
| Cash | \$1,313,208 | \$1,096,379 | Accounts payable. | \$447,118 | \$346,086 |
| Notes \& accep | 224,264 | 273,258 | Divs. payable | 51,174 | 51,174 |
| Cust'rs accts. rec. | 1,328,459 | 1,192,025 | Fed'l income taxes | 277.201 | 216.191 |
| Other acts. rec.- | 29,083 | 28,697 | Other accruals.. | 103,891 | 91,575 |
| Accrued int. rec.- | 5,405 | 6,193 | Deferred income.. |  | 7.988 |
| Inventories | 1,995,316 | 1,826.997 | z $\$ 6$ pref. stock.-- | 3,411,600 | 3,411,600 |
| Investments | 28,539 | 328,924 | a Common stock.- | 735,000 | 735,960 |
| Deposits with mu- |  |  | Capital surplus. |  | 158 |
| tual insur., \&e.- | 37,118 | 36,002 | Profit and loss sur- |  |  |
| Cash res. for pur. of pf. stk. under |  |  |  | 2,037,349 | 1,942,006 |
| retire. provision | 45,000 | 45,000 |  |  |  |
| $x$ Land, buildings, |  |  |  |  |  |
| mach'y \& equip. | 1,892,952 | 1,806,394 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 163,990 | 162,869 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , |  |  |

Total_.......... $\$ 7,063,333 \$ 6,802,738$ Total $\ldots$.......- $\$ 7,063,333 \$ 8,802,738$ 1938. z Represented by no par share

General Motors Corp.-To Vote on Retirement PlanA proposal for the adoption of an Employees Contributory Retirement Clan was transmitted on April 1 by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman, to it be adopted at the annual meeting on April 30 .
40 and 55 will be given an opportunity to begin between the ages of retirement income based on the amount of their salaries above the Federal Social Security Act maximum. Since the Federal social Security Act
provides old age benefits with respect only to the first $\$ 3,000$ of an employee's annual salary, the proposed plan is designed to provide propor-
tionate additional benefits for employees earning more than $\$ 250$ per

Thisth, through joint contributions by the emplloyees and the corporation. e resentitive An points out, is anies in supr cementing the tice among other benefits under the Federal Social Security Act.-V. 150, p. 2098.

General Public Utilities, Inc. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. Feb. 29-
Gross operating revenues
Operating expense Operating expense.....-
Maintenance.......... General taxes............ Federal normal inc. tax. Net operating income.
Non-operating income. Charges income of subsidiaries.Charges of General Pub.
Utilities, Inc. Net income.-.-..........
Bal. avail. for com.
stock and surplus


-V. 150, p. 2098 .

## General Refractories Co.-Earnings-

Catendar Years- $\quad 1939 \quad 1938 \quad 1937 \quad 1936$ Nalendar Years-
Cost and expenses....
Gross profit Prom oper
Miscellaneous income
Total income me and exp Total income and exp.
Corp discount municipal and in 281,940
$\$ 2,540,428$
27,674
320,203 Corp, municipal and in
come tax ond bond floating debt- and float
Deprec. and depletionDeprec. and depletion.-
Extraordinary items.-
Fed'l inc. tax (estrmated)
Net income.
Dividends.

Balance, surplus... |  | $\$ 817,799$ | $\$ 142,190$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Revised: | $\$ 2.24$ | $\$ 0.30$ | AssetsNotes receivableAccounts receivable, less rese

Inventories.------ablenvestments, other-
Investment in Northwest Magnesite- Cō
Cash with sinking fund trustee.
Due from employees and former officers
Deferred accounts
Pepants, at cost, net of
Deposits in closed banks

| 320,203 | 242,809 | 334,405 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

${ }_{83} \begin{gathered}\text { Not } \\ \text { Not }\end{gathered}$

Deposits in closed banks
a Real estate, buildings, machinery, equipment.
mining lands, \&c.-.................
(11,421,565
9,215
7,603

Liabilities

Accounts payable | $\mathbf{8 1 8 , 1 7 7 , 2 0 5}$ |
| :---: |
| 1939 |
| $\$ 517,039,493$ | Notes payable1938

$\$ 410,812$ Allowance for taxes $252.32 \overline{3}$
78
7 Provision for taxes, prior years-................-
Prov for additional income \& capital stock taxes First mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund bonds tax First mortgage $3 \% \% \%$ sinking fund bonds_-_
Reserves- $\qquad$ Capital surplus
Earned surplus $\qquad$
Total_....-.................................. $\$ 18,177,20517,039,493$ $18,177,20517$ a After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 4,883.173$ in 1939 and $\$ 4,401,879$ in 1938 . b Represented by 472,987 shares in
473,535 shares in 1938 of no par value,-V. 150, p. 1278,994 .

- General Theatres Equipment Corp.-20-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the capital
stock, payable April 18 to holders of record April 8 . This compares with stock, payable April 18 to holders of record April 8 . This compares with
15 cents paid on Dec. 18 and on Oct. 16,1 ast and 25 cents paid on July 14 and April 17, 1939 , and on Dec. 22 , Oct. 18, July 16 and April 1, 1938.-V.
149, p. 355 .

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
$-\underset{1940}{\text { Week End. March } 21-} \quad \underset{1939}{ }-$ Jan. 1 to March $21-$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues (est.) } & \$ 22,300 & \$ 22,300 & \$ 238,289 & \$ 224,371\end{array}$ -V. 150, p. 2098.
General Telephone Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings[Excluding General Telephone Allied Corp.]
Calendar Years-
Total oper. revenues Mrovision for deprec'n.-. Traffic expenses...-.Commercial expenses.-operating companies-
Oper. exps. of Gen. Tel.
Corp. and subs. hold1939
$18,468,870$
$3,087.249$
$3,231,50$
$2,211,86$
$1,366,92$ 1,496,070 1938
$15,074.0$
$2.715,2$
$2.564,3$
1.775 .7
1.161 .5 $1,213,09$ 1937
$\$ 13,114,889$
$2,354,569$
$2,269,589$
$1,504.683$
$1.010,053$ 1936
$11,962,327$
$2,103,308$
$2,113,477$
$1,405.219$
847,267
ing companies... Net operating income_
Other income............ Net earnings
Int. on long-term dert Int. on long-term debt.-
General interest Amort. of debt discount and expense-------
Int. chgd. to construct' Prov. for sub. cos. cum. pref. divs.not declared Minority com. stockhld. int.in net inc. of subs-

| 1359,427 |
| :---: |
| $2,339,070$ |

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Preferred stok }-\ldots . . & 220.539 & 220.539 & 220.539 & 220.539 \\ \text { Common stock.-.-. } & 854.352 & 820,037 & 922,945 & 815,329\end{array}$ a Earnings per share of common $\$ 2.12$.


Total........ $\overline{108,754,682} \overline{102,906,194}$
Represented by 73,513 shares without par value

Statement of Income Years Ended Dec. 31 (Company Only)

|  | $1939$ | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Divs. \& interest from sub. companies consolidated:Dividends on common stock. |  |  |
|  | \$1,155,731 | \$1,103,232 |
| Dividends on preferred | 57,076 | 9,358 |
| Nond intere | 94,047 | 111,995 |
| Divs. on pref. stock | 43,007 | 37,866 |
| Dividends on miscellaneous inve | 26,593 |  |
| liscellaneous in | 32 | 2,435 |
| Total income. | 1,384,867 | ,362,177 |
| Operating expen | 123,817 |  |
| Federal incom | 40,633 35,381 | 50,974 |
| Net income | \$1,185,034 | \$1,165,953 |
| Dividends on prefe | 220,539 |  |
| Dividends on common | 871,647 | 820.037 |
| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only) |  |  |
| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 |
| a Investments in and receivables from sub. cos.: |  |  |
| Operating telephone companies--.-.-.-.-.--- $\$ 20,948,358$ |  |  |
| Cumulative preferred stocks | 1,000,466 | 1, |
| Notes, accounts, interest and dividends rec.- $788,042 \quad 2,016$ |  |  |
| Subsidiary holding companies- $1329427 \quad 131$ |  |  |
| Cumulative preferr | 187,217 |  |
| Bonds, notes and interest recei | 878,486 | ,058,635 |
| eneral Telephone Allied Corp,: b Common stock | 1,103,826 | ,103,82 |
| Cumulative preferred stock, at cost (8,193 and |  |  |
| 6,311 shares at Dec. 31,1939 and 1938 , respectively) | 753,080 | 559,911 |
| Dividend receivab | 8, 193 | 9 |
| c Miscellaneou |  |  |
| Cash in banks | 1,236,178 |  |
| Prepaid tax <br> Miscellaneous deferred charges | 12,977 6,377 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,3 \\ 6,3 \end{array}$ |

Total-Liabilities-
d $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock (cumulative) Paid-in surples
Earned surplus
Cost of 2,000 shs. of com. stock held in treasury-General taxes
 \$28,593,419 \$28,527,110
$\qquad$ a Stated at values approved by the board of directors as of date of ac-
quisition, July 17, 1935 (based on appraisals made in 1934 and 1935 by independent engineers), plus subsequent investments at cost. 1935. This subsidiary company, in turn, owns $82,175.4$ shares of common stock of
General Telephone Corp. carried on its books at $\$ 2,965,722$. G Stated at values approved by the board of directors as of July 17, 1935,
based on appraisals made in 1934 by independent engineers, plus subbased on appraisals made
d Issued and outstanding-73,513 shares, stated at $\$ 50$ per share. classifications hold in their portfolios $107,411.48$ shares of common stock of General Telephone Corp. (including 11,400 shares held by a company, the which is in turn which is carried in miscellaneous investments), the value of such companies at Dec. 31,1939 , and Dec. 31,1938 , in the amounts of $\$ 2,453,165$ and $\$ 2,259,758$, respectively, and to such extent, surplus of Subsequent to Dec. 11,1939 , General Telephone Corp. called for re-
demption on April 1, 1940 , at $\$ 50$ per share plus accrued dividends all of demption on April 1, 1940, at $\$ 50$ per share plus accrued dividends, all of
its $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock and temporarisy borrowed $\$ 3,675,650$ its $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock and temporariy borrowed $\$ 3,0$ and stock was changed to 250,000 shares of preferred stock (of which 135,000
shares were designated as $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock par $\$ 50$ each share conshares were designated as $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock, par $\$ 50$, each share con-
vertible into two shares of common stock until March 31,1943 , conventible thereafter into $13 / 4$ shares of common stock until March 31,1946 , and
thereafter until March 31,1950 , convertible into $11 / 2$ shares of common
The 135,000 shares stock) and $2,000,000$ shares of common stock, par $\$ 20$. The 135,000 shares
of $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock were issued and sold by the company for $\$ 6,952,500$ of $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock were issued and sold by the company for $\$ 6,952,500$
( $\$ 51.50$ per share). Of the proceeds from such preferred stock, $\$ 3,675,650$ was used to liquidate the temporary indebtedness referred to above and $\$ 2,561,431$ was donated, as authorized by the board of directors, to General
Telephone Allied Corp. to enable that subsidiary company to redeem at
$\$ 106.50$ per share the 24,051 shares of its $\$ 6$ preferred stock outstanding in $\$ 106.50$ per share the 24,051 shares of its $\$ 6$ preferred stock outstanding in company donated and surrendered to General Telephone Allied Corp. for cancellation the 8,193 shares of that subsidiary company's $\$ 6$ preferred stock.
The amounts of the foregoing cash donation $(\$ 2,561,431)$ and the cost of the $\$ 6$ preferred stock donated $(\$ 753,080)$ will be transferred on the books to the investment in common stock of General Telephone Allied Corp. Hereafter, the accounts of General Telephone Allied Corp. will be included in
the consolidated statements of General Teiephone Corp. and subsidiary companies.
An option held by an officer to purchase up to 2,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 20$ per share expired Nov. 2, 193. directors, options, expiring

 ing companies to purchase a total of 2.000 shares or common sect rase per share: the 2.000 shares of common stock in the

Graham-Paige Motors Corp.-To Vote on Stock Increase Stockholders will vote at the annual meeting on April 15 on a proposal to increase authorized $\$ 1$ par common stock from $3,500,000$ shares to 5 ,-
000,000 shares, and to decrease authorized preferred stock from 30,000 to 000,000 shares, and to decrease authorized preferred sto 4,444 shares. Stockholders will be asked to waive their preemptive rights 4,444 shares. Stockholders will be asked to waive ther prefor exchange of
to subscribe to additional shares, which may be sold or used for the outstanding 4,444 preferred shares, in the conversion of convertible notes, and in exchange for first mortgage bonds, depend
sinancing that may be decided upon.-V. 150, p. 1436 .

Gilmore \& Pittsburgh RR. Co., Ltd.-Abandonment The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 22 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company, of its entir
extending from Armstead
Mont., to saimon, Idaho, 100 miles, with a
 all $\operatorname{in}_{279}$.
General Time Instruments Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Fiscal Years Ended-Dec. 30, '39 Dec. 31, '38 Jan. 1, '38 Jan. 2, '37 Gross sales, incl. service
charges, leess returns


a Representing excess of payments to or for employees for pensions and
other benefits under income for the year 1939 . $b$ Decrease in pension fund other benting excess of payments to or for employees for pension annuities group insurance, vacation payroll, \&c., over income for the year 1938.

> Consolidated Balance Sheet

## Cashets-

Dec. 30
Marketable securs.
accts. recelvable
antes \& acets. rec
Notes \& accts. rec.
officers \& empl
officers \& empl.
Inventories..........
Sundry investm'ts
Land, buildings \&
equipment (net)
Patents and trade-
marks (net)
Unamort. cost
(rts.
Unamort. cost (rts.
Sagamo)
Seferred accounts
Restricted
Restricted deps. in
foreign banks...
foreign banks.
Deps. in closed bks
Deps. in closed bks
Invest. In Grove
Addition
Addition Trust
Assets for empl's
Assets for empl's
pension fund...
Total_........ 13
$\times 332,23$ shares
$\times$ V. 150. p. 1766.
$\times 332,243$ shares (no par) $13,108,882$ Total_..........13,872,541 13,108,882

- V. 150. p. 1766


## Great Western Sugar Co.-New Treasurer, \&c.-

John G. Kisler, Assistant Treasurer and Auditor of the company, was
on March 28 elected Treasurer and director, succeeding M. D. Thatcher, on March 28 elected Treasurer and director, succeeding M. D. Thatcher,
resigned. Herbert $\mathbf{R}$. Corsberg was appointed Auditor. R. K. Marsh. also resigned as a director.-V. 150 , p. 1137; V. 149, p. 2233.

## Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp,-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 481,560$
shares of common stock shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) which are issued and outstanding, with the issuance thereof upon the exercise of outstanding stock purchase warrants making a total Income Account Years Ended Dec. 3

$$
\begin{array}{cccc|}
\text { Income Account Years Ended Dec. } 31 & \\
& 1939 & 1938 & 1937
\end{array}
$$


 15,629
$\qquad$ Dec. 30 39 Dec. 31 ³8 $3^{\prime}$ '39 Dec. 31 '38 $\mid$ Liabiluties$\underset{90,650}{\$} \underset{265,00}{\$}$ $\begin{array}{rr}37,850 & 2,339,984 \\ 95,301 & 260,753\end{array}$ Trade acets. pay--
Accrued expenses.
Prov. for Fed. and
Can. inc. taxes. $\begin{array}{ll}390,650 & 265,002 \\ 505,454 & 422,429\end{array}$ Prov. for Fed. and
Can. inc. taxes.
Equity of minority 305,382 113,470
$\qquad$
stockholders ---
6\% preferred stock
175
$3,853,900$
$\begin{array}{rr}2,610,781 & \begin{array}{r}5,381 \\ 39,770\end{array} \\ 2,422,752\end{array}$ x Common stock..
Ca,
Capital surplus...
Spectal surplus $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Spectal surplus_.- } & 842,553 & 822,984 \\ \text { Earned surplus _- } & 1,456,904 & 1,288,495\end{array}$ in progress -
Excess prof. on contracts
governed by Vinson governed by Vinson
Act
prior period on con-
tracts completed in

 Prov. for Fed. income \&



| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | 1938 | Ltablittles- | 1939 |  |
| Cash....- | 88. 1.060 | \$183,857 | Accounts payable. | \$133,933 | \$240,736 |
| Acets. rec., trade- | 384,760 | 311,451 | Accrued liabilities. | $270,333$ | 173,487 |
| Inventories : | 1,031,719 | 1,037,078 | Deps. on uncom- |  |  |
| Other curr. assets.- | 3,754 | 3,911 | sales contracts.- | 428,396 |  |
| Fixed assets (net)- | 591,971 | 410,604 | a Contr. \& orders |  | 56,131 |
| Patents--------- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 9,995 | 88.7538 | Cap. stock (81 par) |  |  |
| Other assets.- | 9,851 | 8,538 | Capital surplus.... <br> Earned surplus... | $\begin{aligned} & 726,340 \\ & \mathbf{7 4 7 , 0 7 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 662,910 \\ & 357,873 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | ,064,199 |  |  | 64,1 |

a On which advance payments and billings exceed accumulated costs.
-a .149 , p. 3717 .
Gulf Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Feb. 29-
Gross revenue.
Gross revenue-_---.--

$1940-12 M$
$\$ 1,914,153$
$1,242,779$
177,500




Haloid Co.-Removed from Dealings-
The common stock, par ${ }^{\text {st, }}$, has been removed from dealings by the
Tew York Curb Exchange. The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the application of the company to withdraw its common stock from graned and reesistration on the New York Curb Exchange, effective at the
listing or the trading session April 5 , 1840. -V. 150 , p. 1767.

Hamilton Watch Co.-To Vote on Annuity Plan-
Stockholders will be asked to approve at their annual meeting on April 9 ,
insured group annuity retirement plan for offers and employees. All an insured group annuity retirement plan for offers and employees. All.
 W. E. Torrey.-V. 150 . p. 2099 .

## Harvard Brewing Co.-Common Dividend-

Dirrectors have declared April 15 dividend of five cents per share on the
common stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 2 . Initial dividend of like amount was paid on sept. 28, 1939.-V, 149, p. 3874.

## Hayes Manufacturing Corp.-Listing-

 The New York Stock Exchange has. authorized the listing of additionalshares of common stock upon official notice of issuance and payment in shares af collows. 50, 500 shares upon sale to A. W. Porter. Inc., pursuant
fol the terms of an underwriting agreement dated March 18, $1940 ; 225,000$

 coo,000 shares.
Consolidated Income Statement for Three Months Ended Dec. 31, 1939



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



| Assets- |  | Llabulites- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ash.......-.-.-.-. | \$132,182 | Notes payable-trade. | ${ }^{818,636}$ |
| Net accounts reeeivabie--i'--- | ${ }_{13,821}^{3,563}$ | Accounts payabie Accrued llabilites. | ${ }_{19,727}^{49,75}$ |
| Inventories | 272,411 | Morttage note payable | 409,612 |
| Investments | 18,996 | Local taxes payable |  |
| Property, plant \& equip. (net) | 1,207,187 | Common stock (par | 999,706 |
| Patents |  | Capital surplus |  |
| Deferred | 755 | De | 971,732 |
| Oth | 10,688 |  |  |
| Total | 08, | To | ,708,615 |

-V. 150, p. 840, 129; V. 149, p. 4030.
Hercules Motor Corp.-Earnings-

 provision for prior years. y Provisio
$\$ 201,028$ in 139 and $\$ 194,17$ in 1938.
in 1938 ) over-provision for prior years.






Total.......... $\overline{85,040,588} \overline{\$ 4,095,614}$ Total_......... $\overline{85,040,588} \overline{\$ 4,095,614}$
 - $-\mathrm{V}, 150 . \mathrm{D} .1768$.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Div-tion to the regular monthly dividend of like amount on the capital stock both payable April 22 to holders of record April 8 . Dividends of like amounts
were paid on Feb. 26, last; Dec. 30, Dec. 2, Nov. 4, Oct. 7 and on Aug. 12,

Humphreys Mfg. Co.-Initial Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 30 cents per share on the arger amount of commonn stock now outstanding payalo Rech
holders or ecord March 19
Company paid a stock dividend of $100 \%$ on Dec. 30 , last. Regular quarCompany paid a stock dividend of $100 \%$ on Dec. 30 , last. Regular quar-
terly dividend of 50 cents was paid 0 the smaller amount of stock pre-
Illinois Central RR.-Grain Rates Reduced-
See Elgin, Joliet \& Eastern Ry. above.-V. 150, p. 2100
Illinois Zinc Co.-Suits Filed-
It it reported that an application for inspection of the books and records
of this company and examination of its President, James of this company and examination of its President, James A. Hill, has been
made in Supreme Court by George Bauman, who is suing the company and made in supreme Court by George Bauman, Who is suing the company and
several indirduals to recover allege losses he sustained th the purchase of
stock in 1938. Mr. Bauman claims he bought the stock following the several individuals to recover alleged heses he sustained in the purchase or
stock in 1938. Mr. Bauman claim he bount the stock followig the
publication of the company's Securities and Exchange Commission report stock in 1938. Mr. Bauman claims he bought the
publication of the companys seuritess and Exchang
for 1938, which he claims was false.-V. 150, p. 1602.
Incorporated Investors-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
The board of directors on April 1 voted a dividend of 15 cents per share,



## Inland Steel Co.-Underwriters Named-

Underwriters for the proposed $\$ 36,000,000$ first mortgage $3 \%$ bond offering were filed in an amendment to the company's registration state
the securities and Exhange Commision April 4 .
The underwriters and their participations were listed as follows:

Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., \$7,000,000; Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., $83,500,000$; Barney \& Co.. \$2,000.000 each; the First Boston Corp, \$1,250,000; Blyth Co. Inc., Bonbright \& Co., Inc., Drexel \& Co., Gordman, Sachs \& Co,
Lehman Brothers. and Mellon Socurities Corp., \$1,000.00 each; A. Gi.
 Thalmann \& Co., Lazard Freres \& Co. and Union Securities Corp. ${ }^{35000,-}$
000 each: Clark,' Dodge \& Co. and stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.,

 First of Michigan Corp, Halliarten \& Co., F. S. Moseley \& Co., E. H:
Rollins \& Sons, Inc., 8250,000 each; The Illinois Co. of Chicago and Bacon;
 tubbs, Inc., $\$ 150,000$ each.-V. 150, p. 2101.
Indianapolis Power \& Light Co.-Common Stock Offered -An underwriting group headed by Lehman Brothers, man, sachs \& Co. and the First Boston Corp. offered April 3714,835 shares of common stock (no par) at $\$ 24$ per financing by the company and 645,980 shares, the total now outstanding, are held by Charles True Adams as trustee of the estate of Utilities Power \& Light Corp. Other members of the offering group include: Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Shields \& Co.; White, Weld \& Co.; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.; A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Clark, Dodge \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks; Lee Higginson Corp.; F. S. Moseley \& Co. and E. H. Weeks; Lee Higginso
Prior to or contemporaneously with the sale by the company of 68,855 common shares, the company plans to sell 2,500 shares ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock at private sale.
Business-Company is a public utility operating in and about the City
of Indianapolis, Ind., and engaged principally in the generation, distribution and sale of electric energy. It also is engaged in the production, disCompany sells electric appliances and cooperates with deatrors in the sale. and financing of major load-building appliances to its customers. Company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Mooresville Public Service Co. and Electric Building Co., Inc.
There are no privately owned electric public utility companies or municipally owned electric light and power plants in competition with the company within the City of Indianapolis. Of of the 1339 consoilidated operating revenue of the company and its subsidiaries, totaling $\$ 11,828,311$, approxi-
mately $90.71 \%$ was derived from the electric departments, about $8.80 \%$ mately the steam dapartment, about $0.09 \%$ from the water department, and about $0.40 \%$ from building rentals.
At Dec. 31,1399 the company and its utility subsidiary rendered electric and rural areas, all within the state of Indiana, the most distant point being about 5 s miles from Indianaporis. Of these customers, 112,705 are
classified as domestic. 14,430 as commercial and industrial, 11 as muniche classified as domestic, $1,14,43$ as commercial and industrial, 11 , as municipal
street lighting, and one as an electric company in service was rendered to 819 customers in Indianapoils in an area of approxisertily 4.2 suanre miles. The tomell population of the area served by the
matelany and its utility subsidiary is estimated to be approximately 468,692 . company and its utility subsidiary is estimated to be approximately 468,692.
Of this total, it is estimated that approximately $91 \%$ is in Indianapolis and surrounding towns and villages, and the remaining $9 \%$ is in rural areas. Mooressille Public Service Co. is engaged primarily in the distribution
and sale of electric energy in the Town ef Moresville Morgan County and sale of electric energy in the Town of Mooresvile, Morgan County, Ind., and 15 other communities in Morgan, Hendricks, Putinam and Owen
Counties, Ind.: and secondarily in the pumping and distribution of water in the Town of Mooresville. It purchases all its power from non-affiliated companies. Its operating revenue for the year 1939 was less than $1 \%$ of
the consolidated operating revenue of the company and its subsidiaries. the consolidated operating revenue of the company and its subsidiaries.
Electric Building Co., Inc. owns and operates an office building, wherein the company has its principal executive and other offices and sales room, occupying approximately $67 \%$ of the rentable area. Itt operating revenue
for the year 1939 was aproximately $0.40 \%$ of the consolidated operating for the year 1939 was approximately $0.40 \%$ of the consolidated operating
revenue of the company and its subsidiaries.
 Balance............................ $\quad 1,324,378 \quad \$ 1,055,530 \quad \$ 870,507$ a Company did not make any provision for Federal income tax for 1938
because the tax return filed showed a loss after making certain special deductions relating to funded debt, including the redemption premium and the unamortized discount and expense applicable to the first mortgage gold bonds called for redemption in that year. If such deductions had not
been available, Federal tax would have amounted to approximately been a a
$\$ 355,000$.
The annual dividend requirements on the 140,591 shares of preferred
stocks to be outstanding upon completion of this financing amount to
$\$ 901,434$. Capitalization upon Completion of Present Financing

## To Be <br> First motge. bonds, $33 / 4 \%$ series, due 1968..... Authorized  $617 \% \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ) -------- $\mathbf{c} 150,000$ shs. $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ) Common stock (no par value).-.-.-.-.-- 750,000 shs.

 ment under which such securities are issued ment under which such securities are issued. 1 from 1940 to 1948 , inclusive, and bear interest at the annual rates of $3 \%$ for the 1940 and 1941maturities, $31 / 2 \%$ for the $1942,1943,1944$ and 1945 maturities, and $4 \%$ for maturites, $31 / 2 \%$ for the 1942,1943 . c Company is authorized to issue 150,000 shares of prefers stock, issu-
able in series, consisting of (a) 120,000 shares designated able in series, consisting of (a) 120,000 shares, designated s " $61 / 5 \%$ cumunot available for reissue; (b) 25,000 shares, designated as " $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock," of which 186 shares have been reacquired and are not available for reissue, and 2,500 shares are authorized but unissued; and
(c) 5,000 shares, not classified into series, having the status of unissued (c) 5,000 stior to or contemporaneously with the sale of the shares of common stock now offered, company will issue and sell said 2,500 shares of $6 \%$
cumulative preferred stock at private sale.

Note-As at Dee. 31, 1939 there were outstanding 115,777 shares of
61/2 cumulative prefered stock, 22,314 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preerred stock, and 645,980 shares of common stock. In addition, 68,855 shares of common stock are now keing offered by the company.
Underwritino- The names of the several principal underwriters of the common stock and the number of such shares to be purchased by each
from the estate of Utilities Power \& Light Corp. and from the company, from the estate of Utilities
respectively, are as follows:

Lehman Brothers


Shares to Be
Purchased

Faroll Brothers
Farwell, Chapman \& Co.-
Ferris \& Hardgrove
Ferris \& Hardgrove-....-
Field, Richards \& Shepard
Inc--7--7--7.-. Francis, Bro. \& Co-
Graham, Parsons \& Co-
Graham, Parsons \& Co-
Granberry \& Co .
Granbery Marache \& Lor Granbery Marache \& Lor
Hallgarten \& Co Hallgarten \& Co.-.
Harrison \& Austin, Inc.
Hayden, Miller \& Co Hayden, Miller \& Co--
The Iulnois Co. of Chicago

 Inc.-.-. M. Marks \& Co.
Laurence M. Merrill Lynch \& Co., Inc Minchum, Tully \& Co., Mitchum, Tully \& Co--
G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co-
Otis \& Co Otis \& Co- i California.
Pacific Co. of
Paine, webber \& Co Paine, Webber \& Co....
Gavin L. Payne \& Co, Ine
Arthur Pery Gavin L. Payne \& Co.,
Arthur Perry \& Co., Ine
Reynolds \& Co Reynolds \& Co...........
Riter \& Co-.
L. F. Rothsehild \& Co... Schwabacher \& Co Co...
I. M. Simon \& Co Starkweather \& Co.-...
Stein Bros. \& Boyce.... Stein Bros. \& Boyce...-
Stern Brothers \& Co..-.
Stern, Wampler \& Co.,In Stern, Wampler \& Co..Ine
Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co.,Inc Syix \& Co --........
Stroud \& Co., Ine.-. Swiss American Corp.
Spencer Trask \& Co Spencer Trask \& Co
Tucker, Anthony \& Co. Wells-Dickey Co Wertheim \& Co

Whiting, Weeks \& stubbs Inc_, Wrubee \& Co....|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| From | From |
| Utill. | Com |
| P. 8, |  |
| 2,100 | pany |
| 210 |  |
| 2,600 | 260 |
| 3,800 | 380 |
| 2,600 | 260 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 6,000 | 600 |
| 2,600 | 260 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 8,500 | 850 |
| 1,300 | 130 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 8,500 | 850 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 3,800 | 380 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 6,000 | 600 |
| 8,500 | 850 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 2,600 | 260 |
| 880 | 88 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 2,600 | 260 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,600 | 260 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 3,800 | 380 |
| 8,500 | 850 |
| 3,800 | 380 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 8,500 | 850 |
| 6,000 | 600 |
| 2,900 | 290 |
| 8,500 | 850 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
| 2,100 | 210 |
|  |  |
|  |  |

The management believes that the financing outlined above has many
distinct distinct advantages to the cors interest saving to the corporation from this financing as
(1) The cash compared with the interest cost of the first mortgage bonds will start at $\$ 56,000$ per year and such amount will be reduced annualy thereafter;
(2) For the first time in 28 years the properties of the corporation will be free of mortgage indebtedness (3) The impending maturity, in two years, of $\$ 4,500,000$ of indebtedness
of the corporation has been extended until July 1,1956 with intervening of the corporation has been extended until July 1, 1956 with
serial maturities of $\$ 300,000$ per year, beginning July 1, 1942; serial maturities of $\$ 300,000$ per year, beginning July 1, 1942;
(4) The corporation is permitted to borrow on a long-term basis an ad-
ditional $\$ 1,000,000$ as and when authorized by the preferred stockholders to do so; the serial maturities of the debentures do not begin until July 1,
(5) As
1942, the corporation will be able to accumulate during the intervening period the carporation which would otherwise be required for sinking fund pur
poses; and
(6) Since the management negotiated the sale of the serial debentures privately, the corporation saves the payment of commissions or under writing expenses and also the cost of registration with the Securities and
Exchange Commission, which would have been necessary if there had been a sale by public offering.
The annual meeting of stockholders at which consideration was given to a
plan of recapitalization, has been adjourned until April 4. The plan was plan of recapitalization, has been adjourned until April 4. The plan was
opposed by a committee for common stockholders, and, as stated Feb. 24, opposed by a commitee adjourned for the purpose of continuing discussions with the committee and other preferred and common stockholders to the end that a modified plan of recapitalization might be submitted. The management has not as yet been able to arrive at a satisfactory basis and is
not prepared for the submission of a modified plan. Accordingly, it is con-
templated templated that no action will be taken at the adjourned annual meeting on However, the refunding of the funded indebtedness of the corporation However, the refunding of the funded indebtedness of continue to give
having been satisfactorily arranged, the management will
consideration to the reclassification of the capital stock of the corporation. consideration to the
-V .150, p. 1439 .

International Business Machines Corp.-New Director Charles R, Ogsbury has been nominated for the board of directors of this corporation
$\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1602$

International Harvester Co.-Profit-Sharing PlanCompany will put into effect May 1 a new twofold plan to reduce the hazards of unemployment and ol age por its employeester means of savings plan will apply to about 50,000 American and Canadian employees in all demployees, who will be provided for otherwise.
empoyer the plan an individual account will be created for every employee who participates. Employees who have more than one and less than three years of service, and wages and receive interest from the company: Employees with three or more years of service will receive full benefits of the plan. Tnto their accounts will go money derived from three sources: (1) The employee voluntarily may save up to $10 \%$ of his salary or wages,
(2) If he does save, the company will match his savings on a $50 \%$ per
. basis up to a minimum of $5 \%$ of his salary or wages. That is, the company
will give him special matching credits up to a maximum of $21 / 2 \%$ of his income. It will also pay him interest on both his savings and the matching (3) The company will distribute to employ ees $25 \%$ of all earnings in
excess of $\$ 3$ a share on the common stock. This formula is automatic. The excess of $\$ 3$ a share on the common stock. This formula is automatic. The proportion to his salary or wages. Every eligible employee will receive extra compensation when it is paid, regardless of whether
part in the savings feature of the plan.-V.150, p. 1281 .

## International Rys. of Central America-Earnings-

 Period End. Feb. 29Railway operating revs Railway operating revs
Net rev. from ry. oper.
Inc, avail. for fixed chgs Inc. avail. for
Net income.

## Directorate Reduced-

 The stockholders approved reducing the number of company's directorsfrom 11 to 10 at the annual meeting held March 28 Frank F. Walker, a
director since 1927, resigned because of a change in residence.-V. 150, director si
p. 1439 .

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. \&

## Subs.)-Earnings-

(These income accounts are subject to adjustments upon completion of the
annual examination of accounts now being made by independent auditors.) Calendar Years-
 Cost of goods sold (incl prov. for depreciation of
$\$ 2,214,315$ in 1939 and $82,018,338$ in 1938 )
43, 877,095 $\mathbf{4 6 , 6 7 3 , 0 5 0}$ Gross profit on sales. Telephone and radiotelephone operating revenuesCable and radiotelegraph operating revenues-...
Dividends, interest, royalties, miscellaneous and non-operating income (net)-
$\begin{array}{rr}15,533,268 & \$ 17,502,362 \\ 31,615,010 & 34,234,274 \\ 5,736,263 & 4,878,162\end{array}$
$2,783,413 \quad 4,037,656$
Total_-.........
Indian Motorcycle Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 6 Months Ended Feb. 29, 1940
Net earnings after provision for Federal income taxes ......... $\quad \$ 269,272$ E. Paul du Pont, President, states that as of Feb. 29 , company had on
its books approximately $\$ 1,600,000$ worth of unfilled orders. its
Mr. du Pont further states:
"The past six-month period has been a prosperous one for company, but
thould not be taken as a criterios of the normal business of the company it should not be taken as a criterios of the normal business of the company. moderate increase in our domestic business which may be expected to continue. During that time, however, we received orders for 5,000 motorcycles for the French army and 1,000 with side cars for the United States
army at total figures of about $\$ 3,000,000$. army at total "While these military orders have produced a considerable income for the
company, they also necessitated a large increase in our working staff and company, they also necessitated a large increase in our working staff and
heavy purchases of new machinery and other factory equipment. There is no expectancy of a continuation of such orders but we are now fully preto handle them if they should be given to us.-V. 150, p. 1769 .
International Agricultural Corp.-Bonds Called-\$4,500,000 Serial Debentures Placed Privately-No Action on Plan April 4-

Louis Ware, President, in letter to stockhoiders says:
The entire issue of $\$ 4,500.000$ 1st mtge. \& collat. trust $5 \%$ 20-yr. sink. fund bonds, due May 1,1942 has been called for redemption and retirement
on May 1, 1940 at 103 and int. Payment will be made at Bankers Trust on May 1, 1940 at 103 and int. Payment will be made at Bankers Trust
Co., New York. Upon such redemption, the first mortgage which has been outstanding upon the properties of the corporation since May 1 , 1912 will be canceled and discharged and corporation will be free of morrtgage liens.
In order to finance the redemption of the first mortgage bonds and the discharge of the mortgage, the management has arranged for the sale to a discharge of the mortgage, the management has arranged for the sale to a-
group of private investors of an issue of $\$ 4,500,000$ serial debentures matur--
ing serially beginning July 1,1942 untii Juiy 1,1956 at the rate of $\$ 300,000$ ing serially beginning July 1,1942 untii July 1,1956 at the rate of $\$ 300,000$ annually, of which the first six maturities carry interest at $23 / \%$ and the
balance at $41 / \% \%$, making an annual a verage interest cost of $4.027 \%$. The balance at 41/4\%, making an annual a verage interest cost of 4.027\%. The in addition, permit the borrowing by the corporation of an additional
$\$ 1,000,000$ on a long-term basis. This tatter additional long-term borrowS1,000,000 on a long-term basis. This tatter additional long-term borrowing, however, when and if needed, will be subject to the approval of the
preferred stockholders since the preferred shares provide that any long-
term borrowing for purposes other than refunding of present outstanding term borrowing for purposes other than refunding of present outstandin indebtedness must have the approfi of the preferred shareholders.

## Total gross earnings

Operating, selling and eneral expenses
Maintenance and repars
Taxes (less credit of $\$ 591,658$ in 1939 applicable
Taxes (less credit of $\$ 591,658$ in 1939 applicable
to prior years) to prior years)
Provison for depreciation (other than depreciation
included in cost of goods sold, above) $\begin{array}{rr}55,667,954 & \$ 60,652,454 \\ 18,914,975 & 19,594,349 \\ 4,697,349 & 4,970,362\end{array}$ Loscluded in cost of goods sol),

Loss on foreign exchange (net) Net earnings.................................................. $14,798,486 \$ 17,762,889$ Charges of Subsidiaries$\begin{array}{rr}2,665,376 & 2,653,499 \\ 491,346 & 240,851 \\ 541,056 & 436,761\end{array}$ | Amortization of bond discount and expense-......-- | 491,346 | 240,851 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 141,056 | 436,761 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Divs. declared or accr'd on pref. stock of subs. } & 71,474 & 763,258\end{array}$ Minority common stockholders' equity in net

income (net)

## Net income before deducting interest charges of parent company <br> Interest Charges of Parent Company- <br> \$10,065,172 \$13,422,908 Interest on funded debt <br> 4.jo.

[^3]Iowa Southern Utilities Co. of Delaware-Earnings-
 Oper, exper, emaint. $\&$ tax.
Prov, for retirements.

Net oper. earnings.
Total net earnings:
Interest on mtge. bonds-

ort. and other dedu
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{clllll}\text { Net tinc. before special } \\ \text { charges } \\ \text { Prov. for legal fees.-. }\end{array} & \$ 85,344 & \$ 72,600 & \$ 556,022 & \$ 447,394\end{array}$

| Net income......... | $\$ 85,344$ | $\$ 72,600$ | $\$ 514,053$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 447,394$ |  |  |  | a And other expenses in connection with plan

and other special charges.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1939$.
Joplin Union Depot Co.-Bonds Offered-Salomon Bros. $\&$ Hutzler, Dick \& Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co. on April 2 reoffered to yield $0.40 \%$ to $2.85 \%$, according to maturity, $\$ 650,0003 \%$ bonds due 1941-55, of the company. The bankers had purchased the issue April 1 on a bid of 102.689.
Five other bids were submitted for the issue, as follows: Bear, Stearns \& Co. and Freeman \& Co., 102.086; R. W. Pressprich \& Co., 101.646; Otis \& Co., 101.03; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., 100.987, and the Central Republic Co., 96.5772

The issue is subject to the approval of the Interstate commerce ComProcee Proceeds will be used to
next.-V. 140, p. 4404.
Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Petiod End. Feb, $29-$ Gross earns: (all sources) $\qquad$

## Net earnings-

Amort. of discounts and premiums Amort. of limited term Minvestments Fed, \& State inc, taxes _Net profit and loss
Earns. per sh. com. after $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\$ 777,407 & \$ 735,283 & \$ 8,578,076 & \$ 8,367,687 \\ 120,295 & 117,951 & 1,441,128 & 1,387,579\end{array}$ incor tar .

Kansas Gas \& Electric Co.-To Sell $\$ 16,000,000$ Bonds Privately-
pany has filities and Exchange Commisson March 30 announced that com Act regarding the issuance and private sale of $\$ 16,000,000$ of first mortgage $33 \%$ bonds, series due 1970 . to 10 insurance companies. The insurance Life Insurance Co, $\$ 4.000,000$; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $\$ 4,000,000$ John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
$\$ 2.000,000$ TThe Mubual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. $\$ 1,500,000 ;$ MassCo., 81,000,000; The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. \$1,000.000; Aetn Life Insurance Co., $\$ 500,000$; New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. $\$ 500,000$. Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, $\$ 500,000$ total, $816,000,000$.
expects that a price of $105 \%$ of the principal amount can be obtained for
the bonds. the bonds.
The net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of the security wilibe applied to the redemption, at $10134 \%$, of $816,000,000$ of the
companys first mortgage gold bonds. $41 / 2 \%$ series due 1980 . The balance will be used for general corporate purposes. pany regarding the issuance and private sale of $\$ 16,000,000$ of first mortgage $3 \% / \%$ bonds to insurance companies.-V. 150, p. 1603 .

Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp.-May Repurchase StockIndicating that a plan of recapitalization may be presented soon, officers
of this company will ask stockholders at their annual meeting on April 10 to approve amendments to the certificate of incorporation permitting the
repurchase of outstanding preferred stock repurchase of outstanding preferred stock. If such authority is is given, the
management will ask permission to repurchase 3.000 shares at $\$ 100$ each George J. Schaeffer, President, said that "pending the plan of recapitalization, the directors have decided it would be advantageous to the corporation
and its security holders if an opportunity were offered to holders to sell to the corporation certain shares of their preferred stock at a price higher than that which has prevailed on the New York Stock Ex-
change during recent months."-V 150, p. 437 , change during recent months. . 150, p. 437.
Kellogg Switchboard \& Supply Co.-New DirectorAt the annual stockholders' meeting held March 27 , Maurice K . McGrath was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George A.
Yanochowski. All other directors were re-elected.-V. 149, p. 2977 .
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.-Directorate Reduced-
Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange of change in its pany's fiscal year from the calendar year to Sept. 1 to Aug. 31.-V. 150 ,
p. 172 .
Kendall Co.-Participating Dividend-
Directors have declared a participating dividend of $\$ 1.38$ per share in adeferred class A stock, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 10 . -26
p. 150, p. 202 . . 150, p. 2102.
Knott Corp.-New Vice-President-
cdwin K. Gordon has been elected a Vice-President of this corporation,
according to David H. Knott, Chairman of the Board.-V. 150, p. 2103 ,

## Kresge Foundation-Notes Called-

called for redemption on June National Bank of Detroit, trustee, has called for redemption on June 1 , 1940 all or its outstanding, io-year $31 / 2 \%$ collateral trust notes due 1947 at 104 and accrued interest. Payment will the holder, at the principal New York office of Bankers Trust C .
diatelders are adidised that they may present their notes for payment immeV. 150, p. 2103.

Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-SalesPeriod End. Mar. 23- $1940-4$ Weeks-1939 $1940-12$ Weeks-1939 Sales
Stores in operation
$-V, 150, ~ p .1604$.

## Long Island Lighting Co.-Obituary-

Russell Flage Van Doorn, a director of this company and formerly a
Vice-President and its Treasurer for over 25 years, died on March 29.
V. 150, p. 1773 .

Lehigh Valley Coal Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Catendar Years
[Including Wholly-Owned subsidiary]

Net loss for yearProfit and loss addust--
Previous deficit

Deficit.


Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Advanced royalties $1,264,918 \quad 89,169$ $\begin{array}{llll} & 1,816,076\end{array}$


Total ....... $\overline{25,447,544} \overline{28,213,678}$ Total
 1939 1938
a After reserves of $\$ 46,808,819(\$ 48,229,232$ in 1938) and surplus arising
an investment in Burns Bros.-V. 150, p. 998.
$\underset{\text { Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings- }}{1939}$

 Seling \& Fed. \& social
security taxes.

397,460

$$
\begin{array}{r}
791,563 \\
373,903 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

300,024

| Loss from mining \& selling coal <br> Loss on other oper. | $\$ 19,661$ 97,128 | \$45,703 92,432 | pf. ${ }^{509,303} \mathbf{9 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { P2,425,255 } \\ 87,281 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tot. loss from oper | \$116,789 | \$138,135 | pf. $\$ 414,031 \mathrm{p}$ | f\$2,337,974 |
| Other income | 914,964 | 1,122,607 | 1,193,735 | 1,281,014 |
| Total income | \$798,175 | \$984,472 | \$1,607,766 | \$3,618,988 |
| Interest on funded and |  |  |  |  |
| Unfunded debt (net)-- | 732,699 | 784,537 | 847,500 | 920,316 |
| serve coal land. | 241,127 | 267,414 | 229,665 | 245,181 |
| Prem. on bonds purch.- |  |  |  | 2,725 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes- |  | 2,900 | 6,600 | 104,808 |
| distributed profit |  |  | 15,900 | 93,325 |
| Equity of minority stock |  |  |  |  | Equity of min profit _-a Equity of minority stock-

holders in net inc. of
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { subs } \\ \text { Depletion \& deprec } & \text { Cr9,627 } \\ 1,382,157\end{array}$
Cr8,298
$1,447,878$
Cr2,170
$1,449,124$ 1,417,411
Net loss.............. $\$ 1,548,181 \quad \$ 1,509,958 \quad \$ 938,854$ prof $\$ 824,919$


Total --........ $29,647,382$ 33,068,123 Total ...........29,647,382 $33,068,123$ a After depletion and depreciation reserve $\$ 49,059,376$ in 1939 and
$\$ 50,443,001$ in 1938 : also after deductions, surplus arising from revaluation of properties, $\$ 8,847,044$ in 1939, and $\$ 9,149,915$ in 1938 . $\mathbf{b}$ Represented by as initial surplus of parent company, together with $\$ 1,370,461$ representing excess of net assets of subsidiary companies at Jan. 1, 1929, over statutory declaration of value of parent company's capital stock issued in exchange for
capital stock' of subsidiaries, incl. stock acquired by purchase. d $7503-5$ capital stock of subsidiaries, incl. s.
preferred and 5,000 common shares.
Note-Ownership by the Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. of stock of Lehigh
Valley Coal Co. is through the medium of ctfs. of interest. Under the decree of the U . S. District Court, dated Nov. 7 , 1923 , trustees were au
thorized to issue $1,212,160$ certificates of interest in the 189,300 shares of thorized to issue $1,212,160$ certificates of interest in the 189,300 shares of capital stock then outstanding all of which capital stock is pledged under
the Lehigh Valley RR. Co.'s general consolidated mortgage, maturing
2003.-V. 150, p. 1940 .

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
Lehn \& Fink Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Balance.-.
Other income.
Federal income........
Profit from foreign opers
Common dividends.....
surplus
hhs.com.stik..out.(par $\$ 5$ )
Earnings per share.....
a loss. $\times$ Profit from foreign operations, exclusive of $\$ 17,238$ in 1936 and \$18,917 in 1935 , profits earned by foreign subsidiaries in countries sub-fluctuations. y Including $\$ 2,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 9.000$ in 1936 for surtax on undistributed profits. $z$ After deducting $\$ 13.933$ representing foreign taxes on dividendr received from foreign subbidiaries during the current year
which were deducted at the source. A ter deducting $\$ 5,873,381$ for cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 193 | 1938 | Liablities | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Capital assets_ |  |  | p |  |  |
| Cash. |  |  |  | \$401,558 |  |
| less reserve...-- | 492, 22 | 465,822 | Note |  | 100,000 |
| Sundry debtors | 48.522 | 0,042 | Fed. foc. tax pay. |  | ${ }^{101,725}$ |
| Inveatories | ${ }^{986} 039$ | 1,014,653 | Reserves | ${ }^{511,005}$ | ${ }_{2}^{24900000}$ |
| Dom. of Can. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | 1,343,527 | Capital stock- | 1,915,939 | ${ }_{2,086,740}^{2,000}$ |
| b Investmeats names, \&c. $\qquad$ | 703 | 1,343,527 | Earned surplus | 1,915,939 | 2,086,740 | Prepald expenses..

$\begin{array}{r}23,667 \\ \hline 5,008,503\end{array}$
a Less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,170,883$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,0^{4} 4.672$ in 1938.. b Tnvestments in and advances to foreign operating companies.- V .

Lernër Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 $x 43 \% \%$ cumulative preferred st
no par shares. $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1604$.
Lion Oil Refining Co.-Earnings-

| Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | 1,59,784 | 10,555, 66 |  |
| dm. | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6,193,552 } \\ & 2.077 .207\end{aligned}$ | 6.19R,137 | 6,91,.566 | 6,584,150 |
| Balan | \$2,560,715 | $\$ 2.587 .5 \times 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.3 ग 7.01 \\ & 80,2 \end{aligned}$ | 037,499 250,975 |
| tal in |  |  |  | , |
| d | 1,639,943 | ,316,741 | 1,074,693 |  |
|  | 13,221 | 193,903 | -190,610 | 48 , | Am. and state taxes-.7.

cos. applicable to int.
of minority common

Earns.per sh.on com.stk, $\$ 1.50$, $\$ 2.10$ ins surtax on undistributed a Includes $\$ 5,260$ ( $\$ 21,518$ in 1936 ) Federal surtax on undistributed
profits. b The company purchased all of the assets of Lion Oil Sales Co. (a subsidiary company) on July 1 , 1936 , and the latter company was (hereafter dissolyed. The consolidated income statement includes
operations of Lion oil sales Co. for the six montsh ended June 30, 1936 . operations of Lion Oil Sales Co. for the six montsh ended
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$\times \begin{gathered}\text { Assets - } \\ \times \text { Propert }\end{gathered}$

 notes \& celvable (net) Life ins., cash valOther curr. assets. Invest. \& advances
Unamort. disct. \& expense disct. Deterred charges--
$\qquad$ Total _-_.......17,274,431 $\xlongequal[17,442,865]{17}$ Total …......17,274,431 17,442,865

(R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Earnings-

 x No provision has been made in the current year for surtax on un-
distributed profits.-V. 149, p. 3876 .

Loft, Inc.-To Reduce DirectorateStockholders at the special meeting to be held Aprill 10 in lieu of the annual
metren nine members as compared with 12 formerly. Three directors are retiring. The directors nominated for reelection are: Francis P. Burns James $\mathbf{W}$. Alfred B. Hoppe, Walter S. Mack Jr., Arthur'J. Patton and-Adolph Radnitzer. Candidacies of Messrs. Colpitts, LeRoy and Mack for reelection as directors are the subject of an arrangement or understanding between them and Phoenix, according to the proxy statement, Under this arrangement suffer or incur out of his holding or having held an office or directorship of of which such toss or damage was incurred he was an officer or director of Phoenix and of Loft and was serving the latter company without compensation (other than expenses and the usual fee for attendance at
in the capacity in respect of which such loss or liability occurred.

## Dividend Plans-

Directors on Feb. 9 voted to permit the declaration of dividends on the in accordance with Delaware laws, or, in case there shall be no such excess, out of net rrofits for the fiscal year then current or the preceding fiscai year, according to a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-

## Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years } \\
1939
\end{gathered}
$$

| olidated Income |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Net prof.after oper exp | \$2,274,278 | \$2,192,260 | \$1,888,188 | \$2,532,797 |
| Depreciation | 844,734 | 866.438 | 873.817 | 839,877 |
| Amortization | 3,713 | 2,365 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| Fed. \& State inc. taxes | 264,497 | 245,039 | c244,413 | 6327,540 |
| Provision for employees' |  |  |  |  |
| pension fund - --- | 50,000 |  |  |  |
| Losses on on capital assets. | 13,844 |  |  |  |
| Sundry charges. | 13,424 | 40,787 | $\overline{3} \overline{4}, \mathbf{0} \mathbf{6} \overline{4}$ | 26,00i |
| Net incom | \$1,084,066 | \$988,074 | \$733,593 | \$1,337,080 |
| 5\% pref. stock did | 203,550 | 203,800 | 209,050 | 1,210,000 |
| Common dividends | 520,000 | 546,000 | 834,400 | 1,043,000 |
| Balance, surplus. | \$360,516 | \$238,274 | def $\$ 309,857$ | \$84,080 |
| Profit \& loss surplus | 9,448,205 | 9,208,953 | 8,973,364 | 9,323,411 |
| Com. shs. out. (par \$25) | 520,000 | 520,000 | 520,000 | 521.500 |
| Earns. persh. on com | \$1.69 | \$1.50 | \$1.01 | \$2.16 |
| a Includes net miscella | neous incom sion for Fed | b Includes <br> al surtax on | $\$ 47,468$ for undistribu | istributed profits. |



## -V. $150 . \mathrm{p} .1441$.

Stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting April 16 to approve a contract for William B. Warner, President. The contract will run three years Prom Jan. 1,1940 , and provides a salary or $\$ 75,000$, and in the event $31 / 2 \%$ on the next $\$ 500,000, \mathrm{~L}$ and $21 / 2 \%$ of the excess over $\$ 1,000,000$. , p. 990 .

## $\underset{\text { Calendar Years- }}{\text { Mctric Co.-EArnings- }} 1939$ <br> Net sales, after deduct-

ing discts., returns and $\$ 6,919,554 \quad \$ 5,797,501 \quad \$ 5,884,315 \quad \$ 5,403,094$
$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { alowances-1.-.,.-.-. } & \$ 6,919,554 & \$ 5,797,501 & \$ 5,884,315 & \$ 5,403,094 \\ \text { Cost of goods sold, gen. } & & \$, 40,032 & 4,710,595 & 4,643,123 & 4,199,106\end{array}$

Net profits before ad-
justments of res. \&
 prov. for inc. taxes-
Expense of moving Toast-


 | Net profit_-.......- | $\$ 1,413,182$ | $\$ 891,858$ | $\$ 944,526$ | $\$ 1,005,177$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dividends | 827,050 | 472,600 | 472,696 | 827.386 | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shs. of cap. stk. outst'd'g } & \text { y } 472,600 & \mathbf{y} 472,600 & \mathbf{y} 472,600 & \mathbf{z 2 3 6 . 3 9 6} \\ \text { Earnings per share. } & \$ 2.09 & \$ 1.88 & \$ 1.99 & \$ 4.25\end{array}$ x Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits of ap-

proximateiy $\$ 89,000$ for $1937 ; \$ 15,000$ for 1938 and $\$ 24,000$ for 1939 . y $\$ 1$ par. $z$ Par. $\$ 5$.

| Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Llabilities- |  |  |
| ash_ | 1,587,087 | 81,107,262 | Accounts payable. | \$143,677 | 8158,066 |
| a Recelvabl | 856,428 | 770,469 | Accrued liabillties_ | 484,002 | 269,395 |
| Inventories | 893,857 | 741,485 | c Common stock | 472,600 | 500,000 |
| Prepaid insurance, supplies, \&c.... | 42,235 | 37,068 | Paid-in and capital surplus. | 1,031,549 | 1,066,760 |
| Investments, 80. | 55,139 | 68,112 | Earned surp. since |  |  |
| $b$ Plant accounts. | 1,074,531 | 1,001,881 | Jan. 1.1933...- | 2,401,177 | 1,819,367 |
| Development work (new products) | 23,725 | 20,377 | d Cap.stk. in treas |  | D766,93 |
| Patents, tradem'ks and goodwill | 23,725 | 20,371 |  |  |  |
| Total .-.------ $84,533,005$ \$3,746,654 |  |  | Total .......-- \$4,533,005 \$3,746,654 |  |  |
| in 1938. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 671,836$ in 1939 and $\$ 675,646$ in 1938. c Common stock of $\$ 1$ par value. d Represented by 27,400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Sale of Distillery-

sale of the principal assets of Hunter Baltimore Rye Distillery, Inc.,
subsidiary of McKesson \& Robbins, to Browne Vintners Coi, Inc., for a cash price of $\$ 2,000,000$ was appproved March 29 hy Judge Aifred C . Coxe Vintners Co, and Schenley Distillers Corp.
In a court room riiled with counsel representing various interests in the McKesson \& R Robbins reorganization, Judge Coxe conducted what was
virtually an auction of the property in which the bid of $\$ 1,550,000$, originally made by schenley, was raised, through successive stages to the final price at which the sale was authorized. The final IIIGure accented by the Court, hinged on a guarantee by Browne Vintners to indemniry the trustee of
McKesson and Robbins against possible claims for brokers commissions. William J. Wardall, trustee, sald that the terms of sale included the retention by the drug firm of cash, receivables and stocks of finished goods saving of the Hunter plant did not mean that the company was withdrawing from its liquor wholesale business, which is the largest in the country, but that this division of the compan's's operations would be continued. McKesson will act as wholesalers of the whiskies made by Hunters' new owner.
Under the contract of sale, as approved by the Court, Browne Vintners acquires the Hunter plant at Gwynnbrook, Md., cerrain stocks of whiskies, gins and supplies, and the trade marks and trade names.
The Hunter distillery, which was purchased by McKesson in 1936 , has a
production capacity of 75 barrels of whiskey per day and a storage facilities for 65,000 barrels. It makes Hunter Baltimore Rye, a blend, and Hunter straight Rye. The rectifying plant has a capacity of 1,500 cases per day
Sale of Distillery Delayed-
An order staying the sale of the Hunter Baltimore Rye Distillery to Browne Vintners Co., Inci, was signed A Aril 3 by Feederal Judgee Samuel Mandelbaum. Judge Mandelbaum referred the matter to Judge Alfred month, so that a hearing on the order may be put off until May.
The order was obtained by a committee of common stock owners. It The order was obtained by a committee of common stock owners, It Distillers Corp. was prepared to pay $\$ 250,000$ more for the property than Distillers Corp. Was prepared to pay $\$ 250,0$
the Browne Vintner bid.-V. 150, p. 2106 .
McLellan Stores Co.-Earnings-
Period-
Vet sales
Cost of os ales, sell. and ad-
minis. exps., int., \&c.,
less other income $\ldots$-.-. $21,630,378 \quad 20,983,145$ a21,121,923 $20,315,284$
 $\underset{\text { \& amort. of invest. in }}{\text { leasehold improvem'ts }}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Prov for deprec.\& consol. } & 363,928 & 312,007 & 294,828 & 266,472\end{array}$
Miscell. other charges.-
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes
Net profit for period --
Preferred dividends
Common dividends
Shs. com dividends
Earnings per per share

## $\begin{array}{r}1,435 \\ 115,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

a Including $\$ 109,042$, social security taxes.
Comparative Balance Sheet Jan. 31
Assets-
1940
bss, \& in transitit
M
Mdse. inventory \&t
Msel in transtt- $4,081,727$
less reserve .....
Claims with fire in-
surance company
Other acets. rec.,
less reserve-.....
Securlties (nominal

 Invest. In leadeh-d
Prepaid ins.,taxes,
store suppl, \&c.
Total ......... $\overline{\$ 8,735,584} \overline{\$ 8,373,389}$ Total .-....... $\$ 8,735,584 ~ \$ 8,373,389$ a The outstanding preferred stock is shown upon the basis of treating as
though issued 188 shares ( 240 shares in 1939 ) of new preferred stock for 188 shares ( 240 shares in 1939) of old series A $6 \%$ preferred stock. b The outstanding common stock is shown upon the basis of treating as though
issued 137 shares ( 189 shares in 1939 ) of new ( 189 shares in 1939 ) of old class A common stock, not yet converted; 282 shares ( 360 shares in 1939 ) of new common stock to be issued in connection
with the conversion of 188 shares with the conversion of 188 shares ( 240 shares in 1939) of old series A $6 \%$ pref. stock and 16 shares of new common stock to be issued in connection
with the conversion of 31 scrip certificates., $\mathbf{c}$ Less reserve for depreciation
plus subsequent additions at cost.-V. 150, p. 1940 .

Madison Square Garden Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-- Period Ended-
 Earnings per share on $\$ 306,468$ $\underset{\sim}{x}$ After deprec, and all other charges, but before provision for Féderal

Manufacturers Light \& Heat Co.-Proposed Acquisition sylve Mania Fuel Supply Co. and Greensboro Gas Co. have filed Co., Pennsyecurities and Exchange Commission an application (File 70-25) wegarding
the acquisition by the Manufacturers the acquisition by the Manufacturers Light \& Heat Co., a new comparding, of the assets of Gettysburg Gas Corp., Cumberland \& Ailegheny Gas Co., for common stock of the new company and the assumption of their liabilities The new company will be a subsidiary of Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. ance and sale by the new company of $\$ 7,500,00041 / 5 \%$ regarding the issuColumbia Gas \& Electric Corp.
shares of the Manufacturers Corp. Owns 450,482 of the 450,608 outstanding shares of the Manufacturers Light \& Heat Co. (old company), all the outtanding shares of Manufacturers Gas Co., Pennsylvania Fuel Supply

Gas Co., Natural Gas Co., of West Virginia, and 15,986 of the 16,000 outThanding shares of Fayette County Gas Co. posed consolidation of the Manufacturers Light \& Heat Co. (old company) Manufacturers Gas Co., Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Co. and Gieensboro
Gas Co. (See File 70.7).-V. 150, p. 1773.
Mandel Bros., Inc.-Earnings-

 Operating profit.----
Income credits-Interest Income credits-Interest
earned, \&c.......... Gross profit.-..........
Prov. for deprec. of prop.
and improvements... and improvements
Federal taxes
Miscellaneous charges Net profit

| $\$ 352,147$ |
| ---: |
| 168,452 |
| $\$ 520,599$ |
| $\$ 410,54555$ |
| $\$ 41000$ |

$\begin{array}{r}237,412 \\ \hline \$ 733,249\end{array} \frac{153,111}{\$ 689,433}$

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
\text { op. } & 208,412 & 211,240 \\
\hdashline & 50,000 & \begin{array}{r}
38,000 \\
\hline
\end{array} \quad 5,979 \\
\hline- & \$ 256,208 \\
\hline & \$ 144,536 \\
\hline- & 207,760
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dividends paid - } \\
& \text { Earnings per share on } \\
& \text { capital stock, no par-- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\$ 0.86$

capital stock, no par_- $\quad \$ 0.86 \quad \$ 0.49$
a Including provision of $\$ 28,000$ for surtax.
Balance Sheet Jan. 31

 U. S. Govt. bonds.
City of Chicagotax antic. warrants_ $\xrightarrow{\text { Cash }} \underset{\text { Notes }}{ }$ Notes \& accit. re.....
Sundry investm'ts Inventories investm'ts Prepaid expenses.Total .-.......-\$7,489,514 $\overline{\$ 7,477,932}$ Total _........- $\$ 7,489,514 ~ \$ 7,477,932$ x After depreciation of $\$ 1,747,436$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,679$
y Represented by 296.800 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 1773 .

Marion Steam Shovel Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has, authorized the listing upon offcial notice of issuance of first mortgage $6 \%$ 20-year gold bonds due April 1. On Feb. 9, 1940, the directors declared operative the plan of bond sinking und adjustment and deposit agreement dated as of Aug. 1, 1939, for Oct. 23 , 1939. A majority ( $50+\%$ ) of bonds outstanding were deposited under the plan and agreement on said date.
Commencing Feb. tamped, to the owners thereof, upon surrender of certificates of deposit. It is the intention of the company to cause the plan to be made available to holders of bonds who have not heretofore assented thereto, by providing Co. of New York, as agent and depositary, for stamping, whereupon the same will be returned to them immediately,-V. 150, p. 1442 .
Market Street Ry.-EarningsOperation
 $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ -\quad \$ 6,426,329 \\ \hline 4,560,651\end{array}$
 500,000
429,000 Net operating income $\qquad$ $\mathbf{x} \$ 31,591$
10,596
Gross income-
Amortization of debt discount and expense................ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 237,357 & \mathbf{x} \$ 20,995 \\ 424,583 & 440,755 \\ 20,699 & 20,964 \\ 3,731 & 3,922\end{array}$
Net loss.................................................... $\$ 211,656 \quad \$ 486,637$
$\times$ Loss.
Plan Effective -
The plan to extend the maturity of the outstanding $7 \%$ first mortgage effective. Deposits of bonds amounted to a little more than $85 \%$ of the $\$ 4,709,000$ outstanding.-V. 150, p. 1605 .

Mengel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

## Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

Net sales
Cost of sales.-.-..........
Deprec. \& depletion
Deprec. \& depletion-.---
Interest (net)
Anterest (net) of bd. disc. \& exp.
Prov. for loss on assets of
Prov. for loss on assets of
sub. in liquidation..--
Flood loss
Prov. for Federal \& State
income taxe
income taxes.......- $\quad 11,000$
Net profit,--7.$\$ 33,63110$ N $\$ 340-\cdots-\cdots$ b40,000 $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Nil } & \$ 360,374 & \$ 279,805 \\ \$ 0.56 & \$ 0.15\end{array}$ x Includes profit on joint venture of $\$ 22,756$ and rentals and other income,
$\& \mathrm{c}$. (net) of $\$ 9,635$. y Includes profit on joint venture of $\$ 20,934$;
 account receivable applicable to prior years, $\$ 29,808$; profit on joint venture of $\$ 23,403$, and other income of $\$ 20,136$ a No provision for surtax on
undistributed profits. $\quad$ Includes $\$ 5,000$ Federal surtax on und undistributed profits. b Includes $\$ 5,000$ Federal surtax on undistributed
profits. $\mathbf{c}$ Includes profit on joint venture of $\$ 9,037$; profit on sale of
timberlands, stumper timberlands, stumpage, fixed assets, \&c., of $\$ 10,744$, and rentals and
other income, \&c. (net), of $\$ 16,997$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-
Cash in banks and on hand
a Receivables.....-
Inventories Inventories Investments and
other assets.-. Properties not used
in operations ${ }^{\text {in operations }}$. Timberlands and
timber at cost, timber at cost,
less depletion... b Land, buildings, mech. \& equip.
Prepaid exps and deferred charges

| 1939 | 1938 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Liabilities- } \\ \text { Bond } 8 . f \text { pay }\end{array}$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |  |


| 516,997 | 524,143 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Liabilities- } \\ \text { Bond s. . pay. and } \\ \text { other fund. ma- } \\ \text { turities due }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

 $158,950 \quad 210,477 \begin{gathered}\text { a }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Due on timber pur } \\ \text { chase contracts }\end{gathered}$ | 542,163 | 478,395 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Notes payable } \\ \text { Accouvts payable- }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |

$150,000 \quad 175,000$
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{array}{cc|c}
542,163 & 478,395 & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Acrued expenses } \\
\text { Prov. for Fed. and } \\
\text { State inc. taxes. }
\end{array} \\
863,983 & 1,061,238 & \begin{array}{l}
\text { Funded debt.....- } \\
\text { Reserves }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$



Mead Corp.-Entire Issue Called-
Corporation has called for redemption on May 1, 1940. at 104, all of its
Utstanding first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, series A, due 1945 not , outstanding first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds, series A, due 1945 , not previously Payment will be made at the principal office of City Bank Farmers Trust
Co., New York, trustee. Holders are advised that they may present their Co., New York, trustee. Holders are advised that they may present their
bonds for payment at any time on or after April 1 and receive the full conds for payment at any time on or ar

Trustee-
City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been appointed trustee for $\$ 6,000,000$ principal amount of 15 -year $4 \% \%$ first mortgage bonds due May 1,1955 .

Merchants \& Manufacturers Securities Co.-Divs.Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents on the class $A$ and class $B$
 1939, and the previous divide
of 15 cents on Nov. 15, 1938 .
of 15 cents on Nov. 15, 1938. participating dividend of 20 cents and the egular semi-annual disbursement of $\$ 1$ on the participating preferred stock, likewise payable April 15 to holders of re
paid on Oct. 16 , last.-V. 149, p. 2979 .

Mexican Gold \& Silver Mining Co.-Delistina-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced that it granted he application of the san rrancisco Mining Exchange to strike from listing The application stated, among other things, that the security was suspended from dealings on the Exchange on Sept. 23,' 1938 , because of the company's failure to pay its annual listing fee, and that, the company advised the Exchange that it had no runds to meeting eapepication becomes effective at the close of the trading session on April 9 .
Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

Period End. Dec. $31-$ Gross earns. from oper.
Oper. exps. \& deprec.
${ }^{\mathrm{N} \text { Net earnings }}$

## Michigan Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-


 Net oper revenues..
operating taxes
oraing taxes------Net operating inco
Net income.
Michigan Gas \& Electric Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ prior lien stock and one of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ prior lien stock, both payable
May to holders of record April 15. Dividends are in arrears on both issues. May. 150 , p. 282 .

Miehle Printing Press \& Mfg. Co.-Debentures CalledAll of the outstanding sinking fund gold debentures series A, due Feb. 1, 1948 have been called for redemption on May 1 at 102 and accrued interest.
Payment will be made at the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago.-V. 146, p. 3960 .
Mission Dry Corp.-New DirectorRichard A. Bigger was on March 28 elected a director of this corporation.

## Mississippi Power Co.-Earnings-

 Period End.Feb. 29-

Gross income
nt. $\&$ other deductions. Net income-Balance $\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 70,738 \\ 43,146 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 86,659 \\ 49,351 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\$ 27,592$
21,088
$\begin{array}{r}81,088 \\ 237,308 \\ 21,088\end{array}$ conveyed to Tennessee Valley Authority and
date are included herein. -V. 150, p. 1443 .
(Tom) Moore Distillery Co.-Out of ReceivershipAs a result of the confirmation of the plan of reorganization by the Feorganization proceedings under jurisdiction of the court.-V. V. 147, p. 3616 .

## Motor Products Corp.-Earnings-

 Calendar YearsNetsCost of sales $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gross profit from oper } & \$ 118,475 \\ \text { Other income } & 125,285\end{array}$ Total. .an. \& gen exps Sell., admin. \& gen, exps
Loss on disposal or props
Provision for depreciat'n Provision for dipreciat
Prov. for contingencies_ nterest paid
Provision for taxess:-...:
Unrealized loss, \&cc...
Loss for period. $\qquad$ \$465,361 Shs. cap. stk, outstand-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Unrealized loss in foreign exchange on conversion of Canadian branch
accounts at Dec. 31 1939 into U. S. dollars. y Includes provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

|  |  | Balance Sh | 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | Labiluties- |  |  |
| ish on hand \& in | 84 | 85,318 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Munic.,Can. |  |  | Accr. payrolls, | 270,878 | 11,675 |
| ${ }^{*}$ other | $\begin{array}{r} 17,340 \\ 3,380 \end{array}$ | $2,822,386$ 24,782 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ins } \\ & \text { Res' } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| cts. |  |  |  |  |  |
| (net)--......- |  | 1,105,026 | Re | ${ }_{396,607}^{19107}$ | 15,0 |
| Inv in serial |  |  |  |  |  |
| Properties ( ${ }^{\text {of Tenn }}$ | 2,405,887 |  | $\times$ Ca | 3,912;540 | 3,912,540 |
| Deferred charge | 76,9 | 80,941 |  | - 7508.922 | 1,25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\times$ Represented by 391,254 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 1941 .

Morris Plan Corp of America-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on account of accumulations on the series $19316 \%$ preferred stock, payable April 1 to and April 1.1939 , Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, 1938. - V. 150, p. 2108 .
Mortbon Corp. of N. Y.-Bonds Called-
Holders of coll, trust mtge. bonds, series A, due June 1, 1941, are being
notified that $\$ 1,350,000$ aggregate principal amount of the bond been called for redemption on June 1, 1940. Bonds should be presented at the office of the trustee, the United States Trust Co. of New York,
45 Wall st., New York, for payment of the principal amount plus accrued and accumulated interest to the redemption date. From and a
redemption date, interest on the bonds will cease.--V. $149, \mathrm{p}, 419$.

Mountain States Power Co.-Unlisted TradingThe new common stock, no par, has been admitted to unlisted trading by the New York Curb Exchange, and the or common stock has been re-
moved from unlisted trading. The new stock is issuable in accordance with the amended plan of reorganization, which, among other things, provides for the issuance of one share of "new" common sto
for each 20 shares of "old" common stock.-V. 150, p. 1942 .
Mountain States Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earns.



 -V. 150, p. $16 \overline{6} \overline{6}$.
Murray Corp. of America-Earnings-

## Gross profit from Earnilngs, forore 6 Months Ended Feb. 29,1940

Gross profit from sales, before deducting prov. for deprec.....-- $\$ 1,652,890$ Discounts on purchases
Total income-
\$1,684.116
46439
\& adminis. exps. \& corporate taxes Provision for depreciation


- V et profit

Nachman-Springfilled Corp.-Earnings-

Earnings per share on commalance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Bala
Balance Sheet Dec. 31,1939 , 830,$352 ;$
and and baks, $\$ 30,352$
ceivable, trade, less reserve, $\$ 393,057$; inventories at the lower notes remarket, \$577,696; non-current notes and accounts receivable, less reserves $\$ 8$ alue, $\$ 1$ machinery and equipment as approaised $\mathbf{2 3 7}$ shares at nominal at June 13.1931 with subsequent additions at ciation of $\$ 340,735$ ), $\$ 450,015$; idle plant investment (less, reserve for depre$\$ 18,931$ ogood-will, trademarks, patents, \&c., \$1:total deferred charges, $\$ 18$, 331i, good-will, trademarks, patents, \&c., $\$ 1 ;$ total, $\$ 1,860,576$.
Liabilicies-Accounts payable, trade,
accued missions, royalties, services, \&c., $\$ 82,130$; accrued in invent taxes, $\$ 79,580$; reserve for possible price dectine in mar shares, stated value $\$ 5$ per share (of which 14,237 shares have been reacquired and are held in treasury as per contra), $\$ 507,500$; paid. in surplus (no change since June 30,
1939 ). $\$ 632,937$; earned surplus (since June 30, 1933), $\$ 434,718$ : total, 1939). \$632,937; earned surpl

National Automotive Fibres, Inc. (\& Sub.)-Earnings



 Earns. per share not sales of cloth conversion department, y Include x Exclusive of net sales of cloth conversion department, y
depreciation of $\$ 136,003$ and maintenance and refairs of $\$ 343,420$.

| Assets- | Liabilttes- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on demand deposit and ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 19 | Accounts payable | \$384,358 |
| on hand...--------- | Reserve for U. S . \& Cndn. in- |  |
| Inventorles...-...-........--- 1,103,461 | come taxes, year 1939 .-..-- | 134,4 |
| Other assets.....-.-........-. 147,581 | Div. payable on common stock |  |
| Fixed assets.................. $\mathbf{y} 2,839,161$ | due Jan. 15, 1940........- | 5,7 |
| Deferred charges_......--.--- 91,758 | 6\% cum. conv. pref. stock |  |
| Intangible assets .-...-.....- 88,692 | Commonstock |  |
|  | Earned surplus | 1,789, |

$\$ 14,790$. y After reserve for x After reserve for doubtful accounts of
depreciation of $\$ 714,547$.-V. 150. p. 2108

National Breweries, Ltd.-New Director-
Allan A. Magee has been elected a director to fill a vacancy on the board.
Other directors were reelected.-V. 147, p. 2539 .
National Broadcasting Co.-Revenues-
Gross network revenue for the NBC networks for the first quarter of 1940 mounted to the greatest quarter business in the company's history, with figure of $\$ 11,953,447$. Contributing to the record-breaking quarter was the biggest March vol$4,304,344$ showing an increase of $3.2 \%$ with the total gross revenue figure of $4,170,852$.
Total quarter of 1940 amounted to $\$ 10,061,16$, an increase or $6.1 \%$ over the 1939 total of $\$ 9,484,411$ of $12.6 \%$ over the 1939 figure of $\$ 2,469,(36$. $\$ 3,338.440$, an increase of $1.2 \%$ over the 1939 figure of $\$ 3,297,992$. The
NBC-Blue Network figure for this year was $\$ 965,904$, an increase of $10.7 \%$

National Electric Signal Co. Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department -V. 150, p. 1445

National Dairy Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Dec. $31-$
Net sales (excluding inter-company sales) ....... 83 Cots of products-
Delivery expense
Selivery expens
Administrative and general expenses-..........................................
Other inco incom
Total income Otherest inter fundead dē deb
 Miscellaneous charges
Realized exchange loss arising from foreign opers.
Provision for federa income taxes-
rates prevailing at Dec. 31. 1939 al exchang

Net profit.



Nek (no par)--................................ $\quad \$ 1.97 \quad \$ 1.69$ Not--Depreciation fncluded in the above accounts 1 or the year 1939
aggregated $\$ 10,217,003$ for the year 1938 agrecated 10.557 .2881.
Repairs and maintenance (including repracements of milk bottles) Repairs and maintenance (including replacements of milk bottles)
amounted to $\$ 10,020,002$ for the year 1939 and $\$ 9,732,303$ for the year 1938 . The corporation's siuity in the 1939 profits of domestic subsidiaries not
consolidated was $\$ 10,694$ greater than the dividends of $\$ 12,525$ recelved from such companies.

Consolidated Statements of Earned Surplus Years Ended Dec. 311938 Earned surplus at beginning of year. Restoration to earned surplus of portion of reserve
for loans to employees........................................ $\begin{array}{ll}4,717.298 & \$ 40,335.049 \\ 13,034,157 & 11,326,360\end{array}$ Total.
remium on retirement of debentures through $\$ 58,051,4$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Reduction to est. realizable value of certain property } & 9,083 & \text { Cr2,099 }\end{array}$ and equipment no longer useful in thi business. equipment carried at excessive values........... Dividends paid on preferred tock
 550,480

Earned surplus -\$46,569,394 $\overline{\$ 44,717,298}$ Consolidated Statements of Capital Surplus Years End. Dec. 31
Capital surplus at beginning of year-1.-.-.-.
Reduction of common shares held in treasury (formerly carried under invest. and advances)
from cost to average stated value..................
Capital surplus at beginning of year as adjusted
for comparative purposes of year whin orn
Goodwill purchased during year, written of $\begin{array}{rrr}1,168,660 & \$ 4,308,305 \\ 319,573 & 10,584 \\ \end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
[Consolidating as heretofore all subsidiaries $90 \%$
quity stock is owned, except the German subsidiaries]


Expenses (deprec., taxes, \&c.) less
disposal of inactive props. held for $\quad 44,329 \quad 47,473 \quad 14,380$
 x Covers inactive property in St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago and
New York in 1937, 1938 and 1939 and at Milwaukee for a portion of 1938 Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Asse | 1939 | 1938 | Labluties | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ash in banks and |  |  | Accts. payable and |  |  |
| on hand---.--- | \$386,648 | \$811,554 | payrolls. | \$450,281 | \$252,167 |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | a973,316 | 860,165 | Accrued State, local |  |  |
| Stock of merchan- |  |  | and capital stock |  |  |
| dise, material \& |  |  | taxes | 36,945 | 31,818 |
| supplies on hand |  |  | Accrued |  |  |
| and in transit | 2,324,822 | 1,924,627 | curity tax | 34,671 | 32,216 |
| Invest. (inel. 500 |  |  | Prov. for Fed. inc. |  |  |
| shares co. stock) |  |  | tax \& surtax on |  |  |
| at cost | 161,805 | 28,680 | undistr. profits |  | 22,113 |
| $\pm$ Oper. properties | 3,266,554 | 3,283,478 | Reserves | 62,069 | 107,630 |
| $y$ Inactive props | 1,164,492 | 1,319,276 | z Capital stock | 5,738,750 | 5,738,750 |
| Def. assets \& chgs. | 26,461 | 38,995 | Capital sur | 2,338,541 | 2,338,541 |
|  |  |  | Deficit | 357,158 | 256,459 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

in 1938. z Represented by 114,775 no par shares. a Includes $\$ 104,329$ currently. All other assets of the company are located in the United states. currently. All oth

National Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Gross income after retirement accruals.--Net income. 150 p. 1942.
$\begin{array}{lll}25,894 & 19,019 & 278,093 \\ 18,003 & 10,866 & 182,682\end{array}$
224,692
124,301
National Réfining Co.-New Secretary-
At the recent meeting of directors, Louis S. Pierce was elected Secretary and general counsel, succeeding as Secretary T. J. H
The post of general counsel is new.-V. 148, p. 3694 .

National Steel Corp.-Stock Sold-Union Securities Corp. April 3 offered and sold after the close of the market 19,000 shares (par $\$ 25$ ) common stock at $691 / 4$. The offering does not represent new financing.-V.150, p. 1776.

National Sugar Refining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$$
\text { Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years } 1939
$$

 Profit from operations
Other income
 Derrcc., int. \& taxes---
Extraorinary \& non-recurring items non-re- b250,069
 Balance, deficit_-_-
Shares of cap. stock out-
$\$ 866,594$
$\$ 2,016,738$
$\$ 449,418$
sur $\$ 300,025$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { standing (no par) } & \text { c-- } & 571,300 & 579,100 & 579,100 & 579,100\end{array}$ stock Ner sh. on cap. Nil Nil $\$ 1.22$ \$2.52 a Includes provision for conting encies of $\$ 30,891$. b Consists of $\$ 11,234$ pre-operating expense of subsiciary company; $\$ 144,116$ loss on account of sundry.

## Assets-

 Assets-$\times \begin{aligned} & \text { Property acct... } \\ & \text { Cash, \&c }\end{aligned}$

 Inventories........
Cash in closed bks N.Y. World's Fair.
1939 ${ }^{2} \%$ bend Miscell. investm't. N.Y.State \& N N . $\mathbf{Y}$ City bonds. N.Y Deferred charges.-
Pats. \& tr. marks.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 | 231 | $13,634,12$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| , 249 | $1,203,46$ |
| , 766 | $2,513,74$ |
| 409 | $6,722,28$ |

 | 24,613 | 55,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 39,427 |  |
| 44,093 | ped. excise tax on | $176,511-177,298 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { migd. sugar }\end{aligned}$

| $, 000,000$ | $-\cdots \cdots$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 165,558 | $1,781,060$ | 901,809 934,607 | 901,809 | 934,607 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 350,000 | 250,000 |
| -78 | 144,775 | 178,680

123.289

Total_........25,453,581 $\xlongequal[24,600,165]{ }$| Earned surplus |
| :---: |
| Total_..........25,453,581 |
| $4,607,277$ |
| $5,511,018$ |
| $24,000,105$ | $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation. y Represented by $571,300(579,100$ in 1938) shares (no par) after deducting 28,700 (2c,900 in 1938) treasury shares carried

at $\$ 719,500(\$ 522,050$ in 1938). V. 15 C, p. 1446.

Nati
Nation-Wide Securities Co. (Colo.)-DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock payable April 1. Dividend of $157-10$ cents was paid on Feb: 1, last; stock payable A pril 1. Dividend of $157-10$ cents was paid on Feb: 1, last;
$1 / 2$ cents was paid on Dec. 23 , last, and one of three cents Was paid on

Natomas Co.-Earm

| tomas Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years | 1939 | 1938 |  |  |
| Gold dredging | \$1,737,547 | \$1,639,510 | \$1,084,297 | \$1,311,148 |
| Rock operatio | 12,892 | 14,690 | 16,965 | 10,844 |
| Land rentals | 138,220 | 24,868 | 170,638 | 165,675 |
| Water sy | 16,904 | 11,932 | 8,757 | 10,819 |
| Miscell. rev | 6,747 | 3,512 | 5,209 | 54,582 |
| Gross in | ,912,311 | \$1,694.512 | \$1,285,865 | \$1,553,068 |
| Salaries and gen | 81,555 | 79,593 |  | 81,461 |
| Insurance -------- | 23,423 | 18,488 | 16,632 | 15,708 |
|  | 104,091 | 90,938 | 84,000 | 77,641 |
| (except income) | 82,741 | 75,979 | 72,643 | 53,428 |
| Depreciation. | 1,199 | 1,199 |  |  |
| Reclamation dist. assess ments for interest. | 33,897 | 30,537 | 40,618 | 85,306 |
| Net inc-operations Other income | ,585,404 | \$1,397,778 | \$988,626 | \$1,239,521 |
|  | 86,314 | 99,868 | 128,866 | 20,296 |
| Total income.......- | \$1,671.718 | \$1,497,646 | \$1,117,492 | \$1,359,817 |
|  | 41,224 | 47,477 | 40,076 | 120,364 |
| Federal income tax....- | 197,599 | 166,224 | 117,624 | 140,099 |
| Net income$\qquad$ \$1,432,887 Surplus credit 984,3544,324 |  | \$1,283,945 | \$959,791 | \$1,099,353 |
|  |  | 582,366 | 476,854 | 431,440 |
|  |  | 26 |  |  |

Total surplus
$\begin{gathered}\text { Cost of shares purchased }\end{gathered}$
$\$ 2,421,566$
$\$ 1,866,579$
$\$ 1,436,645$
$\$ 1,530,793$

Earned surplus _....- $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,400,595 & \$ 984,354 \\ \$ 582,366 & \$ 476,854\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Cost of 4,500 shares own stock repurchased during the year and retired. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assetstransit -1 in - warr
Reclam. dist. Reclam. dist.warr. Notes \& accts. recAccrued interest_Land sales contri-s. Land sales contr's.
Other recelvables.
Securs. \& Invest'ts $\underset{\text { D Properties......- }}{ }$
$1939 \quad 1938$
Total_........... $\overline{12,503,835} \overline{12,402,977}$ Total_.........12,503,835 $\overline{12,402,977}$ x After depletion and depreciation of $\$ 1,157,894$ in 1939 and $\$ 882,894$
in 1938. Represented by $975,750(980,250$ in 1938$)$ no par shares.
-V. 150, p. 1942 .

National Tea Co.-Sales-
Sales for the four weeks ended March 23, 1940 amounted to $\$ 4,883,934$
compared with $\$ 4,191,207$ for the corresponding four weeks in 1939, an as compared with $\$ 4,191,207$ for the corresponding four weeks in 1939, an at March 23, 1940. Average sales per location increased $20.01 \%$.-V.
150. p. 2109.

Neisner Bros.-Sales-
 -V. $150,1 \mathrm{p} .160 \overline{6}$.

Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Operating revenues
Maintenance...............
Other oper. expenses.... Other oper. expenses---

Net oper. revenues.
Other income.

## Gross income.


Amortiz. or debt discount
and expenses discellaneous deducts.-.
Net income.-.-.
Profit on retirement of bonds \& debs. (het).-
Other misc. debits and
bonds debs. (net)
Other misc. debits and
credits to surplus (net)

a Earned surplus_...- $\$ 5,174 \underset{\sim}{\$ 1,619} \xlongequal{\$ 329,276} \quad \$ 324,939$
New Almaden Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
New Century Casualty Co.-Registers with SEC-
New England Gas \& Electric Association-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on $\$ 5.50$ dividend
series preferred stock, payable April 30 to holders of record April 12 This series preferred stock, payable A pril 30 to holders of record April 12 . This
dividend is on account of arrears, and reduces total amount of accumulations dividend is on account of arrears, and re
to $\$ 21.50$ per share.-V. $150, p .2109$.
This payment is applicable to arrears for quarterly period ended March 31,
1936. After current payment arrears will amount to $\$ 23.331-3$. 936. After current pa
System Output-

Fystem Output-
For the week ended March 29 New England Gas \& Electric System re-
orts electric output of $8.215,741 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of 298.921 kwh . ports electric output of $8.215,741 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of $298,921 \mathrm{kwh}$.
or $3.78 \%$ above production of $7,916.820 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding week or $3.78 \%$ above production of $7,916,820 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding week
a year ago.
Gas output is reported at $118,569 \mathrm{MCF}$, an increase of $27,013 \mathrm{MCF}$, or Gas output is reported at $118,569 \mathrm{MCF}$, an increase of $27,013 \mathrm{MCF}$, or
$29.50 \%$ above production of $91,556 \mathrm{MCF}$ in the corresponding week a year ago.-V. 150, p. 2109.

a Of New England Public Service Co. and utility subsidiaries. b of
ndustrial subsidiaries applicable to New England Public Service Co. inindustrial
vestment.

| Income Accou | Years E 1939 | Dec. 31 1938 | $\operatorname{mopany}_{1937} O n$ | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inc.-From util, subs.: |  | \$661,420 |  |  |
| Interest on notes | y12,674 | y12,674 | 10,064 | 26,685 |
| Interest on bonds -- |  |  |  |  |
| Other income - | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,972 |  |
| From industrial subs: |  |  |  |  |
| Interest on notes of Maine Seaboard |  |  |  |  |
| Paper Co--Interest on notes of |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| textile mills---- |  |  | 1,707 |  |
| Interest on notes of |  |  |  |  |
| N. Y. Indus., Inc. ------ ---------- 1,137 |  |  |  |  |
| From non-äffil.cos.: 3,704 , |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends.-- |  | 412 | 415 | 1,231 |
| Other income | x20,542 | $2 \overline{4} 5$ | 17735 |  |
| Comp. for engineering \& other services: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidiary companies. |  |  |  | 31,713 |
| Others |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous income... -..... --.-. ----- 4.383 |  |  |  |  |
| Total income | \$805,534 | \$719,642 | \$212,860 | \$241,209 |
| Admin. \& gen. expense | 69,398 | 67.419 | 67,960 | 129,923 |
| Exps. of properties (net) | 8,533 | 22,098 | 28,193 |  |
| Other expenses....------ |  |  |  | 35,119 |
|  | 4,708 | 4,243 | 4,124 | 4,294 |
| Interest. |  |  |  | 733 |
| Loss on sale of secs. (net) Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-- |  |  | Cr99,600 |  |
|  | 23,000 | 31,000 | 25,000 | 12,000 |
| Balance of income...- | \$499,895 | \$594,881 | \$187,183 | \$58,511 |
| $x$ Includes dividends. y Includes interest on advances. z Include net |  |  |  |  |
| Note-Dividends paid on $\$ 7$ dividend series prior lien preferred stock |  |  |  | ped stock |



Stockholders at a special meeting at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. May 6 . will consider ro-
tiring
268,354 shares of captal stock now held in the treasury.-V. 150 .

## p. 1942.

New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Tenders-
The Now York Trust Co will until 11 1 a m. A. Arril 30 receive bids for the
tale to it of sufficient general lien $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds due July 1,1935 to
exhaust the sum of 150,000 at lowest prices offered. - V . $150, \mathrm{p} .1777$.


 | Net operating pronit.: |
| :---: |
| Other income- |
| $1,059,44$ |
| $11 ; 231$ |



 Net profit for year
Cash divs. (pref. stock) $\qquad$ $\$ 232,894$ 31,000
$\$ 397,737$
156,187 Cash divs. (pref. stock)"-
${ }^{*}$ Loss. $x$ Profit on sale of 4,200 shares of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. stock. y On 500,000 shares of combined pharticipating and founders. stock out-
Note. Provision of $\$ 342,405$ in 1939, $\$ 295,115$ in $1938, \$ 300,005$ in 1937
and $\$ 283,995$ in 1936 for depreciation included in and $\$ 283,995$ in 1936 for depreciation included in overhead costs in 1937 , 1938 and 1939, and in overhead costs and administration expenses in 1936.
Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | ${ }^{5}$ | Labituties- |  |  |
| a Plant \& property | 5,365,529 | 5,588,841 | Preferred stock. | 1,785,000 | 1,785,000 |
| Goodwill \& patents |  |  | b Participating \& |  |  |
| Cash | 4,474,850 | 1,329,345 | founders' stock | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Market. securitles_ | 307,200 | 307,200 | Funded debt- | 2,619,400 | 2,769,400 |
| Bond deposit |  | 100,000 | Accounts payable. | 1,288,867 | 610,837 |
| Accts. recelvable.- | 126,969 | 272,447 | Compensa. awards | 50,681 | 27,247 |
| Contracts in process. | 2,011,805 | 2,284,646 | Contract collec'ns againgt future |  |  |
| Inventories | 197,771 | 186,666 | costs. | 530,790 |  |
| Subsldary cos | 5,000 | 5,000 | Res. for Fed. inc. |  |  |
| Other assets. | 41,970 | 20,516 | taxes (est.) | 175,000 | 100,000 |
| Deferred debits. | 27,970 | 21,349 | Accrued Dayroll, |  |  |
|  |  |  | Surplus.... | $\begin{array}{r} 606,110 \\ 5,003,216 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 248,575 \\ 4,074,952 \end{array}$ |
| Total | ,06 | ,01 | Tota |  |  |

Total ---.- $12,559,064110,116,011$ a After depreciation. b Represented by $325,000 \$ 1$ par participating
shares and $175,000 \$ 1$ par founders' shares.-V. 150, p. 1777 .

New York Telephone Co.-Earnings-




 V. 150, p. 1943.

New York Trap Rock Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Net operating profit...
Other income

| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 6 , 3 5 5}$ | $\$ 715,979$ | $\$ 816,457$ |
| 73,839 | 36,002 |  | 1936

$\$ 1,017,64$
48,809
 Interest charges.- for add' pay
Prov. for
holders of stamped bonds and debentures Prov. for deprec. \& depl
Prov. for doubtful accts Prov.for Foubtial accts.
Provs on propert Ste tax Loss on property retired. of investments Other deductions--7 Prov. for Fed. inc. taxProv. for Fed. surtax
Portion applicable
Portion appicable to
minority stockholders.
Net income.
Net income--2--
Dividends on preferred:
Dividends on common.-

|  | 39,105 | 40.562 | 39,363 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 548,337 | 422,568 | 408,934 | 389,970 |
| 41,425 | 34,036 | 5.010 | 49.915 |
| 169,138 | 8,201. | 56,644 | $3.15,537$ |
|  |  |  | 12,214 |
| 19,251 | 24,954 7,699 | 6,502 | 14,264 |
|  |  | ${ }^{103}$ | 25,901 1,168 |
| ------ | Cr249 | Cr1,046 | Cr 414 |
| \$81,129 | loss\$91,048 | \$33,840 | \$168,397 |
| 77,336 | 77,336 | 77,305 | 127,694 |


 a Represented by 20,00 no par shares. b Represented by 180,000 no
 geduced in January, 1940 by the receipt of a dividend of $\$ 38,874$ which
eefected effected a corresponding reduction in the
$\$ 210,000$ not current.-V. 150, p. 1002 .

North American Finance Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.- V. 150, p. 1943.
North Boston Lighting Properties-To Defer Payments of Subsidiaries' Indebtedness-
The Securities and Exchange Commission, April 2 , announced that
ond Act in connection with a proposal to defer the payment of indebtedness Act in it by certain subsidiaries The company holds $\$ 3,109375$ of notes
Oofed of subsidiaries due May 1,1940 which it has pledged and $\$ 200,000$ of notes
due April 5 . 1940 which are unpledged. All of the notes bear interest at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum. and The amount
Thollows:
Beverly Gas \& Electric Co.
Gloucester Electric Co.
Haverhill Electric Co $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { Pledyed } \\ 8650.000 \\ 235.000 \\ 1,014.375 \\ 725,000 \\ 785,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| Unpledjed |
| :---: |
| $\$ 50000$ |
|  |
| 0 |

$\begin{array}{r}80,000 \\ 750.000 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 3,109,375 \quad \$ 200,000$
The application states that upon Iquidation of the company, proceedings concerning which are nuw pending, the subsidiary companies will permato press for payment of the existing notes nor rexuire the issuance of new

North Central Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
Company announced that $\$ 18,000$ principal amount of its first mortgage 51/\% \% sinking fund bond have been selectect by bot or for redemption on Apritil
15,1940 , at par and, accrued interest. The bonds will be piad at the office of 'the United States National Bank. of Denver, trustee, on and after the

North Western Refrigerator Line Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 146, p. 2895.
Northern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Unlisted Trading The New York Curb Exchange has removed the first lien and refunding mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, due May 1, 1952, from unlisted trading.-V. 150 ,
p. 2111.

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.-AcquisitionHobart Light \& Water Co, of Hammond, Ind., has filed with the Se-
curities and Exchange Commission an application (File 70-24) regarding currities and exchange Commission an application (File 70 -24) regarding
the proposed sale of its utility assets to Northern Indiana Public service Co. pror $\$ 500,000$.. Upon consummation of the sale, the company will be


> Northern Ohio Ry. Co.- ListingThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized

1st me New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 2,500,000$ therefor) bearing a cancellation endorsement stamped over the endorsement of guaranty of Lake Eriie \& Western RR. in accordance with the terms of
an escrow agreement dated as of Dec 18 . 1929 , an escrow agreement dated as of Dec. 18, 1939 .
among the Nickel Plate, Central Hanover Bank \&o Trust Co into by and agent, National State Bank of Newark, at Newark, N. J. and such holders oo the 1 1st mtge. $5 \%$ gold bonds of Northern Ohio Ry. and of certificates of agreement provided as follows:
(1) The Nickel Plate agreed to deposit with the escrow agent $\$ 187,500$ in cash, topether with all of the coupons held by it which had become due April 1,1935 to April 1 . 1938 , incl. These coupons were in the total face
amount of $\$ 429,650$. The Nickel Plate further agreed from time to time to aeposit with the escrow agent such additional coupons of the aforesalid seven interest dates as might thereafter be acquired by it during the period
of the agreement and until such time as it should be declared operative. (2) Holders of bonds or of certificates of deposit might become parties to the agreement by depositing with the escrow agent their bonds or certificates of deposit, together with "consents,", on or before Feb. 15 , 1940 , or within any extended deposit period, (The "consents" refer to the cancellation of
the Lake Erie \& Western guaranty.) (3) The Nickel Plate directed the escrow agent that upon the cancellation
of said guaranty on not less than $\$ 2,375,000$ of bonds, to deliver to each cancelling bondholder the coupons due Aprill 1,1935 to and including Aprill 1 . extent that such couned to the bonds of succ cancelling bondholder to the escrow agent, and to pay to such cancelling bondholder from the aforesaid sum of cash an amount equal to the face amount of the Oct. 1, 1933, Aprill 1 ,
1939 , and Oct. 1,1939 , coupons appertaining to his bonds. to the extent that such coupons were then annexed to such bonds, which coupons, however, were to remain so annexed notwithstanding such payment.

The agreement might become operative uppn the deposit of a legs amount the Nickel Plate and to the conmmittee $\$ 2,375,000$ if mutually agreeable to the reduction of the principal amount from $\$ 2,375,000$ to $\$ 2,000,000$. As of March 15. 1940, there were on deposit with the escrow agent certificates $\$ 380,000$ being tace amount of sin \$380,000, being a total face amount of $\$ 2,068,000$. Conseq

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) - Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power CO, system for the week
ended March 30,194, totaled 28.420 .187 kwh., an increase of $10.1 \%$. compared with the corresponding week last year.- - V. 150, p. 2111 .
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Etrninqs-
 Uncollectible oper. rev $\quad \frac{9,915}{82.759,761} \frac{1,203}{85717610} \frac{17.561}{85.554 .253}$ Operating revenues
Operating expenses.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net operating income. } & 8465,197 & & 8494,134 & 8974,052 & \\ \text { Net income } & 8952,696 \\ \text { N } & 820,488 & & 455,451 & 868,910 & 853,364\end{array}$ Net income $-150, \mathrm{p} .160 \mathrm{~B}$.

Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.-Special Dividend-
 tion to the regular monily was paid on Dec. 11, last.-V. 149, p. 3880 .

Ohio Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net oper. revenues } & \mathbf{\$ 1 , 4 4 2 , 0 8 4} & \mathbf{8 1 , 3 5 3 , 5 9 4} & & \mathbf{8 2 , 9 7 9 , 2 1 3} & \$ 2,589,817 \\ \text { Operating taxes } & & 553,649 & 499,821 & 1,124,369 & 976,880\end{array}$
 Net income. 150 p. 1781 .

Ohio Finance Co. - Stock Increase Voted-
At their recent annual meeting, stockholders authorized an increase in preference stock
Proceeds are to be used in making loans and purchasing receivables. Proceeds are to be used in making loans and purchasi
Officers and directors were re elected.-V. 150, p. 2111 .

Ohio-Midland Ry,-Lease of Road A pproved-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 18 approved the lease \& Power Co. The line in question extends over 13 miles from the power plant of the Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co. at Picway, easterly
to Midway, thence northerly and easterly to Groveport, in Franilin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio.
Oliver Farm Equipment Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Yenrs
 Cost or sales, selling and Depreciation $\begin{gathered}\text { general expen, \&c. }\end{gathered}$
Net profit from oper

Other income | $17,737,789$ | $17,987,804$ | $22,715,773$ | $16,399,125$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 652,990 | 637,141 | 580,103 | 518,315 | Int tal incomeInt. \& other charge...--

Prov, for Fed. inc. taxes

Narns. per shit.on cap.stk.
$\qquad$

 $\begin{array}{r}82,601,249 \\ 305,363 \\ \hline\end{array}$ x Includes $\$ 40,771$ applicable to prior years

|  |  |  | Labilities- |  | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asset |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a Fixed }}$ asset | , ${ }^{\text {, } 837,803}$ | 7,016,291 | ${ }_{\text {decoun }}^{\text {d Comm }}$ | 155 |  |
|  | 221 | 1,05 | , |  |  |
|  | 4,462,20 |  |  | 678,530 |  |
| ven | ,020,415 | 7,800,448 | Notes pay, to bks- |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Acects. }}^{\text {distril }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 450,624 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 125,860 | 108,6 | Earned surplu | 3,345,414 | 2,915,1 |

Total ........ $\overline{24,198,016} \overline{20,810,368}$ Total .........24,198,016 $\overline{20,810,368}$ a After deducting reserves for depreciation. b After reserve for losses
of $\$ 899,300$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,106,772$ in 1938 . Not used in operations; after reserve for depreciation and reserve for reduction to estimated liqudating velues, d Represented by 339,196..37 no par shares. e Including
$\$ 750,000$ reserved for loss on possible future abandonment or consolidation $\$ 750,000$ reserved for loss on poss
of properties.-V. 149, p. 2374 .
Palestine Economic Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first pgae of this department.
Pennroad Corp.-To Write Off Deficit-
stockholders of the corporation voted on March 28 to write off to capital surplus an $\$ 84,469,036$ deficit incurred since the conporation was formed in
1929. This deferred charge to capital surplus was the resuit of adjusting ledger values of certain investments from the original costs to figur
reflecting conditions as of Dec. 31,1938 .

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.-Listing -
The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 490,948 shares of common stock (par \$5), on official notice of issuance, pursuant to split-up of shares in ratio of two-for-one, in substitution for 245,474 shares
of common stock (no par) previously listed and outstanding.-V. $150, \mathrm{p}, 2113$.
$\underset{\text { Calendar Years- }}{\text { Penas }}$ Glass Sand Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net sales } \\ \text { Cost of goods sold , seil., } \\ \text { admin. } \& \text { general exps. }\end{array} & 1,490,668 & 1,329,256 & 1,589,825 & 1,371,088\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Gross profit_-- } & \mathbf{1 , 4 , 0 7 7 , 7 7 6} & \$ 915.712 & \mathbf{\$ 1 , 2 7 0 , 5 8 9} & \$ 950,539 \\ \text { Allow. for deprec. \& depi } & 193,285 & 194,683 & \mathbf{2 0 4}, 837 & 174,386\end{array}$

 tmort. of bond disct., tax on loans, \&c.......
 $\mathbf{x}$ Including undistributed profits taxes.



Total_...-.
tal_.....-. $14,068,834 \overline{13,953,485}$ $-14,068,834 \overline{13,953,485}$ Total

Total . $14,068,8$ a Represented by 24,768 shares (no par) $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock, and 321,86
shares common stock shares common stock (no par). b Pre
due March 31, 1940-V. 150, p. 1945.

Pet Milk Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

| Calendar Years- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 29,711,501 | \$28,555,164 | \$29,702,594 | \$25,105,479 |
| Cost of goods sold | 23,403,767 | 22,885,393 | 24,449,373 | 19,998,312 |
| Sell., gen. \& admin. exps | 4,159,152 | 3,886,890 | 3,736,439 | 3,199,703 |
| Depreciation. | 712,766 | 712,511 | 642,499 | 631,431 |
| Operating income | \$1,435,816 | \$1,070,370 | \$874,283 | \$1,276,032 |
| Dividends received | 11,405 | 97,765 | 135,080 | 97,320 |
| Total inco | \$1,447,221 | \$1,168,135 | \$1,009,364 | \$1,373,352 |
| Reduction in value |  |  |  |  |
| capital assets |  |  |  | 25,230 |
| Proportion applicable to minority int. in subs.- | 2,463 | 2,319 |  |  |
| Interest paid...-.-.-.-- | 25,838 | 51,846 | 62,053 | 17,531 |
| Federal taxes | 267,692 | 206,806 | 140,518 | 209,060 |
| Prov. for surtax on un distributed profits |  |  | 45,000 | 43,000 |
| Prov. for income tax, prior years | 20,611 |  | 44,506 | 36,550 |
| Loss on disposal of capi tal assets. | 728 | 6,164 | 15,955 | 92,943 |
| Goodwill of subsidiaries. |  |  |  | 35,250 |
| Net profits | \$1,129,888 | \$901,001 | \$699,155 | \$911,553 |
|  | 441,354 | $44 \overline{1}, \overline{354}$ | 441,354 | 31,662 551,693 |
| Balance, surplus | \$688,534 | \$459,647 | \$257,801 | \$328,198 |
| Shs.com.stk .out.(no par) |  |  | 441,354, | 441,354 |
| Earnings per share_--- | + ${ }^{\mathbf{2} 2.56}$ | + $\$ 2.04$ | + $\$ 1.58$ | \$1.99 | Earnings per share

$x$ Includes miscellaneous income.

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

## Assets- Cash in banks and

 Cash in banks and Mise. accts. receiv
Due from empl. \& agents....
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { y Real est., mach. } & 637,008 & 632,248\end{array}$ and equipment. $7,335,718 \quad 6,932,027$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Min. int. in su } \\
& \text { z Common sto } \\
& \text { Earned surplu }
\end{aligned}
$$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { goodwil.-.-- } & 831,347 & 831,462 \\ \text { Defd. chgs. to oper } & 174,649 & 131,408\end{array}$

Total

$$
\overline { 1 5 , 3 4 4 , 3 6 4 } \longdiv { 1 4 , 1 4 4 , 4 4 }
$$

Total
$15,344,36414,144,44$ X After reserve for doubtful debts and discounts of $\$ 117,396$ in 1939 and
$\$ 121,309$ in 1938 . $y$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,179,428$ in 1939 and $\$ 6,763,193$ in 1938 . z Represented by 441,354 no par
000 current and $\$ 200,000$ not current.-V. 150, p. 1945

Petroleum Corp. of America-A sset Value-
per share on $1,937,800$ shares of capital stock outstanding at that time. per share on 1,937,800 shares of capital stock outstanding at that time.
This compares with net asset values of $\$ 11.42$ per share outstanding on
Dec. 31,1939 ; and $\$ 11.45$ on March 31, 1939.-V. 150, p. 1291; V. 149. Dec. 31.
p. 3568.

Pfeiffer Brewing Co.-EarningsSales Calendar Years-


 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Earned surp. Dec. } 31 & \$ 1,618,933 & & \$ 1,217,266 & \$ 800,645 & \$ 743,725 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stk } & \$ 1.43 & & \$ 1.32 & \$ 0.79 & \$ 1.00\end{array}$ $x$ Includes special cash dividend of $\$ 175,685$, z Includes excess profits

Note-Allowances for depreciation aggregating $\$ 112,256, \$ 125,027, \$ 117,-$
650 and $\$ 144,230$ are included in above for $1936,1937,1938$ and 1939 , 650 and $\$ 144$
respectively.

| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Liabtlities- | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$614,918 | \$417,316 | Accounts payable. | \$80,684 | \$100,732 |
| a Accts. receivable | 43,077 | 90,685 | Notes payable to |  |  |
| Notes receivable.. | 25,000 | 1,147 | bank...---.--- | x500,000 | 165,000 |
| Inventories. | 347,471 | 332,679 | Contr. payable for |  |  |
| Prepaid insurance, |  |  | equipment.-... | 15,134 | 41,942 194,999 |
|  | 74,322 | 53,889 | Accrued expenses. |  |  |
| Dep. for purch. of material |  | 13,000 | Customers' depos. for containers.- | 70,589 | 92,511 |
| Containers | 104,623 | 98,513 | z Capital stock -- | 673,459 | 673,459 |
| Property, plant |  |  | Capital surplus--- | 389,331 | ${ }^{389} 9331$ |
| and equipment. | 2,340,380 | 1,868,012 | Earned surplus | 1,618,993 | 1,217,266 | $\quad \mathbf{x} \$ 165,000$ due Feb. 1,1940 . 19 After allowance for depreciation of

$\$ 591,656$ in 1939 and $\$ 512,936$ in 1938 . z Represented by 429,453 no par
shares.
sharest alter allowance for return of containers, $\$ 3,558(\$ 15,865$ in 1938$)$, and
for doubtul accounts, $\$ 4,079(\$ 10,288$ in 1938$)$-V. 150, p. 1945 .

Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.-Losses Rate CaseCompany was denied U. S. Supreme Oourt review of a State Commerce requested Commission authority to increase its rate by approximately $3 \%$. In a per curiam ruling the high court dismissed the appeal on the grounds that State Supreme Court in ruling against the gas company William W. Hart, Chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, and Harry R. Booth, Assistant Attorney General, who was in charge of the gas
litigation involving the company, issued a joint statement declaring that litigation involving the company, issued a joint statement declaring that
the Supreme Court dismissal of the company's appeal "means the more the supreme Court dismissal of the company's appeal means the more refunded to the 800,000 gas consumers in Chicago and the rates reduced to all of them 32 cents per month or $\$ 3,000,000$ per year."-V. 150, p. 1144 .

Philadelphia Co.-Earnings-
Income Account Yıars Ended Dec. 31 (Philadelphia Co. Only)
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross revenue, int. and } \\ \text { divs. from inv., \&c.-- } \$ 10,720,724 & \$ 9,366,097 & \$ 11,206,528 & \$ 11,254,849\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { General expenses.....--- } & 278,128 & 177,375 & 204,235 & 181,224 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes } & 197,200 & 119,000 & 23,725 & 20,000\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { x Apprp to res. for pay } & 626,221 & -\ldots, & -\ldots, 2 & -\ldots, 1 \\ \text { Guar. div. on Con. Gas } & 69,192 & 69,192 & 69,192 & 69,192\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { preferred stock. } & 69,192 & 69,192 & 69,192 & 69,192 \\ \text { Amort.oof debt disc, \& exp } & 19,1936 & 191,093 & 190,875 & 190,661 \\ \text { Approp. for retire. res-r } & 853,540 & 843,719 & 852,106 & 852,790 \\ \text { Int. chgd. to constr. } & 3,397 & 5,392 & 8,299 & 3,428\end{array}$
 a Made to others on obligations of street railway companies guaranteed by Philadelphia Co "Chronicle" of March 16, page 1783 .

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Philadelphia Co. Onty)
Assets-


 Cash on deposit for payment of

dividends Indebtedness of Acc'ts receivable. 1 |  | 14,805 | 718,257 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Pre'ts recervaber | $\mathbf{6 9} 308$ | 53,746 |
| Prepayments_- | $\mathbf{1 , 4 5 6}$ | 845 |
| Guar. |  |  |

 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { rents receiv-. } & 18,435,030 & 16,699,471 \\ \text { Deferred charges } & 5,885,884 & 6,250,235\end{array}$

| $18,435,030$ $16,699,471$ <br> $5,885,884$ $6,250,235$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

Total.......205,354,297 201,744,038 Total_....... 205,354,297 201,744,038 a Paid-in surplus. b Unclassified as between capital and earned surplus. $x$ Represented by $4,800,354$ shares (no par) in 1939 and 4,800
(no par) in 1938. y Represented by 100,000 shares (no par):
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Co. and Sub. Cos.)
$\times 1939 \quad 1938$


Total......... 388,557,690 388,017,090 Total_-....... $388,557,690388,017,090$
$\times$ Not including Pittsburgh Rys. Co., its subsidiaries, street railway x Not including Pittsburgh Rys. Co., its subsidiaries, street railway
subsidiaries of Philadelphia Co and Beaver Valley Traction Co. and its subsidiaries of Philadelphia Co and Beaver alley Traction Co. and its
subsidiary. Yot including pittsburgh Ry. Co. (and the companies
operated by it), Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co. (both companies in proc operated by it), Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co. (both companies in process
of reorganization), and Beaver Valley Traction Co. (in receivership) and its of reorganization), and Beaver Valley Traction Co. (in receivership) and its
subsidiary
a Capital surplus. b Unclassified as to capital and earned $\stackrel{\text { subsidiary }}{\text { surplus.-V. }} 1{ }^{\text {a }} 150$, papital 1783 .

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.-To Pay 5-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common
stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 15 . This compares with 10 cents paid on Oct. 27, Last: six cents paid on Oct. 27,1938 and five cents paid sept. 1,
Portland Cas \& Light Co.- $\$ 1$ Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cumu-
lative preferred stock, no par value, payable April 15 to holders of record lative preferred stock, no par value, payable Apris and compares with 75 cents paid on Oct. 15, last; 50 cents paid on July 15 , April 15 and Jan. 15,
1939; dividends of 75 cents were paid on April 15 and Jan. 15, 1938, and previously regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share were distributed.

Pressed Metals of America, Inc.-Sales-
Sales for the period Jan. 1, 1940 to March 27, 1940 were $\$ 1,154.078$,
gainst $\$ 1,094,394$ in like period of 1939 , an increase of $\$ 59,684$, or $5.4 \%$. against $\$ 1,094,3$
V. 150, p. 2113.

April 6, 1940

Pittsburgh Coal Co.-Earnings-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consolidated Income Account for Catender Years } \\
& \text { Iess discts.. } 1939
\end{aligned} 1938 \quad 1937
$$

Gross sales (less discts. sc.), oper. revs, rent-
als and royalties.
cost of gooas sold and Cost of goods sold and
expense................ Operating profit
Other income Protal Income foubtill acte. Prems recoveries- bonds purch.
 Int. \& disct. excl. of int.
on funded debt. Prov. Por foreign exch...:
Miscell deductions. Interest on funded debt.
Depletion Depletion Deprec. of oflant, \&c.
and amort of patents Amortiz. of debt., disct. Prov. for Federal taxe Normal and excessprofits tax
Undistrib. proits tax subsidiaries accruing to minority interest..... Net lóss for

## 35,768,199 \$33,336,322 \$47,878,579 \$46,352,471

 $\begin{array}{lllll}32,343,830 & 32,164,739 & 43,800,621 & 42.929,748\end{array}$

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Earnings-
 Operating revenues
Ope...-.
Oxtraotng expenses Extraordinary expenses
due to 1938 storm-es state to 1938 storm Social security taxes....)
Federal taxes (incl. inc.)
Net oper. incone_--
Non-oper, income (net)
Gross income.
Bond interest
Bond interest-
Other interest (net) Other deductions
Net income_

Pref. div. requirements $\begin{array}{r}76,105 \\ 5,472 \\ 27,124 \\ \hline 8188,204 \\ \hline\end{array}$ of March 30, page 2113. | $\$ 188,364$ |
| ---: |
| 1,143 |
| $\$ 189.507$ |
| 58,361 | $\begin{array}{r}5.192 \\ \begin{array}{r}33,082 \\ \$ 197826 \\ 1,066 \\ \hline\end{array} \\ \hline 18882 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 97,771

$\begin{array}{r}297,749 \\ \$ 2,044,855 \\ 1,059\end{array}$ | $\$ 1,700.47$ |
| :---: |
| 26.003 |


|  | Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | Llabtitles- | 1939 | 1938 |

 a Plant \& equip.
invest in tock
 1
1
1
1

$\qquad$ ${ }_{\mathrm{S}}^{\mathrm{S}}$


 Penveston fund iñ Pension fund inv
Patents $\&$ Datent developmentDeterred charges
Market. securs. Inventory -... Acents.
Mby bills ree
Miseill Missell, acets. \& $^{2}$ Cash ........... $\xrightarrow{2,587.875} \underset{21,005}{2}$
 a After depletion. W After depreciation of $\$ 27,809,160$ in 1939 and
$\$ 26,082,339$ in 1938 . $\mathbf{c}$ Dividends have accumulated on pref, stock from
 common--V. 150, p. 2113 ..
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

Net income before Fed
 Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits
 Net inc. for the year-d $\overline{\$ 10,766,412}$
a $\$ 8,488,907$
surplus at beginning of
$\$ 187,969$
$\mathrm{ab} \$ 15321834$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Surplus at beginning or } \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { year }\end{array} \\ & 47,313,307\end{aligned} 44,406,388 \quad 41,140,663 \quad 37,198,836$ Net adjust. or mariet-
able securities and mis-

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { cellaneous investm'ts.- } & 35,502 & 184,792 & \text { Dr } 1,093,830 & 403,114\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Surplus before divs.... } & \$ 58,115,220 & \$ 51,080,088 \\ \text { Dividends declared_-.- } & 8,672,611 & \mathbf{3}, 766,781 & 13,9284,403 & \$ 52,923,785 \\ 11,783,121\end{array}$ | Surplus at end of year- $\$ 49,442,609$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 47,313,307$ |
| $14,406,388$ |
| $\$ 41,140,663$ | stock

Stor ser a Without deduction of $\$ 54,991$ for maintenance in $1936, \$ 88,614$ in 1937 and $\$ 45,316$ in 1938 and $\$ 3,890$ for depreciation of property not in been charged to the reserve for contingencles. b Also without deduction of 8607.805 for reduction of book value of plants not in operation to estimated realizable value. cAfter deducting net losses and expenses in con-
nection with retirement of property. d Without deduction of $\$ 71,742$ for idle plant expenses charged to the reserve for contingencies.
Note-Depreciation and depletion in the amount of \$4,424,928, and taxes in the amount of $\$ 2,187,068$ (which taxes are in addition to Federal and the year in the 1939 statement.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Total....... 124,150,550 $\overline{118,147,136}$ Total.........124,150,550 $\overline{118,147,136}$ $\times$ After reserve. y Includes acceptances payable.-V. 150, p. 1784.
Porto Rican American Tobacco Co., Inc.-Plan to Be Amended-
A revision of the proposed plan of reorganization for the company will be made and the amended plan will be filed in Federal Court April \&,
Gordon Auchincloss, trustee, informed Federal Judge Herry W. Goddard,
April 3. . plan should be amended," said the trustee. The nature of the information
was not disclosed, nor was the proposed amendment.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1945$.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{aligned} & \text { Calendar Yéars- } \\ & \text { Sales, less returns, \&c } \\ & \text { C }\end{aligned} 11,463,718 \$ 11,859,302 \$ 11,864,648 \quad \$ 12,349,284$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { sales, } \\ \text { Cost of sooss soors sold, selil } \\ \text { ing, \&c., expenses....- } \\ \text { 10,910,749 }\end{array} & 11,721,388 & 11,697,496 & 11,974,825\end{array}$

 Total income.... Special ciaral taxes Federal surtax on undis-
 Balance, surplus .... $\$ 169,536$. $\$ 119,018$ \$20,583 def $\$ 77,635$ b The 1936,1937 , and 1938 statements include charges of $\$ 306,725$
for $1938: \$ 327.800$ for 1937 and $\$ 436,788$ for 1936 , for depreciation comported on the same basis as in pror years, c Consists of $\$ 60,718$ loss on
raw silk transactions; $\$ 17.518$ toss in connection with scrapping machinery raw silk transactions; 817,518 1oss in connection.
and $\$ 2,474$ special profit and loss charge (net).

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Total-......-- $85,709,352$ \$5,425,856 Total_-......... $85,709,352$ \$5,425,856 a After deduction of depreciation reserves totalin
$\$ 4,374,154$ in 1938 . b Par $\$ 5$.-V. 150 , p. 1453 .
(Robert) Reis \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Selling expenses Gen. \& admin. expenses Profit from operation Int. paid, less int. rec d. Federal taxes-.....................
Provision for surtaxes undistributed profits Special credit.........

Net profit.
Net profit. a Amount estimated to be recoverable on processing tax claims. $x$ The prohibiting the payment of dividends which, in the opinion of the manent ment, exempts that company from liability for surtaxes on undistributed net earnings. y Includes ${ }^{2} 19,25$ interest miscellaneous de de lawsuit, less Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | Con | ed Bal | Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| on | 1939 | 1938 | Laabilttes- |  | $1938$ <br> \$34,680 |
|  |  |  | Notes payable..-- | \$27,451 |  |
| transit \& in bks- | 64,100 | \$196,971 | 1 st mtge. $5 \%$ note |  |  |
| a Receivables. | 26,401 | 17,927 | pay. to RFC--- | 120,001 | 52,783 |
| a Due from factor- | ${ }_{468,951}^{1,978}$ |  | Sundry llab. \& ac- |  |  |
| a Mdse. inventory Cash surr. val. of | 468,851 | 374,013 | sundry expenses. | 23,697 | 71,642 |
| life insurance..- | 3,550 |  | Res. for Fed. taxes | 5,320 | 8,579 |
| Deps. with mutual insurance cos.- |  |  | Notes payable (not | 279816 | 299,875 |
| Insurance cos--- | 5,C40 | 55 | $7 \%$ current) 1st pret. |  |  |
| Other assets, less reserves | 15,712 | 27,223 | stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) | 2,108,700 | 2,108,700 |
| b Fixed assets(net) | 218,259 | 237,220 | \$7 cum. 2d pref. |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 12,075 | 13,358 | stock (no par)-- | 75,000 620725 | 75,400 620,725 |
| Goodwill.- |  | 1 | c Common stock. - <br> Deficit |  | [r $\begin{array}{r}620,725 \\ 2,540,715\end{array}$ |
| Total | 8815,967 | \$871,269 | Total | \$815,967 | \$871,269 |

depreciation. c Represented by a After reserves. b After reserve fo
$\mathbf{9 9 , 1 4 5}$ no par shares.-V. 150, p. 443 .

Richardson Co.-Dividend -
The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the no compares with $\$ 1.50$ paid on Dec. 18 to host; 40 cents paid on April ${ }^{6}$. This 30 cents paid on March 14, $1939 ; \$ 1$ paid on Dec. 13,$1938 ; 50$ cents paid
on Sept. 12,$1938 ; \$ 1$ paid on Dec. 14,$1937 ; 40$ cents paid on Sept. 14 and
June 12, $1937 ; 20$ cents paid on March 12 1937; $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 14, 1936; June 12, 1937; 20 cents paid on March 12, 1937; \$1 paid on Dec 14, 1936;
0 cents paid on Sept. 14 and June 15, 1936, and 20 cents on March 12,

Reo Motors, Inc.-Listing, \&c.-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of voting trust ertificates representing $2,000,000$ shares of capital stock $\$ 1$ par) upon Car Co. pursuant to a plan of reorganization confirmed by the court on Dec. 21, 1939 .
In accordance with the plan of reorganization of the Reo Motor Car Co., weo Motors, Inc., was organized the terms of the plan of reorganization, stock of the company is to be with the terms of the plan of reorganization, stock of the company is to be predecessor, is issued and outstanding, and the same shal be deposited by dated Jan. 2, 1940.
For the purpose of providing working capital, application has been made
to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a corporate loan in the to the Reconstruction
amount of $\$ 2,000,000$.

|  |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales of vehicles and part | \$3,331,822 | \$7,747,146 | \$13, 699,350 |
| Cost of sales | 3,051,942 | 7.343,648 | 11,788,8¢1 |
| Gen., selling \& administrative | 1,272,888 | 1,955,458 | 2,108,678 |
| Loss | \$993.008 | \$1,551,960 | \$828,210 |
| Other income | 123,746 | 68,273 | 87,023 |
| Net loss from operatio | \$869,262 | \$1,483,687 | \$741,186 |
| Depreciation.---- | 174.826 |  | 269,342 |
| Tool amortiza | 120,000 | 121.164 | 883,243 |
| Other charges | 719,017 |  |  |
| Total | \$1,883,105 | \$2,293,365 | \$2,147,344 |
| Other credits | 226,311 | 87.598 | 192,248 |
| Net loss before taxes on incom | \$1,656,794 | \$2,205,768 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,955,096 \\ & \hline 27195 \end{aligned}$ |
| Prov. for inc. tax foreign subs. | 25,597 | 23,037 |  |
| Net loss for year | \$1,682,391 | \$2,228,806 | \$1,982,292 |


| Asscts- $\quad$ Consol | [Reo Mo | Sheet Jan. 2, 1940 <br> rs, Inc.] <br> Ltabiltites- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$311,785 | Notes payable | \$11,319 |
| Notes \& | 328,336 | Accounts payabl | 86,022 |
| Inventories | 829,689 | Acerued payroll | 19,719 |
| Miscellaneous accounts, \& $\mathrm{c}^{\text {c }}$ | 12,286 | Acerued taxes | 80,958 |
| Fixed assets: Less: deprec.) | 1,973,431 | Prov.for forelgn | 18,198 |
| Deferred charges | 36,235 | Miscellaneous | 19,404 |
| Assets segregated | 1,613.213 | Reserve for conting. \& misc | 70,828 |
| Segregated assets | 275,025 | Deferred income | 30,995 |
|  |  | cSegregated liabilities | 378,226 |
|  |  | Prov. for llquidation of segr |  |
|  |  | gated assets. | 664,326 |
|  |  | Capital stock (par \$1.00) | 1,800,00 |
|  |  | Capital surplus | 2,200,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | plan for | reorganization to liquida | creditors |
| claims. b To be pledged to the RFC. c Reo Motor Car Co. approved |  |  |  |
| roved creditor claims, contingent claim-Belgium |  |  |  | creditors claims pledged to the RFC. © Reo Motor Car Co, approved

Rhinelander Paper Co.-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a divid3nd of 20 cents per share on the common stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 25 . This compares with
40 cents paid on Dec. 20, last, and 20 cents paid on Oct. 2, last. Dividends 40 cents paid on Dec. 2 , last, and 20 cents paid on Oct. 2, last. Dividends
of 10 cents paid on July 1 and on April 1,$1939 ; 20$ cents was paid on Dec. 15 ,
1938 ; 10 cents paid on of 10 cents paid on July 1 and on April 1, 1939; 20 cents was paid on Dec. 15 ,
$1938 ; 10$ cents paid on Oct. 1,1938 and an initial dividend of 20 cents was
paid on Dec. $20,1937 .-V$. 149, p. 4040 .

Rio Grande Valley Gas Co.-Registers with SEC-
Rose's 5, 10 \& 25 Cent Stores, Inc.-EarningsCalendar YearsProfit for the year-1-20.-.-.
Provision for income taxes
Net profit.
Dividends paid.-.
$x$ Includes surtax.
Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 413,684$; merchandise inventories, $\$ 970,999$; investments and other assets, $\$ 33,134$; property and equipment (less reserves for depre-
ciation of $\$ 357,738$ ), $\$ 617,677$; deferred charges, $\$ 1,265 ;$ total, $\$ 2,036,760$. Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 179,395$; accrued accounts, $\$ 37,898$; Federal and state taxes on income (est.), $\$ 92,028$; capital stock, common
(par $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 145,630$; paid-in surplus, $\$ 67,376$; surplus arising from con(par $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 145,630$; paid-in surplus, $\$ 67,376$; surplus arising from con-
version of preferred $\operatorname{stock}$ into common stock, $\$ 219,770$; earned surplus,
$\$ 1,294,663$; total, $\$ 2,036,760$.-v. 150, p. 1786 . version or preferred stock into common stock,
$\$ 1,294,663$; total, $\$ 2,036,760 .-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1786$.
Russ Building Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31
Rental income


Amortization and depreciation........................

Assets-Russ bldg. (less depreciation), $\$ 5.914,207$; equipment and furniture (less depreciation of $\$ 28,462$ ), $\$ 24,797$; uncompleted alterations (elevztor system), $\$ 12,265$; cash in bank and on haith trustee, $\$ 202,137$; notes and accounts receivable (less reserve), $\$ 13,301$; investments, \$118,715; deferred charges, $\$ 185,470$; leasehord (at cost, less amortization, $\$ 21,114$ ), $\$ 163,323$; excess of par value over proceeds from
capital stock, $\$ 4,125,000$ total, $\$ 10,773,375$. Liabilities- $6 \%$ preferred cumul, stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 3,750,000$; common
stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 3,750,700$ : surplus, $\$ 16,002$ notes payable to bank, stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 3,750,700 ;$ surplus, $\$ 16,002$ : notes payable to bank,
$\$ 65,000$ a accounts payable and accued expenses, $\$ 20,219$ accrued interest,
$\$ 132,082$; purchase contracts. $\$ 10,871$; funded debt, $\$ 3,028,500$; total,
St. Maurice Power Corp.-Bonds Offered-An issue of $\$ 10,000,000$ first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series B $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, was publicly offered in the Canadian market on April 2 at 99 , to yield $4.56 \%$, by a syndicate headed by Dominion Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy \& Co., MacLeod, Young, Weir \& Co. and Aldred \& Co., Ltd.
Dated April 1, 1940; due April 1, 1970. Principal, interest (A. \& O. 1)
and redemption premium, if any, payable in lawful money of Canada, at the principal office of the corporation's bankers in the cities of Montreal or Toronto, at the option of the holder. Red. prior to maturity, in whole at
any time, or in part by lot from time to time, on at least 30 days' prior notice, at the following percentages of princi pal amount with accrued April 1, 1945; at 103\% if red. thereafter on or before April 1, 1950; at $102 \%$ if red. thereafter on or before April 1, 1955; at $101 \%$ if red. thereafter on or
before Appril 1,$1960 ;$ at $1001 / 2 \%$ if red. thereafter on or before April 1,$1965 ;$
and, at $100 \%$ if red thereafter to maturity and, at $100 \%$ if red. thereafter to maturity, Coupon bonds, registerable
as to principal in Montreal and Toronto, in interchangeable denominations as to principal in Montreal and Toronto in interchangeable denominations
of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$. Trustee: Montreal Trust Co.
In the opinion of counsel, these bonds will be a legal investment for insurance companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance
Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended Under agreements the Shawinigan Water \& Power Co. is bound and obligated to advance to St. Maurice Power Corp. sufficient moneys, as struction, and, to the extent required, for all expenses whatsoever, including accrued interest, until completion of such development and the putting of same into operation, and, in addition, is to operate the development, at system of the Shawinigan Water \& Power Co. on the St. Maurice River Other Bankers Making Offering-In addition to the foregoing the foliow-
ing bankers are offering the bonds: A.E. Ames \& Co., Ltd. Collier, Norris
 Ltfenderson, Leaubien \& Co.0 Ltd.; Bell, Gouiniock \& Co., Ltd.; Hanson
Bros., Inc.; Cochran, Murray \& Co., Lt.; Kerrigan, MacTier \& Co., Ltd.; Co.. Ltd.; Societe de Placements Incorporee; Mead \& Co.., Ltd.; Greensoields \& Co., Inc.; James Richardson \& Sons; Anglo-Canadian Securities
Corp.; Burns Bros. \& Denton, Ltd.; Midand Securities, Ltd.; McTaggart, Corp.; Burns Bros. \& Denton, Ltd.; Midiand securities, Ltd.; Mctargart,
 Ramsay \& Co., Ltd.; Miller, Ross \& Co. Bettay Webster \& Co. Ltd.;
Seagram, Harris \& Bricker; Eastern Securities Co., Ltd.; T. M. Bell \& Co., Ltd.; Comptoir National de Placement Limitee; Bartlett, Cayley \& Co.,
Ltd.; F. Brennan \& Co., Ltd.; H. C. Monk \& Co.; J. L. Graham \& Co,
Ltd. Mackenzie \& Kingman, and John Graham \& Co.-V. 149, p. 3571.

San Francisco Bay Toll-Bridge Co.-Plan Condemned by SEC-
The amended plan for reorganization of the company, which owns and
operates the San Mateo-Hayward toll bridge across San Francisco Bay operates the san Mateo-Hayward toll bridge across san Francisco Bay, was condemned April 2 by the the investing public.". presenting a serious inanger its report, informed the Federal District Court for
The Commission, in
the Northern District of California, Southern Division, before which the plan is pending, that it was neither fair nor feasible. The court had asked

The Commission found that the company, capitalized in 1929 at $\$ 9$ could not a verage more than $\$ 180,000$ a year, the proposed plan provides for annual interest of $\$ 279,700$ on bonds alone, not taking into consideration anything for the new class A and class. B stocks.
1939 , claims against the debtor aggregated $\$ 5.100,000$.
1939, claims against the debtor aggregated $\$ 5,100,000$.
"It is clear," the Commission said, "that the reorganized company wil be unable to meet the obligations imposed by the plan.
"The net effect will be that as the value of the bridge decreases with the running of the life of the franchise, the company's indebtedness will not by approximately $\$ 100,000$ a year, and arrearage of dividends on the class A. stock will be accumulating at the rate of $\$ 53,700$ a year.
"At the maturity of the bonds, only $81 / 2$ months before the bridge becomes
public highway, the company's initial debt of $\$ 4,303,000$, instead of a public highway, the companys been retired, will have increased to approximately $\$ 8,000,000$, and arrearages of dividends on the class A stock will total approximately $\$ 2,000,000 .{ }^{\prime \prime}$
plan will present an said "it follows that the new securities proposed by the plan will present a serious danger to the investing public. The two classes dividends, will be worthless for all practical purposes. The bonds likewise
will be deceptive. was particular danger, the Commission added, because there is no requirement for registration with the SEC of securities issued pursuant to a
San Jose Water Works-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 23,000$ first mortgage $3 \frac{3}{2} \%$ bonds series A due Dec. 1, 1961 have been called for redemption on June at 105 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Bank of America Nat.
Association, San Francisco, Calif.-V. 149, p. 3571.
Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Dec. 31- | 1939-Mont | -1938 | 1939-12 | os. 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues....- | \$198,250 | \$195.641 | \$2,337,438 | \$2,232,355 |
| Operation. | 78,273 | 71.811 | 134,625 |  |
| Maintenan | 12.567 | 10,389 | 134,755 | 124,150 |
| Depreciation | $\begin{array}{r}55,605 \\ 28,516 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19.693 24.795 | 326,305 312,290 | 243,360 27931 |
| Taxes | 28.5 |  |  |  |
| Net oper. revenues. | \$23,288 | \$68,952 | \$729,463 | \$759,575 Dr 10.683 |
| Non-oper, income (net) - | 200 | Dr688 | 1,624 | Dr 10,683 |
| Balance | \$23,489 | \$68,265 | \$731,087 | \$748.892 |
| Interest \& amortization. | 31,436 | 32,238 | 375,230 | 378,060 |
| Balance. | def\% 7,948 | \$36,027 | \$355,867 | \$370,832 |
| Debenture dividend requ | rements |  | 149,115 | 149,115 |
| Balance |  |  | \$206,752 | \$221,717 |
| Preferred dividends requi | ments |  | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Balance for common | $k$ and sur |  | \$146,752 | \$161,717 |

Balance for common stock and surplus......-
$\$ 146,752$

| Liabilties- <br> 1st pf. or deb. stk.: <br> Ser. A, 8\% cum. 1, <br> Series B, $71 / 2 \%$ - <br> Ser. C, $7 \%$ cum. <br> Series D, $61 / 2 \%$ - <br> Prem. on deb.stk., series B. <br> Pf. stk., 6\% cum. <br> Common stock.- <br> 1, <br> Long-term debt... <br> 7, <br> Notes payable--.- <br> Customers' depos. <br> Int. \& taxes accrd. <br> Other current liab. <br> Deferred credits. - <br> Reserves. $\qquad$ 1 1, |
| :---: |
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Total.

## $15,917,304 \quad 15,473,910$

## Balance Sheet <br> 236,6 147,83 2,6 248

AssetsPlant \& oth. Inves
Cash.
Special deposits. Warrants recelv'le
cc'ts recelvable.
Prepayments....
Prepayments
Deferred debits....

| 39 | 1938 |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | 8 | $001,300,000$ $\begin{array}{ll}250,000 & 250,000 \\ 250,000 & 250,000 \\ 136,300 & 136,300\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}043 & 1,043 \\ 0 & 1,00,000\end{array}$ $1,000,000$

$3,100,012$
$7,330,100$ 16,127
67,414
$\qquad$
5,415
805,977
$1,006,592$
Total__....... 15.
-V .150, p. 1948.
Savannah Sugar Refining Corp:-Annual Report -
Earnings for 1939 were $\$ 2.15$ on the capital stock of the company, as
compared with $\$ 2.07$ in 1938. Dividends paid amounted to $\$ 437,328$, equivalent to $\$ 2$ per share. After deducting reserves for depreciation, equivalent, to $\$ 2$ per, $\$ 32,909$ was added to surplus.
bad debts, and taxes, $\$ 32,9$ der

Balance Sheet. Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 2,607,989$; accounts receivable (less reserve for doubtful
accounts and discounts). $\$ 748,195$; merchandise and supplies, $\$ 1,200,774$; charges deferred to future operations, $\$ 12,047$; investments, $\$ 33,109$; refining plant, including machinery, real estate, wharf, warehouses, office
building, hotel, cottages, \&c. (less depreciation reserve), $\$ 1,472,591$; total, $\$ 6,07,705$. capital stock $(218,664$ shares
$\$ 6,074,705$.- 146. p. 1566 .

Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Stipulation with FTC-
Company has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commissiole and granite monuments. The respondent stipulates that it will cease the use in advertising matter of the words "lasts forever"' or "eternally beautiful" or other words of similar meaning so as to imply that the monu-
ments or makers to which such words refer will last forever or throughout long periods of time beyond their provable capacity of endurance.
The respondent also agrees to discontinue representing that lettering and ornamentation will show up better on blue vein Vermont marble than on "any other kind," including by inference all other kinds of blue marble, vein Vermont marble has an advantage over white marble in the matter of lettering and ornamentation, the same is true of any other blue marble,

Schmidt Brewing Co I
Directors have declared a dividend of three cents per share Dividendstock, payable March 29 to holders of record March 22 . This compares with quarters and five cents, paid; three cents paid in each of the four preceding dividend paid in several years.-- $\mathbf{V}, 149$, p. 4040 .

## Schulte Retail Stores Corp.-Offer-

B. H. Roth \& Co. announce the offering to a limited number of preferred stockholders of the corporation of an exchange of 360 shares of new common stock of the reorganized company for each 100 shares of old preferred stock. hange 325 shares of the new common for each 100 shares of preferred. The same firm is offering to a limited number of common stockholders Un exchange of six new con stockholders were offered an exchange of four common shares for each 100 shares of old common. The exchange offers made by B, H. Roth \& Co. are subject to withdrawal without notice.
Federal Judge Knox approved the plans of reorganization of the corpoFederal Judge Knox approved the plans of reorganization of

Scullin Steel Co.-Interest Payment-
Company on April 1 will pay $\$ 25.09$ on each $\$ 1,000$ income bond and $\$ 12.54$ on each $\$ 500$ bond, representing amount of additional interest
earned in 1939, according to President Scullin.-V. 150, p. 2116 .

Securities Corporation General-Proposed Changes in Accounts-
Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an
application (File 70-34) in regard to proposed changes in the accounts of application (hile company by stating the preferred stocks at liquidating values, by assign-
the
ing a par value of 50 . a share to common stock and by absorbing the
accumulated deficit in earned surplus by charging it against the capital surplus account. The application states that it is proposed to call a special meeting of stockholders to consider the following recommendations of the board of directors: the date of the special meeting, of the deficit (which at Feb. 29 , 1940 amounted to $\$ 928.475$ ) in earned surplus by charging such deficit against capital surplus account.
reduction in stated value of prem capital surplus created in 1935 through stock accounts of the sum of $\$ 328,700$ to the end that the capital stock liability for shares of cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 7$ series, and cumulative at $\$ 100$ per share, representing the preferential amount dexclusive of accrued dividends) payable in any liquidation.
shares change the status of the common shares of the corporation from stated value of 50 cents per share.
Only holders of the common stock are entitled to vote on the proposed changes, it is stated, but the board of directors has decided to obtain the
vote of the preferred stockholders, voting as a class, on the first two commendations.-V. 150, p. 286.

Shell Union Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Statement Years Ending Dec. 31

Operating earns. (after
Operating earns (after
$\begin{gathered}\text { sales) } \\ \text { Costs, seli. \& }\end{gathered}$ gen. exps., Costs, sell. \& gen. exps.,
together with taxes

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { together With taxes } \\ \text { other than inc. taxes. } \\ 193,800,926\end{array} \quad 198,348,834 \quad 200,476,063$ |
| :--- |
| $177,542,251$ |

Profit_-.-.-. $\overline{54,601,556} \overline{54,482,930} \overline{59,831,636} \overline{54,155,783}$
together with equity in
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { oper. results of affil. } & 2,680,980 & 3,157,490 & 4,184,367 & 4,301391\end{array}$
Total inc. and credits $\overline{57,282,536} \frac{, 640,421}{54,016,002} \frac{181,36}{58,457,174}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Prop, provisions and } \\ \text { abandonments } & 41,521,633 & 40,147,413 & 37,518,393 & 34,297,795\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Int. on funded debt and } \\ \text { serial notes--1.-.-. } & 2,809,464 & 2,661,570 & 2,280,659 & \mathbf{2 , 4 3 1 , 8 8 5} \\ \text { Prov for income taxes.- } & 1,145,727 & \times 3,513,014 & \times 3,507,693 & \times 2,005,590\end{array}$ Prorial for income taxes-Propor. of earns. of subs.
Net inc from oper:- $\overline{11,805,713} \overline{11,318,423} \overline{20,668,880} \frac{10,37}{19,654,860}$ Profit realized on sale of
invest. in affil. cos., nvest. in affil. cos,
less propor. of Fed,
inc taxes applied there
inc. taxes applied there $\qquad$ $2,839,504$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net inc. Prom oper. \& } \\ \text { prof. on sale of invst. } & 11,805,713 & 11,318,423 & 20,668,880 & 22,494,364\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on $13,070,-$
625 shs. com. stk. out-
 necessary.

Consolidated Surplus Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31
$\underset{\text { Previous Surplus }}{ }$
Net income from operations.
Retirement through sinking
debentures acquired at less than
principal amount_-........-
Restoration of reserves provided in
prior years for taxes and continges.

$\$ 29,467,245 \quad \frac{-\cdots-\cdots}{\$ 28,687,034} \frac{678,895}{\$ 32,934,380}$
Total
Total. applic. to pr years of intang.
Adjust app costs incl. in joint venture
develop.
develop, costs incl. in joint venture
Assn. (in accordance with Treasury

Prem. unamort. discount \& expenses,
and adjusted inter -.....- $\quad$-....- 492,309
Amort. of comm. on sale of pref. stock
Excess of cost over par value of pref.
Dividends: On $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ cum, conv. pref.

Surplus as at Dec. $31 \ldots \ldots-(16,872,684 \$ 17,661,533 \$ 17,350,251$ x Premiums, unamortized discount and expense, and adjusted interest
on Shell Union Oil Corp. $3 / 1 / 2 \%$ debentures due 1951 and $35 \%$ debentures on Shell Union Oil Corp. $31 / \frac{1}{2} \%$ deben
due 1953, redeemed on Aug. $24,1939$.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1939 | 1938 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Labilities- } \\ \text { Assets }\end{array}$ | 1989 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  |

 Acts. \& notes

recelvable | recelvable_-.- | $21,633,381$ | $20,628,882$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { property pur. } \\ \text { obligs.matur'g }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nventories | 46,198483 | 47056,604 |  |
| w |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Inventories --- } & 46,198,483 & 47,056,604 & \text { within } 1 \text { y year } & 260,127\end{array}$ | nvestments -- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Prop., plant \& } \\ \text { equipment_--261,105,471 }\end{array} & 262,819,975 & \text { Taxes, incl.prov. } & \text { 4,379,062 } & 3,848,365\end{array}$ Other notes and

accrs. rec. \&
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { accrs. rec. } & 0, & 0,1 \\ \text { sundry deps-- } & 2,130,463 & \mathbf{2 , 7 2 5 , 3 7 8} \\ \text { Deferred charges } & 8,528,185 & 6,988,896\end{array}$
for inc. taxes_
Pref. div. pay_-
Note

| $0,657,636$ | $13,207,218$ |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 469,016 |


Funded debt_-. $85,000,000 \quad 82,427,000$
$51 / 2 \%$ cum.conv.

 a Consists of: Investments in and advances to affiliated companies, at
cost (less reserve of $\$ 263,294$ ) , $\$ 9,516,689$, other investments and securities, at cost (less reserve of $\$ 167,807$ ) $\$ 1,069,171$ and $51 / 2 \%$ cum. conv. pref, stoch of this company 9,618 shares, at par value $\$ 961,800$ c After reserve for depreciation, depletion, and amortization of intangible development expenditures $\$ 388,445$ no par shares. e Consists of: Investments in and advances to affiliated companies at cost (less reserve of $\$ 457,845$ ) ; $\$ 9,690$,295; other investments, including securities, at cost (less reserve of $\$ 27,424$ ),
$\$ 1,480,526$, and $51 / 2 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock of this company. 19,280

South Carolina Power Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Feb. 29-1940-Month-1939 1940-12 Mos.-1939 | Gross revenue__-....-- | $\$ 336,285$ | $\$ 304,719$ | $\$ 3,701,731$ | $\$ 3,411,180$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Oper. exps. \&taxes.-.-- | 197,770 | 177,277 | $2,238,726$ | $2,008,469$ |
| Prov. for depreciation-- | 31,250 | 31,250 | 375,000 | 383,752 |





Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Feb. 29-1940-Month-1939 1940-12 Mos - 193 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating r | \$173.267 | \$155.288 |  |  |
| Operation---- |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes-.--- | 25,913 | 24,498 | 320,188 | 292 |
| Net oper. revenues | \$81,082 | \$78,444 | $\$ 1,008,040$ | \$929,129 3,841 |
| Balance--- | $\$ 81,044$ 12,390 | 7,631 | ,011,79 | \$932,970 |
| Retirement acci | 12,3 |  |  |  |
| \& amortiz. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8} 68,654 \\ & 11,279 \end{aligned}$ | $870,762$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 912,168 \\ & 134,436 \end{aligned}$ | 134 |
|  | 375 | ,41 | 877,732 |  |
|  |  |  | 210,000 30062 | 210,000 |
| V 150 |  |  | 339,628 | 339,6 | Common dividends

$\underset{\text { Calendar Years- Coalition Mines }}{1939}$ Ming - - Earnings-

 Admingistrative expenses Administrative expenses

 Earnings per share

| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Lhabilities- | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash...- | \$827,755 | \$662,837 | Accounts payable. | \$80,829 | \$19,825 |
| Sec. owned (cost). | 53,000 | 15,000 | Federal taxes.-.-- | 47,810 | 33,395 |
| Ores \& concentr's |  |  | Utah occupa.taxes | 12,841 | 5,111 |
| (at cost) | 80,321 | 98,670 | Restrves: |  |  |
| Recelvables. | 10.199 | 10,988 | Workmen's com- |  |  |
| Inventories. | 101,864 | 116,206 | pensa'n insur. | 63,262 | 66,557 |
| Total fixed assets. | 8,813,553 | 8,776,308 | Net proceeds tax | 27,000 |  |
| Other assets | 15,394 | 7,205 | State corp. fran- |  |  |
|  |  |  | chise tax Cap. stk. (\$5 par). |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,153 \\ 6,250,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Surplus...-...- | 3,559,918 | 3,458,839 |
|  |  |  | Treasury stock. | D147,665 | D 1 147,665 | -V. 150, p. 1614.

Simmons Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { admin. \& adv. exps., } & 31,278,755 & 28,279,726 & 35,204,023 & 31,795,492 \\ \text { Int. \& other deductions.- } & 775,476 & 828,453 & 968,633 & 841,734\end{array}$ Int. \& other deductionsMaint. of properties...Reserve for taxes--..--
Prov. for Fed. \& foreign Prov. for Fed. \& foreign
income taxes,
Prov. for shrinkage- in prove for shrinkage in
$\begin{array}{rrr}793,476 & 1,28,453 & 1,668,63 \\ 994,104 & 1,008,989 & 1,069,79 \\ 1,204,278 & 1,503,990 & 1,784,589\end{array}$
575,383
$\begin{array}{llll}130,000 \\ 969,420 & 76 \overline{4}, 12 \overline{1} & 1,000,5 \overrightarrow{5} \overline{5} & 652,77 \overline{1}\end{array}$

$\qquad$ Net incomestock out

 Note-The above statement of 1939 includes net income of forelgn sub-
sidiaries and branches amounting to $\$ 272,041$ when translated into United sidiaries and branches amounting to \$270,041 when translated into United
States dollars at the average of the month-end rates of exchange for the period and after deducting provision for decline in forelgn exchange. Divi-
dends of approximately $\$ 24,000$ less than such earnings were distributed in 1939 .


Gross profit
Provision for
Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31
 $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Gross profit after provision for depreciation } & \$ 432,588 & \$ 128,835 \\ \text { Selling and administrative expense } & \$ 41,418 & 197,252\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\$ 221,169$
4,714 $\begin{array}{r}\text { loss } \$ 68,417 \\ 5,889\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 225,884 \\ 15,874 & 11 \\ 35,400 & 11,208\end{array}$
Other deductions. State and Federal income taxes 15,87
36,400

Net profit for the year
Dividends paid
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 173,610 \\ 79,880 & \begin{array}{r}\text { loss } \$ 73,736 \\ 89.996 \\ 29.17\end{array}\end{array}$
Bssets-Cash, $\$ 141,761$; marketable securities (at cost), $\$ 14,121$; accounts and notes receivable (less reserve of $\$ 5,885$ ), $\$ 187,298$; inventories, $\$ 237,353$;
cash surrender value of life insurance, $\$ 86,790$; accrued interest receivable $\$ 90$; property, plant and equipment (less reserves for depreciation of $\$ 1,83,373), \$ 869,016$; other assets and deferred charges, $\$ 13.649$; total,
$\$ 1,550,079$. Liabilities-Accounts payable; $\$ 23,287$; accrued salaries and wages, taxes. $\$ 4,398$; accrued Federal capital stock tax, $\$ 3,00 \mathrm{C}$; provision for estimated State and Federal income taxes, $\$ 36,400 ;$ common stock ( 80,000
no par shares), $\$ 1,200,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 256,518$; common stock re-
acquired and held in treasury ( 120 shares, at cost), Dr $\$ 1,001$; total, $\$ 1,550$,
Skilsaw, Inc.-Earnings-

- Income Account for Seven Months Ended Dec. 31, 1939 Gross profit on sales
Operating expenses
Oepreciation - .-.$\$ 293,290$
161,510

Operating profit $\$ 122,337$

5,386 | Total |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ooss on capital and fixed assets |  |
| Other charges. | 127,723 | Other charges

Federal income taxes Net profit
$\$ 85,811$
38,709 Assets-Cash, Condensed Balance-Sheet Dec. 31,1939 Assets-Cash, $\$ 40,130 ;$ accounts and notes receivable (less reserve),
$\$ 64,773 ;$ inventories, $\$ 11,736 ;$ stocks, $\$ 5,518 ;$ land, building, machinery
and equipment (less and equipment (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 27,872$ ), $\$ 184,847$; patent and patent applicatioserve $\$ 1,551$; prepaid expenses, $\$ 19,262 ;$ other assets,
$\$ 1,320 ;$ total, $\$ 529,136$. \$1,320; total, \$529,136. Government income ts payable, $\$ 11,138$; accounts payable (United States Government income taxes), $\$ 12,473 ;$ accounts payable, other (contra-
receivables), $\$ 3,120 ;$ accrued liabilities, $\$ 40,244 ;$ common stock ( $\$ 2$ par),
$\$ 222,054 ;$ surplus, $\$ 240,107 ;$ total, $\$ 529,136$.-V. 149, p. 3728 .

Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings Period End. Feb. 29-194-Month-1939
Operatingrevenues_
U
1940-2 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating revenues.....- } & \$ 6,211,951 & \$ 5,566,936 & \$ 12,449,840 & \$ 11,180,105 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev.. } & 21,402 & 19,914 & 39,670 & 38,963\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Net oper. revenues.-- } & \$ 2,264,222 & & \$ 1,986,633 & \$ 4,513,145 & \$ 3,914,582 \\ \text { Operating taxes. } & & \$ 99,269 & & 803,875 & 1,797,069\end{array}$
 Net income.
V.
.

## Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

 Oper. expenses and taxes

Gros

$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Int. \& other deductions. } &$| $\$ 25,678$ |
| :---: | <br>

$\begin{array}{ll}32,806\end{array}\end{array}$

| $\$ 130,216$ |
| ---: |
| 32,924 |
| $\$ 97,292$ |
| 34,358 |
| 10,848 |
| $\$ 52,085$ |


| $\$ 1,290,960$ |
| :---: |
| 390,386 |
|  |
| $\$ 1$ |

$\$ 1,323,155$

373,536 \begin{tabular}{rrrrr}
Net income_-.-_- \& $\$ 92,872$ \& $\$ 97,292$ \& $\$ 900,574$ \& $\$ 949,619$ <br>
Divs. on preferred stock- \& 34,358 \& 34,358 \& 412,296 \& 412,29 <br>
Amort. of pref. stk. exp- \& 10,848 \& 10,848 \& 130,181 \& 130,18 <br>
\hline

 

Balance_- <br>
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} -Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-EarningsOperiod Ena. Feb. 29-1940-Month-1939 1940-2 Mos-1939 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues._...- } & \$ 7,918,367 & \$ 7,447,415 & \$ 15,904,185 & \$ 14,941,846 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev_- } & 31,323 & 31,469 & 62,792 & 63,531\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { x Operating revenues_ } & \$ 7,887,044 & \$ 7,415,946 & \$ 15,841,393 & \$ 14,878,315 \\ \text { Operating expenses_..-- } & 4,864,305 & 4,651,577 & 9,874,701 & 9,478,750\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { fund of } \\ -\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1788 . & \mathbf{1 8}, 750 & 2,525 & 37,515\end{array}$

Spicer Manufacturing Corp.-New ProductCorp. for rights to manufacture fluid wly-wheels for motor cars which are expected to do away with necessity of gear shifting.
The fluid fly wheel transmits power from the motor to the wheels through two turbines or veined disks acting inside a closed oil chamber. In action sends the activated by the motor throws the oil against the other disk which American Car Foundry Co. is using the new drive on its A. O. F. under
floor powered buses.-V. 150 , p. 2117 .
Spring field Associates-Registers with $S E C-$
See list given on first page of this department.
Square D Co-
Square D Co.-Earnings-

|  |  | 1938 | 1937 | d1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| cost of goods sold, incl. materials, labor | Not reported | Not reported | reported | 8 |
| incl. materials, labor |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for deprecia'n | See f | See f | See f |  |
| Cost of tools \& dies.... |  |  |  |  |
| Gross prof | \$2,849,462 | \$1,757,831 | \$2,923,043 | \$2,648,041 |
| Sell. \& advertis, expenses | 1,121,844 | 948.679 | 1,093,756 | a948,103 |
| Admin. \& general exp.-- | 445,074 | 335,850 | -449,118 | a353,602 |
| Operating profit. | \$1,282,545 | \$473,302 | \$1,380,168 | \$1,346,336 |
| $\left.\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Other deductions } \\ \text { Prov. for Federal and }\end{array} \quad 8,043 \quad 13,157\right) \quad 24,096\right)$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Add'l assess. for prior |  |  |  |  |
| years paid or prov. for |  |  |  | 5,295 |
| Prov. for Fed, surtax |  |  | 48,500 | 41,950 |
| Profit applic. to capital stock of subs, held by |  |  |  |  |

Profit applic. to capital
stock
stock of subs, held by
Consol. net profit....
Div. on cl. A non-par $\overline{\$ 1,038,491} \overline{\$ 403,799} \overline{\$ 1,062,773}$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Div. on cl. B com. stock- } & - & - & 55,160 & 439,43 \\ \text { Div. on common stock.- } & 601, \overline{7} \overline{5} \overline{5} & 257,8 \overline{9} \overline{5} & 481,3404 & -\end{array}$ a Including depreciation of $\$ 14,628$. d The consolidated statements of income for 1936 include the results from operations of the company's former subsidiaries, all of which were dissolved during the year 1936 . All inter-
company transactions have been eliminated. $f$ Provision for depreciation of properties for the year amounted to $\$ 109,005$ in $1939, \$ 110,929$ in 1938 and year aggregated, $\$ 107,505$ in $1939, \$ 79,569$ in 1938 and $\$ 111,267$ in 1937
Dec. 30,1939, company purchased the assets of the Co., Inc., manufacturers of precision aircraft instruments shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock and 70,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). The acquisition of the Kollsman company The earnings on the common stock of the Square D Co... 343,860 shares which does not include the stock issued to cover the acquisition of the Kollsman Instrument Co., Inc., amount to approximately 83.02 per share. The includes the stock issued to cover the acquisition of the Kollsman'Instrument Co., Inc., and including the 1939 earnings of the Kollsman Instrument Co., Inc., with allowances for non-recurring charges, amount to approxi-
common stock after deducting $\$ 100,000$ for the payment of dividends on the preferred stock.

Assets-
Cash \&.-. Trasury
Uills (at cost) U. S. Treasury
bills (at cost)
a Recelvabless a Recelvables .....
Inventorles.
Other assets.......

Land................
b Bldgs., equipm't
tools, dies, tools, dies, \&c.Improvs, to leased Grop

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Patents.
Deferred charges......
Total_.......... $\$ 6,537,733 \$ 4,316,909$ Total_.......... $86,537,733$ \$4,316,909 a After allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 57,350$ in 1939 and $\$ 49,535$ $\$ 1,417,416$ in 1938. c Not used in operations.-V. 150, p. 1951.
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electiric Co. system for the week ended March 30, 1940 , totaled
$121,354,457$ kilowatt hours, an increase of $12.4 \%$ compared with the Standard Oil Co. of K

Calendar Years
Sale of crude oil, \&c Sale of crude oil, \&c.
Cost of production
Gross oper. profit ( Gross earned income--
Gen. \& admin. expenses Taxes (State, local and
gross production)
Federal inc. taxes (est.). gross production)
Federal inc. taxes (est.
Interest charges Loss on sale \& retirement of capital assets...... Exploration expenses.-. Expleration expen Warehouse expenses-Reimbursement of exps. Parr lease,... \&
Deprec., depl, (net) Net profit Dividends declared
Shs.cap.stock (par $\$ 100$ )

Earnings per share |  | 97.890 | 215,368 | 1066,189 | 112,837 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 5.25$ | 134,329 | 1341 | 1935. Includes $\$ 332,660$ profit on sales of leases and royalties. $\mathbf{b}$ Includes

$\$ 29,319$ profit on sales of royalties and fee lands. $\mathbf{c}$ Includes $\$ 52,484$ income and excess profits taxes for the year 1938 and $\$ 11,750$ additional assessments for the years 1936 and 1937. e Includes $\$ 2,801$ profit on sale of investments; $\$ 1,933$ profit on sales of leases and $\$ 3,397$ interest and discount earned. f Includes $\$ 575$ commissions paid.

|  | Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1939 |
| Cash |  |

 Accts. receivable
Invent'y(crude oil).
Com. stk, Duval
Gas Co.........
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 1,061,297 \\ \mathbf{e 8 , 1 3 1} & \$ 1,544,02 \\ \mathbf{b 3 6}, 71\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}1,069,428 & \$ 1,580,744 & \$ 1,568,447 & \$ 1,073,397 \\ 145,033 & 153,479 & 140,404 & 147,550\end{array}$

| 127,116 | 152,780 | 97,358 | 107,071 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-\mathbf{f 9 9 , 3 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{c f 4 3}, \mathbf{2 3 5}$ | 88,011 | 15,782 |
|  |  | 44,506 | $\mathbf{2 3 , 4 5 7}$ |


| 69,362 | $\mathbf{c f 4 4 , 2 3 5}$ | 88,011 | $\mathbf{1 5 , 7 8 2}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6,651 | 44,506 | $\mathbf{2 3 , 4 5 7}$ |  |
| 63,978 | 4,277 | 6,415 | $\mathbf{5 , 7 9 9}$ |
| 93,276 | 103,033 | 53,972 | 43,533 |
| 5,362 | 19,734 | 8,417 | $\mathbf{2 5 , 8 9 8}$ |
| 3,208 | 3,889 | $-5,6 \overline{6} \overline{8}$ | $-7,000$ |

Subscr. to shs.com,
cap. stk. Duval
Gas Co. (contra)
b Oll \& gas leases,
oll wells \& eq.e. \&
other facilities.

| Prepher \&acilities.. |
| :--- |
| Good will |

1938
$\$ 75,000$ 52,165
44,449
44,449
73,354 44,750
39,000

343,860 .
, Federal taxes, \& \&
Applic. to minority int
Net profit Dillon, Read \& Co.. New York, will be the principal underwriter. The 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 discone price at any time.
the debentures will be offered to the public, the underwriting discounts or commissions and the redemption provisions are to b
furnished by amendment to the registration statement.-V. 149, p. 889.

Superheater Co.-Earnings-
[Including Affiliated Canadian Company]
1937
Calendar Years
 ther income.

Balance, surplus
Shs.of cap. stk. (no
$\qquad$ $x$ Arter deducting $\$ 83,013$ in 1936 and $\$ 93,511$ in 1935 , loss on sales of
securities. y Dividends disbursed during the year, include distribution of capital surplus in the amount of $\$ 351,010$, which was the profit derive prorata proportion of Federal income taxes Note- The proportion of earnings of the Canadian affiliate included in consolidated earnings has been reduced by $1114 \%$ discount to bring into accord with prevailing rate of exchange. The share of approximate ne extent of dividends received.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| Assets - | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | Liabilities- | 8 | 8 |
| Cash | 1,455,402 | 2,620,785 | Accts. payable and |  |  |
| Receivables | 1,321,388 | 607,733 | accruals_.-.--. | 393,413 | 345,747 |
| Bond int. \& divs. |  |  | Divs. payable | 113,109 | 113,109 |
| accrued.- | 50,934 | 54,529 | Federal \& Dom. in - |  |  |
| Inventories | 1,100,097 | 863,328 | come taxes | 281,673 | 219,253 |
| Investm't (at cost) | 4,579,622 | 5,462,225 | Res. for develop., |  |  |
| Invest. in allied cos | 6,736,702 | 6,725,471 | conting., \&c..- | 1,050,561 | 1,565,230 |
| Deferred recelv- | 75,201 | 91,776 | c Capital stock | ,137,380 | 5,137,379 |
| Combust. Engin'g |  |  | Earned surplus. | ,834,720 | 10,872,802 |
| Co., Inc., note recelvable | 600,000 |  | Surp. arising from dif. between cost |  |  |
| a Real est. \& bidgs | 1,083,553 | $1,161,36 \overline{6}$ | \& cap. val. of stk |  |  |
| b Patents \& license |  |  | held in Can affil. | 340,095 | 406,376 |
| rights.-.-. | 56,524 | 69,189 | Minority stkhldrs.' |  |  |
| Deferred charges \& |  |  | int.in cap. \& surd |  |  |
| prepayments. . <br> d Treasury stock. | $\begin{array}{r} 38,562 \\ 1,990,580 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,011 \\ 1,990,580 \end{array}$ | of Can. affliate. | 937,614 | 1,030,093 |

Total_.........19,088,565 $\overline{19,689,992}$ Total_......... $\overline{19,088,565} \overline{19,689,992}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 1,690,915$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,619,546$ in 1938 . b After amortization reserve
d 80,350 shares.
c a Includes provision for Federal income taxes year 1937, of $\$ 8,153$. and $\$ 1,276,811$ in 1939 and $\$ 991,558$ in and intangible development costs of 189 in 1938) shares, par $\$ 10$, after deducting 38,796 ( 30,497 in 1938) shares

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio-Directorate Increased-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on April 1 increased Board of Directors from five to seven members. All directors were re-elected and
Sidney A. Swensrud and George W. Hannoken were elected as the new directors. Both are vice-presidents of the company.
At the directors meeting, following the stockholders meeting, officers of the company were re-lected.-V.150, p. 1788 .

Standard Steel Spring Co.-Stock Increase Voted-
At their recent annual meeting, stockholders ratified an amendment to the articles of incorporation fock of $\$ 5$ par value.
537 , 500 shares of common stock
Previousl thrized, but unissued, and 287,500 shares of common preferred stock au-
219,712 shares were outstanding.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .1957$.

## Sun Ray Drug Co.-New Director-

Harry O. Lathan was on March 27 elected a director of this company.
He succeeds Edward C. King.-V. 148, p. 449 .
Sundstrand Machine Tool Co. (\& Sub.) - EarningsEarnings for Years Ended Dec. 31
Gross income from operations
Selling, administrative and general expenses-......-.
Provision for depreciationOther deductions (net)...
 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 83.574$; notes
Assets-Cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 83,574$; notes and accounts re-
ceivable (less reserves), $\$ 349,088$; inventories, $\$ 660,986$; investments, $\$ 12,226$; land, buildings, machinery, equipment and fixtures (less reserves facturing rights ( (less $\$ 20,664$ amortization), $\$ 13,777$; prepaid expenses,
$\$ 9,298$; total, $\$ 1,941,174$. $\$ 9,298 ;$ total, $\$ 1,941,174$.
Liabilities $6 \%$ five yotes maturing Dec. 20, 1941, $\$ 170,903$; accounts payable, $\$ 101,095 ;$ accruals, $\$ 177,846 ;$ common stock (par $\$ 5$ ),
$\$ 627095 ;$ paid-in surplus; $\$ 634,170$; earned surplus, $\$ 230,065 ;$ total,
$\$ 1,941,174 .-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 1457 .
Superior Oil Co., Los Angeles-Registers with SEC-
The company March 28 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement ( $\mathrm{No} .2-4369$, Form A-2) under the Securities
Act of 1933, covering $\$ 10,000,00031 / \%$ debentures due April 1,1950 , 19 . According to the registration statement, the net proceeds from the sale of
the debentures will be applied as follows: $\$ 3,950,000$ to pay in full the company's bank loans outstanding at the time of issuance of the debentures, and 1940 . to pay in full the company's indebtedness as of March 31, 1940, to
an oil well supply company for purchases of equipment. The balance of

Superior Steel Corp.-EArnings-
 Selling expenses.
General expenses General expenses
Prov. for deprec. of prop Prov. for deprec. of prop.


| 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$8,182,789 | \$7,086,121 |
| y7,174,008 | 5,876,717 |
| 279,743 | 262,80 |
| 185,028 | 133,600 |
| 90,922 | 97,961 |
| 81,257 | 96,693 |
| \$371,830 | \$618,351 |
| 41,364 | 43,777 |
| \$413,194 | \$662,12 |
| 62,842 | 70,32 |
| 53,724 |  |
| 57,102 | 136,8 |

Net profit from oper -
Other income
Gross profit._-.- $6 \%$
Int. on 1 mt mtge.
sink. fd. gold bonds
prov.gs., mach. \& equip.
Prov. for Fed. \& State
Net profit for year ..- $\frac{49,000}{\$ 175,192} \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{\operatorname{loss} \$ 291,674}$

$$
\$ 175,192 \operatorname{loss} \$ 291,674
$$

| 1937 | 1936 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 8,182,789$ | $\$ 7,086,121$ |
| $\mathbf{y} 7,174,008$ | $5,876,717$ |
| 279,743 | 262,800 |
| 185,028 | 133,600 |
| 90,922 | 97,961 |
| 81,257 | 96,693 |
| $\$ 371,830$ | $\$ 618,351$ |
| 41,364 | 43,777 |
| $\$ 413,194$ | $\$ 662,128$ |
| 62,842 | 70,320 |
| 53,724 | -1 | y Includes $\$ 36,961$ for possible decline in value of inventory of billets and slabs. $z$ Includes othr interest in the amount of $\$ 14,038$ and $\$ 322$ for amortization of bond discount and expense. a Includes $\$ 28,405$ for other

interest; $\$ 4,067$ for amortization of bond discount and expense and $\$ 1,443$ loss on property retired.
Assets- Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31




 Workmen's comp.

 Total_-...... $\$ 4,117,818 ~ \$ 3,612,282$ Total_........... $\$ 4,117,818 ~ \$ 3,612,282$
 shares. a Includes $\$ 400,000$ ( $\$ 450,000$ in 1938 ) not current. b Includes
$\$ 67,000$ payable within one year.-V. 150 , p. 1617 .

## Superior Tool \& Die Co.-Earnings-

Net sales
Cost of sales Earnings Year Ended Nov. 30, 1939


 Net income Dividends paid---.--

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30, 1939 owned subsidiary (Standard Reamer \& Tool Co.), $\$ 14,541$; land, building machinery, office equipment, autos and truck (less reserves for depreciation, of $\$ 76,048$ ), $\$ 244,823$; prepaid insurance and taxes, $\$ 6,005$; total, $\$ 369,236$. accrued payroll and interest, $\$ 656 ;$ taxes payable (Federal income), $\$ 28,841$;
taxes payable (all others,$\$ 6.417 ;$ capital stock ( $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 265,000 ;$ surplus

Sutherland Paper Co.-Merger Offer R
Directors of this company, at their meeting on March 25 rejected an concern, L.W. Sutherland, President of the paper company, said on concern
March
27.

Mr. Sutherland stated that the offer of the Continental Can:Co. for shares of the Sutherland Paper Co. Inolved the exchange of stocks of the
two concerns. two concerns. "'The ratio was unsatsifactory and as sar as we are concerned
the deal isorf," he declared. Possibility of negotiations being reopened lie
with the deal is off," he declared. Possibility of negotiations being
with the Continental Can Co. he asserted.-V. 150. p. 2117.
Swift International Co. S. A. C.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account
Calendar Years-

Income from operat [Figures in Argentine Pesos] | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $20,841,105$ | 15,917 |
| $4,031,918$ | $3,651,702$ |


(The "TOMMY" Gun)
Thompson Automatic Arms CORPORATION

Bought-Sold-Quoted

Current Bulletin on Request

## Clokey \& Miller <br> Member

52 Broad way<br>New York<br>Phone BOwling Green 9.092

|  | Consolidated Balance |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | a Represented by 83,832 shares no par value.-V. 149, p. 889.

Thompson Automatic Arms Corp.- Report-
At a meeting of the stockholders held March 11, the president presented a consolidated balance sheet as of Jan. 31.1940 , together with summary of
the consolidated income and surplus for the ten months ended Jan. 31,1940 . The consolidated balance sheet shows, for the ten months under review
an earned sarplus of $\$ 176,257$. Capital Stock authorized 500.000 shares an earned surplus of $\$ 176,257$. Capital Stock authorized 500,000 shares
of the par value of $\$ 1$ per share; issued and outstanding 252,955 shares
 effected by the company in July, 1939, has been reduced to $\$ 100,000$, In
addition to this, the company had' deposited with the manufacturer $\$ 200,000$ under the contract for the production or Thompson Submachine guns.
The Thompson submachine gun. widely known as the The Thompson Submachine gun, widelv known as the "Tommy Gun,"
is considered by experts to be the most effective weapon of its kind in the is considered by experts to be the most effective weapon of its kind in the
world, and is the only submachine gun made in this country. It is based on the invention of the late Commander John Blish, of the U. S. Navy. The gun is a light portable weapon, capable of delivering individual machinie gun fire from the shoulder, simple and rugged in construction, remarkably an ammunition calibre . 45
an ammunition cal Core 4 (2. subsidiary of Thompson Automatic Arms Corp.)
Aas tormance was formed in 1916 by Brigadier General John T. Thompson for the purpos of developing and commercial exploiting automatic military small arm
based on the invention of Commander John Blish. U. S . Navy. After th close of the World War, Thomas Fortune Ryan took a financial interest in the company. In March, 1939, the Thompson Automatic Arms Corp. was incorporated and subsequently accuired the majority interest of the
Thomas Fortune Ryan estate in the form of stock and notes of AutoOrdnance Corp.
[Clokey \& Miller have piepared a bulletin on the corporation, in which current information relative to the company and the Thompson Submachine
gun, popularly known as the "Tommy Gun," is contained.]-V. $149, \mathrm{p} .890$
(John R.) Thompson Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

 Cost and expenses......
Operating income...
Other income.......... Thotal income-........ Other deductions-....-.
Deprec'n \& amortiza'nDeprec'n \& amortiza'n-
Excess accrual or prop.
pren gen. taxes \& profit on
sale of securities Lease cancellation exp:-
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes Net loss Deficit Shs. com. out. (par ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 5$ ) Earnings per sh. on com.
y Includes $\$ 500$ for surtax on undivid profits. $z$ After $\$ 0.62$ en $\$ 6,985$ a Provision for Federal taxes on profits解

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec, } 31
$$


 securtiles owned--
Acects. \& $\boldsymbol{t}$ notes rec. Inventories
Cash Cash deposit under Ctsp. of depositit--: Depositss as securDue trom employ. $\$ 342,361$
9,269
$\begin{gathered}\$ 31,630 \\ 39,480 \\ 379,840\end{gathered}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 278,338 \\ 628,348 \\ \hline \$ 84,686\end{array}$ $\underset{\$ 359,910}{78,737}$ $\$ 735,582$
80,102 for stock purchMiscell. assets--.
Total
 and $\$ 6,296,012$ in 1938.-V. 150, p. 1953.
Thompson Products, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
Consolidated Income Account for Catendar Years

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Manufacturing profit. | \$3,659,139 | \$2,114,920 | \$3,144,942 | \$2,643,5 |
| Sell., gen. \& adm. exps_ | 2,009,177 | 1,550,477 | 1,712,928 | 1,429,88 |
| Other deductions (net) | 112,237 | 53,268 | 143,892 |  |
| Depreciation | See note |  | 215,102 | 131,325 |
| Federal taxes | c305,526 |  | +24,500 | 31,500 |
| Net profit | \$1,232,199 | \$435,241 | \$905,813 | \$785,256 |
| Preferred dividends |  | 45,933 | 48,546 | 50,613 |
| Common dividends | 293,290 | 73,323 | 494,881 | 426.285 |
| Shs. com. stk. (no par) | 293,290 | 293.290 | 293.290 | \% 2.610 |
| Earnings per share | \$3.90 | \$1.33 | \$2.92 | 2. |
| a after deducting cost prior years. <br> Note-Provision for de | oods sold <br> iation fo |  |  |  |

Capital SurplusCapital Surplus-
Transfer from earned surplus (restatement of prior years
surplus items) as authorized by the board of directors Transfer to stated capital of cum, conv. prior preference- stock
$\qquad$ 65,000
Balance capital surplus at Dec. 31, 1939............................. $\$ 101,200$ Earned Surplus-1
Balance at Jan. 1, 1939 $\qquad$ $2,365,178$
$1,232,199$

Total-
Cash dividends paid:
On cumulative conv
$\$ 3,597,378$
$\qquad$ 89,447
293,290
Transfer to capital surplus shestatement of prior years surplus items) as authorized by the board of directors
Expenses in connection With issuance and sale of
2000
0 166,200 34,649


Balance earned surplus at Dec. 31, 1939 $\qquad$ $\$ 3,013,124$

## Assets-

Cash_-................
$\times$ Trade notes, ac-
ceptances $\&$ ac
ceptances $\&$ accounts, teceiv'le
Inventories
Invests. and other Inventories .......
Invests. and other
assets........-y Prop., plant and equipment less amortization
Prepald insurance, taxes, advertis'g, catalogues, \&co..

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 \begin{tabular}{c|c|}
1939 \& 1938 <br>
$\$$ \& Chabututes <br>
\hline

 

1939 \& 1938 \& Lhabutites- <br>
8 \& 8 \& <br>
817,007 \& 501,609 \& Noter <br>
\& \&
\end{tabular}

 $x$ After reserve of $\$ 104,047$ in 1939 and $\$ 113,987$ in 1938 . Y After reserve
or depreciation of $\$ 1,777,004$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,518,685$ in 1938 . $z$ Represented by no par shares. a R
b158 shares prior preference stock.

New Official-
At the recent organization meeting of directors, L. M. Clegg, Senior Vice-President, was elected Executive Vice-President to have charg
plant operations as well as customer relations.-V, 149, p. 2989 .

Tilo Roofing Co.-Stock Dividend-Stock IncreasedDirectors at a meeting held April 3 declared a cash dividend of 30 cents common stock of the company for each such share outstanding, payable June 15 to holders of record May 28 with respect to the cash dividend and
to holders of record June 11 with respect to the stock dividend. In the first quarter, a dividend of 25 cents per share was paid. It was pointed out that the 30 cent cash dividend is equivalent to a 20 cent payment on the larger number of shares of common stock to be outstanding after payment of the stock dividend.
at a meeting held on April 2.1940 , of an followed approval in the authorized number of common shares from 400,000 to 600,000 . The increase in the authnumber of shares of common stock for conversion of the company's 60,000 authorized shares of $\$ 1.40$ convertible preferred stock at an increased conversion rate and over a conversion period which has been extended with espect to the first two conversion periods. excluding 2.084 shares held in the treasury of the company of the then authorized 400,000 shares. After giving effect to the common stock dividend the number of shares of common stock outstanding will be 442,476 .

Timken-Detroit Axle Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

Gross income

a Including provision for Canadian taxes and surtax on undistributed
profits amounting to $\$ 60,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 20,000$ in 1936 . b From Jan. 1. Note-Provision for depreciation amounted to $\$ 588,744$ ( $\$ 615,716$ in 1938) and amortization, $\$ 68,717$ ( $\$ 67,744$ in 1938 ). $\$ 5$

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} -1939 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $1938$ | Liablities- | $1939$ | $1938$ |
| x Land, buildings, |  |  | Cum. $7 \%$ pref. stk |  | 1,992,700 |
| mach., eqpt., \&e | 4,453,316 | 4,489,624 | Common stock | 9,900,750 | 9,861,500 |
| Cash | 1,048,513 | 3,012,604 | Accounts payable. | 1,720,263 | 620,677 |
| Time deposits and |  |  | Payrolls, comm.,\&e | 169,108 | 67,019 |
| accrued interest | 70,421 | 731,195 | Accrued expenses. | 126,707 | 64,047 |
| Marketable sees. \& |  |  | y State taxes, \&c- | 677,312 | 140,000 |
| accrued interest | 74,048 | 585,598 | Divs. payable on |  |  |
| Trade accts \& con- |  |  | pref. stock ---- |  | 11,624 |
| tracts receiv.-.-- Inventories | 2,767,267 | 1,950,593 | Reserve for conting | 277,213 | 230,971 |
| Inventories ${ }_{\text {Dies, jigs, }}$ fixtures | 5,610,325 | 3,176,016 | Deferred income ${ }_{\text {Col }}$ Capital surplus | ${ }_{45}^{64,582}$ | 73,203 484,066 |
| and patterns. . |  |  | Capital surplus. |  | 2,317,730 |
| Goodwill, \&c. | 1,277,158 | 1,233,944 |  |  |  |
| Other assets | 340,350 | 460,431 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 224,985 | 223,531 |  |  |  |
| Total. | 866,383 | 863,5 | Total | 866,383 | 863,537 | x After depreciation of $\$ 4,908,529$ in 1939 and $\$ 6,183,119$ in 1938

Toledo Edison Co.-Bonds and Debentures RegisteredThe company on March 28 filed with the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission a registration statement (No. 2-4367, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933, covering $\$ 3.000,000$ of first mortgage $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, series due 1970 and $\$ 7,250,000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures due 1960 . The company also filed an application (File 70-19) under the Holding Company Act

The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds and debentures, to the extent
$\$ 6,132,763$, will be applied to the redemption at $102 \%$, of $\$ 6,013,000$ of company's $4 \%$ sinking fund debentures due 1948 within 40 days after
delivery of the new securities. The balance of the delivery principally for additions and improvements made or to be made used company's properties and the remainder, if any, will be added to working capital.

The company intends, during the course of the next 18 months, it is tated, to carry out a construction program under worn it will expend mprovements. Such improvements, it is stated, will consist principally of the installation in its Acme Electric Generating Station of a $50,000 \mathrm{kw}$ turbo-generator unit at a cost of about $\$ 800,000$, two high pressure steam
boilers at a cost of about $\$ 780,000$, and certain other additions to its substation equipment and distribution system.
The names of the underwriters and the amounts to be taken by each are as follows:

First Boston Corp--.
Halsey, Stuart \& Co, Inc
Smith, Barney \& Co
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bonds } & \text { Debentures } \\ \$ 805,000 & \$ 1,905,000\end{array}$ Smith, Barney \& Co.....
Biyth \& Co Inc Sons, Inc
Bonbright \& Co., inc.-.
Harriman Ripley \& Co.-
Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc....
Goldman, Sachs \& Co
Stone \& W
Stone \& W Webster and Blod
Hayden, Miller \& Co
Otis \& Co-n-
 tabilize prospectus states that to facilitate the offering, it is intended to
 the public, the underwriting discounts or commissions and the redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment
SEC to Weigh Company's Financing Plans A pril 15-
A hearing on the proposed offering of $\$ 3,000,000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ first mortgage has been set by the securities and Exchange Commission for April 15 at its Washington offices.-V. 150, p. 703.

## Trane Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-



Consolidated Balance Sheet Year Ended Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash on hand and on deposit, \$115,956; customers' notes and
accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts, returns and discounts), $\$ 767,233$; merchandise inventories, $\$ 872,683$; land, buildings, machinery and equipment (less allowance for depreciation), $\$ 560,501$; other asse
$\$ 2,380,937$
Liabilitie
ncome tas-Accounts payable, $\$ 225,303$; Federal, State and Dominion taxes, $\$ 24,639140,494$; accrued expenses, $\$ 52,889 ;$ reserve for contingen preferred stock $(\$ 100 \mathrm{par}), \$ 300,000$; common stock ( $\$ 2$ par), $\$ 505,780$;
capital surplus $\$ 337,689$; earned surplus, $\$ 766,392$; total, $\$ 2,380,937$. V. 149, p. 3278.

Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 29- } & \text { 1940-Month-1939 } & \text { 1940-2 Mos. } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Operating revenues. } \\ \text { Un }\end{array} & \$ 524,350 & \$ 527,276 & \$ 1,062,273 & \$ 1,061,845\end{array}$ |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Operating revenues.-7.- | $\$ 524,350$ |
| Uncollectible oper. rev - |  | Operating revenues $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 527,187 & \$ 525,671 \\ 377,752 & 360,098\end{array}$ ${ }^{81.058,7891}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,058,838 \\ 739,630 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net oper. revenues.

Operating taxes Net operating income_
Net income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 144,435 \\ 46,254 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 165,573$
52,480 $\$ 291,530$

96.377 | 8319,208 |
| :---: |
| 105,405 | Net income.-. 1618

Trusteed Industry Shares-Dividend-
The 28 consecutive quarterly cash distribution on trusteed industry
shares will be paid on April 5, 1940 for the quarter ended March 31,1940 . This distribution amounts on $\$ 0.011$ per share. The Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J., trustee; will make payment to all registered holders by check mailed on April 5 , the trustee for payment As of March 31, 1940 total assets of trusteed industry sh ares valued at market are approximately $\$ 5,00$ dustry shares now outstanding.
This distribution of $\$ 0.011$ per share compares with $\$ 0.007$ per share paid
on the same date in $1939 .-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 107.
Transamerica Corp.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account Years Ended Dec. 31
[Including Consolidated Companies]


Income- dividends.
Interest
Interest
Other
Total $\qquad$
Trans. and regular fees-
Prov. for reserve for
doubtful notes
doubtful notes receiv_ $\quad 615,464$
Net profit on-.......-.
other than consol. cos
(after prov, for taxes
\& min. int.) in excess
of divs. paid to con-

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { of divs. paid to con- } \\ \text { solidated cos. } & 1,985,890 & 1,551,859 & 2,700,117\end{array} & 12,997,340\end{array}$ | Consol. net profits_- | $\$ 7,443,672$ | $\$ 7,039,681$ | $\$ 12,798,324$ | $\$ 25,016,201$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dividends_--1, | $\mathbf{8 , 6 9 5 , 4 1 6}$ | $8,835,160$ | b12,081,813 | $11,576,807$ |

 a Consists of loss of $\$ 148,439$ in 1938 and profits of $\$ 957,623$ in 1937 and \$1,088,235 in 1936 based on written down values of securities held by $\$ 1.031,675$ in 1938 , $\$ 446,597$ in 1937 and $\$ 468,263$ in 1936 . profits on sales of securities based on cost of subsequent acquisitions. b Includes extra
dividend of $463.0957-50$ ths shares of Bancamerica-Blair Corp. stock paid Jan. 30, 1937 in the amount of $\$ 1,706,260$. e No par. dichen paid corporations. controlled banks and $\$ 3,826,636$ from other banks and corporations. e Consists of net profit of $\$ 2,790,756$ based on written down
values of securities held by Transamerica Corp. and consolidated companies

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on Dec. 31,1931 , and $\$ 264,136$ net loss based on cost or nominal values of
subsequent acquisitions. Securities profit includes $\$ 2,986,488$ profit on subsequent acquisitions. Securities profit includes $\$ 2$,
sale of shares of stock of Bank of America N. T. \& A. A.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
[Transamerica Corp. and Consolidated Companies]
Assets-
Invest. in capital stocks of non-consol. banks and corporations-_-
Carkh in banks and on handies
Notes, contracts, accounts receivable, $\overline{\&}$ -
Owing from subs. not consolidated.
Other assets..-.
Assets reserved
going concern and control value..............
Total Notes payable to ban
Accunts payable. ccounts payable....--........-.......
 Reserves for taxes and contingencies.............. General reserve.
Meferred incomec Capital stock.
${ }_{\$}^{1939}$

${ }_{8}^{1938}$

Total $\qquad$ $122,503,8 1 3 \longdiv { 1 3 2 , 4 0 6 , 1 8 0 }$ a Consists of $\$ 50,000$ cash and 150,000 shares of capital stock of Bank of merica N. T. \& S. A., having a carrying value of $\$ 3,911,010$.

## New Directors-

Two new members were added to the board of directors at the recent annual meweting. T
-V. 150, p. 288.1

Transcontinental \& Western Air, Inc.-Listing of Additional Common Stock-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 119,154
hares of common stock (par $\$ 5$ ) on official notice of issuance, and sale for cash, making the total amount appied for to date $1,000,000$ shares 1131 Directors at a meeting held Feb. 22, authorized the issuance of 119,154
shares of the authorized but unissued common stock and authorized the management to make an agreement with Hughes Tool Co. for the sale of such shares. By agreement dated March 2, 1940 between the corporation and
the Hughes Tool Co., corporation agreed to sell and the Hughes Tool Co greed to purchase from the corporation 119,154 shares of the common stock. \$1,668,156. a price of $\$ 14$ per share, or for an aggregate purchase price of The net. proceeds of approximately $\$ 1,659,000$ (apter deducting expenses by the corporation from the sale of shares of common stock to the Hughes Tool Co. will be applied to the extent necessary to the payment of the balance of the purchase price of five Boeing transport airccaft, spare parts and accessories. Any balance o
for general corporate purposes.

Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Total mail revenues } & \$ 2,403,725 & \mathbf{~} \$ 2,198,483 & \$ 1,716,948 & \$ 1,775,556 \\ \text { Total transport'n rev_- } & 5,456,865 & \mathbf{3 , 9 2 7 , 7 7 5} & 3,674,809 & 4,397,001 \\ \text { Other (net) } & 46,334 & 69,715 & 41,898 & 30,263\end{array}$

 Depreciation ----------Traffic \& advertising Loss from oper. for yr_prof $\$ 43,449 \quad \$ 600,213 \quad \$ 992,864$ prof $\$ 397,348$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Taxes assignable to oper. } & 139,651 & 125,751 & 90,216 & 105,374 \\ \text { Tother than Fed. inc.)- } & 102,344 & 63,592 & 80,874 & 68,123 \\ \text { Total income charges -- } & 102, & & & \end{array}$ | Gross loss for the year_ | $\$ 198,546$ | $\$ 789,557$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total other inc. credits |  | 9,719 | 16,294 |  | Net loss.....-.-- $\$ 188,827-\frac{173,263}{\$ 959,837}$ pror $\$ 205,126$

 x Includes $\$ 415,150$ representing 1938 portion of retroactive rate increase
granted by Interstate Commerce Commission order dated Dec. 22, 1938 .
 Total.......... $\overline{\$ 6,646,597} \mathbb{\$ 6 , 6 4 6 , 4 5 3}$ Total........... $\$ 6,646,597 \$ 6,646,453$ x After depreciation and amortization of $\$ 3,948,342$ in 1939 and $\$ 3,152,-$
074 in 1938 . $y$ Includes $\$ 397,500$ for advance on aircraft purchased. -V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2118$.
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc-Earnings-

| Years Ended- | ¢ | \$120 783 | \$336 047 | \$556,087 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net operating profit | \$358,539 | \$130,783 | \$336,947 | \$556,087 |
| Other income. |  | 4,914 | 8,693 | 52,645 |
| Gross incom | \$358,539 | \$135,697 | \$345,640 | \$608,732 |
| Depreciation. | 94,390 | 94,958 | 94,852 |  |
| Loss on sale factory |  |  | 71,919 |  |
| Disct. allowed, int., \&c. | a11,086 | a9,245 | a5,392 | 260,386 |
| Adj. due to obsolescence of inventory \& mach.- | 70,438 |  |  |  |
| Federal tax provisions.- | 31,548 | 5,800 | 35.044 | 5.185 |
| Extraordinary and nonrecurring expenses... |  |  |  | 122,513 |
| Net income | \$151,076 | \$25,694 | \$138,433 | \$180,648 |
| Divs. on pref. stock | 144,502 | 144,502 | 143,718 | 122,683 |
| Balance, surplus Earns. per com | $\$ 6.57$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.808 \\ & \text { Nil } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { def } \$ 5,284}{\mathrm{Nil}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 57.965 \\ & \$ 0.14 \end{aligned}$ | a Interest only.

Cssets-Cash, $\$ 402,402$ idated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, \$402,402; marketable securities, \$46.628; accounts and ance policies, $\$ 43,465$; inventories, $\$ 1,078,823$; other investments and re-
ceivables, $\$ 238,323$ plant and equipment at cost, (less reserve for deprecia-
tion of $\$ 956,986$, $\$ 1$, 106,538 ; franchises, licenses, patent right deferred charges and prepaid expenses, \$64,726; total, $\$ 3,391,117$.
 accrued payrolis, state and local taxes, \&c. \$77, 146. provision for Fedirai
 ar shares, $\$ 711,427$; common stock (par $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 280,659$; aarned surplus.
1,151,787; capital surplus, $\$ 367,217$; total, $\$ 3,391,117 .-\mathrm{V}$. 149, p. 3884.

## Twin State Gas \& Electric Co.-Larmings

| Period Ended Jan. 31- | 1940 |  | 1940-1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$239,014 | \$233,338 |  |  |
| Operating State \& min | ${ }^{162,005}$ | 145,222 | 1,716,43 | $1$ |
| State \& mu |  |  |  |  |
| Fed'l (incl, income) taxes | 12,106 | 12,862 | 119,843 | 110,12 |
| Net oper. income. Non-oper income (net) | $\$ 47,496$ | $\$ 58,001$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,965 \\ 3,521 \end{array}$ | $15$ |
| ross incom |  |  |  |  |
| er int |  |  | - 87,303 | 88,15 |
| her deduction | 3,156 | 2,679 | 39,737 | 48,97 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income } & & \$ 25,777 & & \$ 36,650 & \\ \text { Pref. div. requirements- } & \$ 20,790 & 20,790 & 249,475 & \$ 246,320 \\ & 249,475\end{array}$ Earnings for the 12 months
icle"' of March 30 , page 2118 .

| 1 Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 39 | 38 |
| Fixed | ,629,485 | 2,494,749 | 1st lien \& ref.mtge. |  |  |
| Cash | 254,165 | 235,092 | $51 / 2 \%$ bads | 2,435,200 | 2,435,200 |
| a Accts. recelv., \&c | 253,122 | 261,901 | Notes payabl | 2,405,250 | 2,405,250 |
| a Notes recelvable | 835 | 765 | Accounts payable. | 193,838 | 134,113 |
| Mdse. for resale .- | 49,159 | 46,610 | 7\% prior lien pref. |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& supplies. | 76,152 | 78,299 | dividends pay -- | 42,962 | 42,962 |
| Unbilled inc.(estd.) | 94,447 | 86,014 | Advs, from N. E. |  |  |
| b Cash deposited. | 4,830 | 4,120 | P. S. Co----- | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Special deposits. | 1,000 | 3,644 | Accrued llabilitles, | 106,078 |  |
| Miscell . investm-ts | 22,700 | 22,700 | Provision for Fed'l |  |  |
| Other assets....- | 75,733 | 37,872 | income taxes. 28 | 100,247 | 100,175 |
| Prepayments and | 364,969 | 449,412 | Consumers' depos. | 93,721 | 96,999 |
| Pref. stock selling expense | 185,686 | 185,686 | Matured bonds, interest and divs. |  |  |
| cReacquired seeur- |  |  | unclaimed. | 4,830 | 4,120 |
| ities at par-.--- | 63,900 | 63,900 | Reserves | 1,956,903 | 1,972,136 |
|  |  |  | $7 \%$ prior lien cum. |  |  |
|  |  |  | par) --.-------- | 2,518,900 | 2,518,900 |
|  |  |  | $5 \%$ cum. pref. stk. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1,552,500$ | 1,552,50 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,792,900 | 1,792,900 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 772,854 | 717,452 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

Total_..........14,076,184 13,970,765 Total .......... 14,076,184 13,970,765 a After reserves, b With trustees and fiscal agents. c Represented by
639 shares $7 \%$ prior lien pref. stock, market value $\$ 67,734$ in 1939 and 639 shares $7 \%$ prior lien pref. ${ }^{\text {sto }}$
$\$ 66,456$ in 1938 -V. 150 , p. 218.

## Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.-Earnings -

Consolidated Income Account for Stated Periods
[Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Companies $x$ ]
52 Weeks 53 Wecks 52 Weeks 52 Weeks
 Gross income from sales
and rentals of film and
 Dividends received
Proportion of profits of
controlled subs (not
 Total income $\ldots . . . .-\$ 55,786,151 \$ 1$ Oper. exps.of exchanges,
 Participa. in film rentals
Propor'n of losses of con-
trolled subs


Interest expense ------
Amortization of disct. \&
exps. of funded debt..-
a Deprec. of fixed assets
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes Surtax on undist. profits
Net operating profit.-
Other credits, net $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Other credits, net--- } & \$ 4,146,814 \\ \text { For exch adjustments } & \mathbf{y 9 2 , 7 0 0}\end{array}$

 a Not including $\$ 792,752$ in $1939, \$ 825,222$ in 1938, $\$ 837,092$ in 1937 and
$\$ 627$ in 1936 depreciation of studio buildings and equipment absorbed $\$ 627.476$ in 1936 depreciation of studio buildings and equipment absorbed
in production costs. $b$ Includes $\$ 273,908$ from Roxy Theatre, Inc. c Earnings per share on 1, 636,168 no par shares common stock. d Earnings per share on $1,741,683$ no par shares common stock. E Earnings per share on
$1,741,984$ no par shares common stock. x With the exception of Roxy Theatre, Inc. $\begin{gathered}\text { Proportion of profits of controlled company }(\$ 310,875) \text {, less ardjust- }\end{gathered}$ ments of participations in film rentals applicable thereto $\$ 195,115$ less income $\$ 102,416$ balance (as above) $\$ 92,700 . \quad \mathrm{z}$ Earnings per share on
$1,741,991$ no par shares of common stock. $1,741,991$ no par shares of common stock.

Consolidated Balance Sheet
[Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries x]
Assets-
Cash_............
accts. and notes
recelvable.-.-.-.
Invent. (unamort.
Invent. (unamort.
product'n coststs. 20
Prepaid expenses.
Inv. in Prepaid expenses-
Inv in \& advs. to
affillated cos. - 1 a Landilet bldgs. and b Land, bldgs. and ${ }^{\text {and }} 902,084 \mathrm{~d} 14,471,711$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { equipment_(... } & 12,555,047 & 13,467,369 \\ \text { Other assets } & 229,044 & 1,488,125\end{array}$



 (1.741,984 in 1938) no par shares of common.
radford Trust Co., Ltd. (holding companies for investment in Gaumont $\Delta^{2}$

British Pictures Corp., Ltd.) $\$ 3,737,568$; National Theatres Corp. representing investment in $42 \%$ of the capital stock $88,859,887$; Roxy Theatres; Inc., at cost $\$ 893,637$; Hoyts Theatres, Ltd. (advances only), 8372,000 and
Movietonews, Inc., and sundry other companies, adjusted by results of operations to date dat so8,619.

- United Ammerican Investing Corp. (50\% owned) and Metropolis and Bradford Trust Co. Ltd. (holding companies for investment in Gaumont-
British Picture Cord., Ltd.), $\$ 3.737 .757$ National Theatres Corp., $\$ 8$. British Picture Corp, Ltd.), $83,737,757$; National Theatres Corp., $\$ 8$. advaces only), $\$ 320,000$ and MIovietonews, Inc., and sundry other cor
panies, $\$ 1,090,803$. x With the exception of Roxy Theatre, Inc.

To Vote on Option -
Stockholders will be asked at their annual meeting on April 16 to vote on
the pranting of an option to Darryl F Zanuck, Vice-President and head of the granting of an option to Darryl F. Zanuck, Vice--Prestident and head of
production to purchase 100.000 shares of commor stock either at $\$ 13$ a
 higher. The option will run from Aug. 22, this year, to March 31, 1947 . The option is to ee granted as an inducement to nr tanuck to enter into a new employment contract with the company for the
with on change in his present salary of $\$ 255,000$ anualy.
-V. 149, p. 3126 .
Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.- Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department.-V. 150, p. 2118
Union Tank Ca: Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Gross Income from operations,
Maintenance, repairs \& gen. exps.
Gross income from operations
Maintenance, repairs \& gen. exp....
Depreciation...................................
Net income from operations.:
Other income
Total income
excess
profits taxes.....





Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
1939 1938


Total_.......... $\overline{67,047,397} \overline{32,092,828} \mid$ Total_......-67,047,397 $\overline{32,092,828}$ y Includes 4,389 (5,166 in 1938) shares to be issued for shares of capital after reserves for depreciation, amortization and retirement of $\$ 6,226,070$ (1938, \$4,140.487).-V. 150, p. 1954.
Union Light Heat \& Power Co.-To Sell Stock and Notes Union Light, Heat \& Power Co.. Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp., and
Columbia Jorp, have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, an application (File 70-27) regarding the issuance and sale by Union Light, $41 / 2 \%$ notes due Jan. 1, 1970 Both Union Light, Heat \& Power Co. and The Union Light, Heat \& Power Coumb Will offer the 25,000 shares of common stock to stockholders at the rate of $25-94$ of a share of new stock for
each 5-94 of a share held. The new shares will be sold in units, each unit consist of 5-94 of one share, at $\$ 5.32$ a unit. Columbia Gas $\&$ Electric Corp will exercise its preemptive right to purchase the common stock and wili Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. will purchase $\$ 1,228,900$ of the $41 / 2 \%$
notes and Columbia Corv. will buy the remaining $\$ 2,050.100$.

The proceeds from the sale of the stock and notes will be used by Union Light, Heat \& Power Co. to purchase $\$ 784,900$ of its 1 st mtge. bonds from Columbia Corp. It will also retire $\$ 2,367,238$ of its $6 \%$ demand notes and $\$ 577,000$ of its $6 \%$ demand loan account held by Columbia Gas \& Electric
Union Light, Heat \& Power Co. also proposes to issue and sell \$721,000 of notes to Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp: during 1940 to provide funds for necessary construction durng the year and to
part for construction expenditures during 1939 .
part for construction expenditures during 1939 .
See also list given on first page of this department

a Loss.

| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Liabilities- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U. S. Treas. notes- |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1,522,109$ | $1,518,181$ | Amts. due other | lines; \&c..... | 586,868 | 248,871 | Acc'ts receivable_- $1,918,981 \quad 1,028,644 \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}\text { 1, } & \text { Deposits rec for air }\end{array}\right.$ Acc tr of repair parts

Inv.
and supplit Acets. due from \& withheld byU. S .
P. O. Dept. on

455,424 610,307 travel rec. for air
$\qquad$ 248,871
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
300,000 & 470,071 \\
397,087 & 344,995 \\
568,006 & 319,087
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 568,006 \\
& 359,944
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
319,087
$$

$\qquad$ Feb. 19, 1934...-s
U. S. Treas. notes
and bonds

$$
431,266
$$

$$
404,200
$$ Sundry investm'ts Real prop. \& eqpt.

Deferre
85,2929 Total $\qquad$

## - V. 150, p. 1954

$$
\underset{\text { Years End. Dec. } 31-1939}{\text { United Drug. Inc. }}(\text { \& Subs. })_{1938}^{193}{ }_{1937}
$$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Earned surp. (def.) } & \mathbf{6 , 9 4 1 , 2 2 8} & \mathbf{6 , 2 1 2 1 , 5 5 0}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years End. Dec. 31- }\end{array} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$

$\times$ ances \& discounts....x Cost or goods,sell.,gen.
and admin. expenses Net profit on sales Income from investm,ts Income from investm't $\frac{85,775,983}{\substack{3,580,398 \\ 17,086}} \frac{84,985,996}{\$ 2,881,233} \frac{89}{\$ 3}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Int. on notes rec., \&c._- } & 41,466 & \mathbf{5 1 , 1 3 5} & 50,523 & 37,629 \\ \text { Adj. of prior yr's provs. } & 26,80 & & 49,403 \\ \text { for Fed. income taxes }\end{array}$ Excess of proceeds from
sale of invests' over
sale of invests' over
book value thereof
book value thereof...-
Miscellaneous income..-
26,93 $\overline{2}$
-..... $\begin{array}{llll}26,932 & \cdots & 121,901 & 743,002\end{array}$
 Federal surtax on undis-
tributed profits Miscellaneous charges.Prov. for miscell. invest. $\begin{array}{r}283,389 \\ \hline \\ \hline 1,299 \\ 464,367 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{r}\text { Earns. per sh. on capital } \\ \text { stock }(\text { par } \$ 5)\end{array} & \$ 0.76 & \$ 0.37 & \$ 0.94 & \$ 1.47\end{array}$ XIncluding depreciation of $\$ 1,204,421$ in $1939, \$ 1,170,452$ in $\$ 1.47$
$\$ 1,077,587$ in 1937 and $\$ 977,923$ in 1936 , and provision for replacement of fixtures and equipment, \&c., amounting to $\$ 611,157$ in 1935 . y Afte deducting $\$ 28,0\lrcorner 0$, portion applicable to discount on purchase of bonds o
United Drug Co., charged to surplus. z Provision for contingencies.


Total.......... $56,106,455 \overline{56,417,855}$ Total.......... 56,106,455 56,417,855 $x$ After depreciation. a Cost of 48,973 ( 48,958 in 1938) shares of capital stock acquired and held by subsidiary company for corporate purposes. b Representing principally, net earnings of subsidiary companies since
Sept. 1,1933 , which have not been distributed to the parent company.

United Gas Improvement Co.-Annual Report-
The year's sales of electricity and gas and the number of customers at
the end of the year (excluding the Philadelphia Gas Works) were as follows: the end Sales of electricity-thousand kwhs_ Sales of electricity-thousand kwhs_-
Number of electric customers---.
Sales of gas-thousand cubic feet.Number of gas customers 1939
$4,648,72$
$1,008,24$ $\begin{array}{cc}1938 & 1937 \\ 4,149,311 & 4,235,49 \\ 985,533 & 969,97\end{array}$
 on the part of the utilities since 1931, when the industry, in the interest of employment and at the behest of the Government, was loyally proceeding with a full construction program despite the then prevailing uncertain bected for 1940 total over $20,000,000$. which compares with $\$ 11,300$ pro for that purpose in 1939. Financial and Corporate
There was no change in the authorized or outstanding capital stock during except the usual current items.
173 Total advances to subsidiaries, as of Dec. 31, 1939. amounted 173 (compared with $\$ 8,026.423$ at the end of 1938 ) consisting of $\$ 3,830,000$ the Philadelphia Gas Works, $\$ 1,153,000$ to Welsbach Co., $\$ 480,000$ to Connecticut Ry. \& Lighting Co., and $\$ 171,173$ to the Connecticut Gas \& ties Co. do not include payments of $\$ 311,600$ made by Us. G Coke securi-
modemnification agreement with the Koppers Co. of Del. with respect to preferred dividends of the Connecticut Gas \& Coke Securities Co which had been carried at $\$ 1.302 .390$, was written down to $\$ 1$ by Co., sponding charge to contingent reserve, was written down to $\$ 1$ by a corre

Of the holdings of $\$ 112.000$ of Luzerne County Gas \& Electric Co
 Luzerne County Gas \& Electric Corp. (successor company), the conversion ratio being 11 shares of stock for each $\$ 1,000$ of bonds. In Jan. 1940 ,
Company sold the balance, $\$ 73,000$, to the Luzere County Gas $\&$ Electric company sold the balance, \$73,000, to the Luzerne County Gas \&ividend first preferred stock, at cost to. U. G. I. It is the intention ultimately to sell the remainder of
the preferred stock owned by U. G. 1 . to that corporation for retirement so that we will hold only common stock. $\$ 25.000$ of that company's 49 ers cumulantive inctors, Inc. as of Dec. 31,1939 1958. at par and interest, leaving $\$ 975.000$ of such debentures still owned at a cost or $\$ 839,148$.
U. $\mathbf{G}$. I. also sold U. G. I. also sold to the Welsbach Street Mluminating Co. $\$ 107,000$ of ment by such principal amount, the loss being charged to contingent reserve. It still owns 8600,000 of these bonds, its only
company, which is entirely unrelated to the Weisbach Co.
company, which is entirely unrelated to the Helsbach Co.
All or itt holding of Nashile Gas \& Heatigg Co. first mortgate bonds,
$5 \%$ series, due 1951, $\$ 40,000$, were sold to the Nashville company for $\$ 35,250$ which was cost to U. Gaid off $\$ 4,000$ of its serial notes. held by U. G. I., Concord Gas Co. paid orf $\$ 4,000$ of its serial notes held by . G. . 1 .
leaving $\$ 18,000$ still owned, and
its notes, amounting to $\$ 20$. 000 . Principal finannial in ransactions of the subsidiary companies included a
number of changes in capitalization as follows: number of changes in capitailization as follows:
Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co. issed and sold $\$ 240,000$ first mortgage
bonds $3 \% / 4 \%$ series, due 1965 . The sale was made privately at 104 and interest without any underwriting commissions.
Corp., sold county Wrivately \$1, coon an a subsidiary of Commonwealth Utilities Corp., sold privately $\$ 1,000,000$ first mortgage bonds, $31 / \%$ series, due proceeds were used to retire short-term borrowings made to finance the construction of a filter plant and other property.
The Conecticut Light \& Power Co. redeeryed, on Jan.1, 1939, at $105 \%$
of
 of $\$ 15,000,000$ bonds
 of an under ying issue of $\$ 209,000$ of $5 \%$ bonds.
Delaware Electric Power Co. called for redemption and retired, as of July $1,1939, \$ 240,000$ debentures, $51 / 2 \%$ series, due 1959 , and paid off reported a a part or the year's operations, the company aiso retired, as of
March 1, 1940, $\$ 400,000$ debentures at a premium of $2 \%$ and canceled March $1,1940, \$ 400,000$ debentures at a premium or $2 \%$, and canceled
$\$ 2.000$ or $6 \% \%$ equipment noter, series D, due April 1,1940 Delaware Power \& Light Co., a subusidiary, of Delaware Electric Power Co., redeemed,
On May 1, 1939, $\$ 400.000$ first mortgage gold bonds $414 \%$ series, due 1969, at par and interest. Erie County Electric Co.s wholly owned subsidiary, Central Heating Oo, discontinued operations due to the unprofitable nature of the heating business in which it was engaged and the company was dissolved as of
Nov. 8. 1939. The Erie Co.'s loss in this investment, in the amount of Luzerne County Gas \& Electric Corp. chanted its capitalization considerably during the year due to the call on May 1 of $\$ 500,000$ and on
Dec. 30 , of $\$ 400,00020$-year $7 \%$ sinking fund convertbile bonds, due Dec. 30 , of $\$ 400,000020$-year $7 \%$ sinking Pund convertbile bonds, due
July 1 , 1944 . of the total amount called, $\$ 489.500$ were converted by
 deemed in cash, and $\$ 19,500$, which had been reacquired by the corporation
subsequent to call, were canceled. In addition, the holders of $\$ 81,000$ subsequent to call, were canceled. In addition, the holders of $\$ 81,000$
uncalled bonds of the same issue converted their bonds into 891 shares of preferred stock. Since Jan. 1, 1940, the bonds and stock of the corporawas reduced by $\$ 18,598$, and the difference between that amount and the cost of the stock was charged to earned surplus. In S January, 1940, , 5000,000
of the corporation's first and refunding mort of the corporation's first and refunding mortgage bonds, $6 \%$ series, due
1954 , were called for redemption on March 1,1940 , at 105 and accrued interest.

Connecticut Railway \& Lighting Co.
Last year's annual report stated that the United States Supreme Court
in a decision rendered Jan. 3. 1939, upheld the contention of the Connecticut Railway \& Lighting CO . as to the method of determining damages suffered by it as a result of the refection and disaffirmance of the lease $0^{\circ} 1906$
by the New York New Haven \& Hartford RR. The supreme Court by the New York New Haven \& Hartiord RR. The Supreme Court for the determination of the amount of damages in accordance with the opinion of the supreme Court.
The District Court handed down a decision on June 21, 1939, allowing the Railway \& Lighting Co. no damages on account or che thr farton of of the tax covenant contained in such lease. The company took an appeal from this decision to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the second Circuit, and in a decision handed down Feb. 13, 1940, the Circuit Court $\$ 4,411,838$ as damages on account of the termination of the lease and affirmed the allowance of $\$ 29,037$ as damages for breach of the tax covenant A previous allowance of $\$ 173,537$ against the Railroad company for de riciency for property repossessed was tho retried ner disturbed approved by
While no reorganization plan for the New Haven has been a the Interstate Commerce Commission, it it is anticipated that the company
will receive, for the amounts finally awarded, junior securities of the Rail will receive, for the amounts finally awarded, junior securities of
road company, the value of which is not presently determinable.


Net income of utility subsidiaries --Sinksing \&o other fund appropriations of net income $331,300,954$
273,766
$4,082,745$
Earnings a a vailable for com. stocks of utility subs. $826,944,443$ Balance of earnings of utility subs. applicable
 Earnings of subs. applicable to U. G. I. Co


 | Bal. applicable to capital stocks of U.G.I. Co-_- |
| :---: |
| Dividends on $\$ 5$ dividend preferred stock. |
| $3,819,328$ |
| , 080 |
|  | Balance applicable to com. stock of U. G. I. Co- $\$ 24,893,248$

Earnings per share
$\$ 1.07$
$\$ 23,006,588$
$\$ 0.99$ $\mathbf{x} 1938$ figures restated for comparative purposes
Note-The income
of Feb . 3 , page 856 .

Assets-Assets-
Prop., plant and
equipment Prop., plant and
equipment....
binvestments-
Advs. and accts.
rec. (not curr.) Advs. and accts.
rec. (not curr.)
Sk. fd. \& special Sk. id. \& special
funds........ Cash-...-.... curities_-.....
Special deposit_
Dividends \& in Dividends \& in
terest receiv-
able recelvable....
Materials \& sup-plies_......-.
Other curr assets

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
${ }_{19}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec.

\section*{| Deterred |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ 22,278 | 76,865 |}


| Liabilities- $\quad 1939$ | $1938$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Preferred stock_ 75,146,600 |  |
| mmonstk -20 |  |
| Long-term debt $\text { sub. cos_..... } 255,924,658$ |  |
| Pref. stock sub. |  |
| Cust. de |  |
| in. int |  |
|  |  |
| called |  |
| Deferred credts |  |
| Notes |  |
|  |  |
| tured int.--- ${ }_{61}$ |  |
| ederal tax, \&c. 13,764,609 | 3,8 |
| ccrued interest $3,005,579$ |  |
| ther curr. liab |  |
|  |  |
| placement res. $68,911,860$ | 67,161,0 |
| onting. reserve $22,835,712$ |  |
| Other reserves-- 11,176,063 |  |
| vs. on pref. |  |
|  |  |
| \%s. in arrears 276,360 |  |
| tributions in |  |
| d of construc -4,718,45 |  |
| .appl, U.G.I. 59,051,464 | 57,1 |

Total_........837,503,972 837,616,393 Total_.....-837,503,972 8
a Represented by $23,252,010$ no par shares, b At co
Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | 1938 | Liabilttes | 1939 | 1938 |

A Assets- investment in

 Mivs. \& int. rec. Accts, and notes receivable
Div.
Oppecial deps Oth special deps
Def' curr. assets 594,780 Def'd charges.-

44,175
772,953
4,612
Total.....- $\overline{337,944,649} \overline{339,705,000}$ Total_...... $\overline{337,944,649} \overline{339,705,000}$ $\times$ Represented by $23,252,010$ shares of no par value. y Represented b'4 765,216 shares (no par). Advances also included in these items.
b|At cost or less.
Weekly Output-
The electric output for the U. G. I. system companies for the week just
closed and the figures for the same week la st year are as follows: closed and the figures for the same week la st year are as follows: Week
ended March $30,1940,104,054,651 \mathrm{kwh}$.; same week last year, $95,862,945$ ended March 30, $1940,104,054,651 \mathrm{kwh} . ;$ same week last year, 9
$\mathrm{k} w \mathrm{~h} .$, an increase of $8,191,706 \mathrm{kwh}$. on $8.5 \%$.-V. 150, p. 2119 .
United Engineering \& Foundry Co.-Earnings Calendar YearsGross profit from
Other income. $\qquad$
Gross income-
Gen iling expentive and selling expen Depreciation-a-1 -...-capital stock \& income taxes- F-deral capital stock and income taxe
Prov. for Fed'l surtax Net profit
Preferred dividends Preferred dividends.
Common dividends
Balance, surplus
Shares of common stock Shares of common s
Earnings per share
 a Includes $\$ 288,753$, income

|  | 1939 | 1938 | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  |  |


 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { recelvable } \ldots . . & 2,075,697 & 3,803,494 \\ \text { Inventorien }\end{array}$ Inventories
Advance bilings or
paymts, on paymets. on con-
tracts tracts--i-1.-. $\begin{array}{lrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Notes receivbl. not } \\ \text { current_......- }\end{array} & 30,000 & 458,941\end{array}$
 Mtge. recelvable--
$\mathbf{x}$ Land, buildings \&
equot., at cost. equpt., at cost.--

Patterns \& drawgs|  | $, 912,144$ | $5,215,863$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Deferred charges |  |  |

Total_........ $14,249,415 \overline{14,227,700}$ Total_.........14,249,415 $\overline{14,227,700}$ x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 4,438,517$ in 1939 and $\$ 4,429,367$ in
1938.-V. 149, p. 3884 .
United Merchants \& Manufacturers, Inc.-Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, of which 25 Dec. 16 to holders of record Dec. 2. This will be the first distribution made on the common shares sinc
per share was distributed.-V. 150, p. 856 .

United Molasses Co., Ltd.-Common DividendCompany declared a final common dividend of $55 \% \%$ actual, less tax,
making $281 / 8 \%$ for the 15 months ended Dec. 31,1939 . This was at the rate of $221 / 2 \%$ per annum, the same as had been paid previously. 1,1939 Net profit of the company during the 15 months ended Dec. 31, 1939,
amounted to $£ 883,038$ after provision had been made for national defense
contribution, excess profits tax and income tax and depreciation.-V. contribution
149, p. 3731.
United States Cold Storage Corp.-Accumulated Div.Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumu
lations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, payable April 1 to holders of record lations on the
March 28 . Like amount was paid on Sept. 30 , last. Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was
paid on Dec. 27,1938 one of $\$ 3$ was paid on Sept 30 , 1937 and a dividend of paid on Dec. 27,1938 one of $\$ 3$ was paid on Sept.30, 1937 and a dividend of
$\$ 2.50$ was paid on June 30 , 1937.-V. 149, p. 2990 .

[^4](The) Upson-Walton Co.-Earnings-


Net profit


## Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939

Assets-Cash, $\$ 52.589$ Balance tra account

 and state taxes on incomes (est.) $\$ 22,7$, $70 ;$ common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) $\$ 121,416$. capital surplu
150, p. 1621.

## United Stove Co.-Earnings-

Calendar Years-
Sales (net)

$\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ -\quad 22.755 .2 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Net profits.
Dividends
Earnings per share-......................................................
Balance Sheet Dec. 31,1939
Assets-Cash and cash items, $\$ 88,743$; accounts receivable (less reserve),
294,017; inventories, 8635,036 deforred charges, $\$ 14,872 ;$ fixed assets




Vanadium Corp. of America-Annual Report-
E. D. Bransome, President, states: The consolidated net income for 1939 amounted to \$1,224,450, or $\$ 3.25$ per share on the outstanding common stock of corporation, as compa.

Notes and Debentures
As of Dec. 31, 1939, the outstanding 10 -year $5 \%$ conv. sink. Fund gold
 not surrendered) of the original issue of $85,000,000$. Also outstanding were not surrendered. ote issued in 1937 in the amount of $\$ 600,000$.
 demption fon its own funds an amount sufficient to pay the interest and premiums required for such redemption and $\$ 416,000$ of principal. To
 the end of six months thereafter to and including July 15, 1944, and the balance on Jan. .5., 1945. The weighted average of the interest rates on
bhe loan, apart from an initial charge of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$, is approximately $2.8 \%$ the loan. apa
Net annu

| Consolidated Income Acc |
| :---: |
|  |
| -1939 |
| $-28,762,136$ |


| Net earns. from oper-- |
| :---: |
| Other income.-......817.116 |
| 93,723 |


Discount allowed on pay.
of mtge. bond recelv.
or mige. bond recelv.-

| Other charges-.-.-.- | 120,500 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 15,707 |  |

Net profit_-.....- | $\$ 1.224,450$ |
| :--- |$\frac{105,873}{}-\frac{12969}{}-31,804$



 ings and equipment. \$208,912, and depletion of ore lands and mineral rights,

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Total_......... $\overline{15,970,020} \overline{14,216,669} \mid$ Total........... $\overline{15,970,020} \overline{14,216,669}$ $x$ After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 5,828,390$ in 1939 and
$\$ 6,702,993$ in 1938 . $y$ Represented by $377,140(376,637$ in 1938) (no par) shares. $\mathbf{z}$ Includes. $\$ 17,303$ representing capital stock in treasury.-V. 150

Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings-




Balance for common stock and surplus......-- $\$ 2,662,021$ \$2,312,876 a The redemption of series A bonds on Nov ${ }^{7}$, 1938 , substantially
reduced Federal income taxes for 1938 . During the last three months of the year the company reversed accruals of approximately $\$ 150,000$, of
which $\$ 72,000$ was applied to October, $\$ 28,000$ to November and $\$ 50,000$


Total $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1954$

## U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co., Inc.-Accum. Div.-

 Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of ac cumulations on the $8 \%$ prior preference stock, par $\$ 25$, payable April 2to holders of record March 30 . This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 27 , to holders of record March 30 . This compares wit dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on
last; 50 cents paid on Oct. 31 and on Sept. 1 , last,
May 2,1939 and on Dec. 23,1938 and 50 cents was paid on Oct. $25,1938$. Arrearages aft
149, p. 4188 .

Walt Disney Productions-Preferred Stock Offered-The company, producers of motion pictures based on animated characters such as Mickey Mouse, Snow White and Pinocchio, was publicly financed for the first time with the offering April 2 of 150,000 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock ( $\$ 25$ par) at a price of $\$ 25$ per share. At the same time the company is offering 5,000 shares to employees and officers of the company at a price of $\$ 25$ per share. The aggregate offering price of the 155,000 shares amounts to $\$ 3,875,000$. The financing will provide new permanent capital for expansion and production purposes.

Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., Pacific Capital Corp. and Mitchum, Tully \& Co. head the underwriting group, which also includes William R. Staats Co., W. E. Hutton \& Co., Lee Higginson Corp., Graham, Parsons \& Co., Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., G. M.-P' Murphy \& Co., Merrill, Lynch \& Co., Inc., Alex. Brown \& Sons, Pacific Co. of Californial, Baker, Watts \& Co., Schwabacher \& Co., Page, Hubbard \& Asche, Moore, Leonard \& Lynch and Banks, Huntley \& Co.
The preferred stock is convertible into common stock on the following bases One share of common stock if converted on or before April 1. 1944;
$9-10$ th share thereafter through April 1. 1945; 8-10th share thereafter
 through Apri1, 194;
share thereatter throun April 1,$1948 ;$ and $1 / 2$ sharagh if converted thereafter
Stronz sinking fund provisions for the strong sinking fund provisions for the preferred stock include a fixied
sinking fund and an additional sinking fund based on earnings. A fixed sinking fund and an additional sinking fund based on earnings. A fixed
sinking fund of 850,000 is to be set aside on or before April 1 , 1941 with
 also provided that in eacch calendary year. subsequent to 1940 the company
shall set aside out of the excess of consolidated net profits over $\$ 500,000$ a shall set aside out of the excess or consold exed net pronts
sum equal to $20 \%$ of such excess but not exceding $\$ 200$ additional in sum equal to $20 \%$ of such excess but not exceeding $\$ 20,000$ additional in preferred shares either by redemption or purchase., Provision is made for a reduction in sinking fund requirem
preferred stock into common shares.
An unusual protective feature for the preferred stock is the provision for
Ansuring the life of Walt Disney for 10 years in the amount of insuring the life of Walt Disney for 10 years in the amount of $\$ 1,500,000$ In the event of his death on or before April 1,1944 , while any of the pre-
ferred stock is outstanding, the proceeds of the insurance would be paid in trust for the benefit of the holders of outstanding shares of preferred stock. During a specified period after the deposit of such insurance proceeds, the company would have the right to purchase out of the proceeds shares of
preferred stock at not exceeding their par value. After the expiration of the period specified, any balance of the insurance proceeds would be applied to the redemption, of the preferred stock at par. In the event of the death of
Mr. Disney after April 1, 1944, the proceeds of the insurance would Mr. Disney after April 1, 1944, the proceeds or the insuran
retained by the company and used fir any corporate purpases. of insurance
Aside from the redemption provisions based on application of proceeds, the preferred shares are subject to rederption at any time at prices ranging from $\$ 27.50$ per share through April 1, 1944 to $\$ 25$ per share
after April 1 , 1948 . Business 1, 1948
Business-Company, which was formed in Sept., 1938, as the result of the consolidation of constituent corporations, is engaged principaly in the
business of producing and distributing throug others motion pictures of animated cartoons in color. Pictures produced by the company are of two
aeneral classes short subjects (less than 1,000 feet), and feature lenkth general classes, shor
subjects (over 5,000 feet). Company also engages in licensing for various commercial purposes the use of names, characters, designs, music and cigures devoloped by the company and its constituent corporations in connection with the production of motion pictures Company is the outgrowth of a busin sss organized in 1923 by its presen President, Walter E . Disney, who was among the pioneers in th, development of the medium of the animated cartoon as motion picture entertain
ment. The use of sound effects in conjunction with the cartoons was fir introduced in 1928 and the use of color in 1932 , all the pictures now produce by the company being prepared with both sound and color. Until 1937 all
the the pictures produced by the company were short subjects. These were
produced and released under two well-known trade names known as Mickey Mouse cartoons and silly symphony cartoons. Through the medium of these cartoons there were developed such fanciful characters as Mickey Mouse, Minnie Mouse, the Three Little Pigs, Pluto the Pup, and Donald
Duck. Recently the company produced a short subject originating from Duck. Recently the company produced a short subject orisgnating from
the well-known book Ferdinand the Bull, which was released under that titie. Dec.. 1937 there was released the first feature, entitled Snow White and the seven Dwarfs. As a result or the success of this feature, the character or thities of the cosmpany since 1938 heeing devoted to the development of features. The second feature, entitled Pinocchio, was released in Feb.,
1940 Company is now engaged in the production of a concert feature 1940 Company is now engaged in the prodect Philadelphia Philharmonic entited Fan orchestra conducted by yeopold Stokowski, which is is expected to be released before the end of 1940 . Other features currently in various
stages of production include Bambi, Wind in the Willows, and Peter Pan. stages of production include Bambi, Wind in the willows, and Peter Pan.
Company has acquired rights to other stories intended for development into feature length pictures. As a consequence of the increase in production and the development of
 The production of both shorts and features has become increasingly coordinated and departmentalized, although continuing under the close general supervision of Waller $\mathbf{E}$. Disney.
with corporations engaged in the company are distributed under contracts the corporations which have tistributribution of motion pictures. Among or its corporate predecessors, are Columbia Pictures Corp. by thited Artists
Corp and RKO Radio Pictures Inc Alt part, of 1037 RO Radio Pictures, Inc. Alp pictures released since the latter plistributed $\mathbf{y}$, including both shorts and features, have been and are being no contract for the distribution of features to be hereafter completed. or

Capitalization Upon Completion of Present Financing
$6 \%$ cumulative conv. pref. stock ( $\$ 25$ par) _..... Authorized 155,000 shs. 155,000 shs.
 Undervoriting--The principal under writers have severally agreed to pur-
chase in the respective amounts set forth opposite their names, and the chase in the respective amounts set forth opposite their names, and the
company has agreed to sell to such underwriters, 150,000 shares of $6 \%$ cumpalative convertible preferred stock.
 Kidder, Peabody \& Co
Harriman R Ripley
\& Co., Inc.Pacific Capital Corp...
Mitchum, Tully \& Wiliam R. staats CoLe Higutinson © Co-......--
Graham, Parsons \& Co Stone \& Webster and Blodget
G.Mnc. P. Murphy \& Co....
 Purpose-Company intends to apply net proceeds to the following (a) $\$ 1.600,000$ to pay indebtedness evidenced by promissory notes, in
various amounts (accrued interest to be paid by the company out of teassury funds), held by Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, which notes were issued on various dates between July 17,1739 , and Feb, 7,1940 . Proceeds from these notes were used in constructing
buildings and improvements and purchasing equipment for the company's new plant at Burbank, Calif.
(b) The balance of such net proceeds to pay indebtedness in a total
amount equal to the balance of such net proceeds. which indebtedness is amount equal to the balance of such net proceeeds. which indebtedness is paid by the company out of treasury funds), held by Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, which notes were issued on various dates since Aug. 30 . 1839 Proceeds from these onotes were used by the and general, administrative and selling expenses. all the issued and out-
Principal Slockholders-AB of March 10 , 1940 , all standing shares of the company's capital stock, consisting of 355,0 and shares
 Combined Statement of Income (Walt Disney Productions)

Income
Film renta
short su come (producer's share):

 periodicals,
Income from radio programs Mncome from radio programs_-....-:-
 Sale trial customers-

Predecessor Companies Combined-
9 Mos.End. 12 Mos.End. ${ }^{\text {Mos. End. }}$
Sept. 30 ' 38 Sept. 30 ' 39 Dec. 31 ' 39
Total income

A mortization on picture costs:-
Short subjects
Snort subjects. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs_
Costs apphicable to other income..--Balance-
 and expenses -................... Training school salaries and expenses
Prov. Tor special obsolescence of old
studio Taxes except Ünited statere inc tä Taxes, except United state
Advertising and publicity Traveling and entertainment Prov for loss on fortign curr. balances

ILegal and miscellaneous expenser | $\$ 1,274,425$ | $\$ 1,148,024$ | $\$ 134,663$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2,550,771$ | $2,089,191$ | 37,899 | Legai and miscllaneous expenses...-

- $200,000 \quad 30,000$-.....


Net income.....................- $\$ 918,412 \overline{\$ 1,250,130} \overline{\text { def } \$ 64,436}$

- V. 150 , p. 2130.
(S. D.) Warren \& Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31-
Gross profit on sales and other income
Selling and administrative expenses.
Depreciation

Net profit Int. on funded debt ense..............
discount and expens interest.


| 1939 | 1938 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$2,034,280 | \$1,465,063 | \$2,047,633 |
| 910,820 | 726,160 | 841,467 |
| 350,474 | 314,038 | 298,230 |
| \$772,985 | \$424,865 | \$907,93 |
| 223,842 | 228,305 | 233 |
| 9.20276 | 14, 797 | 37,173 |
| 74,000 | 17,500 | 25,500 |


| Consolidated net income |  | 465,916 | $\$ 164,364$ | $\$ 604,748$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends paid on common stock |  | $\$ 465,-$ | 253,468 | 177,427 |  |

 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 528,036$; accounts and notes re-
ceivable (less reserve for discounts), $\$ 1,232,458$; invcntories, $\$ 1,901,439$; ceivable (less reserve for discounts), \$1,232,458, invcntories, \$1,901,439 cash
$1940, \$ 51,195 ;$ investments (at cost), advances and deferred receivables,
$\$ 127,715$; plant and equipment (less' depreciation reserve of $\$ 4,831,521$, $\$ 5,546,982$, timberlands (less depletion rese
deferred debits, $\$ 204,909$; total, $\$ 10,563,583$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable and accrued items, $\$ 556,251$; provision Liabilities-Accounts payable and accrued mortgage 15 -year 41/2 $\%$ sink-
for Federal income tax, $\$ 74,000$ first closed mort
ing fund bonds, $\$ 2,298,000$; convertible $41 / 4 \%$ debentures, $\$ 2,432.000$;
common stock (101,440 no par shares), $\$ 4,309,300$; consolidated earned
surplus, $\$ 898,633 ;$ cost of 53 shares of stock held in treasury, Dr $\$ 4,602$; surplus, $\$ 898,633 ;$ cost of 53 shares
total, $\$ 0,563,583$.-V. 150, p. 1458 .
Waldorf System, Inc.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Income from operation } & \$ 1,029,924 & \$ 861,387 & \$ 1,092,687 & \$ 1,266,174 \\ \text { Income credits } & & \mathbf{2 9 , 2 6 5} & & 30,046 & 42,123\end{array}$ Gross income-....
$\times$ Depreciation, amort' $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 5 9 , 1 8 9} \quad \$ 891,433$
$\$ 1,134,810$
$\$ 1,300,813$ of leaseholds, Federal
and Statetaxes,

| and State taxes, \&c.-- | 668,673 | 626,353 | 632,107 | 608,939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net incom | \$390,516 | \$265,080 | \$502,703 | \$691,875 |
| Common divid | 255,670 | 213,058 | 426,115 | 628,520 |
| Balance, surplus | \$134,846 | \$52,022 | \$76.588 | \$63,355 |
| Profit and loss surplus.- | 2,382,740 | 2,334,548 | 2.298,386 | 2,245,182 |
| Com. shs, outst. (no par) | 426,419 | 426.419 | 426.419 | 426.419 |
| Earns. per share on com- | \$0.91 | \$0.62 | \$1.17 | \$1.62 |

$x$ Includes $\$ 192,792$ in $1939, \$ 189,615$ in 1938, $\$ 149,309$ in 1937 and $\$ 46,530$ in 1936 for social security taxes.
 $x$ Represented by 461,610 (no par) shares, including 35,191 shares held
in treasury. y Represented by 35,191 shares of common stock.-V. 150.

Walworth Co. (\& All Subs.) - Annual Report Calendar Years-
Gross sales, less returns and allowances
Cost of
goods sold, including expense of unused

$\$ 14,274,416$$\stackrel{1939}{\$ 10,468,787}$ | Gross sales, less returns and allowances |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Cost of goods sold, including expense of unused |  |  |
| faclifities | $14,274,416$ | $\$ 10,468,787$ |

 | Net expense of real estate not in use in the business | 33,496 | 28,894 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Miscellaneous | 64,142 | 52,037 |  |
|  |  | $\$ 516,882$ | loss $\$ 1060239$ | Other income -alworth company bonds and deben-

Discount on Wind tures reacquired for sinking fund.................... Total income Interest on funded debt of subsidiary

Consolidated net profit

| 6,925 | 82,449 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 562,450$ | $\operatorname{def} \$ 957,462$ |
| 316,187 | 318,748 |
| 47,779 | 17,908 |
| 27,742 | 13,256 |
| 8,242 | 505 |

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| ets- $\quad 1939$ | ${ }_{3}^{1938}$ | Luabilities- |  | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on hand and |  | Notes pay. to bks. | 700,000 | 850,000 |
| In banks .-.....- 458,612 | 492,387 | Accounts payable. | 503,451 | 337,570 |
| Recelvables.-.- 1,438,555 | 1,190,178 | Accr. int. on bds-- | 78,852 | 81,438 |
| Inventorles......- $4,354,360$ | 3,975,309 | Accrued payroll-- | 84,857 | 58,383 |
| b Notes rec. (other) 117,553 | 149,079 | Accrued taxes.-.- | 208,478 | 168,702 |
| Misc. securities_-- 42,438 | 55,931 | S. f. instal., curr-- | 33,000 | 30,000 |
| Mtge, recelvable- 83,333 |  | Other acc'd exps.. | 23.271 | 16,550 |
| Sink. fd, cash held |  | Mtge. note pay.--- | 74,875 |  |
| by trustee under |  | Lease purch. contr | 230,262 | 240,587 |
| Walworth R'lty |  | 1st mtge. 4\% bds. | 6,725,000 | 6,769,000 |
| Co. bd. indent | 2,228 | $6 \%$ debentures | 748,500 |  |
| c Plant \& equip--- 7,140,474 | 7,510,579 | Walworth Reaity |  |  |
| Pats. \& goodwill- 23,6 |  | Co. 1st mtge... |  | 80,100 |
| Prepaid exp.\& det. charges 198,-.......252 | 244,180 | \$10) ....-.-.-. | ${ }^{636,841}$ | 680,881 |
|  |  | d Common stock | 3,394 |  |
|  |  | common stock.- |  |  |
|  |  | Capital surplus... | 912,188 | 876,332 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jan. 1, 1 | 496,733 | 702 |
| 629,871 Total_......... 13,857,270 13,629,871 |  |  |  |  |
| a After reserve for doubtful accounts notes and drafts. b After reserve for doubtful notes of $\$ 110,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 20,000$ in 1939. c After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 10,689,030$ in 1938 and $\$ 10,936,900$ in 1939. d Represented by $1,357,632$ ( $1,354,185$ in 1938) no par shares. e Includes fractional warrants' for shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock.-V. 150, p. 1954. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Warner Aircraft Corp.-To Increase Stock-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on April 9 will consider increasing the authorized capital stock of the corporation from 500,000 shares of
common stock of $\$ 1$ par value stock to $1,000,000$ shares of common stock of $\$ 1$ par value stock or equivalent and to authorize the board of directors
to fix the time of sale of said stock, the sale price thereof pursuant to law to fix the time of sale of said stock, the sale price thereof pursuant to law
and also to fix the time within which the preemptive rights of the stockand also to fix the time within which the preemptive rights of the stock-
holders may be exercised; and to authorize the board oo directors to do
all things which it may deem proper in connection with the foregoing. holders may be ex
all things which it

- V. 149, p. 2709 .

Warren Foundry \& Pipe Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net oper. income_... } & \$ 626,111 & \$ 395,906 & \$ 642,489 & \$ 464,938 \\ \text { Miscellaneous income_- } & 57,980 & 49,637 & \mathbf{7 5 , 4 7 6} & 44,264\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Total income-1-.. } & \$ 684,091 & \$ 445,544 & & \$ 17,965 & \$ 509,202 \\ \text { Deprec. \& depletion } & & 117,271 & 120,441 & 110,454 & \mathbf{7 6 , 5 2 3}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Deprec. \& depletion } \\ \text { Provision for Federal and } \\ \text { State taxes }\end{array}$ | 117,271 | 120,441 | 110,454 | 76,523 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 65,000 | 44,050 | $y 39,600$ | $\times 36,800$ |

 Dividends, (no par vai.)
Earnings per share.
x Including $\$ 300$ surtax. y Surtax on undistributed profits not as-

Assets-
$\times$ Plant, prop. \& Cashipment................. Market. seeurities
(at cost) (at cost)......
Treasury stock Treasury stock..." Inventories -..... Real extate mtges.
\& sundry rcts \& sundry rets
Der'd charges, \&e.


Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3

Total ...... $\$ 4,345,782 \$ 4,223,477$ Total_........ $84,345,782 \$ 4,223,477$ x After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 1,969,550$ in 1939 and
$\$ 1,861,249$ in 1938. y Represented by 175,000 no par shares.-V. 149, p.

West Indies Sugar Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Registrar-
City Bank Farmers Trust Co. has been appointed registrar for the 5\%
cumulative convertible preferred stock of this corporation.-V.150, p. 2130 .
West Michigan Steel Foundry Co.-EarningsYears Ended Dec. $31-$
Profit after all charges
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 171,661 & \$ 80,297 \\ 97,136 & -\end{array}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consolidated Balane Sheet Dec. } 31,1939 \\
& \text { Cond } \\
& \text { Cn hand and in bank, \$255,088; notes and }
\end{aligned}
$$ $\$ 0.42 \overline{2}$ Assets-Cash on hand and in bank, $\$ 255,088$; notes and accounts receivable (net), $\$ 241,569$; cash surrender value life insurance, $\$ 28,756 ;$ inventories, $\$ 144,941$; investments, $\$ 19,546 ;$ prepaid insurance and taxes, $\$ 13,879 ;$

investments in affiliated companies, $\$ 71,737$; land, buildings, machinery $\&$
equipment (less, reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,549.384), \$ 580,850$; patents
 able, $\$ 49,767$; capital stock, $\$ 1,221,557 ;$ total, $\$ 1,368,172$.-V. 149, p.4046.
Westmoreland Coal Co.-Offer Made to Purchase StockThe Graham-Newman Corp., 80 Broad St., New York City has offered
the $51 \%$ of the outstanding shares of the company at $\$ 15$ a share, acto buy $51 \%$ of the outstanding shares of the company at \$1s a siare, accompany authorizes a dividend or distribution on the stock prior to April 30 . Unless sufficient shares are tendered to give control the corporation will not be obligated to accept the shares orfered. Graham-Newman Corp. has offered to buy their shares at $\$ 12$ each if the shares are tend
equal number of the coal company's shares.-V. 149 , p. 2532 .

Westmoreland, Inc.-Offer to Stockholders-
See Westmoreland Coal Co.-V. 149, p. 2386.
West Penn Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating revenues $10,3211^{1935} 1938$ Operating revenues $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ -\$ 40,321,33 \\ \hline 233,701\end{array}$ Total earnings.-.
Operating expenses.
Maintenance.
Federal income taxes
 depletion renewals, retirements and
$\qquad$ Deductions-Subsidiaries-
Interest -
Amortization of debt discount, prem

 | $\$ 40,555,036$ | $\$ 37$ |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | $13,721,538$ |
| $3,256,667$ | 13 |
| $1,681,817$ | 1 |
| $3,954,260$ | 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}\mathbf{4}, 638,958 & 3,893,473 & 3,647,355\end{array}$ $\$ 13,301,7 9 5 \longdiv { \$ 1 2 , 4 2 3 , 5 2 6 } \frac { 3 , 6 4 7 , 3 5 5 } { \$ 1 3 , 7 3 0 , 9 8 7 }$ $\begin{array}{lll}4,744,466 & 4,719,910 & 4,413,978\end{array}$ Preferred dividends.

Minority interest held by parent co-$\begin{array}{rrr}632,278 & 633,624 & 635,117 \\ 2,57,736 & 2,804,235 & 2,803,956 \\ 225,972 & 12 \overline{2}, 406 & 154,909 \\ 103,495 & 109 & 274,588 \\ 283,420 & 282,562 & 2\end{array}$ Deductions West Penn. El. Co.-
Interest, amortization, \&c. expenses.
 Class $\begin{aligned} & \text { Class } \\ & \text { Cla }\end{aligned}, ~$

a Includes $\$ 806700$
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 nvestments in and advances to non-consolidated
subsidiary and associated cos., and miscelsubsidiary and associated cos., and miscel-
laneous investments........................
Cash.-.-.........
a Receivables
Operating mate

Other assets
Deferred charges.
Total
Long-term debt of subsidiaries.
Preferred capital stocks of subsidiaries-...Open account indebtedness to parent company Notes payable to banks.-Accounts payable
Payrolls accrued-
Interest accrued.--
Dividends declared on pref
Oustomers'
Othe liabilities
Dusfomers security and construction deposits.-
Contributions in aid of construction
Premium on sales of preferred capital stock----Surplus of sub. applic. to stock held by parent co. $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock.-.............. $6 \%$ cumulative preferred.-
Class A stock ( $\$ 7$ cumulative, no par)
Class B stock $(\$ 7$ non-cumulative, no Class B stock ( $\$ 7$ non-cumulative, no par) --...-Capital surplus

Total $\qquad$ \$281,817,573 \$277,453,735 a After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 424,750$ in 1939 and $\$ 541,532$
in 1938 and $\$ 595,068$ in 1937 - V. 149, p. 3128 .

Wheeling Electric Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 7,500$ first mortgage 30-year $5 \%$ gold bonds due May 1, 1941, Payment will be made at the Irving Trust Co., N. Y. City-V. 149, p. 128
White Sewing Machine Corp.-Conditional DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of
tock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 29. In announcing the dividend, A. S. Rodgers, President, said the dividend declaration was made with the provision that payment would be made only "after the final disposition of the suit now, pending against the cor-
such final disposition is in favor of the corporation; and provided further
that actual payment of said dividend shall be made upon such a date as shall be subsequently fixed by the board of directors." A dividend of like amount was declared Dec. 18 which was to have been paid Feb in didend been deferred pending final decision of the suit brought by divider of preference stock who sued to restrain the Feb. 1 dividend, holding that the company first must clear up the $\$ 40$ arrearage on the preference stock.-V. 149, D. 4047

 a After reserve for doubtful accoun
in 1938 . b $2,775,000$ no par shares.

Amends Application-
Company a subsidiary of American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc., has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amended applica-
tion (File 32-196) under the Holding Company Act in connection with the proposed issue and sale of $\$ 3,500,0003 \%$ first mortgage bonds, series K due 1970 , and not more than 200,000 shares of common stock,' (no par), Previously, the company had proposed to issue $\$ 5,000,000$ of $3 \%$ firs
mortgage bonds, series K , due 1970, and 24,923 shares of $41 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) The exact number of shares of common preferred stock
stock to be issued will be filed by a mendment.
The proceds from the sale of the bonds and
The proceeds from the sale of the bonds and common stock will be applied additions and betterments to plant and property. Commenting on company's proposal to sell an issue of new common stock to the public, H. Hokart Porter, Chairman of American Wa
\& Electric Co., Inc. which controls West Penn Power Co., states: \& Electric Co., Inc. Which controls west Penn Power Co., states: It owns a large and weli maintained property efficiently serving an im. portant industrial area in western Pennsylvania. It is a steadily growing property and will require large amounts of capital from time to time to provid to its future needs, it is believed desirable for the Company to have an established market for all classes of its securities. With that end in view,
the company now plans to offer a block of its common stock to the public the company now plans to offer a block of its common stock to rolled all of the common stock of West Penn Power Co. This $100 \%$ control is not essential, however, to insure a continuation of the same management which 25. years ago. Water Works \& Electric Co. will continue to hold it large and controlling interest in West Penn Power Co. and may increas the samanagement or status of our interconnected electric system, of which West Penn Power Co. is a part. Our system has formally been declared by the Securities and Exchange Commission to constitute a single integrate system under Section II
$1935 . "-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 2130
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earn. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Profit after costs \& exps. } & \$ 878,285 & \$ 367,879 & \$ 682,694 & \$ 441,012 \\ \text { Other deductions } & 76,770 & 13,450 & 19,794 & 12,945\end{array}$



 common shares.-2-- $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Includes } \$ 31,65 \text { surtax on undistributed profits. } \\ \text { provision for } 1937 \text { income tax in the amount of } \$ 7,761 \text {. }\end{array} . \begin{array}{l}\text { Includes under- }\end{array}\right]$

 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,875,001$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,833,868$ in
1939. y Represented by 272,080 no par shares.-V. 149, p. 4047 .
Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings- Years Ended Jan. 31
Operating revenues



 Other interest (net)
Miscellaneous deductions

$\overline{\$ 1,675,464} \frac{18, ~}{\$ 1,438,877}$

## Wolverine Tube Co.-Income Statement-

 Groalendar Years-$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Calendar Years- } \\
& \text { Gross profit_- } \\
& \text { Selling, general and administrative expense } \\
& \text { Net profit.- }
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net profit... } \\
& \text { Other income. }
\end{aligned}
$$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4919,191 \\ \begin{array}{r}\$ 175,517 \\ 20.580\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Gross income... } \\
& \text { Income deductions. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tncome deductions. } \\
& \text { Oposolescence. } \\
& \text { Depreciation }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Obsolescence } \\
& \text { Depreciation-- } \\
& \text { Federal income tax }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net profit } \\
& \text { Preferred dividends } \\
& \text { Common dividends }
\end{aligned}
$$

| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Llabtlittes- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on hand and |  |  | Accts. pay., trade | \$200,605 | 1938 |
| in banks...... | \$246,007 | \$124,425 | Metal contr. pay.- |  |  |
| U. S. Govt. secur. | 8,000 | 58,685 | Cust. credit bal. |  |  |
| Other markt'le sec. | 5,161 | 5,161 | advances_---- | 49,758 | 7,039 |
| Receivables | 378,688 | 209,219 | Acer. payroll and |  |  |
| Inventories -...-. | 874,852 | 814,143 | salaries------- | 17,519 | . 433 |
| Total fixed assets_ | 1,263,819 | 1,266,216 | Unclaimed wages_ | 180 | 449 |
| Total defef'd chgs_ | 28,034 | 29,853 | Accrued mortgage |  |  |
| Other assets.....- | 14,523 | 27,195 | note interest..- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Accrued insurance | 1,608 | 1,073 |
|  |  |  | Accr. Fed., \&c.tax. | 113,311 | 26,578 |
|  |  |  | 1st mortgage notes (eurrent) |  | ,000 |
|  |  |  | Reserve for factory |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7\% cum. pref.-stk. |  |  |
|  |  |  | (par \$100) --7 | 378,800 | 378,800 792244 |
|  |  |  | Com. stk. (par \$2) | 792,244 | 792,244 402,147 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 402,147 | 402,147 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus.-- | 847,914 | 616,109 |
|  | 2,819,086 | \$2,534,897 | Total | 19,086 |  |

## -V. 150, p. 1796.

Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. 31-
Operating profit
 Operating profit-
Miscellaneous inco
Executive officers' remuneration
Directors' fees_
Bond interest
Bond interest-_-
Prov. for deprec. on bidgs, mach. \& eqpt
Amoritization of bond issue expenses eqpt........-
Provision for Dominion \& Provincial income taxes
Profit for the year.
Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Land buildings, plant and equipment (less: reserve for depre-
ciation of $\$ 1,712,040$ ) $\$ 1,574,574$; patents and processes, $\$ 12,997 ;$ goodwill ciation of $\$ 1,712,040$ ), $\$ 1,574,574 ;$ patents and processes, $\$ 12,997 ;$ good will $\$ 1 ;$ investment in assoclated companies (at cost), $\$ 58,845 ;$ cash in bank and
on hand, $\$ 24,902$; accounts receivable (less reserv), $\$ 55,003 ;$ miscell.

Labbilities-First mortgage bonds, $\$ 580,000$; bank loan, $\$ 401,000$; ac-
counts payable and accrued liabilities $\$ 364,630$; bond counts payable and accrued liabilities, $\$ 3364,630$; bond interest accrued, $\$ 12,200$; reserve for taxes, $\$ 52,113 ;$ serial bonds due Jan. 1,$1940 ; \$ 40,000$;
$7 \%$
$\%$ shares), $\$ 36,660$; earned surplus, $\$ 1,528,300 ;$ common stock $(17,106$ no ; total, $\$ 3,483,874 .-\mathrm{V} .146$,
p. 1576 .
(Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co.-New Officials-
Denis E. Sullivan Jr. was elected Assistant Secretary of this company, replacing Henry L. Webster and Wendell s. Reid was named Controller, following the annual meeting on March 26.-V. 150, p. 1955.

## (J. S.) Young Co.-Earnings-

Years Ended Dec. 31-
Net profit (after all charges)
Balance Sheet Dec. 31,1939
Assets-Cash, \$276,464; accounts receivable (less: reserve for discounts of sinking fund for plant replacement, $\$ 601,728$; plant and equipment (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 578,988$ ), $\$ 504,842 ;$ goodwill, $\$ 1,000,000$ accounts and notes receivable, $\$ 78,220$; investments (less reserve for possible
losses and contingencies of $\$ 299,988$ ), $\$ 103,493$; prepaid items, $\$ 14,997$; total, $\$ 3,064,770$. Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 10,035 ;$ accrued items, $\$ 6,646 ;$ Federal
and State income taxes, $\$ 35,123$ dividends declared and payable, $\$ 33,864$; $\$ 1, \$ 69,400$; earned surplus, $\$ 857,820 ;$ total, $\$ 3,064,770$ stock ${ }^{(\$ 100} \mathbf{~ p a r )}$, ${ }^{\$ 1}$

Youngstown Steel Car Corp.-Dividends ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common
stock; payable March 30 to holders of record March 20. Dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 20, last, and an initial dividend of 10 cents was paid
on Dec. 23,1937 .-V. 149, p. 4047 .

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN 

## PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, A pril 5, 1940.
Coffee-On the 30th ult. futures closed 3 points to 1 point lower. The market ruled heavy during most of the session. Hedge selling against purchases of lower priced Santos coffee was absorbed by shorts who were covering for the week-end. Prices in Brazil were lower for spot coffee, Rio 5 s and soft Santos 4 s declining 100 reis per 10 kilos to 15.400 and 18.900 milreis per 10 kilos respectively. For shipment to New York, however, asking levels were unchanged. Afloat supplies from Brazil were 593,800 bags and afloat and in stock Brazilian coffee amounted to $1,049,-$ 872 bags. On the lst inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points net higher, with sales of only 4 lots, all in the Santos contract. The coffee futures market today was at a standstill, with buyers and sellers equally disinterested. The lack of news from Brazil regarding regulations for the next cro was regarded as hampering trading. Meanwhile actual coffee was barely steady with very little being done. Deliveries of mild (other than Brazilian) coffee in the United States during Mar. reached the record total of 606,703 bags. Advices from Brazil revealed that registered spot Santos sales to the United States last week were 225,000 bags against but 90,000 during the previous week. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 22 lots. There was a sale of 11 lots in new Rio May at the unchanged price of 4.25 c . Santos coffee futures turned active as prices sagged. During early afternoon, with about 6,500 bags done, prices were 2 to 5 points lower, with Mar., 1941, contracts selling at 6.25 c., off 6 points. Some of the selling appeared to be emanating from Brazil, while buying appeared to be profittaking by trade shorts. In the new A contracts 1,250 bags of May were done at 4.25 c ., unchanged. Actual coffees were generally unchanged. However, one source said that Brazils for shipment early in 1941 were being offered on a basis of about 5.85 c . for Santos 4 s . On the 3 d inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 17 lots, all in the Santos contract. Santos coffee futures recovered 3 to 5 points from yesterday's low on a small volume of business. July was selling at 6.00 c., up 3 points and 4 points above the seasonal low made the middle of Mar. In Brazil the official Rio de Janeiro spot price on type 7 coffee was up 200 reis per 10 kilos at 14.9 milreis. Actuals in the local market were generally unchanged, but the turnover continued small. Local closing: May, 5.90; July, 6.00; Mar., 6.30. All Santos contracts.

On the 4th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 4 lots. Santos coffee futures were extremely dull, with prices a point under yesterday's improved values. In early afternoon May was selling at 5.89 c ., off 1 point. There was nothing in the news to move values much in either direction. The outstanding interest was small and actual coffee generally unchanged. Manizales was quoted at $85 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. in the shipment market, but on the spot and for jobbing lots, fully $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. more was being asked. As has been usual during recent months, choice lots of all growths of coffee, were in demand and often secured a disproportionate premium above ordinary types. Today futures closed 2 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 5 lots. Coffee futures continued stalemated. Santos contracts were 2 points lower with only 500 bags done up to 1 o'clock, that in December contract at 6.18c. In Santos last night, the official spot price on type 5 Rio, was marked off 100 reis to 15.4 milreis per 10 kilos. Actuals were unchanged here with little doing. Still nothing is heard from Brazil regarding the next crop. The important question is whether there will be a sacrifice quota for destruction and what percentage will fall in that classification.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Cocoa-On the 30th ult. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Transactions totaled 184 lots. The feature of the trading today was further May liquidation through switches into the Dec. delivery. Prices ruled within a narrow range. A total of 68 May contracts was exchanged for distant
positions at a difference of 28 points, accounting for most of the total turnover of 184 lots, or 2,466 tons. Manufacturers and trade interests absorbed offerings readily on the minor recessions but buying on advances was inconsistent. West African offerings were again limited. Local closing: May, 5.33; June, 5.37; July, 5.41; Sept., 5.49; Oct., 5.53. On the 1st inst. future closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 187 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was only moderately active, with prices standing unchanged in mid-afternoon, with May at 5.33 c . a pound The angure of the dealings was an exchange of about 50 lots of May futures for actuals. Considerable switching around of May futures for actuals. Conitrrable stred 168 lots was reported. Sales to early afternoon totaled 168 lots. Warehouse stocks declined 320 bags. They now total 1,058 ,542 bags compared with $1,166,491$ bags a year ago. Loca closing: May, 5.33; July, 5.41; Sept., 5.49; Dec., 5.61; Mar. 5.73. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 1 point up to unchanged. Transactions totaled 393 lots. The virtual stalemate in the cocoa futures market continued. Sales to early afternoon totaled 124 lots. There were no offerings to speak of, but on the other hand manufacturers refused to bid for cocoa Trading was largely switching about by professionals. Wall St. was content to look on. Warehouse stocks increased for a change. The overnight. Warehouse 500 bs raising the total to 1,064 overnight gain was 5,800 bags, raising the ago. Local closing: May, 5.34; July, 5.42; Sept., 5.49. On the 3 d inst. futures closed 6 to 4 points net higher. Transactions totaled 112 lots. Scattered Wall St. buying in the absence of selling pressure was sufficient to advance cocoa futures 3 to 4 points. The movement was in sympathy with the strength of the stock market. Sales to early afternoon totaled 95 lots, with May selling at 5.34 c ., up 4 points. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,800 bags overnight. They now total $1,062,513$ bags compared with $1,166,488$ bags a year ago. Arrivals so far this year are about 600,000 bags less than they were last year. The total since Jan. 1 has been $1,008,925$ bags against $1,648,530$ bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 5.40; July, 5.47; Sept., 5.54; Dec., 5.65.

On the 4 th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 209 lots. New Wall Street buying and increased factory interest combined to advance cocoa futures 5 to 6 points in fairly active trading. Sales to early afternoon totaled 175 lots. At that time May stood at 5.45 c . a pound, up 5 points. Primary markets were reported to be firmer. Warehouse stocks increased 4,800 bags. The total now is $1,067,396$ bags, compared with $1,166,170$ bags a year ago. Local closing: May 5.44; July 5.52; Sept. 5.59; Dec. 5.69. Today futures closed 3 points down to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 238 lots. The buying movement in coco futures continued. Manufacturers were more active in cocoair buying was re-enforced by Wall Street purchases and their buying was re-enforced by in commodity markets. because of the general improvement in commodity markets.
Prices during early afternoon were 5 to 6 points higher, with May at 5.50c., up 6 points. Sales to that time totaled 150 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 3,000 bags. They now total $1,064,336$ bags, compared with $1,167,638$ bags a year ago. London cabled that French cocoa could be imported into England under license. Local closing: May 5.41؛ July 5.57; Sept. 5.63; Dec. 5.74.

Sugar-On the 30th ult. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower for the domestic contract. In the final minute of trading on Saturday 150 lots of sugar, 119 in Sept. at 1.98c. and 31 in July at 1.92c. were posted to swell the day's volume to the moderate quantity of 298 lots for the two-hour session. Activity in this contract was believed to be largely against actuals. In the market for raws Pennsylvania bought a cargo of Puerto Ricos, due mid-Apr., at 2.80 c . today, and while additional business was effected, according to well informed sources, the details were not made available. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point lower, with sales totaling 153 lots. On the 1st inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 154 lots. The world sugar contract closed $41 / 2$ to 2 points net lower, with sales totaling 255 lots. Further liquidation of world future contracts brought losses of 2 to 3 points by early afternoon after the market had been a point higher momentarily in the early trading. Nothing in the news could be given as the cause of the fall in prices. Sterling exchange was steady at $\$ 3.56$. While no further sales of sugar to Europe were reported, Greece was said to be still interested in refined sugar. Domestic sugar futures were unchanged to 1 point lower on scattered selling. Alwere unchanged to 1 point lower on scattered selling. Although raws were not offered at 2.80 c . a pound, it was be-
lieved that they could be had at that price. Refiners were lieved that they could be had at that price. Refiners were
said to be fully covered on near needs, but were interested in sugar at that price for late April arrival. Cubas were offered at 1.92c. for prompt shipment and at 1.99 c . for June shipment. Twenty-three Cuban mills have finished grinding sugar cane. It is believed that Cuba will have another full crop made in two weeks. On the 2 dinst . futures
closed 1 point down to 1 point up compared with previous finals for the domestic contract. Sales in this contract totaled 208 lots. World sugar contracts closed 2 points net higher to unchanged, with sales totaling 139 lots. The world sugar contracts recovered a portion of yesterday's losses when selling slackened and shorts covered to take profits. During the early afternoon prices were $1 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ points higher, with May at $1.451 / 2$, up $21 / 2$ points. Some small lots of American refined sugar have been sold recently in the world market, at 2.15 c . a pound, it is said. The market heard that renewed inquiry for raw sugar has developed in Europe, but nothing tangible on the report was available. In the domestic market Cuban support in Jan., 1941, contracts was the feature. That position was bid up 2 points to 2.01c. On the 3d inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 412 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ point lower, with sales totaling 154 lots. The domestic contract declined to new low ground for the year on heavy trading, much of which was believed to represent placing of hedges against actual sugar. In the raw market the spot price dipped to 2.77 c . a pound, off 1 point and the lowest price paid since Mar., 1939, when the American Sugar Refining Co. paid that for 20,000 bags of Puerto Ricos clearing Apr. 10. Prompt Cubas were offered at 1.89 c ., while several parcels of Puerto Ricos were reported available at 2.80 c . Other sugars could be had at 2.82 to 2.85 c . a pound.
On the 4th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 452 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ points lower to $1 / 2$ point higher, with sales totaling 170 lots. Strength in the stock market met with good response in the sugar market when active buying caught shorts napping. Prices were bid up 3 to 4 points with September selling during early afternoon at 1.97c. Shorts and hedge lifting furnished most of the demand, but new outside buying also was noted. A rise of 3 points in the raw sugar market helped. An operator paid 2.80 c . for 25,000 bags of Puerto Ricos clearing April 19th. Little nearby sugar is pressing for sale just now and sugar for late April and May arrival was offered at 2.85 c . Reports that Great Britain wants more sugar helped sentiment as also did the recovery in the domestic sugar market. Further talk of destructive warfare also helped. Today futures closed 1 to 3 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 406 lots. The world sugar contract closed $41 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ points net higher, with sales totaling 110 lots. The improvement in the sugar market continued. Domestic contracts were bid up 2 to 3 points and stood 1 to 2 higher this afternoon. Cuban producer buying was credited with having caused the rise. The generally improved tone of other commodities and of the stock market was believed to have inmodities and of the stock market was believed to have inof Puerto Ricos, clearing tomorrow, was offered at 2.72c. a pound, but the offer was withdrawn later. A cargo lot of April shipment was held at 2.85 c ., but parcels of Puerto Ricos were available at 2.82c. a pound. Philadelphias due this month were to be had also at 2.82c. a pound. The refined sugar market was unchanged, but rather nervous. In the world sugar market prices were bid up 4 points.
Prices closed as follows:

Lard-On the 30th ult futures closed 2 to 5 points net higher. Trading was light and without particular feature. Prices on hogs at Chicago remained nominally steady on the close of the week and only a few sales were reported at prices ranging from $\$ 5.10$ to $\$ 5.20$. Western hog receipts today totaled 14,400 head, against 9,200 head for the same day last year. On the 1st inst. futures closed unchanged to 8 points lower. The opening range was 2 to 5 points off compared with previous close, but later prices declined 5 to 7 points net. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 9,375 pounds, with destination "Europe." Chicago bog prices closed ${ }^{15} \mathrm{c}$. to 25 c . lower, with the late top price $\$ 5.15$. Sales ranged from $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5.15$. Western hog marketings totaled 95,700 head, against 60,000 head for the same day a year ago. After the close of the market the Chicago lard stocks report was issued and it showed that supplies there increased $12,595,966$ pounds during the month of March. During the last two weeks of Mar. Chicago stocks increased $5,941,632$ pounds. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points net higher. The opening range was 2 points lower to 2 points higher. Towards the close considerable strength developed and prices rose 5 to 7 ppoints above previous finals. Clearances of lard from the Port of New York today, totaled 120000 pounds, with the destination "Europe." Chicago hog prices were steady, with sales ranging from $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5.15$. Western hog marketings were quite heavy and totaled 72,600 head, against 58,000 head for the same day last year. On the 3 d inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net higher. Trading was relatively light, with the undertone firm during most of the session. Shipments of American lard to Europe continue to run light. Clearances of lard from the Port of New York today were 6,000 pounds, with destination "Furope," Chicago hog prices closed 10c. higher', with sales "Europe." Chicago hog prices closed 10c. higher, with sales ranging from $\$ 4.65$ to $\$ 5.25$. Receipts of hogs at the principa packing centers in the West totaled 57,80

On the 4th inst. futures closed 7 points net higher on all active deliveries. The opening range was 2 to 5 points
higher, prices later advancing 7 to 10 points over the previous finals. Heavy lard exports were reported from the Port of New York today. Clearances totaled 1,780,980 pounds. The only information given on destination of the shipments was "Europe." Western hog marketings were slightly heavier than trade expectations and totaled 67,400 head, against 37,300 head for the same day last year. Prices on hogs at Chicago closed 5c. to 10c. lower. Sales of hogs ranged from $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 5.15$. Today futures closed unchanged to 3 points off compared with previous finals. Trading was light and without special feature.
daily closing prices of lard futures in chicago

## March May July.-

## 

 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 Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f. 4 to 6 lbs., $91 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to 8 lbs., $9 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to 10 lbs., 9 c . Skinned, loose, c.a.f.14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 137 / \mathrm{cc} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., $103 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 10 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to 12 lbs., $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y. 16 to $18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 65 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 20 to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs., $6 \frac{1}{2}$ c. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $273 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $283 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, Held '38, 21c. to 22c. Held '39, 20c. . $1 / 201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Egg
Colors-Checks to Special Packs: $141 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $183 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
Oils-The linseed oil market has ruled relatively quiet, with very little change in prices. Tank cars quoted- 10.2 to 10.4. Quotations: Chinawood: tanks, spot-24 $1 / 4$ to 26 ; tanks, shipment- 24 bid; drums- $251 / 2$ to $26^{1} / 2$. Coconut:
 crude: tanks-. 03 to $.031 / 8$; Pacific Coast: $.025 / 8$ to $.023 / 4$.
Corn: crude, West, tanks, nearby- $.061 / 8$ bid. Olive: deCorn: crude, West, tanks, nearby-. $061 / 8$ bid. Olive: de-
natured, drums, spot, afloat- 90 bid. Soy bean: tanks, natured, drums, spot, afloat- 90 bid. Soy bean: tanks, coconut, 76 degrees-. $081 / 8$ bid. Lard: ex. winter prime $81 / 2$ offer. Cod: crude, Norwegian, dark filtered-64 offer; light- 70 offer; Japanese- 58 offer. Turpentine: $361 / 4$ to $381 / 4$. Rosins: $\$ 5.90$ to $\$ 7.60$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, yesterday, including switches, 138 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 30th ult. futures closed 1 to 18 points net lower. The market ruled weak during most of the short session today. Sales totaled 870 tons. On Friday there was no spread between the Apr. and May positions, while on Saturday the spread had widened to 15 points at the close. Certificated rubber stocks in licensed Commodity Exchange warehouses decreased on Saturday to 1,400 tons. The actual market was generally quiet. Spot standard No 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade remained unchanged 183 ribed smoked sheets in the trade remained unchanged at 183/8c. per pound. 1 Local closing: Apr., 18.25; May, 18.10; inst. futures closed 14 to 8 points net higher. Transactions totaled 149 lots. News that an export tax has been levied on rubber shipped out of Malaya, caused rubber futures to rally as much as 23 points on the opening, but gains were partly lost in later trading on sales of 46 lots to early afternoon. In addition to the export tax, the market was aided by news of tire price advances and news that shipment rubby was offered less freely. During early afternoon the ber was offered less freely. During early afternoon the 1780 was 8 points higher on active options, with July at 17.80 c . and Dec. at 17.50 c . London was $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore also was easier. Local closing: May, 18.24; July, 17.80; Sept., 17.70; Dec., 17.50. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 5 to 15 points net higher. Transactions totaled 255 lots. The rubber market was surprisingly firm, in view of the general bearish trend of most commodity markets. Trading was active and prices strong on advances at primary centers. Shipment offerings were high, due to increased taxation of exports. Trading in futures to early afternoon totaled 181 lots. At that time prices were 5 to 12 points higher, with May at 18.36 c . and July at 17.95 c . Ten tons were tendered on Apr. contracts. The London and Singapore markets were steady, unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Local closing: May, 18.38; July, 17.94; Sept., 17.75; Dec., 17.65. On the 3 d inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net lower. Transactions totaled 182 lots. The rubber futures market was fairly active in mixed trading, with a steady undertone. During early afternoon prices were 3 to 5 points net higher. Sales to that time totaled 95 lots. Toward the close all the early gains were lost and net declines of 5 to 10 points were registered. It was reported that factories to 10 points were registered. It was reported that factories were buying a little rubber in the outside market. Cer-
tificated stock of rubber decreased to 1,370 tons overnight. London closed $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. The recent increase in export taxes apparently has been discounted Singapore also clozed irregular. Local closing: May, 18.32; July, 17.86; Sept., 17.70; Dec., 17.55.
On the 4 th inst. futures closed 13 to 20 points net lower. Transactions totaled 157 lots. Rubber futures were lower but had a steady undertone. There was speculative buying in response to the strength of the stock market, but London and local dealers took advantage of the bulge to sell per-
sistently, with the result that this afternoon prices were 4 to 5 points net lower, with May at 18.28c. a pound. London closed 1-16 to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore also was easier. Local closing: May 18.19; July 17.71; Sept. 17.50; Dec. 17.36; Mar. 17.32. To-day futures closed 9 to 4 points net higher. Transactions totaled 97 lots. Although the primary markets were easier, rubber futures here had a firm tone. The market dipped 1 to 17 points on the opening, but rallied to recover all the losses when commission houses and local traders absorbed the sales. There was quite a little buying of May against sales of December. Trading was light, totaling only 50 lots to early afternoon. At that time May and July stood at 17.73 c ., up 2 points, and Sept. at 17.53 c ., up 3. Certificated stocks have decreased to 1,310 tons. London and Singapore were unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: May 18.26; July 17.80; Sept. 17.57; Dec. 17.40.

Hides-On the 30th ult. futures closed 5 to 8 points net higher. Transactions totaled $3,760,000$ pounds. The major portion of today's business was done in the June and Sept. positions. There were 49 contracts traded in June and 39 in Sept. Opening prices showed gains of from 5 to 9 points over Friday's closing. No important developments have been reported in the domestic spot hide situation. The undertone of the spot market appeared to be a shade weaker but no price reductions were reported. Local closing: June, 13.45 Sept., 13.70; Dec., 13.94; Mar., 14.17. On the 1st inst. futures closed 15 to 7 points net lower. Transactions totaled 96 lots. The opening range was 7 to 3 points higher. Prices eased off during the morning in quiet trading. Transactions during that period totaled 21 lots. June sold at 1.45 , unchanged, and Sept. at 13.68 , of 2 points. On scattered liquidation early improvement was lost. Local closing: June, 13.30; Sept., 13.58; Dec., 13.85; Mar., 14.10. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 7 to 17 points net lower. Transactions totaled 225 lots. Raw hide futures opened 4 to 15 points lower. Prices were easy during the morning on sales of 122 lots. June sold at 13.20, off 10; Sept. at 13.47, off 11, and Mar. at 13.95, off 15 points. The decline was attributed to liquidation and hedge sales against spot hides. Local closing: June, 13.23; Sept., 13.47; Dec., 13.70; Mar., 13.93. On the 3d inst. futures closed 37 to 38 points net higher. Transactions totaled 259 lots. The opening range was 3 points lower to 7 points higher. Considerable strength developed during the morning on sales of 135 lots. The advance was due to buying and short covering based on a firm spot market and higher securities. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased to 914,187 hides in store. Local closing: June, 13.61; Sept., 13.84; Dec., 14.08; Mar., 14.31.

On the 4th inst. futures closed net 1 point up to 2 points lower. Transactions totaled 248 lots. Raw hide futures opened 3 to 9 points higher. Prices held firm throughout the morning in fairly active trading. Transactions totaled 159 lots. The rise was due to new buying and short covering. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased to 913,160 hides in store. Sales in the domestic spot markets totaled about 22,000 hides, including light native cows, March take-off, at $121 / 2$ c. and April takeoff at $12 \frac{3}{4}$ c. Local closing: June, 13.62; Sept., 13.85; Dec., 14.07; Mar., 14.29. Today futures closed 3 points lower to 4 points higher compared with previous finals. Raw hide futures opened 4 points higher to 4 points lower. Prices were steady throughout the morning on sales of 39 lots. June sold at 13.65 , up 3 and Sept. at 13.86, up 1 point. Commission house buying absorbed selling of hedges by dealers. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased by 5,599 hides to a total of 918,759 hides in store. Local closing: June, 13.60; Sept., 13.82; Dec., 14.07; Mar., 14.33.

Ocean Freights-Chartering of tonnage in the ocean freight market continues spotty. However, grain chartering was fairly active. Charters included: Grain: New York to Antwerp (berth), April 80c. asked. Australia to North Atlantic, $\$ 17.50$ per ton. Buenos Aires to Antwerp, $\$ 29$ per ton April. Buenos Aires to north of Hatteras (linseed), $\$ 8.50$ per ton (parcel last booked at latter rate). A steamer, Bahia Blanca to Antwerp, May, $\$ 29$ per ton. Grain booked: Five loads, New York to Antwerp, prompt, 75c. per 100 pounds. Fifteen loads, New York to Antwerp, prompt, 75c. per hundred pounds. Time charter: West Indies trade, $\$ 5$ per ton. West Indies trade, $\$ 5.25$ per ton. Round trip Pacific trade, delivery and redelivery Far East, continuation, April, $\$ 6$ per ton. Four to five months, United StatesSouth African trade, April, no rate given. 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 95s per ton. Philippines to United States Atlantic, $\$ 12$ per ton. Brazil to Antwerp, $\$ 26$ per ton. San Domingo to Marseilles, $\$ 2$ per ton. San Domingo to Casablanca 95 s per ton.
Coal-There were no unusual developments in the coal ndustry the past week. The Anthracite Stabilization Committee set the anthracite production allocation of 720,000 tons for this week. The demand for buckwheat sizes locally is still good, resulting in a continued shortage of the steam sizes. A complete licensing system for coal has been devised by the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Prof. Kenneth W. Taylor, Secretary of the Board, told the Montreal Canadian Club. "Should unforeseen developments
produce a fuel crisis, a complete and equitable system of rationing could be introduced on very short notice, " he said. According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended March 16th have amounted to 1,403 cars, as compared with 1,597 cars during the same week in 1939, showing a decrease of 194 cars, or approximately 9,700 tons. Shipments of anthracite or the current calendar year up to and including the week ended March 16th have amounted to 21,513 cars against 20,700 cars in 1939

Wool Tops-On the 30th ult. futures closed 1 to 7 points net higher. Transactions totaled about 75 contracts or 375,000 pounds. Spot tops were unchanged at $981 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Local closing: May, 94.7; July, 93.2; Oct., 92.7 ; Dec., 92.7. On the 1st inst. futures closed 3 points advance to 2 points decline compared with previous finals. Spot tops were $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound higher at 99.0 c . a pound. Local closing: May, 94.5; July, 93.3; Oct., 93.0; Dec., 92.7. On the 2 d inst. futures closed 3 to 6 points net lower. Spot tops were quoted unchanged at 99c. a pound. Wool tops n the actual market are following a trend toward lower futures. New business is very limited and deliveries are much smaller. Wool combing declined $7.2 \%$ in average weekly working hours during Feb. Top prices are lower, but are mostly nominal in the absence of business. Average fine top is quoted within the range of $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.05$. Local closing for wool tops: May, 94.1; July, 92.9; Oct., 92.4 ; Dec., 92.2; Mar., 92.0. On the 3d inst. futures closed very steady and unchanged to 2 points lower. Trading was light, sales for the day totaling 350,000 pounds. Spot tops were unchanged at 99c. a pound. Reports from Boston state that very little business is being done in spot domestic wools. Small lots of foreign wools are moved. Choice combing length fine Australian merino wool was sold at 95 to 97 c . scoured basis, including duty. Local closing for wool tops: May, 94.0; July, 92.7; Oct., 92.4; Dec., 92.2 .
On the 4th inst. futures closed 6 to 11 points net higher. Spot tops were $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher at $991 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Most kinds of domestic wools were very quiet in the Boston market. An occasional car of new bright fleece wool, in country packed lots containing $3 / 8$ and $1 / 4$ blood grades, was selling at 34-35c. mostly 34c., in the grease, delivered to mills. Scoured fall Texas wool was receiving some demand at about steady prices. Local closing for wool tops: May, 95.0; July, 93.8; Oct., 93.1; Dec., 92.8. Today futures closed 5 to 9 points net higher. Wool top futures continued to strengthen today in a fair turnover. Total sales to midday were estimated in the trade at approximately 400,000 pounds of tops. On the opening, prices on the New York exchange showed advances of 1 to 9 points over the previous closing and in later dealings were 8 to 11 points over last night's close. Local closing: May, 95.5; July, 94.3; Oct., 93.9; Dec., 93.7; Mar., 93.6.

Silk-On the 1st inst. futures closed $81 / 2$ to $111 / 2$ points net lower. A sharp decline in silk futures was attributed to a decline in the Japanese markets over the week-end, which left them 53 to 62 yen net lower. Early losses in prices amounted to as much as $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound, but short covering on the decline brought a moderate rally from the extreme lows. During early afternoon the market stood 7 to $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower on a turnover of 72 bales, all on the No. 1 contract. Apr. stood at $\$ 2.72$ and July at $\$ 2.631 / 2$. The price of crack double extra silk declined 7c. a pound to $\$ 2.831 / 2$. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: Apr., 2.70 $1 / 2$ May, 2.68 July, 2.62 Sept., $2.541 / 2$ Oct., $2.531 / 2$ Nov., $2.511 / 2$. On the 2 d inst. futures closed $191 / 2$ to $221 / 2$ points net lower. Transactions totaled 311 lots. The sharp break in the Yokohama market was translated into lower New York prices on the silk exchange. Trading was active with a total of 180 lots done to early afternoon. At that time prices were at new lows for the season all around, off as much as 20 c . a pound from last night, with May at $\$ 2.51$, July at $\$ 2.42$, and Sept. at $\$ 2.35$, respectively. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 13 c . to $\$ 2.701 / 2$. Twenty bales were tendered on contracts. Yokohama closed 78 to 86 yen lower. Spot grade D silk was 115 yen lower at 1,450 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: Apr., 2.51 May, 2.49 July, 2.42 Sept., 2.32 Oct., 2.31 Nov., 2.32. On the 3d inst. futures closed 5 to 8c. net higher. Iransactions totaled 161 lots. Following yesterday's bad break, the silk futures market rallied a little, but renewed liquidation was in evidence on the scale up. The rally was regarded as largely technical. During early afternoon June stood at $\$ 2.45$, up 2c., and July at $\$ 2.421 / 2$, up $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sales to that time totaled 111 lots, all on the No. 1 contract. Twenty bales were tendered on contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market declined $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 2.69$ a pound. There were no cables from Japan, where markets observed a holiday. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: Apr., 2.56 May, 2.54 July, 2.47 Sept., 2.40; Oct., 2.36; Nov., 2.37.

On the 4th inst. futures closed 13 to 16 c . net lower. Transactions totaled 212 lots. Failure of the Japanese markets to respond to the improvement here yesterday caused a fresh break in silk futures today, with the result that during early afternoon prices were 9 to 11 c . lower in active trading. Sales to early afternoon totaled 134 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. May sold at $\$ 2.37$, off 10 c . Tender was made of 140 bales on the April contract, making 410 bales altogether. The
price of crack double silk on the New York spot market declined 9 c . to $\$ 2.60$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 40 to 66 yen lower. Spot grade D silk was 35 yen lower at 1,415 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: April, 2.42; May, 2.38; July, 2.311/2; Aug., 2.261 2 ; Sept., 2.25 ; Oct., 2.23; Nov., 2.22. Today futures closed 3c. up to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ off compared with previous finals. Transactions totaled 86 lots. After hesitating on the opening, silk futures this after noon showed advances of $11 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ c. on small transactions totaling 40 lots to that time, all in the No. 1 contract. It was reported that dealers and importers covered shorts. Sales of hedges were absorbed by commission house demand. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market continued to decline. It lost $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 2.551 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Spot Grade D silk in the Yokohama market was 25 yen lower at 1,990 yen a bale. Local closing: April, 2.43 $1 / 2$; May $2.391 \frac{1}{2}$; July, $2.321 / 2$; Sept., $2.241 / 2$; Oct., $2.221 / 2$; Nov., 2.22 .

## COTTON

Friday Night, A pril 5, 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 72,250 bales, against 87,760 bales last week and 74,870 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1939, $6,585,967$ bales, against $3,195,793$ bales for the same period of 1938-39, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1939, of $3,390,174$ bales.

| Receipts at - | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | 1,053 | 3,791 | 4,194 | 973 | 269 | 377 | 10,657 |
| Houston | 529 | 2,704 | 3,844 | 1,114 | 2,066 | ,170 | 18,427 |
| Corpus Orleans.-- | 16,053 | 21 | $9, \overline{50} \overline{6}$ | 3,148 | 1, $\overline{8} \overline{8} 2$ | 9,434 | 40,023 |
| Mobile. | 931 | 32 | 64 | 30 | 67 | 626 | 1,750 |
| Savannah. | 7 |  | 1 | 4 | 6 | $\overline{3}$ | 3 |
| Wilmington |  | 7 | 71 | 3 I 1 | 10 |  | 48 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  | 103 | 355 | 227 | 756 |
| Itimore |  |  |  |  |  | 547 | 47 |
| Totals this week | 18,573 | 6.555 | 17,680 | 5,403 | 4.655 | 19,384 | 72,250 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1939, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rcceipts to } \\ \text { Apr. } 5 \end{gathered}$ | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11839 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { W:ek } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11938 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1940 | 1939 |
| Galvesto | 10,657 | 1,664,232 | 895 | 934,158 | 703,332 | 538,095 |
| Brownsvi | 18,427 | 1,960, 032 | 1,165 | 985,935 | 730,677 | 648,593 |
| Corpus Christ | 21 | 178,793 | 686 | 289,306 | 40,657 | 46,432 |
| Beaumont- | 40,023 | 66,930 $2,274,603$ | 7,323 | 766,669 | $\begin{array}{r}726,420 \\ \hline 872\end{array}$ | 31,800 537,449 |
| New Orlea | 40,750 | 2,153,686 | ${ }^{7} 910$ | -57,530 | -99,748 | 61,972 |
| Pensacola \& G |  | 54,564 | 118 | 10,850 | 77,000 | z4,162 |
| Jacksonvill |  | 1,869 |  | 1,872 | 12,473 | 148,587 |
| Savannah | 18 | 62,326 | 319 | 33,992 | 120,422 | 148,181 |
| Charleston- |  |  |  |  | 28,711 4,218 | 34,069 |
| Wake Charl | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45,954 8,625 |  | 38,724 <br> 12,234 | 4,218 10,030 | 5,741 15,400 |
| Norfolk | 756 | 17,112 | 272 | 13,823 | 24,941 | 28,500 |
| New York |  |  |  |  | 500 | 1100 |
| Boston-- | 547 | 17,626 | 100 | 18,789 | 1,647 | 2,397 |

[^5]$x$ Receipts included in Corpus Christi. z Gulfport not included.
In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | $1939-40$ | $1938-39$ | $1937-38$ | $1036-37$ | $1935-36$ | $1934-35$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Galveston. Hauston.
New Orle Now Or Mobine-ī-Charleston Wirmington-: Norfolk N'port News-
All others
Total this wk

nce Aug. $-2,663,873$ 3,195,793 $6,779,865 \mid 5,884,6766,248,6113,801,403$
The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 105,420 bales, of which 36,939 were to Great Britain, 19,700 to France, 6,127 to Italy, 25,013 to Japan, 6,507 to China, and 11,134 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 47,991 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,247,626$ bales, against 2,844,633 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended April 5, 1940 Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 8,806 |  |  | $3,687$ | $4,709$ | 6,307 | 4,066 | ${ }_{21,696}$ |
| Houston | 20,451 | 19,200 |  |  |  |  | 3,533 | 43,184 |
| Mobile | 866 |  |  |  | --- | - |  | 866 |
| Norfolk | 194 |  | ---- |  |  |  |  | 194 |
| New York-1--- Los Angeles--- | 6,122 | 500 |  |  | 10,690 | 200 | 200 | 17,712 |
| Total | 36,939 | 19,700 |  | 6,127 | 25,013 | 6,507 | 11,134 | 105,420 |
| Total 1939.. |  | 2,421 | 10,017 | ${ }^{9,320}$ | 5,128 | 6.921 | 10,575 |  |
| Total 1938-- | 30,551 | 8,931 | 6,321 | 15,163 | 39,860 | 6.710 | 18,146 | $125,682$ |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { From } \\ \text { Aug. } 1939 \text { o } \\ \text { Apri, } 5,1940 \\ \text { Exports from- } \end{gathered}$ | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston. | 347,330 | 138,496 | 286 | 123,889 | 188,782 | 50,381 | 391,153 | 1240,317 |
| Houston. | 433,222 | 145,806 | 8,257 | 175,338 | 217,587 | 185,260 | 342,515 | 1507,985 |
| Corpus Christi | 71,308 | 27,424 | 10,242 | 18,329 | 37,586 | 10,390 | 25,452 | 200,731 |
| Brownsville -- | 8,496 | 6,861 | 4,334 |  | 4,309 |  | 3,922 | 27,922 |
| Beaumont - | 400 |  |  |  |  |  | 209785 |  |
| New Orleans- | 630,375 | 402,764 | 8,169 | 177,498 491 | 78,647 4,179 | 60,343 | 209,766 9,324 | 1567,562 31,419 |
| Lake Charles. | 16,290 53,714 | ${ }_{4}^{1,339}$ |  | 2,631 | 19,494 | 10,510 | ${ }^{8} 801$ | 91,289 |
| Jacksonvilie.-. | $\begin{array}{r}53,74 \\ 550 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 211 |  |  |  | 50 | 811 |
| Pensacola, \&c. | 6,182 | 75 |  |  | 2,106 | 2,708 | 196 | 11,267 |
| Savannah. | 42,314 | 5,498 | 486 | 1,704 | 11,170 | 8,837 | 100 | 70,109 |
| Charleston.-- | 26,235 | 1,575 |  |  |  | --- |  | 27,810 |
| Wilmington | - $\begin{array}{r}6,773 \\ 11,135\end{array}$ | 1,825 | 1,271 |  |  |  | 6,091 | 6,773 20,322 |
| Gulfport | 11,507 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,791 |
| New York | 16,869 |  |  | 199 | 1,050 |  | 8,500 | 26,618 |
| Boston .-- | 50 | 00 |  | 100 |  |  | 6,03 | ,287 |
| Baltimore - Los Angeles | 48,783 | 7,371 | 200 | 214 | 175,020 | 26,673 | 60,783 | 319,044 |
| San Francisco | 17,231 |  |  | 1,336 | 40,886 | 5,562 | 13,956 | 78,971 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 1748,764 | 743,269 | 33,456 | 501,729 | 780,816 | 360,664 | 1078928 | 5247,626 |
| Total 1938-39 | 413 | 372,474 | 396 | 268,934 | 750,3 | 69 | 6 | 2844,633 |

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Apr. 5 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great | France | Germany | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galves | 7,100 | 2,700 |  | 10 | 4,000 | 24,100 | 679,232 |
| Houston-- | 12,828 | 3.545 2.748 |  | 26,986 8,306 | 12 | 43,371 | 687,306 697,718 |
| New Orleans | 18,100 | 2,748 |  |  |  |  | 120,422 |
| Charlesto |  |  |  |  | 2,000 | 2,000 | 26,711 |
| Mobile-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99,748 |
| Norfolk <br> Other po |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24,941 229,170 |
| Total | 38,028 | 8,993 |  | 45,592 | 6,012 | 98,6 | 2,565,2 |
| Total 1939 | 5,233 | 2,952 |  | 25,137 | 3,152 | 36.776 | 2,073,206 |
| Total 1938 | 26.236. | 5,555 | 10,341 | 58.338 | 4.937 | 105,407 | 2,722,669 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was decidedly more active, with the market's undertone generally firmer. On Wednesday the market made an unusually good showing, registering net gains of 13 to 16 points. Spot sales in the south have also been showing quite a pick-up the past few days. A higher and stronger securities market had a bullish influence on cotton traders.
On the 30th ult prices closed 3 to 7 points net higher. Trading was moderately active, with fluctuations held within a range of 4 to 5 points. The undertone was steady, with foreign pressure comparatively light and other offerings limited chiefly to Southern account. Outside interest in the market was restricted, with the demand coming chiefly from the trade and local sources. Sentiment was influenced favorably by developments in the Worth Street cotton goods markets where, following an extended period in which buyers had displayed interest in obtaining goods at concessions, they entered the market late Friday afternoon to purchase about $15,000,000$ to $20,000,000$ yards of goods. Mills advanced asking prices $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a yard and were inclined to hold firmly in view of unsatisfactory goods quotations in relation to raw cotton replacement costs. Bombay offerings here were comparatively light although discounts at Bombay under New York widened to the greatest differences recorded in recent years in terms of American cents a pound. Spot markets reported sales today of 7,104 bales, compared with 2,889 bales a year ago. Middling quotations were unchanged to 6 points higher, ranging from 10.01c. up to 10.80c. at the 10 designated spot markets. On the 1st inst. prices closed 6 to 9 points net lower. The opening range was 8 to 12 points lower, with quite vigorous selling for a time by houses with Bombay connections, which was evidently undoing spreads. These interests continued to sell from time to time during the day and they proved the principal sources of contracts, aside from a moderate amoun of selling, probably against foreign growths, and local liquidation at the close. Evidence that the improved buying movement in the Worth Street section of late last week had carried over into the new week, stimulated quite active price fixing during the forenoon, and at one time values showed rallies of 6 to 8 points from the initial figures. The demand was not as aggressive as had been expected, however and during the day the market was subject to reactions with final quotations only 2 to 6 points above the lowest. New outside interest was again largely lacking. Traders appeared to be puzzled as to what to expect in the way of future developments. Sales in the leading Southern spot markets totaled 5,735 bales, compared with 1,773 bales last year Prices ranged from 2 to 10 points lower than Saturday. On the 2 d inst. prices closed 3 to 8 points net lower. The opening range was 4 to 7 points off from previous close, due to the selling of about 10,000 bales of July, Oct. and Dec by Bombay brokers. Shortly after, these losses were erased as a result of price fixing for mill accounts, but the market lost ground at the close. Again the Bombay market turned weak, closing at a new low for the season. Apr.-May broach was quoted at $2271 / 2$ rupees, equal to 7.76 c ., based on "free" sterling, or 277 points under New York May, the widest discount in recent years. Foreign selling, however, is diminishing in volume, as the foreign interest is being rapidly reduced. The weather in the South was favorab
for crop preparations. There was no major rainfall, and temperatures were distinctly higher in most regions. Spot cotton demand in the South continued to diminish in volume, except for a small fill-in demand from domestic mills. Spot sales at the 10 designated spot markets totaled 7,736 bales, against 3,628 bales last year. Prices were unchanged to 8 points lower, ranging from 9.85 to 10.69 c . On the 3 d inst. prices closed 4 to 16 points net higher. Sentiment in the cotton trade was better today, with the result that the market was bid up as much as 50 c . a bale. It is believed that foreign liquidation is about over and that the domestic political outlook is improving. Although Liverpool cables, based on free sterling, were 10 to 14 English points better than due, while on the basis of fixed sterling they were 8 to 10 points better, the market here ignored them on the opening, which was 2 points lower to 1 point higher. The Bombay selling, which has been an early feature for several days, was still in evidence. It converged on near positions. In addition there was scattered liquidation as well as domestic and foreign hedge selling. Other hedges were placed in new crop positions. Bombay also was a moderate seller of those months. The buying originated with spot firms, (which picked up May and July), cooperatives and New Orleans. Mill price fixing was also done. Bombay liquidation was not as heavy as heretofore. The spot cotton business continues dull in all important markets.
On the 4th inst. prices closed 1 point up to 4 points lower compared with previous finals. Trading in cotton futures was more active and fairly well balanced, prices standing 2 to 3 points lower during early afternoon with the exception of July, which was slightly higher. The dry goods market was active and strong. Although both Liverpool and Bombay were higher, Liverpool cables coming 8 to 15 points better than due, the market here made no response on the opening. Initial prices were unchanged to 2 points higher. The feature of the trading on and after the opening was the increased price-fixing and buying by trade interests and commission houses. Bombay continued to sell, but pressure from that quarter was noticeably lighter than heretofore, leading to the inference that liquidation hy Bombay had about run its course. Hedge selling and liquidation by spot houses contributed to the offerings. The selling was chiefly in the near positions, but it was well balanced by a substantial volume of buying orders. It was noted that the trading broadened considerably. From Washington came word that the Commodity Credit Corporation will try to force cotton out of the 1938 loan before the new crop comes on the market by refusing to permit holders of equities to retain them for more than two weeks after July 31. Cotton not repossessed will revert to the original owners, namely the farmers who negotiated loans.
Today prices closed 7 points up to unchanged, compared with previous finals. Cotton futures had a steady tone throughout the session under mill buying, which was sufficient to offset diminished foreign selling. This afternoon prices were unchanged to 4 points higher. Although Liverpool cables were 3 to 11 points lower than due, the market here ignored that decline at the opening. Initial prices were unchanged to 5 points higher than last night's close. One of the features of the early dealings was the active buying of July. It may be recalled that buying of that position was conspicuous yesterday afternoon. The demand for July is attributed to mill accounts. More than 5,000 bales were taken by them on the opening call, with Bombay sellers, Southern offerings and scattered liquidation furnishing the bulk of the contracts.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the last week has been:
 Haalng Nw Y Qut 11.05

New York Quotations for 32 Years



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 11, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on April 4.

New Contract-Basis Middling 15-16 inch, established for deliveries on contract on April 11, 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 April 4.

|  | dract |  |  | New Contract |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inch | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Inch }} ^{15-16}$ |  | 1nch | $\begin{aligned} & 29-32 \\ & \text { inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 81-32 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {in }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mt. Good M | ${ }^{.54}$ on | . 65 on | . 68 on | . 36 on | . 39 on | . 49 on | . 59.0 on | ${ }_{80} 65$ |
| ood Mld | ${ }^{43}$ in ${ }^{\text {on }}$ | . 53. | . 82.8 | .25 on | . 33 on | . 43 on |  |  |
| , | Basis | . 11 on | . 20 on | .18 oft | . 10 ont | Bagis | . 08 | 12 |
| ${ }^{\text {Low }}$ | . 48.08 | ${ }^{38} 8$ |  |  |  | . 50 |  |  |
| *st. Good | 1.52 ort | 1.45 | . |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Extra Ord | 2.12 | 2.02 ott | 1.99 off | . 23 oft | 2.20 o | . 13 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ood }}$ Mla | 43 on | . 53 on |  | . 25 on | . 33 on | 43 on | 49 on |  |
| ${ }_{\text {stid }}$ Mid | ${ }_{\text {Even }}$ |  | . 20 |  |  |  | ${ }^{36}$ |  |
| Low | . 48 | . 38 ott | 30 |  |  | . 50 | 45 |  |
| the Good | 1. | 1.93 otr | ${ }^{.87}$. Otr | ${ }_{1.72}^{1.20}$ | 1.14 |  |  |  |
| Bod Ord | 2.1 | 2.02 ott | 1.99 ott |  | 2.20 ot | . |  |  |
| Good M1d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {st mid }}$ | . 070 ort | . 03 on | . 12 on | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| Low | . 22 or | 14 ott | 1.08 of |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{-L o w ~ M i l}$ | 1.87 oft | 82 | 1.80 off | 2.05 | 2.03 | 1.97 otf | 5 |  |
| TYnged |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8t. Mld | . 40 or | . 62 oft |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.26 | 1.22 otf | 1.20 ott | 1.4 | 1.41 oft | . 37 | 36 | 1.34 |
| ${ }^{*}$ LSt |  |  | 1.81 ${ }^{1}$ | 1.99 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 96 oft | 1.96 ot |  |
| Yellow |  | + | 2.31 ott |  |  |  |  |  |
| d | , |  |  | 1.180tt | *. 150 tr | 7.06 |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}$ Mid | 1.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oray |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mid.... | 1.25 oft | 1.18 oft | 1.14 off | 1.43 oft | 1.39 ott | 1.32 oti | 1.29 off | 1.27 orf |

Not deliverable on future contract. a Middilng 3 potted shall be teaderable
Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Mar. } 30 \end{aligned}$ | Monday <br> April 1 | Tuesday April 2 | Wednesday April 3 | Thursday <br> April 4 | Friday $\text { April } 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - <br> Apr. (new) | $10.70 n$ | $10.62 n$ | 10.59n | $10.74 n$ | $10.73 n$ | $10.74 n$ |
| Range-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing <br> May (old) | $10.84 n$ | $10.78 n$ | $10.74 n$ | 10.90n | $10.88 n$ | 10.90n |
| Range-- | 10.56-10.60 | 10.48-10.58 | 10.45-10.54 | 10.48-10.66 | 10.60-10.69 | 10.62-10.65 |
| Closing - <br> May (new) | 10.60 | 10.52-10.53 | 10.49 | 10.64 | 10.63-10.64 | 10.64 |
| Range.- |  | 10.2.2-10.68 | 10.65-10.68 | 10.62-10.69 |  | 10.79-10.81 |
| June (old) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range.- <br> Closing - | $10.49 n$ | $10.41 n$ | 10.36n | $10.51 n$ |  | $10.53 n$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $10.63 n$ | 10.56n | $10.51 n$ | $10.65 n$ | $10.66 n$ | 10.68n |
| Range -- | 10.36-10.40 | 10.28-10.36 | 10.22-10.29 | 10.22-10.39 | 10.36-10.43 | 10.41-10.45 |
| July (neev) ${ }^{\text {co. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 10.52n | $10.45 n$ | 10.38n | 10.51 | $10.55 n$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 0.58-1 \\ & 10.57 n \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Aug.- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 10.510 .6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing: | $10.42 n$ | $10.35 n$ | $10.28 n$ | $10.41 n$ | $10.45 n$ | $10.47 n$ |
| ept.- <br> Range - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | $10.14 n$ | $10.07 n$ | $10.00 n$ | $10.15 n$ | 10.15n | $10.17 n$ |
| Range.- | 9.82- 9.87 | 9.76-9.84 | 9.72-9.79 | 9.73-9.89 | 9.82-9.92 | 9.86- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | $9.79 n$ | 9.71 n | $9.65 n$ | $9.80 n$ | $9.77 n$ | $9.79 n$ |
| Dec.- <br> Range. | 9.67-9.72 | 9.62-9.68 | 9.57-9.64 | 9.59-9.74 | 9.69-9.76 | 9.71-9.74 |
| Closing | 9.72 | 9.64 | 9.58 | 9.72-9.74 | 9.69 | 9.71-9.72 |
| Jan.(1941) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | $9.67 n$ | $9.59 n$ | $9.54 n$ | $9.69 n$ | $9.65 n$ | $9.67 n$ |
| Feb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | 9.62 n | $9.55 n$ | 9.48n | $9.63 n$ | $9.60 n$ | $9.62 n$ |
| Range.- | 9.55-9.59 | 9.50-9.57 | 9.45-9.51 | 9.49-9.58 | 9.55-9.61 | 9.57-9.60 |
| Closing. | 9.58 | $9.51 n$ | $9.43 n$ | 9.58 n | ${ }_{9.55 n}$ | 9.57 |

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended April 5, 1940, and since trading began on each option:

| Option for- | Range for Week | Range Since Beoinning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940- |  |  |  |
| April old. |  |  |  |
|  | 10.45 Apr. 210.69 Apr .4 | 7.54 May 171939 |  |
| New--7-- | 10.62 Apr. ${ }^{10}$ | 8.05 Mept. 111939 | 10.95 Feb. 261940 |
| June old..- |  | --.-.-.- --------- |  |
| July old...-- | 10.22 Apr. 20.10 .45 Apr. 5 | 7.63 Sept. 11939 | 10.60 Jan. ${ }^{-71940}$ |
| New-...- | 10.43 Apr . 110.58 Apr .5 | 7.90 Sept. 11939 | 10.82 Jan .31940 |
| August |  | 8.08 Aug. 311939 | 9.54 Dec. 71939 |
| October. |  | 8.25 Nov. ${ }^{-7} 1939$ | 10.14-Jan. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| November | $57 \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{S}^{2}-7 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 9.28 Jan. 291940 | -10.07- - - |
| ecember | 9.57 Apr. ${ }^{2} 98.76 \mathrm{Apr}$. | 9.28 Jan. 291940 | 10.07 Jan. 31940 |
| January February | 9.54 Apr. 3 9.69 Apr. | 9.07 Jan. 231940 | 9.81 Feb. 261940 |
| March.---1 | 9.45 Apr .29 .61 Apr. 4 | 9.33 Mar. 181940 | 9.62 Mar. 211940 |

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 waight.

| New York | Mar. 29 | Mar. 30 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 2 | Apr 3 | Apr. 4 | Open Contracts Apr. 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May-OI | 16,100 | 13,500 | 28.500 | 23,400 | 32,300 | 33,400 | 433,500 |
| July-0 | 800 | 13,600 |  | 28,600 |  | -900 | 26,300 30,100 |
| N | 300 |  | 300 |  | 400 | 200 | 40,700 |
| Octobe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New | 11,100 | 8,300 | 19,200 | 15,800 | 19,100 | 34,400 | 341,400 |
| New | 4,600 | 3,900 | 5,200 | 10,600 | 11,300 | 24,800 | 135,300 |
| 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January |  |  |  | 300 | 600 | 100 | 10,300 |
| March | 1,200 | 3,200 | 6,300 | 3,400 | 600 | 2.000 | 26,800 |
| Inactive monthoAugust, 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |
| Total all futures | 47,500 | 42,500 | 89,500 | 82,800 | 115,400 | 168,800 | 1,544,600 |
| New Orleans | Mar. 27 | Mat. 28 | Mar. 29 | Mar. 30 | Apr. 1 | Apt, 2 | Open Contracts Apt. 2 |
| $\text { av-old } 194$ |  |  |  |  | 5,700 | 3,5 | 85,200 |
| New. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,500 |
| July -oid | 6,050 | 5,000 | 7,200 | 1,400 | 4,850 | 3,800 | 74,250 |
| New- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,800 |
| October |  |  | 4,400 | 2,000 | 3,600 | 2,000 | 58,600 |
| December | 500 | 900 | 2,000 | 500 | 350 |  | 15,400 |
| 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January <br> March | 50 |  | 00 | 250 | 1,700 |  | 1,550 6,$5 ; 0$ |
| Total all futures.... | 18,850 | 30,150 | 20,100 | 5,950 | 16,200 | 9,300 | 246,850 |

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 Alexandria and the spot prices at Liverpool.
$\qquad$
Stock in ${ }^{\text {Aombay }}$ Indi $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1940 \\ , 225,000 & 1,1289 \\ 128\end{array}$

$$
1938
$$

1937
$1,145,0$

 Peravian Taanguis, 'go fair, L'pol
C. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, super$6.97 \mathrm{~d} \quad 4.09 \mathrm{~d} \quad 4.11 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 6.30 \mathrm{~d}$.
At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the Aeipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to April 5, 1940 |  |  |  | Movement to April 7, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | Stocks$A p r$ |
|  | Week, Season |  |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala.. Btrm Eufaula | 494 | $16,113$ | 5934629 | 21,896 | 402 | $\begin{aligned} & 70,420 \\ & 12,716 \end{aligned}$ | 2,8 | $\begin{array}{r} 45,429 \\ 8,809 \end{array}$ |
| Montgomiy | 726 | 60,211 |  | 74,318 | 18 |  | 1,954 | 74,618 |
| Selma. |  | 28,257 |  | 56,232 | 18 | 44,096 | 153 | 74,890 |
| Ars., Blythev. | 286 | 169,601 | 3,588 | 144,106 | 42 | 131,432 3898 | 732 184 | 160,948 50 50 |
| Forest City | 2 | 32,075 67,146 | 269 1,719 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,932 \\ & 42,376 \end{aligned}$ | 42 | 38,998 60,202 | 184 | 50,278 52,733 |
| Hope |  | 40,982 | 262 | 35,485 | 3 | 38,923 |  | 47,728 |
| Jonesbor |  | 9,244 | 700 | 28,352 |  | 19,314 | 84 | 34,940 |
| Litule Ro | 1,398 | 103,030 | 2,013 | $134,373$ | 5 | 104,099 40,096 | 1,570 | 131,513 |
| Newport. |  | - 38,632 | 3, ${ }^{907}$ | 28,034 | 573 | 134,0961 | 3,080 | 39,991 119,170 |
| Pine Blutf- | 859 | $\begin{array}{r} 134,386 \\ 62,703 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,433 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | 78,573 | 573 | 138,551 | $\begin{array}{r}3,080 \\ \hline 145\end{array}$ | 141,002 |
| Ga., Alban | 0 | 14,689 | 134 | 14,356 | 150 | 13,234 | 195 | 18,399 |
| Athen |  | 39,898 | 875 | 42,030 |  | 111.425 | 6.015 | -37,583 |
| Atlanta | 3,141 | 137,971 | 8,087 | 117,458 | 2,047 | ${ }_{113}^{11,796}$ | 6,015 $\mathbf{3} 161$ | 103,352 |
| Augusta | 2,109 | 142,460 | 2,432 | 127,546 | 2,047 | $\begin{array}{r} 113,796 \\ 9,800 \end{array}$ | 3,161 | 143,767 34,200 |
| Columb | 192 | 13,100 37 | 500 | 31,5 | 42 | 27,079 | 83 | 30,854 |
| asco | 25 | 16,512 |  | 37,82 | 22 | 16,756 |  | 30,752 |
| La., Shreve |  | 107,756 | 500 | 63,9 | 20 | 85,839 | , | 78.822 |
| Miss., Clar | 1,213 | 158,927 | 4,961 | 49,015 | 976 | 130,485 | 2,13 | 53,132 |
| Columbus | 423 | 19,834 | 661 | 35,839 | ${ }^{63}$ | 27,213 |  | 39,155 |
| Greenwo | 1,754 | 233.417 | 7,099 | 72, | 759 | 196,701 | $\begin{array}{r}2,94 \\ 50 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87,507 37 |
| Jackson- | 251 | $\begin{array}{r}33,6 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 705 | 14,4 | 10 | 7,841 | 40 | 18,143 |
| Natchez | 77 | 27,193 | 428 | 17,642 | 290 | 28,417 | 474 | 20,969 |
| YazooClty | 20 | 47,878 | 774 | 35,235 | 71 | 45,341 | 55 | $\stackrel{46,659}{ }$ |
| Mo., st. Louls | 7,971 | 295,038 | 7,983 | 5,663 | ${ }^{3,558}$ |  |  | 3,604 1,716 |
| N.C., Gr'boro Oklahoma- |  | 4,450 |  | 2,202 | 122 | 5,104 | 1,224 | 1,716 |
| 15 towns* | 540 | 325,895 | 4,788 | 212,138 | - 88 | 338,374 | 1,413 | 273,339 6987 |
| s. C., Gr'ville | 1,582 | 104,769 | - ${ }_{66,724}$ | 725,754 | 16,101 | 840,313 | 33,571 | 733,028 |
| Texas, A bllene |  | 26,920 | 39 | 9,952 |  | 21,9 |  | 12,561 |
| Austin. |  | 7,405 | 129 | 1,727 |  | 15,4 |  | 4,651 |
| Brenham | 3 | 15,673 | 40 | 1,492 | 22 | 14,696 | 330 | 2,959 41114 |
| Dalla | 279 | 49,398 | 457 | 34,202 | 178 | ${ }_{63,165}^{44,959}$ | 33 | 42,585 |
| Paris.-. | 148 | 75,477 6,518 | 47 | - 57 |  | 6,477 | 19 | 729 |
| San Marcos | 2 | 4,090 | 64 | 1,282 |  | 13,306 |  | 2,459 |
| Texarkana | 20 | 36,773 | 146 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,946 \\ & 13,631 \end{aligned}$ | 27 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,264 \\ & 54,394 \end{aligned}$ |  | 35,447 23,053 |
| aco | 55 | 56,069 | 146 | 13,631 | 27 | 54,394 | 13 | 20,053 |
| Tot.. 56 towns | 79,161 | 5943,59 | 6,33 | 570,7 | 28,787 | 4383,427 | 72,0 | 7,928 |

$\frac{\text { Tot.. } 56 \text { towns }}{79,1615943,594 \text { 126, } 3372570,714}$ in $28,787 / 4383$.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 47,176 bales and are tonight 327,214 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 50,374 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:


Total gross overland_........... $\quad 32,325 \overline{1,321,934}$ Deduct
OVerland tonts-
Between interior towns
 Tnland, \&c., from South $-\cdots-\cdots \frac{25,208}{25,998} \frac{262,210}{286,922}$ * Leaving total net overland *i- $\overline{6,327} \overline{1,035,012}$

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

| ht and | 8-39 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Receipts at ports to April 5...... 72,250 |  |  |
| Southern consumption to April 5 - 145,000 | 135,0 |  |
| Total marketed--.----------23, ${ }^{247775} 12,720$ |  |  |
| Interior stocks in excess ${ }^{\text {Excess of Southern mill takings }}$ |  |  |
| caess or southern |  |  |
|  | 110,723 | 95, |
| North. spinn's' takings to April $5 \overline{14,793} \underset{1,283,328}{ }$ * Decrease. |  |  |
| Movement into sight in previous years: |  |  |
| d |  |  |
| - |  |  |
| - |  |  |

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week Ended } \\ & \text { Apr. } 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesdayl | Thursdav |  | rriday |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 151616 \\ \mathrm{In} . \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 / 8 .{ }_{c}^{15-16} \\ & \text { In. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 /\left[\left.\begin{array}{c} 15-16 \\ \text { in. } \\ \text { in. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right. \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 7 / 15-16 \\ I n . \\ I n . \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | . ${ }_{\text {In }}^{\text {In }}$ |







 *Hollday.
New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> Mar. 30 | Monday April 1 | Tuesday April 2 | Wednesday April 3 | Thursday April 4 | Friday $\text { April } 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1940-$ |  |  |  | 10.79-10.80 |  |  |
| May old | 10.88 | 10.770 | ${ }_{10.74 b}^{10.62-10.63}$ | 10.7910 .80 | ${ }_{10.876}^{10.75}$ | 10.77 |
| July old | $10.49 n$ | 10.43 | 10.35 | 10.48-10.49 | 10.49 | 10.52 |
| New - | 10.616 | 10.550 | 10.47 b | 10.60 b | $10.61 b$ | 10.643 |
| October | $9.90-7$ | $9.69 b-9.71 a$ | 9.64b-9.65a | ${ }_{9}^{9.975-9.93}$ | 9.89-9.90 | ${ }^{9.93} 78 b-9.78 a$ |
| December. <br> January <br> January | $9.75 b-9.76 a$ $9.68 b$ | $9.69 b-9.71 a$ $9.62 b$ | $9.64 b-9.65 a$ $9.57 b$ | 9.77 b 9.70 b | $9.73 b-9.75 a$ | a |
| March | $9.60 b$ | $9.55 b-9.56 a$ | 9.49b-9.50a | 9.62 b | $9.58 b-9.60 a$ | .600- |
| Spot |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old futures | Steady | Steaty | Steady | Steady | Steady. | Stea |
| New fut'es | Steady | steady | Steady | Steady | Steady. | Steady. |

Million-Bale Reduction Indicated in World Carryover of American Cotton-Domestic and foreign consumption prospects now indicate that the world carryover of American cotton on Aug. 1, 1940 is likely to be about $1,000,000$ bales smaller than the record high carryover of $14,000,000$ bales on Aug. 1, 1939 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on March 28 in its monthly anlaysis of the cotton situation. The carryover in the United States seems likely to be about $2,000,000$ bales less than at the beginning of the current season-when the total was about $13,000,000$ bales -but stocks of American cotton in foreign countries are expected to increase by $1,000,000$ bales or more. The world carryover will be the third largest on record and about two-fifths larger than the 10 -year (1929-38) average. The report added:
Domestic consumption of nearly $4,600,000$ bales of American cotton during the seven months ended with February estabilished a record high fo
the period, despite a marked decline in mill activity since December. Eve with some additional decline in mill activity, total consumption for the current season seems likely to exceed $7,500,000$ bales compared with
6700,000 bales last seaso. This, together with prospective exports, seems $6,700,000$ bales last seaso This, together with prospective exports, seems
likely to result in a total distribution of more than $13,500,000$ bales, as contrasted with $10,100,000$ bales in the preceding year.
Foretgn consumption of American coton is expected to be somewhat larger this season than last but will be much smaller than United State exports. As a result, the foreign carryover of American cotton will show a
marked increase over the small stocks of Aug. 1 last year. This increase seems likely to equal or exceed $1,000,000$ bales, thereby ofisetting roughty half, or more than half, of the decrease in domestic stocks. On this basis,
the foreign carryover of American cotton on Aug. 1 next would total about the
$2,000,000$ bales.
Cotton mill activity in the Allied and neutral countries of Europe appears
to have changed comparatively little in February and early March. In to have changed comparatively little in February and early March. In sales, however, were apparently relatively small in Great Britain, France, and at least a ew other countries. But mills generally are sald to have large unfilled orders. The lack of skilled mill workers which has existed in France
and England is believed to have been alleviated somewhat in France within recent weeks
recent weeks.
In Jill activity in February was again materialy reduced. Min
consumption was about $10 \%$ smaller than in J January which in turn was consumption was about $10 \%$ smaller than in January, which in turn was largely to a shortage of fuel.
The decline in domestic cotton prices during the past few weeks has been accompanied by a substantially greater dectine in Liverpoo. As a result
the spot price of American cotton in Liverpool, converted to cents per the spot price of American cotton in Liverpool, converted to cents per
pound, was the lowest relative to domestic prices on March 21 since the
outbreak of war in September. In Liverpool, prices of American cotton
continue comparatively low relative to most other growths.
CCC Extends Loan on 1938 Cotton-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced April 3 that the maturity of its loans on 1938 crop cotton has been extended one year to July 31, 1941. Up to March 26, 1940 repayments of $\$ 81$,923,000 had been made on $1,777,000$ bales of 1938 crop cotton, leaving a balance outstanding of $\$ 127,838,000$ on $2,705,000$ bales of 1938 loan cotton. The following was also announced by the CCC:
After July 31, 1940 no reguest for the release of loan cotton to any person other than the producer will be accepted unless the request is submitted
to the Corporation or tis agent. on a atandar form ot be printed and provided by the Corporation, within 15 days after it has been executed by the producer'
officials of the Corporation pointed out that by deferring this necessary
use of a standard retease form until after July 31,1940 , there would be no use of a standard retease form until after July 31, 1940, there would be no
interterence with the release of ooton requeste. on onther forms executed interference with the release of cotton requested on other forms executed
and presented prior to July 31 , 1940, the maturity date in effect heretofore
when rele
Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that there has been some rain in southwest central and northeastern portions of the cotton belt, and dry elsewhere. Temperatures have beem mostly above normal.


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 | Above zero of gauge_ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Memphis | Above zero of gauge_ |
| Nashville. | Above zero of gauge_ |
| Shreveport | Above zero of gauge. |
| Vicksburg | 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. | Recetpts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towons |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| $\overline{\operatorname{tar}}$ | 169,951 | 42,596 | 125,656 | 3265,094 | 3400,27C | 2619,709 | 89,025 | 7.896 | 86,716 |
| 12. | 181,553 | 38, 827 | 121,714 | 3189.004 | 3369,048 | 2613,016 | 105.463 | 7,605 | 128,497 |
| 19. | 196,677 | 37,387 | 116,840 | 3127,764 | 3329,120 | 2629,639 | 135,437 | Nil | 133.463 |
| 26. | 149,76 | 43,199 | 120,588 | 30त̃2,688 | 3291,719 | 2628.795 | 94,692 | 5,798 | 119.744 |
| 2. | 137,532 | 35,546 | 104,958 | 3016,68i | 3246,532 | 2598,040 | 81,531 | Nal | 74.203 |
| 9. | 168,665 | 29,078 | 112,608 | 2956,982 | 3212,973 | 2575,215 | 108,960 | Nil | 135,433 |
| 16. | 177.019 | 25,681 | 101,785 | 2897,286 | 3174,825 | 2570,224 | 117,323 | Nil | 96.794 |
| 23. | 122.734 | 21,337 | 86,337 | 2845,482 | 3138,203 | 2543,310 | 70,930 | Nil | 59,413 |
|  | 138,9 |  |  | 2795,204 | 3096,651 |  | 88,704 | Ni | 39,957 |
| 8. | 107,381 | 27,264 | 92,663 | 2737,778 | 3051,323 | 2479,799 | 49,955 | Nil | 71,853 |
| 15. | 115,052 | 32,436 |  | 2705,278 | 3012,260 | 2460,874 | 82.552 | Nil | 49.069 |
| 21. | 74.870 | 21,973 | 47,032 | 2666,756 | 2988,570 | 2431,771 | 36,348 | Ni | ${ }^{17,929}$ |
| 29. | 87,760 | 19,979 | 44,595 | 2617,890 | 2951,233 | 2397,991 | 38,925 | Nil | 10.815 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 5 . \end{gathered}$ | 72,250 | 11,788 | 51,480 | 2570,714 | 2907,928 | 2362,621 | 25,074 | Nil | 16,110 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1939, are 6,785,050 bales; in 1938-39 they were $4,392,943$ bales, and in 1937-38 were $8,380,001$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 72,250 bales, the actual movement from plantaionts was 25,074 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 47,176 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, ports for the years, have been as follows:


| Alexandria, Egypt, April 3 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Recelpts Cantats) This week Since Aug. 1-... | 147,000$7,215,296$ |  | 125,000$6,823,594$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 170,000 \\ 8,827,582 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | This Weck | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }} 1$ | This Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports (bales) To Liverpool. | 8,000 | 146,952 | 2,700 | 122,430 | 7.700 | 151,988 |
| To Manchester, \&c, | 10,000 | 121,800 | 11,000 | 131,437 |  | 136,384 |
| To Continent \& Ind <br> To America | 13,000 | 423,194 34,943 | 23,800 1,600 | 500,938 | 17,550 400 | 561,100 |
| Total exports... | 31,000 | 726,789 | 39,100 | 774,907 | 25,650 | 871,299 |

Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs . This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Aprll 3 were
147,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 31,000 bales.

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Manufacturers are generally complaining. We give prices today below and leave those ${ }^{\circ}$ for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1940 |  |  |  | 1939 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twist } \end{gathered}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middll' } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 s \text { Cop }}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. |  | d. s. d. | d. | d. |  | d. | 8. d. | d. |
| 5. | 16 m ¢ $171 / 4$ |  | 6 @ $1313 / 2$ | 9.24 | 843093 |  | 10\% @ | (a) $913 /$ | 8.30 |
| 12.- | Nomina, |  | 3 @ 124 | +.98 | 8\%@9\% |  | 1013@ | (1) $911 / 2$ | 5.19 |
| 19.- | Nominal |  | 3 @12 6 | 8.75 | 8\% 91/ |  | 39 | (6) 9 | 5.18 |
| 26.- | Nominal |  | 11/2 ${ }^{\text {a }} 12$ 431/2 | 8.30 | 81/9331/ |  | 9 (a) | (9) 9 | 6.10 |
| ${ }_{3}$ | Unquoted |  | 131912 41/6 | 8.29 | 81/6319316 |  | c |  | 5.13 |
| 9-- | Unquoted |  | 1 13@12 $41 / 5$ | 8.29 | 8\% 919 9\% |  | 89 a |  | 5.07 |
| 17.- | Unquoted |  | 1 1312 41/5 | 8.12 | 84@934 |  | 39 @ | (9) 9 | 5.15 |
| 23.- | Unquoted |  | 1/3@12 41/2 | 8.04 | 81/49314 |  | 9 @ | (9) 9 | 5.15 |
| Mar. | 14.54 |  | 11/2@12 41/2 | 7.99 | 83/693/8 |  | 39 @ |  | 5.29 |
| 8.- | 14.54 |  | 11/2@12 41/2 | 8.03 | 81/5@91/2 |  | 9 @ |  | 5.40 |
| 15.- | 14.18 |  | @12 3 | 7.68 | 9 @10 |  | @ | (a) 93 | 5.27 |
| 21.- | 14.20 | 12 | @12 3 | 7.55 | 83/4@93/4 |  | 101/2@ | (c) $911 / 2$ | 5.16 |
| 29.- | 14.31 |  | @12 3 | 7.70 | 83/4 © 93/4 |  | 9 @ | (a) 9 | 4.95 |
| $\mathbf{A p r}_{\mathbf{B}_{\ldots}}$ | 14.40 | 12 | 3 @126 | 7.84 | 85/8(3) 95/8 |  | 39 @ | (a) | 4.92 |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 105,420 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-
To Great Brita
To Italy
To
To Italy-
To south America
To Belgium-
To Belgium
HOUSTON-
To Italy -


NORFOLK-
$\underset{\text { To Great }}{\text { MOBILE- }}$
$\qquad$
Britain $\qquad$

Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.
Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
Liverpool Imports, Stocks, \&c.
Liverpool-The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursdav | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15, \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Quiet | Dull | Quiet | Quiet | Quiet |
| Mld. upl'ds | ClOSED | 7.88d. | 7.78 d . | 7.73 d . | 7.89d. | 7.84d. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Furures } \\ \text { Market } \\ \text { Opened } \end{array}\right\}$ |  | Steady; 5 to 7 pts. advance | Quelt ;1 pt decline to 1 pt . adv. | Quiet: <br> 3 to 4 pts. decline | Steady; 6 to 10 ots. advance | Qulet; <br> 1 to 3 pts. deciline |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market. } \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Q't but st'y unch. to 4 pts dec. | Q't but st'y <br> 5 to 7 pts decline | Steady: 4 to 5 pts. advance | Steady: <br> 14 to 18 pts advance | Q't but st'y 2 to 6 pts . decine |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 30 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { April } 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { sat. }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No | Close | No | cose |  |  |  | Close |  |  |
| \% C | ${ }_{*}^{d}$ | 779 | ${ }_{7}^{a_{7}{ }^{\text {a }} \text {. }}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {d }}$. ${ }_{9}$ | ${ }^{6} 6$ | ${ }_{7}{ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 7.8 |  | ${ }_{7}^{\text {a }}$, |
| Jay (1940) |  | ${ }_{7.80}$ | 7.74 |  | ${ }_{7.68}{ }^{\text {7.66 }}$ | 7.68 | 7.7 | 7.84 | 7.88 |  |  |
| October- |  | 7.54 | ${ }_{7} 7.48$ | 7.43 | 7.42 ${ }_{7} 7$ | 7.42 | ${ }_{7} 7.46$ | 7.60 | 7.63 7.54 7 |  | 51 |
| Jecember |  | 7.43 | ${ }_{7} 7.35$ | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.3 | 7.48 | ${ }_{7}{ }_{7} .5$ | 7.46 | . 50 |
| March. |  | 7.38 | 7.31 | 7.26 | 7.26 | 7.26 | ${ }^{7} 7.30$ | 7.44 | 7.48 | 2 | ${ }_{7} 7.46$ |
| y. |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{7.20}$ |  | 7.2 |  | ${ }_{7.20}^{7.25}$ |  | 7.43 |  | ${ }_{7.36}^{7.41}$ |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, April 5, 1940.
Flour-So far this week regular shipments on contracts have been running light, and unless heavier shipping instructions are received overnight many of the large mills will not reopen for the rest of the week. If they do not open up, it will be the second consecutive part-time week for the mill employees, it is said. Mill interests reported that flour consumers were feeling the market out recently, and a fairly large number of inquiries were received. It is felt that within the near future bakers and jobbers will have to come into the market for their early summer requirements.
Wheat-On the 30 th ult. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Wheat values closed higher today for the first time in five sessions, but the advance was feeble and met considerable resistance. Clearing weather in the Southwest without any material moisture relief having been received this week and prospects of only light rain the middle of next week, accounted for most of the buying. Mills were in the market at times, however, and the complicated international situation also attracted attention. Grain men said the recent "peace complex", which has permeated the trade apparently has been dissipated. Reports of diminished selling of loan wheat tended to strengthen the market at times, although hedging continued to contribute to the selling. The 12 principal markets received 898,000 bushels compared with 1,309,000 a week ago, and 663,000 a year ago, but the total for the week was $5,788,000$ bushels, about $1,300,000$ greater than the previous week and $2,600,000$ greater than a year ago. On the 1st inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. At one time the market showed gains of as much as $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., which were reduced substantially in the later trading. The market's early strength was due largely to bullish news that included another supply of pessimistic crop reports and export sale of $10,000,000$ bushels of Canadian grain to Europe. Grain traders said the market's failure to respond more strongly to these developments was due partly to persistent hedging sales in connection with marketing of grain that has been under loan. Furthermore, Canadian export business, most of which went to Great Britain, had little effect at Winnipeg, where prices were up only about a cent and later reacted. Pit brokers said British Government purchases apparently were met with wheat board sales. Some buying of wheat came from mills, but this was offset by hedges against increased movement of loan grain. The 12 principal terminals received $1,318,000$ bushels, almost 300,000 more than a week ago and 500,000 more than a year ago. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ c. net lower. Grain dealers who followed usual marketing practices today, sold wheat futures equivalent to their purchases of actual grain, thus depressing prices here and nipping in the bud an attempt to extend the recent rally. This hedging, by which grain interests protect themselves against reduced prices during their ownership of the grain, reflected abnormally heavy supplies now coming to market as a result of liquidation of grain which has been stored for months under Government loans. It is very unusual that the futures pit is forced to absorb selling of this nature at this time of year. The hedging more than offset early purchasing based on unfavorable weather and crop reports, and after prices had advanced $5 / 8$ of a cent the market dipped a full cent from the early highs and closed $3 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ c. lower than previous close. Tending to strengthen wheat at times was the fact that local receipts were only two cars and shippers sold 75,000 bushels. On the 3 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Shaking off early weakness due to favorable weather in the Northwest and higher estimates of winter wheat production, wheat prices today staged a strong rally that wiped out losses of almost a cent and substituted fractional net gains. Buying on the rally came from Eastern and Southwest interests and was believed to have been based on strength in securities and continued dry weather in the hard winter wheat belt. The two reports, issued ahead of four others due to be released tomorrow, were more bearish than many traders had expected in view of recent reports of crop damage in the Southwest. E. H. Miller, widely known statistician, whose estimate was the higher of the two, said there has been a material improvement in wheat on the Pacific Coast as well as in Missouri and sections of the Southwest where seeds germinated last fall. The two estimates compared with a preliminary Government forecast last Dec. of only $399,000,000$, compared with $563,431,-$ 000 produced in 1939 and the 1928-37 average of $560,160,000$
bushels. Condition of the crop as a whole was estimated at from 61 to $63.5 \%$ of normal compared with the official Dec. condition figure of 55 and $78 \%$ last year.
On the 4 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The wheat market scored gains of more than 1c. today following release of crop survey figures indicating condition of winter wheat April 1 was near the lowest on record for that date. While private forecasts suggesting the 1940 winter wheat harvest may be the fourth smallest in the last quarter century, were about in line with trade expectations, buying gained momentum as the session progressed, due to continued dry wehther in the Southwest. The four estimates ranged from $410,000,000$ to $437,000,000$ bushels which brought the average for the six private crop experts down to $428,000,000$ bushels. This compared with the Dec. 1 preliminary Government estimate of $399,000,000$ bushels and a harvest of $563,000,000$ bushels last year. Strength in the securities market and reports of lower tempera tures over most of the grain belt as well as continued dry weather in the Southwest added to the market's strength But this was offset by liquidation of loan wheat being absorbed by commercial dealers who are paying producers well over the original loan rates for their grain.
Today prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / \mathrm{c}$ c. net higher. July wheat representing the new 1940 crop, advanced $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to the high est price since late in December today as the grain market reflected continuation of dry weather in the Southwest September wheat came within $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. of the season's peak. Further advances in Buenos Aires wheat prices to the highest levels of the year, due to the short Argentine crop, and prospects of no moisture relief in the domestic Sonth went, stimulated buying sentiment here. At early highs of $\$ 1.051 / 2$ and $\$ 1.05$ these two contracts, May and July were at their best levels in more than a month and within fractions to 2c. of their season's peaks. May wheat, repre senting the old crop, also advanced about 1c. at times, but hedging of loan wheat tended to restrict gains, and quotations for this contract as well as the deferred deliveries eased frequently to about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. above previous closing levels Open interest in wheat tonight was $95,737,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
 daily closing prices of wheat Futures in chicaco

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEC May

Corn-On the 30th ult. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ higher. Steadiness of corn reflected light receipts, with spo market unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher, only 34 cars received and 11,000 bushels booked to arrive. This was the last day in which applications could be made for government loans, and official figures showed that through Mar. 27 more than $260,000,000$ bushels had been stored under loans, an increase of $10,310,000$ bushels for the week. On the 1st inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. The corn market's firmness was partly in sympathy with wheat and partly in reflection of the cash market situation due to the loan program. Spot prices were unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher, with 98 cars and 18,000 prishels booked to arrive. Traders said the end of the period in which loans could be obtained is not expected to bring any material increase in receipts. The principal markets receive only 488,000 bushels, 300,000 less than a week ago and 150,000 less than a year ago. The government estimated loans on 1939 corn may aggregate $275,000,000$ bushels, bring ing the total quantity of all corn sealed and held by the Government to around $525,000,000$ bushels. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Corn trade was dull but the market was steadied by receipts of only 73 cars a Chicago and the firm spot market. Shippers sold 28,000 bushels and dealers booked 41,000 bushels to arrive. On the 3 d inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $-1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Corn steadiness reflected the unchanged spot market with only 76 cars received, none sold to shippers and only 27,000 bushels booked to arrive.

On the 4th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Corn trade was dull, but spot prices were unchanged to 1 c . higher. Receipts were 89 cars, but only 6,000 bushels were booked to arrive. R. O. Cromwell estimated farm stocks of corn on April 1 at $1,310,000,000$ bushels, compared with $1,218,000,000$ bushels last year. Today prices closed $8 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn prices advanced largely in sympathy with wheat. A sharp drop in corn receipts to only 39 cars, the smallest in some time, attracted attention. Open inter est in corn tonight was $40,856,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO
May-....
September



Oats-On the 30th ult. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Shippers sold 18,000 bushels of oats, continuing the good business in that grain recently. On the 1st inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was light in this grain, with the undertone firm. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Shippers sold 32,000 bushels of oats. Trading in futures was very light. On the 3d inst prices closed $1 / \mathrm{c}$ lower to $1 / \mathrm{c}$ 保 closed bushels of oa oats market.
On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ c. higher. Shippers sold 23,000 bushels of oats, which strengthened the May contract. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ c. net higher. Trading was more active in this grain today, with prices tending upward in sympathy with the strength displayed in the wheat market.
daily closing prices of oats futures in Chicago May,
July
 Season's High and When Made $\mid$ Season's Low and When Made
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May $\qquad$
Rye-On the 30 th ult. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher Trading was light, but the undertone was decidedly firm during most of today's session. On the 1st inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was fairly active in this market, with prices at one time during the session ruling a cent higher than the previous close. The strength of rye was influenced largely by the bullish news on wheat. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Rains in the Northwest weakened rye, With bearish sentiment prevailing generally, there was very little support given rye futures. On the 3d inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The Miller report placed rye condition at $71.8 \%$ of normal compared with 64 on Dec. 1.
On the 4 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ c. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was very light, and without particular feature. Nat Murray's estimate of probable rye production was $29,385,000$ bushels, compared with $39,249,000$ bushels last year. Today prices closed $7 / 8$ to 1c. net higher. The strong wheat market and fresh speculative buying caused the sharp upturn in rye values, and the market closed strong at about the high levels of the day.
daily closing prices of rye futures in chicaco


Closing quotations were as follows:
FLOUR

| Spring pat, high protein__6.00@6.25 | Rye flour patents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Spring patents |  | Spring patents

Olears, first spring ---.-.-.
H. Hard winter straights.
Hard winter
 Foarse pearil (new) Nos. GRAIN
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wheat, New York- } & \text { Oats, New York- } \\ \text { No. } 2 \text { red, c.i.f., domestic__ } 126 \text { No. } 2 \text { white }\end{array}$

Corn, New Yorkrall. Sen $\qquad$${ }_{5}^{5} 5^{4 / 4}$ 2 yellow, an ........ $73 \% / 8$ Chicago, cash ...........-53.-64N All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&e.-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:

| Recetpts at- | Flour | Wheat | Cor | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bu | bs | bush 48 lbs |
| Chicago | 223,00 | 314,000 | 1,182,000 | 292,000 | 10,000 | 276,000 |
| Minneapolis |  | 2,195,000 | 107,000 | 240,000 | 180,000 | 532,000 |
| Duluth. |  | 1,034,000 | 23,000 | 17,000 | 106,000 | 46,000 |
| Mllwauk | 15,000 |  | 88,000 | 18,000 | 9,000 | 06,000 |
| Toledo |  | 209,000 | 149,000 | 49,000 |  | 3,000 |
| Indianapolis |  | 48,000 | 357,000 | 98.000 | 6,000 |  |
| St. Louis | 117,000 | 133,000 | 315,000 | 90,000 |  | 52,000 |
| Peoria- | 40,000 | 13,000 | 402,000 | 34,000 |  | 47,000 |
| Kansas | 27,000 | $1,297,000$ 303,000 | 290,000 119,000 | 28,000 48000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph |  | 77,000 | 92,000 | 24,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 323,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Sioux City |  | 35,000 | 00 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 9.000 |
| Buftalo..-- |  | 45,000 | 335,0 | 77,000 |  | 21,000 |
| Tot.w | 422,00 | , | 3,493,00 | ,020,00 | 312,000 | 00 |
| Same wk '39 | 466,000 | 3,242,000 | 3,573,000 | 1,720,000 | 239,000 | 1,525,000 |
| Samewk 38 | 399,000 | 2,786,000 | 9,333,000 | 1,705,000 | 174,000 | 1,209,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 | 15,246,000 | 26 |  |  |  | 90,205,000 |
| 1938 | 15,826,0 | 251,889,000 | 197,681,00 | 80,683,00 | 20,975,000 | 77,310,000 |
| 193 | 3,438.0 | 233,519,0 | 12,593,0 | 87,483,0 | 23,005,0 | 80,344,000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports fo $r$ the week ended Saturday, March 30, 1940, follow:

| Recetpts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline b b l s ~ \\ 139,000 \\ 139 \end{array}$ | bush 60 lbs 259,000 | bush 56 lbs 4,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 32 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 6,000 \end{array}$ | bush 56 los 96,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 48 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ |
| Philadelphia | 26,000 | 463,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore-- | 13,000 | 388,000 | 94,000 | 15,000 | 243,000 | 1,000 |
| New Orin's* | 19,000 | 54,000 | 130,000 | 16,000 |  |  |
| Galveston |  | 26,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. John, W |  | 102,000 |  | 73,000 2,000 |  |  |
| Boston. |  | 26,000 |  | 2,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| t.wk.' 40 | 197,000 | 1,723,000 | 232,000 | 14,000 | 339,000 | 3,000 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Since Jan. } 1 \\ 1940 \ldots . \end{array}$ | 3,209,000 | 30,219,000 | 11,566,000 | 2,447,000 | 1,170,000 | 845,000 |
| eek 1939 | 324,000 | 531,000 | 198,000 | 66,000 | 24,000 | 19,000 |
| Since Jan. 1 | 3,865,000 | 16,532,000 | 6,875,000 | 844,000 | 269,000 | 607,000 |

* Recelpts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bllls of lading.
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, March 30, 1940, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels | Bushel | Barrels | Bush | Bushet | s |
| New Yoston | 144,000 |  | 3,000 |  |  |  |
| Philadelphi | 603.000 |  | .....- |  |  |  |
| Baltimore | 1,132,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans St. John, W | 102,000 | 220,000 | 5,000 | 73,000 |  |  |
| Halifax. | 405,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week Same week 193 | $3,344,000$ $1,557,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220,000 \\ & 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 6 5 , 5 0 5} \\ & 117,790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,000 \\ & 22,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 47,0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

a Complete flour export data not avallable from Canadian ports.
The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1939, is as below:

| Exports for Week <br> and Since <br> July 1 to- | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ M a r .3 \mathrm{C} \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| * Total 1940 | Bartels <br> 65,505 | ${ }_{\text {Barrels }}$ | Bushels $3,344,000$ | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }}^{\text {Bras }}$ | Bushels 220,000 | $\underset{\text { Bushels }}{24,917,000}$ |
| Total 1939.-- | 117,790 | 4,089,354 | 1,557,000 | 107,670,000 | 250,000 | 63,456,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, Saturday, March 30, were as follows:
 Butralo, 2,368,000; Buffalo aloat, 283,000; Duluth, 2,731,000; Erie, 25,$000 ;$ Erie
afloat, 637,$000 ;$ Albany, $7,598,000 ;$ total, $22,299,000$ bushels, against $1,829,000$
bushels in 1939, $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Wheat } & \text { Corn } & \text { Oats } & \text { Rye } & \text { Barley } \\ \text { Canadian- } & \text { Bushels }\end{array}$ Bushels Bushels Bushels $\quad$ Bushels Lake, bay, river \& seab'd. $38,157,000$ Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur 79,772,000
Other Can. \& other elev_ 170,463,000 $\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \cdots & -\cdots, & 7,640,000 & 1,624,000 & \mathbf{1 , 4 3 8 , 2 7 1 , 0 0 0}\end{array}$

 Canadian..................288,392,000 $\xlongequal{-\cdots \cdots} \frac{11,878,000}{12,125,000} \frac{8,633,000}{20,000}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Total Mar. 30, } & 1940 \ldots 383,997,000 & 38,518,000 & 18,632,000 & 12,913,000 & 20,490,000 \\ \text { Total Mar. 23, } 1940 \ldots 34,628,000 & 38,979,000 & 19,216,000 & 12,886,000 & 20,937,000\end{array}$
The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended March 29 and since July 1, 1939, and July 1, 1938, are shown in the following:

| Expotts | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 29, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a r .29, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | Since July 1, 1938 |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| No. Amer- | 5,398,000 | 152,607,000 | 183,832,000 | 229,000 | 24,971,000 | 67,865,000 |
| Black Sea- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 33,020,000 \\ 124.301 .000 \end{array}$ | 77.455,000 | 9,000 $1,433,000$ | $3,301,000$ 83,212 | 13,758,000 |
| Argentina- | 1,869,000 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 124,301,000 \\ 11,293,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 59,512,000 | 1,433,000 | 83,212,000 | 101,209,000 |
| India. |  |  | 7,344,000 |  |  |  |
| Other countries | 304,000 | 19,208,000 | 27,920,000 | 994,000 | 35,719,000 | 35,325,000 |
| Total | 8,091,000 | 340,429,000 | 432,001,000 | 2,665,000 | 147,203,00 | 218,157,000 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended April 3-The Weal summary of the weather bulletin issued by the general summary of the weather bulletin isfued by the weather for the week ended April 3, follows:
At the beginning of the week the high-pressure system was moving off
the eastern coast, but at the same time a development of low pressure over the eastern coast, but at the same time a development of low pressure over
the lower Greit
extensive precipitation and uper the Rocky Mountain region had resulted in
Heat Lakes and adjacent sections, while warmer weather was general over the central valleys. The western disturmence continued to develop, with the result that during the middle of
the week widespread precipitation and unseasonably high temperatures the week widespread precipitation and unseasonably hilish temperatures the close of ter preek somewhat lower temperatures were reported from
thastern districts. In most sections west of the Rocky Mountans temperaeastern districts. In most sections west of the Rocky Mountains tempera-
tures were moderate and precipitation was widespread attending the movment inland of a low-pressure system from the Pacific.
Temperatures for the week were slightly below normal in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake region, but were generally considerably
above average elsewhere. In the lower Missouri Valley the weekly deabove average ied from 10 dergees to as many as 16 degrees above normal,
phitures rang in the lower Great Plains they were only slightly less than this. Throughout mowt of the South seasonal averages were well above normal were from six degrees to 12 degrees above normal.
The week showed a markegreeceession of of tha freezing line, as first-order
the stations did not report subfreezing weather south of alline extending roughly
westward from centrai New Jersey to northern Kansas, except in the
 but in generail temperatures were well above freezing throughout practically
all of the South and the centrai valleys. The lowest temperature for the
 wide belt extending from southern Iowa southeastward to eastern New Mexico, covering most, of Kansas and Oklahoma, In contrast to this,
however, heavy rains were noted in the central Guif area and moderate to however, heavy rains were noted in tein cend Pennsylvania, whine excessive
heavy procipitation in central New York and
falls occourred in northern California. Adequate to substantial rains were quite general in most northeastern and south-central sections, while the northern Great Basin and Paciric Coast districts aliso with sufficiant moiste surface.
The reaction to warmer weather, in connection with ade moisture, made a better growing week in most centrat and southern sections. vork advanced rapidy wherever the soil was sufficiently dry. Conditions continue detrimental, however, in the southern Great Plains, centering and
Oklahoma where maximum temperatures of 90 degrees to 98 degrees and dust storms were reported. In this state streams and ponds were reported
drying at an alarming rate, while in Kansas severe dust storms were redrying at an alarming rate, while in Kansas severe dust storms were rearea from northern Illinois southwestward to New Mexico. a good, soaking
rain is badly needed as reports are quite general of serious deficiencies of rain is badiy need
subsoll moisture.
subsoil moisture. the warmer weather fa vored rapid advance of vegetation and outdoor work, at least in more southern sections. In some northern localities the warmth michited the
In most sections from the Rocky Mountains westward conditions are rather favorable, with quite adequate surface-water supplies and vavorable temperatures. However, heavy to excessive rains in northern Cali-
fornia produced serious floods in the Sacramento and northern coastal fornia produced serious floods in the
valleys, with much lowland inundated.
Small Grains-Winter wheat is beginning to show green northward to South Dakota and Iowa, under the influence of favorable temperature and
moisture conditions. In the Ohio Valley progress ranged from fair to good rather generally, and condition ranges from poor in local areas in Illinois to fairly good; considerable improvement was noted during the past few days. Winter wheat made good growth in 1.
condition varied from poor to fair in Kansas.
condition varied them crop made poor progress. or deteriorated, due to high
In Okla homa the winds, heat, and drought, with condition poor to only fairly good. In Texas progress and condition were morit Wheat is greening in Montana where the soil moisture is satisfactory for starting growth. In the more north-
westorn locaities moisture is, at present, adequate, and winter wheat is western sactisfactory advance.
Oat seeding has begun northward to central Iowa and this work has made good advance in more southern districts, with a greater portion already seeded in Missouri, Fair progress was noted in oklathoma and Texas, but the lack or rain is becoming serious an portion insir to to ood condition. Good progress was made in the preparation of rice land in Louisiana,
and a little has been planted, but in Texas seeding has been delayed, aland a little has been planted, but in rexas
though conditions have improved recently. Corn and Coton-Although conditions were more favorable during
the past week, corn planting did not advance much beyond the ilimits of
the Gulf States the central part of Arkansas, and southern oklahoma. In thaf aut ste te central part of Arkansas, and southern Oklahoma much planting remains to ba done in Texas. Cotton planting made considerable advance in central Texas, and elseTocalities, Writh planting begun in southerr Alaba ma ana and Georgia and resumpion otton
The Weather Bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
Georgia-Atlanta:- Favorable temperatures for wheat, oats, tobacco
truck, pastures, and meadows. Adequate to too much rain; clay soils stil truck, pastures, and meadows. Adequate to too much rain; clay soils still
too wet. Planting cotton in south; some coming up. Peaches past full too wet. some places.
Florida-Jacksonville: Favorable temperatures with adequate rainfall soil moisture now ample, Cotton planting slow progress and slow ger-
mination. Corn coming up good and planting continues. Potatoes up and soination. Corn coming up good and planting continues. Potatoes up and
minat
good growth. Setting out tobacco plants. Truck progress fair to good: good growth. Setting out tobacco plants. Truck progress fair to good:
damage to beans in Broward County by scalding. Citrus new growth and damage
heavy blo
peanut

## peanuts.

Alabama-Montgomery: Cotton planting begun in south; land preparation making better progress other sections. Corn planting well advanced in south and extending into north. Oats, clover, and vetch improving and fair to good in middle and south. Frut trees through bloom blooming freely farther north. Strawberries developing nicely.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Moderate to heavy precipitation 28th and 29th causing cessation of farming activities which appear 10 days to two
weeks seasonally late; considerable corn must be replanted. Cotton now weeks seasonally late; considerable corn must be replanted. Cotton now
being planted; tomatoes being set in fields. Conditions now appearing favorable for good progress generally.

Louisiana - New Orleans: Good progress made planting corn and preparing rice and cotton land. Some rice and cotton planted locally. Condition and progress of eariy corn, potatoes, beneficial, but retarded farm work locally. Truck set back and some early corn and bloom
killed by freeze in extreme north at close of preceding week.
Texas-Houston: Temperatures favorable for growth; more rain needed, ithough adequate for present along middle and upper coast. Progress and y. Oats and minor grains fair to good congh some poor in sections wher lack of rain and soil moisture in north. Planting corn continues, with some coming up; good stands in north and central; much to be planted yet; general condition of corn fair. Cotton planting considerable advance in o cotton in south Truck being planted, with some coming up; fair condition. Ranges improved somewhat; fair condition benerally. Alfalfa growth made farorable advance in north and west. Livestock mostly good connorth and central. Little rice has been planted, but conditions good for planting in near future
Arkansas-Little Rock: Temperatures below normal first of week, above thereafter, averaging six degrees above normal; sunshine adequate.
Rains, one to two inches in east and south. light amounts, remainder of

State; still very dry in upper Arkansas Valley. Week favorable for planting tarting; early corn planted: oats improving; potatoes planted; sweet potatoe starting;
bedded.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, April 5, 1940 Somewhat improved weather conditions, and intensified promotion activities, served to impart a better aspect to retail business during the past week, although volume comparisons with last year reflected, of course, the usual post-Eastern letdown in sales, and the further fact that pre-Eastern sales in 1939 were then approaching their peak. An improvement was shown in the demand for homefurnishings, whereas interest in apparel lines showed a slackening. Department store sales, the country over, for the week ended March 23, according to the Federal Reserve Board, exceeded those of the corresponding week of last year by $12 \%$. New York and Brooklyn stores showed a gain of $10.2 \%$, while in Newark establishments the increase in volume reached $18.3 \%$.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued spotty as both wholesalers and retailers limited their purchases to nearby requirements. In connection with special promotions, further scattered orders on wanted items were received, and there was additional substantial buying in wash goods, notably of the sheer type. During the latter part of the week, sentiment improved considerably in consequence of the marked revival in the primary cotton goods markets, and reports were heard that wholesalers and chains displayed more interest in forward commitments. Business in silk goods remained inactive although it was believed in some quarters that the decline in raw silk values may result in reviving interest in finished silks beforelong. Trading in rayon yarns continued fairly active, with unabated interest being shown in the finer deniers. Total surplus stocks in the hands of producers registered a moderate increase during last month, and it was predicted that the sharp reaction in raw silk prices may cause knitters to reshift their purchases to the natural product.

Domestic Cotton Goods-The improvement in the gray cloths markets which started late last week was continued during the period under review, and total sales exceeded the current output by a very considerable margin. At the same time prices of most constructions showed a stiffening trend. While the revival in trading was looked upon as a logical reversal from the previous long period of inactivity, it was also predicated on the expectation that a mild upturn in general business is at hand. The better trend of security prices, and somewhat more encouraging reports from the finished goods markets also helped to improve sentiment. Most of the buying was credited to corporation printers and converters, but it was noted that bag manufacturers too, displayed more interest in offerings. Business in fine goods improved moderately, and prices showed a slightly steadier tone. Lawns and broadcloths sold in scattered lots, and continued interest existed for challis and flakes. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 s $65 / 8$ to $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 61 / 4$ to $63 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $78-72 \mathrm{~s}$, $51 / 2$ to $55 / 8$ c.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 47 / 8$ to 5 c .; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}$, $41 / 4$ to $43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics remained spotty as clothing manufacturers maintained their previous cautious attitude, pending clarification of the consumer response to the introduction of the new spring lines. Moreover, further resistance to current price demands was experienced as a result of the recent softening in raw wool values. Scattered interest continued in lightwear materials, and further substantial orders were placed on overcoatings. Mill operations showed few changes, pending the receipt of specifications on the new fall lines. Reports from retail clothing centers made a slightly better showing as warmer temperatures prevailing in some sections of the country stimulated consumer buying of spring apparel items. Business in women's wear fabrics came to a virtual standstill as garment manufacturers awaited the opening of the new fall collections scheduled to take place later this mônth.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens remained spotty, and transactions were confined to occasional lots of household numbers. Sentiment improved somewhat, in view of the more stabilized foreign price structure. Business in burlap expanded moderately, and prices, following early further weakness, displayed a stiffening trend, in line with better Calcutta cables as a result of the comparatively moderate increase in stocks at that center during last moderate increase in somestically lightweights were quoted at 5.40c., heavies at 7.30 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

106 W. Adams St.<br>CHICAGO<br>DIRECT WIRE

## MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN MARCH AND FOR THE FIRST QUARTER

The outstanding feature of the municipal bond market during the past month was the marked success which attended the refunding program negotiated by the City of Miami, Fla. This operation, involving the public award of $\$ 28$,160,000 bonds, overshadowed in dealer interest all of the other borrowings undertaken in that period. The sale was particularly significant, not only due to the size of the loan, but also because it constituted concrete evidence of the restoration of the credit rating of the city. The community's achievement is the more noteworthy in view of the circumstances which attended the collapse of its financial structure. Stances which attended the collapse of its financial structure. While the decline was precipitated by the Florida real estate
crash in 1926 , the task of reconstruction was severely handicapped by the general business depression which subsequently developed. It thus is evident that the job of fiscal rehabilitation was fraught with difficulties considerably more burdensome than was the lot of the majority of taxing units which were obliged to undergo the correction of defaults in recent years. Certainly the city's ability to obtain new credit on a favorable cost basis and in a manner only available to borrowers whose debt-paying ability is definitely established amply testifies to the confidence of investment bankers in the soundness of the city's finances. Two syndicates competed for the new issue and the award was made in exceptionally close bidding to a formidable group headed by the Chase National Bank of New York City. The operation was no less a success to the underwriters, as the avid demand for the securities on the reoffering made possible the closing of the syndicate account by the close of business on the day of the award. The success of financing, moreover, quite possibly may have a success of financing, moreover, quite possibly may have a
beneficial effect on the market for Florida municipals generally.
Still another operation of more than general interest in the recent month was the public offering by Lehman Bros. of New York and associates of $\$ 3,297,000$ State of South Dakota refunding bonds, for the reason that it represented one of the final steps in the State's $\$ 20,000,000$ rural credit refinancing program. Announcement was made in connection with the offering that arrangements have been made for the refunding of $\$ 10,846,000$ of the outstanding debt and "that an exchange offer governing a further $\$ 9,579,000$ of old bonds will complete the program. The initial step occurred last January when the aforementioned bankers placed $\$ 2,200,000$ of new bonds on the market. As a result of the refinancing, the State's annual cost of liquidating its rural credit indebtedness will average around $\$ 2,500,000$ annually over the next 20 years. The State, incidentally, has reduced its net debt by about $\$ 25,000,000$, or approximately $40 \%$, since July, 1924.

The importance of the Miami offering on the course of municipal financing in the past month is emphasized in the fact that it accounted for no less than $\$ 28,160,000$ of the grand total of $\$ 83,014,146$ of borrowing completed in that period. This compared with an output of $\$ 172,316,014$ in the previous month and $\$ 85,037,177$ in January. Thus taxexempt awards in the first quarter of the present year aggregated $\$ 340,367,337$, this figure being substantially larger than the total for any corresponding quarter since 1931. The output in the first three months of 1939 was $\$ 276,948,227$; in 1938, $\$ 221,339,709$; in 1937, $\$ 309,562,106$, and in 1936 the figure reached $\$ 316,137,064$. A further and in 1936 the figure reached $\$ 316,137,064$. A further point of interest in connection with the financing in the 1940 out in that period. Offerings of that character aggregated no less than $\$ 189,299,083$, in contrast with an output of only $\$ 51,775,272$ in the same period of $1939 ; \$ 46,498,050$ in $1938, \$ 81,187,329$ in 1937 and $\$ 117,782,726$ in 1936 . It was in the latter year, incidentally, that municipal refunding attained the all-time high of $\$ 382,442,632$. Another feature of the financing to date in 1940 has been the substantial offering of revenue issues, bulk of which was in the refunding category. Largest of such loans was the $\$ 98,500,000$ Triborough Bridge Authority, N. Y., issue in February, of which $\$ 71,000,000$ was for refunding. The same month witnessed the placement of a $\$ 33,000,000$ refunding issue by the Port of New York Authority, N. Y. Borrowing of
$\$ 5,500,000$ for the same purpose was negotiated in January by the Los Angeles, Calif., Department of Water and Power. The total for March of the present year, it should be noted, does not take into account the agreement whereby the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has promised to purchase $\$ 57,000,000$ N. Y. City Tunnel Authority, N. Y., $31 / 2 \%$ tunnel construction bonds. This loan, in accordance with our policy regarding municipal borrowings from Federal agencies, will not be reflected in our totals of tax-exempt financing unless and until the securities are taken by private sources.
The March offerings included the following issues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more:
$\$ 28,160,000$ Miami, Fla., refunding bonds, comprising $\$ 6,300,0004 \mathrm{~s}$, due from 1941 to 1950 incl., $\$ 2,300,00033 / \mathrm{s}$, due in 1951 and 1952,
$\$ 11,200,00031 / 58$, due $1953-60$ and $\$ 8.360 .00038 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing \$rom 19101 to 1965 by the Chase National Bank of New York, at a a price of of 98.50 . a net interest cost of about 3.76\%. Reoffered to yield from Bonds due after 1960 are callable July 1,1945 and thereafter at various premiums.
3,600,000 Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District, Texas, refunding bonds, embracing 820,0002 and $\$ 3,380,000$
$21 / 4$, dueseriall from i 941 to 1955 incl., purchased by Phelps Fenn \& Co, Inc, New York, and associates. Reoffered
rom a yield of $0.40 \%$ to a price or 99.50 , from a yield of $0.40 \%$ to a price of 99.50 .
3,297,000 South Dakota (State of) series AA refunding bonds, due
1950 to 1959 incl., bearing $41 / 5 \%$ interest to Aug. 1941 and 1950 to 1959 incl., bearing $41 \%$ interest to Aus. 1,1991 and
$5 \%$ thereafter, publicly offered by an account headed by Lehman Bros. of New York, at prices to yield from $2.40 \%$ to
$2.55 \%$, according to maturity. Chicago, IIl. 2 2.55 , acording maturity.
3,100,000 Chicago, III. $21 / 4 \%$ waterworks system certificates of indebtedness were issued as follows: $\$ 1800,000$, due in 1954 and
1955, purchased by Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler of New
 and 1954 , went to First National Bank of Chicago and R. D.
2,760,000
Minneapolis, Minn. $1.90 \%$ new capital issues awarded to

$2,500,000$ Yonkers, N. Y., bonds, bearing interest rates of $3 \%$ and Yonkers, N. Y., bonds, bearing interest rates of $3 \%$ and
$314 \%$ and maturing serially from 1941 to 1960 incl., awarded to an account headed by Lehman Bros. of New York, at 100.02,
 maturity.
2,130,000 Birmingham, Ala., bonds consisting of $\$ 1,820,000 \mathrm{ss}$, due yearly from 1944 to 1959 incl., and $\$ 310,000214$ s, maturing nd associates, at were sold to Blair \& Co., Inc. New York, Reoffered to yield from $0.75 \%$ to $3 \%$, according to interesi

1,850,000
Pittsburgh, Pa., $2 \%$ refunding bonds, due yearly
1941 to 1960 incom
inci, purchased by Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., 1941 to 1960 incl., purchased by Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc.,
New York, and associates, at 100.829 , a Rurity.
1,795,000
Rochester, N. Y., $114 \%$ bonds, due Prom 1941 to 1950 incl., 100.167 ; a basis of about $1.22 \%$. Reoffered to yield from $0.20 \%$ to $1.40 \%$, according to maturity.
1,781,000 Wichita Falls Independent School District, Texas, 3\% refunding bo
$1,500,000$ New Mexico (State of) $3 \%$ highway debentures, due semiannually from 1951 to 1955 incl., purchased by the State Treasurer, at par.
$1,350,000$ Houston, Texas, $13 / \%$ and $214 \%$ new capital issues, due yearly from 1944 to 1965 incl, purchased by Kidder, Peabody cost of about $1.86 \%$. Reoffered to yield from $0.20 \%$ to $2.10 \%$. according to interest rate and date of maturity.
1,350,000

 100.059 , a net interest cost of about 3.14\%, They were placed King County, Wash., $21 / 2 \%$ funding bonds. due from 1942
 associates, at $100.296, \mathrm{a} \%$, $45 \%$ cost basis. Reo
yield from $1.25 \%$ to $2.60 \%$,
$1,000,000$ Northampton Borough Municipal Authority, Pa., water system purchase revenue bonds bearing $23 \%$ interest and due
from 1941 to 1970 incl., purchased privately by B. J. Van Ingen \& Co, Inc., op New York, and associates, and re-
The issues unsuccessfully offered last month are given herewith. Page number of the "Chronicle" is given for reference purposes:

 e Rejection of bids as "to hlgh" followed legal attack in court on validity of election at which the bonds were approved.
Public sale of $\$ 53,683,000$ notes by a group of local housing authorities, marking the third operation of this character, plus the issuance of $\$ 45,000,000$ revenue bills by the City of New York, helped the grand total of temporary municipal financing during March to a figure of $\$ 133584,250$. As was true of the two previous offerings, the bulk of the housing notes were successfully bid for by the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York City. Interest cost on short-term credit continue to reflect the constantly expaading supply of investable funds in the hands of banks and other institutions.

The Canadian new issue municipal market was practically dormant throughout March, the several issues sold having

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involved an aggregate of $\$ 877,356$ bonds. The general election held in the Dominion on March 26 resulted in the return to office, by an overwhelming majority, of Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie's Liberal party. The Government borrowed $\$ 50,000,000$ on three-months Treasury bills for refunding purposes. The Province of British Columbia sold $\$ 3,000,00031 / 4 \%$ bill to provide for payment of a like amount of bonds which matured March 15 .
The city and county of Honolulu, Hawaii, awarded March 15 an issue of $\$ 750,0003 \%$ sewer bonds to the First Boston Corp., New York, and associates, at 109.15, a basis of about $2.34 \%$. They mature from 1945 to 1960 , incl.
A comparison is given in the table below of all the various securities placed in March in the last five years:

| March | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 83,014,146 | 25,184 |  | 45, |  |
|  | 133,584,250 | ${ }_{92,846,939}$ | 183,305,098 | 84,360,000 | 74,934,468 |
|  | 750,000 | None | Nonẹ | None | None |
| Bonds U. S. Poss'ns <br> Can. loans (perm't): Placed in Canada |  |  | 00 | 22,250,445 |  |
|  | None | 3,000,000 | None | ne | e |
| General fund bonds New York City) | None | one | None | None | e |
| Total...-.-.-...- | 218,225,752 |  | 435 | ,956,428 | 213,160 |

Total 218,225,75

* Includes temporary securities issued by New York City in March: $\$ 45,000,000$
in $1940 ; \$ 50,000,000$ in $1939 ; \$ 45,000,000$ in $1938 ; \$ 58,000,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 51,000,-$ 0 in 1936.
The number of places in the United States selling permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during March, 1940 , were 267 and 364 , respectively. This contrasts with 236 and 284 for February, 1940, and with 325 and 372 for March, 1939.

For comparative purposes we add the following table showing the a ${ }^{3}$ gregates for March and the three months for a series of years. In these figures temporary loans, New York City's "general fund"" bond

|  | Month of | For the |  | Month of | For the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {M }}$ Match | \$340,367,337 | 1915 | d\$67,939,805 | \$144,859,202 |
| 1939 | \$89,325,184 | - $276,948,227$ | 1914 | 43,346,491 | 165,762,752 |
| 1938 | 109,859,180 | 221,339,709 | 1913 | 14,541,020 | 72,613,546 |
| 1937 | 59,345,983 | 309,562,106 | 1912 | 21,138,269 | 75,634,179 |
| 1936 | 128,568,023 | 316,137,064 | 1911 | 22,800,196 | 123,463,619 |
| 193 | 150,313,900 | 300,921,678 | 1910 | e69,093,390 | 104,017,321 |
| 1934 | 98,012,229 | 218,265,914 | 190 | 32,680,227 | 79,940,446 |
| 1933 | 13,928,639 | 67,335,063 | 1908 | 18,912,083 | 90,769,225 |
| 1932 | 109,163,071 | 282,703,824 | 1907 | 10,620,197 |  |
| 1931 | -279,508,181 | 449,603,589 | 1906 | 20,332,012 | $57,030,249$ |
| 1930 | 125,428,605 | 316,829,935 | 190 | 17,980,922 | 35,727,806 |
| 1929 | 105,775,676 | 251,388,122 | 190 | 14,723,524 | 46,518,846 |
| 1928 | 129,832,864 | 364,000,414 | 1903 | 9,084,046 | 40,176,768 |
| 1927 | 88,605,561 | 372,613,765 | 1902 | 7,989,232 | $31,519,536$ $23,894,354$ |
| 1926 | 116,898,902 | 359,623,729 | 1901 | $10,432,241$ 8,880 | - $34,894,354$ |
| 1925 | 111,067,656 | 326,927,507 | 190 | 8,980,735 | $34,492,466$ $18,621,586$ |
| 1924 | 101,135,402 | 295,559,537 | 189 |  |  |
| 1923 | 69,575,262 | 246,574,494 | 1898 | $6,309,351$ $12,488,809$ | $23,765,733$ $35,571,062$ |
| 1922 | 116,816,422 | $292,061,290$ <br> 204 | 1897 | $12,488,809$ $4,219,027$ |  |
| 1921 | 51,570,797 | 204,456,916 |  | ${ }_{4,915,355}^{4,219,027}$ | $15,150,268$ $21,026,942$ |
| 1920 | 58,838,866 | $174,073,118$ 108 1029 | 1894 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,915,355 \\ 5,080,424 \end{array}$ | $21,026,942$ $24,118,813$ |
| 1919 | 50,221,395 | $\begin{array}{r} 106,239,269 \\ 75,130,589 \end{array}$ | 189 | 6, $\mathbf{6 , 9 4 9}, 246$ | 17,504,423 |
| 1918 | 28,376,235 |  | 189 | 8,150,500 | 22,264,431 |
| $1917 .$ |  | 101,047,293 |  |  |  |

Note-Including New York state bon
500,000 d $\$ 27,000,000 ;$ e $\$ 50,000,000$.
In the following we list the various issues sold during

March:



1446 Atlantle Highlands, N. J.........-33/4
1639 Auburn, Me. ( 2 issues) $-\ldots . .-1 / 2-13 / 4$
1970 Baltimore County, Md................ $21 / 2$
1975 Barstow S. D., Texas _................75

Maturtty Amount Frtce Basts Maturl
$1941-19$ $1942-1970$
$1945-1949$
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Amount } & \text { Frtce } & \text { Basis } \\ 10,000 & -\overline{1} & -\overline{1}-5\end{array}$
 1941-1955 1941-1955 Reclaming District, Texas....2-21/4,
1643 Brooksmith Con. Rural H. S. D., 1817 Trownsvilie, Pa. (2 issues).........................
 150 Calhoun Co. R.D. No. 1, Texas.1814 Canton, Ohio- May, N. J ............................... 1969 Carrollton' Townsinp, 1 Il. 1969 Carroliton Townshp, Ten.
18145 Caster Counte, Iowa........ 1813 Cass County, Minn ---.......................
 1638 Chalmers, Ind -.-.-.-. 144 Cherokee County, Kan.

 1641 Cliaton Co., New York (2 issues) 1.70 1810 Cochise County S D. No. 14, Ariz. 3




Total bond sales for March (267 munlectpalities, cover
ing 364 separate
Ing 364 separate lssues) .........................
d subject to call. $k$ Not Including $8133,584,250$ temporary loans or funds obtainned
States and munictpaltites from agencles of the Federal Government.
I Re funding bonds.

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

| Pape | Name | Maturity | ount | Price | Bas1s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1941-1953 | 39,000 | 101.34 | 1.80 |
| ${ }_{1}^{1644}$ | Fairrled, Vt.-.-.-.........-23/8 | 19 | 780,000 16,000 | 100.31 |  |
| 1818 | Harrisonburg, Va. (Jan.) --.-.-.-. ${ }^{3}$ | 1942-1949 | 125,000 | 0 | 2.85 |
|  | Hopew | 1948-1959 | ${ }^{12,000}$ | 100.01 | 2.49 |
|  | Leave | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1942 \text {-1950 }}$ yrs. | ${ }^{r 129,000}$ |  |  |
|  | Livingston Par | 1942-1960 | 60,000 |  | 5 |
|  | Taylor County | 1948-1951 | 24,000 | 100.30 | ${ }_{1.72}$ |

All $o_{i}^{\prime}$ the above sales (except as indicated) are for February. These additional February issues will make the total sales (not including temporary or RFC and PWA loans) for that month $\$ 172,316,014$.

The following items included in our totals for the previous months should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which reasons for these eliminations may be found.

UNITED STATES POSSESSION bONDS ISSUED in MARCH


Paje
2150
Brockvile. Name
1811
$\qquad$ RIAN MUN Maturi
Rate $1941-19$ Maturty
$1941-1950$
$*$
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Price } & \text { Bast } \\ \text { and }\end{array}$ 1818 Canada (Dominion or
1818 Canada (Dominion of $\qquad$
 1950 1700,000
7.356
1 $\begin{array}{ll}99.77 & 4.28 \\ 97.50 & 3.30 \\ 97 & \end{array}$ 1644 Orono, Ont $\qquad$ 1950
$1941-195$ $\begin{array}{r}7.356 \\ 65,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}97.50 & 3.30 \\ 97.28 & 3.58\end{array}$
Total long-term Canadian debentures sold in March_ $\$ 877.356$

* Temporary loan: not included in total for month.


## News Items

Des Moines, Iowa-Supreme Court Rules Against "Limited Levy" Bonds-The Iowa Supreme Court has thrown Des Moines City finances into a turmoil with a unanimous decision holding that the issuance of "limited levy" bonds by this city is in violation of the State Constitution, according to a report from Des Moines to the "Wall Street Journal" to a repor
of April 4.
Works most important immediate effect will be the cessation of all city or rive years, unless offricials can frind a new way to raise funds. It is a
knoty problem for the City Council which took office on Monday. Iour knotty ypobrem for the Cily Canncil which took office on Monday. Four
of the five members are newly elected their bonded indebtedness to $5 \%$ of the assessed property valuations Their bonded indebtedness to be or the assessed property valuations,
On last year's valuation the Des Moines debt IImit woul be $88,246,847$,
compared with $\$ 10,355,315$ in bonds now outstanding. In the pasit the compared with $\$ 10,355,315$ in bonds now outstanding. In the past the
city, as have other Iowa municinalities, has gotten around this, barrier by issuing bonds for certain funds to be paic from the proceeds of special liever made aainst property. These were claimed to be no direct oblliga-
lions of the city and were not counted in the debt governed by the constitutional limit.
The basis for this reasoning was a state Supreme Court decision of
 on its bonds, it was estimated that four or five years must elapse before
the statute would allow more bonds. In the meantime, some 3.000 WPA the startute would ablow more bonds. tn the meantime, some aid
The decision was rendered in the case of $\$ 289,000$ of city bonds, issued
last fall, but protested by Gregory Brunk, 10 cal attorney last rall, but protested by Gregory Brunk, local attornoy and taxpayer.
Although the decision curtails the ability of the city to issue more bonds neither the arguments nor the rouling question the validity or the Des
Moines city bonds outstanding. Local investment dealers said that Des Moines city bonds outstanding of Local investment dealers said that Des
Moines bonds had lost some of their premium at the time the suit was filed three months ago and many of the "limited levy" issues dropped below par.
However
However, as the situation now stands the city must pay off enough of
the bonds to bring the indebtedness down to the legal limit before more can bonds to bring the indebtedness down to the legal limit before more
con possible boophole was seen in the fact that part of the
隹


Massachusetts-Changes in List of Legal InvestmentsThe following is the text of a bulletin (No. 6) showing the latest revisions in the list of investments considered legal for savings banks, issued by the Commissioner of Banks on March 29

ADDED TO THE LIST OF JULY 1, 1939
Public Utilities-as of Feb. 29, 1940: Public Service Co. of Indiana
1st
 1960.

## REMOVED FROM THE LIST

Municipal Bonds and Notes-Town of Henniker, N. H
Railioad Equipment Trusts Marthern Pacific Ry. equipment trust of
Municipal Bond Purposes Changed Since 1929-The purposes for which municipal bonds are issued have changed greatly since 1929, information to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada showed on April 4
The issuance of local revenue and refunding bonds has increased sharply
ince 1929 , while road and school bonds have been issued by the cities in ince Ressening amounts in 1929 amounted to only $73 \%$ of the total bonds issued by the municipalities for the year, and refunding bonds amounted to $1.3 \%$. Oy the mumerthand, ro
the total bonds issued.
The picture cnanged during the next 10 years, however, and in 1939 municipal revenue bonds totaled $12.6 \%$ of all local bond issues, while refunding bonds comprised $22.5 \%$ of the tatal. Meanwhile, road bonds
dropped during the 10 -year period to $6.3 \%$, and school bonds to $6.8 \%$ of dropped during the 10 -year period to $6.3 \%$, and school bonds The report said that municipal relief bonds, of which there were no
in 1929 , totaled $\$ 66,118,000$ last
The increar. The increased use of revenue bonds has been due to tax limitations, debt
imits and the desire to participate in Federal projects. according to the report. Hoad bond issues were smaller in 1939 because of pay-ao-you-go
financing through gasoline taxes and Federal relief expenditures. The Association said that from April) 1935 to Jan. 1 , 1940, more than $\$ 3,000$, ways, roads, streets, etc. before maturity, the report said. While loans for school construction have declined, the amount of construction may be nearly normal due to Federal
id through the Public Works Administration and the Works Projects Administration.
The relief bonds and about $\$ 50,000,000$ of refunding bonds reflect that part of the cities relief costs not paid from current revenues.
New Jersey-Municipal Statistics Revised-Statistics on New Jersey municipalities revised to Dec. 31,1939 , are contained in the April 1 issue of the "New Jersey Municipal Bond Market," published by J. B. Hanauer \& Co. of Newark. Included are figures on the gross debt, legal net debt, and tax delinquencies.
New York, N. Y.-Mayor Files Budget of $\$ 581,114,244-$ Shows Reduction of $\$ 6,395,594-A n$ executive budget of $\$ 581,114,244.88$ for the fiscal year 1940-1941, a total of $\$ 6,395,594.57$ under the budget for 1939-1940, was submitted to the Board of Estimated on April 1 by Mayor LaGuardia. In his budget message Mayor LaGuardia made no specific recommenda-
tion for new taxes, but he painted a gloomy picture of the city's financial future unless additional revenues were provided to supplement real estate taxes. A real crisis, he warned, would be reached in 1944 or 1945 unless
a permanent and constructive new financial policy is determined and "a permanent
made possible."
The present budget, the Mayor pointed out, was soundly balanced, but this was acheved onlty by a poincy or vigiliant, , rigorous economy, and in mandatory.

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Mayor LaGuardia departed sharply from traditional budget-making practice by adding to the Board of Education schedules appropriations
for doctors and nurses engaged in school health ${ }^{\prime}$ work, water supply, light porer ans heat fors school buildings, teachers' retirement funds and school
debt service customarily scheduled under other city departments. This debt service customarily scheduled under other city departments. This
bookkeeping change transferred items totaling $\$ 42,516,869.61$ to the Board of Education schedules, bringing the total appropriations for education to
$\$ 194,179,792.02$. "For the first

common schols.
In comparison 1939 -1940 the budget for school purposes shows a
reduction of $\$ 1.566 .896 .5$, but Mayor LaGuardia said he proposed to reduction of $\$ 1.566,896.95$. but Mayor LaGuardia said he proposed to
make available $\$ 900,000$ in accruals from last year for the purchase of make available $\$ 900,000$ in accruals from last y yar for the purchase of
necesseary supplies, which would result in a net reduction of only $\$ 666,896.95$
for education for education:
The Board of Estimate received the budget at a special meeting at City Hall at 8 p.m., and after its receipt had been acknowledged in a
formal resolution, Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, fixed
 Board must complete its work on the budget by Aprii 27, after which
goes to the City Council for further deliberation and action, The Council,
which mey
 The budget, as presented by the Mayor, restores the 5 and $10 \%$ salary cuts for city employees earning more than $\$ 5,000$ a year. put into effect
last year in those departments under the Mayor's control. They would last year in those departments under the Mayor's control. They would for similar reductions in other departments, but he did not want to continue the reduction on
the cut The Mayor, har message was a vigorous, and at times, dramatic lesson in city finance. After explaining that the $1940-1941$ budget had been brought into, balance after a total of $\$ 22.292 .675 .89$ in mandatory and compenfating economies, he added:
"It must be understood that these figures, striking as they are, do not
tell the whole story. Debt service, for example, would have been higher tell the whole story. $\mathrm{by} \$ 10,718.000$ except for the use of increased income resulting from unification and from other funds. The cost of old-age assistance would have increased $\$ 275,000$ in tax levy except for the transfer of these charges to emergency tax funds by legislative authority, Alv through the departare balanced by economies in ithe same departments and which are, there-
fore, not visible and could be stated only after a line by line analysis of Yore, not visible
the page budget

Legislative Measures Affecting City-Reuben A. Lazarus, special legislative represenative for N. Y. City, summing up the record of the 1940 Legislature on bills affecting the city policy, expressed the opinion that the emergency tax legislation could be placed at the top of Acts benefiting the city. He said, however, that any strict appraisal should come from Mayor LaGuardia.
"The implications of what the Legislature did for and to New York,",
Mr. Lazarus said, "are so far reaching that I do not venture to comment. Mr. La zarus said, "are so far reaching that I do not venture to comment. he has had an on oportunity to o consider the erfect of the session.
Heading his list of defeated city bills, Mr. Lazarus placed the estabilsh a "yardstick", power plant, and bills to repeal the mandatory sslaries of court attaches and to give the city control of the mandatory county salaries.
The Levisiare passed eight transit bills conferring on the city, through
the Board of Transportation, subject to Board of Estimate approval, he the Board or Transportation, subaect to soard of surface oransit facilities appoval, the
right to operate the unified sumway and surfority Act
 confers on the Authority powers imilar to those of the Tri- Trorough Brides
Authority. This it was explained was to enable the Tunnel Authority
to
 Other city bills passed would. Consolidated the N. ${ }^{-} \mathrm{Y}$. City Parkway
Authority with the Tri-Borough Bridge Authority. Extend for another year ply with proper housing stanaards. dwellings which fail to comply with proper housing standards.
Permit an exchange of college students with the south American Re-
publics so as to improve social and commercial relationshins and otherwise publics so as to improve social and commercial relationships and otherwise
foster amity. Re-enact provisions of the reorganized police and fire pension local laws
that could not be enacted locally under the Home Rule Law. that could not be enacted locally under the Home Rule Law. . . N. Yity
Several bills were passed to supplement and improve the Employees' Retirement Act. Mr. Lazarus explained that. "had the City Council been more alert, it would have adopted Home rue requests,
without which several aditional desirable measures could, not legaly be enacted. Consequantly, such measures did not pass." Mr. Iazarus
pointed out that the deadline for making such changes is July 1 under the pointed out that the deadline for making sua
City's Cigarette Tax to Be Dropped July 1-The one-cent-apack tax now imposed by N. Y. City on cigarettes will be discontinued after July 1 under a bill passed in the closing hours of the legislative session and signed immediately by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The provision was contained in the bill authorizing the city to divert $\$ 4,500,000$ of revenues from the emergency relief taxes to permanent budget welfare services.
The new law specifically revokes the right of the City Council to levy the cigarette tax, although its power to continue all other emergency relief
axes is continued. The measure did not affect the present 2 -cent-a-pack

New York State-Legislative Session Ends-The 1940 session of the Legislature came to an end early on the morning of March 31, after a final sitting which lasted about 14 hours. As one of the first definite actions of the final rive to adjournment the teachers' pay-cut bill for New drive to adjournment the teachers pay-cut bil for New
York City was stricken from the Assembly calendar on York City was stricken from the Assembly calendar on
motion of its sponsor, Abbott Low Moffat, who denounced the teachers' lobby. In place of this bill New York City eceived the right to use $\$ 4,500,000$ from its relief tax surplus to help it out of a financial jam into which the Legislature had placed it.
Final action on this arrangement, and thus adjournment, was made Constitution. a special message from Governor Lehman as required by the
Thornor had recommended a diversion of $33.500,000$ of the relief tax surplus, but assented to the increase since he had scored a victory on the principle.
The provision for the city use of the $\$ 4,500,000$ was embodied in an The provision for the city use of the $\$ 4,500,000$ was embodied in an
amendment to the bill extending the city emergency taxing porers.
Passage of this bill was without debate or opposition after the reading Passage of this bill was without debate or opposition after the reading
of the emergency message. On thergency hof thessage. ageement on the $84,500,000$ item, the Republican
majorities, which earier in the week had rejected the plan, gave their majorities, which earlier in the week had rejected the plan, gave their assent to a proposed cons to allow use of $\$ 60.000$ in grade-crossing funds for a highway improvement program.
Thus the Governor, who had suffered a major defeat early in the year when the Republicans rejected his income tax increase and devised an economy program of their own which invoived balancing the budget without.
new taxes, made a political comeback which had full recognition in Albany The chief work of the session centered around the adoption of the bugget
which totaled $\$ 393,400,000$, slightly more than the eonnomy budget op program for halancing it by revenues without new taxes was put through in the final week.

The major measures enacted at this session are as follows: Enactment of a $\$ 391,600,000$ state budget, and a supplemental budget
of $\$ 1,791,000$, cut to the bone by both Governor and Legislature in line with economy demands. Adoption by the Legisture of a revenue-raising program which involved no new taxes, but imposed increased fees for various state services, including cawp sities, and the seduestration of several dormant funds.
Continuation of odd-lot securities sales.
Continuation of Continuation of New York City's emergency taxing powers, minus the right to levy thert funds from its relief fund surplus to general city purpose Adoption of a bill permitting income tax payerrs to doeduct the state
cigarette tax from their income tax returns and also permitting the to cigarette tax from their income tax returns, and also permitting them to
pay the $1 \%$ emergency income tax in two instalments, due April 15 and
June 15. 10 of a pari-mutuel race-track betting bill in accordance with the constitutional amendment adopted by the voters last fall.
Transfer to New York City's Board of Estimate of the right to increase the fare on the unifled city subway system after June 1 of this year. Presentation to the Governor of two bills affecting the Transit Commission, for
turning some of its duties over the to Public Service Commissions, and the turning some of its duties over the to Pubic serrice commissin, and the
second giving New York City budgetary control over the Transit Commission.
Enact Enactment of a series of housing and slum-clearance measures, in-
cluding revision of the present public housing law cluding revision of the present public housing law, and encouragement
of private limited dividend companies to embark on housing and slumclearance work.
General revision of the insurance law in the State, with greater protection for policy horderse provided in several of the bills.
Passage by both houses of the Ryan "Little Hatch bill," forbidding Passage by both huses ors the ryan recititents, in state elections. and yrade crossings The first permits use for highway construction of and grade crossings. The first permits use for highway construction of
$\$ 60,000,000$ of grade-crossing bonds authorized but not allocated. The second permits the Legislature to revoke any remainder of the original
$\$ 300,000,000$ authorization made years ago if not allocated in the future $\$ 300,000,000$ authorization made years ago, if not allocated in the future. the people before becoming effective
Legislature or the Desmond constitutional amendment permitting the in 1939. This also must be reenacted next year, and submitted to the peope. Extension for another year of the present moratorium on mortgage fore-
closures and deffciency judgments, and refusal to embark on a tapering-off program.
Enactment of several election-law bills, including requirement of personal consent by persons whose names are used, on primary petitions, and abolition
of single-voter election districts in New York City. The making of a token cut in state aid for education, and appointment of a commission to investigate the state-aid financial formula, with an inquiry into subversive activities in New York City's municipal colloges as a sideline
Passage
civil service the Mahoney bill curtailing the use of oral examinations in Enactment of a series of Ives committee bills revising the State Labor
Relations Act, including rewriting of the preamble to the Act, making of Relations Act, including rewriting of the preable to the Act, making of arbitration agreements in contracts legally enforceable, and permitting the pubbictinteresti is vitally affected.
Adoption of a merit-rating system
Adoption of a merit-rating system for employer payments to the unemployment insurance fund, and the scrapping of another measure in which plan. Taking over by the State of the revenues from the bank tax, heretofore refunded to the localities, and principally to New York City, as part of a move to curtail the field of "shared" taxes.
Rejection of the proposed new judiciary article to the State Constitution, of tolls on the state barge canal system. seemed certain of passage.
Adoption of the McCaffrey bill requiring that a Bill of Rights Week, dedicated to $n$ er the be observed each year in the schools.
Banning of the sale of fireworks in the state except at licensed exhibitions ${ }^{\text {after Aug }} 1$.
Authorization for charging tolls on the Westchester Parkway system, and acquisition by the state of privately owned ed continuation of World's
Wiping out of the State Publicity Bureau, but cont Fair publicity, with a $\$ 100,000$ appropriation for this year, besides continuation of the milk publicity campaign. that of investigating the exodus of industry from the state.
A generat tilithening of the liquor contro low, to foster better enforcement through increased penalties and easier license revocations.
Extension of the Devany bill barring avowed radicals from the civil service. This takes in appointive positions and applies also to persons service. This takes in appointive position
now in the service who hold radical views.

New York State-Pari-Mutuel Bill Signed by GovernorGovernor Lehman's office announced on April 1 that he had signed the Dunnigan-Penny pari-mutuel race track betting was sent with the announcement.
Pari-mutuel legislation was made possible when the anti-gambling pro-
visions of the state Constitution were changed with the approval of the electorate last fall.
since the amendment was only permisgive, an enabling Act was passed
with bipartisan support a day with bipartisan support a day berore adjournment. estimating the state's counted on the logisation in preparing his budget, estimating the states
revenue at $\$ 1.000,000$ from A pril 15 ,hen the seanon opens in Now York
State, to June 30 , the end of the curretn fiscal year, and $84,000,000$ a year State, to June 30 , the end of the curretn fiscal year, and $\$ 4,000,000$ a year
thereafter. The minimum admission charge at the tracks is fixed in the law at \&1.50 a person, including all taxes, but higher rates can be charged. . Tith machines state
will operate with a 'take" of $10 \%$ from the betting pools, , the and the race tracks sharing equally. In addition, "breakage, representing
the odd change on winning bets, is set to five centson the dollar, with the
Stateand tracks again sharing equally. The breaage is estimated at another
Ita the odi change on winnin tracks again sha
State and
$11 / 2$ of all money bet.
Bill for City Control of Transit Board A pproved-Although Governor Lehman vetoed on March 31 the bill abolishing the State Transit Commission, he signed the alternative measure placing the expenditures of the Commission under the control of the N. Y. City Board of Estimate.
The Commission, a State Yagency with which Mayor LaGuardia has had
many battles, had the right to make its own budget and requisition the city many battles, had the right to make its own budget and requisition the city
for payment.
Several times it had to go into court to mandamus the pay-
 relations have been established between the city and he commission, and
the saving to the city budget as a result of the bill signed is not expected to be substantial for this year.
The Governor's veto of theolishing the Commission was consistent with the stand he took earlier in the legislative session when he disapproved
another bill along these lines on the grounds that, since abopition of the another bill along these lines on the bround
Commission meant transfer of a number of its duties to the Public service Commission meant transter or a number saddie another $\$ 500,000$ of expense on the state. Thus the Repeblicans, who wound up the 1940 session with a paper budget
surplus of $\$ 183,000$, based on a State expenditure program of $\$ 394,955.000$ surplus of $\$ 183,000$, based on a state expenditure program of $\$ 394,955,000$ liaim a surplus of other expenditures item which the Governor vetoes and
increased by any
will be diminished if he chooses to veto any of the "taxless" revenue bill whil be diminisheod if
which they designed.
Bars Tax on Out-of-State Cigarettes for Personal Use-The Appellate Division ruled on April 2 that the city had no
right to impose a tax on cigarettes purchased in New Jersey and brought into the city by an individual for personal use. The court reversed a $\$ 25$ fine given Ruth Anderson. a dressmaker. She
was picked up for bringing six cartons of cigarettes from New Jersey.
Public Works Administration-Report on Current Status of Program-Completing on schedule its current program the Public Works Administration has again launched a drive to finish prior.to June 30 virtually all of the 774 projects which are now under construction.
Acting Commissioner of Public Works, Col. E. W. Clark reported to John M. Carmody, the Federal Works Administrator, that with a com-
paratively few exceptions the current PWA program will be completed at paratively few exceptions the cu
the close of the current fiscal year
Cold
Colonel Clark said that under the 1938 PWA program, allotments were
made for 6,156 projects valued at $\$ 1,436,015,706$ and that to date 5,442 have been constructed.
According to the terms of the 1938 Public Works Administration Act, Because of circumstances beyond the control of PWA or the owners of the projects, , , ome construction scchedules have been extended, due to prolonged adverse weather conditions, strikes, lititiation, and other reasons. In all or construction was a part of the agreement.
The majority of the projects yet to be completed Colonel Clark stated wil be finished Within the next three months and PWA through its Regional Projects yet to be completed include some of the largest of their type ever
undertaken, such as Pennsylvania's superhighway. Chicago's subway undertaken, such as Pennsylvania's superhighway, Chicago's subway, Baltimore's city-wide improvement program, water system for the Boston
metroplitan area, Queens-Midtown Tunnel and circumferential highway in New York, state-wide highway improvement programs in Kansas, Michigan, West, Virginia and Mississippi, Detroit's sewage disposan plant. and
irrigation projects in 'Texas and California, and highway bridges in Missis-


Redemption Premiums on Tax-Exempt Bonds Subject to Federal Levy-Premiums received on redemption of State and other tax-exempt bonds are subject to Federal income tax under an important ruling just announced by the Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, according to J. S. Seidman, of New York, certified public accountant and tax authority.
"The income tax treatment of these redemption premiums has been bondholders have contended that the premiums are additional interest. and hence tax exempt. However, in the new ruling, the Chief Counsel holds that the premium is not paid for the use of borrowed money, but rather to future. On this basis, the 'profit' on redemption is taxable as a capital gain. "A different treatment is given in the ruling to any discount at which regarded in the nature of interest, and when collected on the redemption of the bonds, is tax exempt.:

United States Housing Authority-Additional Projec Loans A pproved-The number of public housing projects for which President Roosevelt has approved loan contracts reached 400 on March 30 when, upon recommendation of Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, the President sanctioned further loans totaling $\$ 13,004,000$ to 11 local housing authorities
and slum clearance projects, brought the tot $\$ 14,459,000$ cost of 18 low-rent and slum clearance projects, brought the total of approved USHA loans to
$\$ 634,953,162$ for 165 local housing authorities in 32 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The 400 projects which make up the programs in 179 communitifos will provide a total of 144,700 homes in which
to rehouse more than 573,000 dwellers from city slums and more than 5,000 to rehouse more than 573,000 dwellers from city slums and more than 5,000
from ramshackle and insanitary farmhouses. from ramshackle and insanitary farmhouses.
With Presidential approval of the 24th list of loan contracts, earmarkings outstanding for further loans dwindled to $\$ 44,144,838$, Which, with the $\$ 634,953,162$ in approved loan contracts, makes a total of $\$ 679,098,000$ in
USHA commitmentsto 182 local housing authorities throughout the Nation.

Local Housing Authorities Sell Notes-Additional shortterm financing by local housing authorities was effected April 2 with the public award of a series of note issues aggregating $\$ 19,857,000$. As was true in case of the three previous offerings, the bulk of the notes were purchased by a large banking group headed by the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York and including the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Manufacturers Trust Co., and the New York Trust Co. Also in this account were many banks in other cities. The Chemical Bank syndicate bought an aggregate of $\$ 17,635,000$ of the notes at an interest rate of $0.44 \%$, plus a premium which resulted in a net cost to the borrowers of $0.435 \%$. Aside from this award, the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelpnia purchased $\$ 1,415,000$ Reading Housing Authority, Pa. notes at $0.40 \%$ interest, plus a $\$ 5$ premium. Salomon Bros. $\$$ Hutzler of New York bid a rate of $0.42 \%$, plus $\$ 1$. The $\$ 807,000$ McKeesport Housing Authority, Pa. notes went to R. W. Pressprich \& Co., New York, at an interest cost of $0.39 \%$
 of April 9 and mature Oct. 9 . They are all non-callable
 Kingsport, Tenn
 900,000
$1,100,000$
$3,300,000$
$1,500,000$ This financing represents the fourth major group sale .....- 750,000 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 authoritien Nov. 14, 1939, when the housing authorities of 11 other cities sold 14 loans
as .60s. The second group sale on Jan. 24,1940 , resulted in the placing as .60s. The second group sale on Jan. 24, 1940, resulted in the placing
of notes aggregating $\$ 34,481,000$ bearing interest at the rate of $.445 \%$.
The third group sale on March 26 . 1940 pred The third group sale on March 26,1940 , placed $\$ 48,063,000$ at $444 \%$;
$\$ 2,620,000$ at $.375 \%: \$ 1,400,000$ at $.34 \% ; \$ 500,000 \mathrm{at} .39 \%$, and $\$ 1,100,000$
at $.29 \%$.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations alabama




ARKANSAS (State of)-REPORT MADE ON SPECIAL LEVY COL LECTIONS-Department of Revenue of Arkansas reports March collections on 29 special levies at $\$ 1,887,364$ compared with $\$ 2,92.135$ in March, 1939 . in regulations for motor vehicle license, cigarette and liquor levies. The greater part of the 1939 motor vehicle license was collected in March, that year, and new tax on floor stocks of liquor was also paid that month to
give it abnormally large revenue. Mr. McCarroll said the coming month should show special tax income at normal levels. Cigarette tax was liste at $\$ 119,780$ compared with $\$ 182,217$ and liquor tax at $\$ 124,676$ was off
approximately $\$ 100,000$ compared to March, 1939 . Sales tax was listed approximately $\$ 100,000$ compared to
BONALVERN SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Malvern), Ark.said to have been sold on March 30 to the Bank of Malvern.
TEXARKANA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Texarkana), Ark.of Schools, that $\$ 491,000$ approved by the voters at an election held on March 16, will be handled through T. J. Raney \& Sons, and the W. R.

## California Municipals

## BANKAMERICA COMPANY <br> San Francisco <br> Los Angeles

52 Wall St.
New York Representative

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received until 11 a. m, on April 5 by Harry B . Riley, State Controller, for
the purchase of 3 . 500,000 unemployment relief registered warrants. Warrants to be dated April 9,1940 . to mature on or about May 28, 1941 .
CASTRO VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Hayward), Calif. District Board. that he wisll receive Eealed bids, Hetill 8 pary of the A. Anitary Por the purchase of an issue of $\$ 130,000$ sewage disposal system bonds.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ Dated Aprill 15 , 1940. Interest rate is
Dot exceed $5 \%$, , payable J-J 15 . Due on Jan. 15 as follows: $\$ 3,500$ in 1941 to
 of interest for all of said bonds shali be in multiples of $y^{\prime}$ of $1 \%$ and it shall
not ve necessary for such rate to be uniform for all of the konds. Split rate not $\begin{aligned} & \text { niterest bids will be accepted. The highest bid will be determined by de- } \\ & \text { ductin from the total amount of interest to mat }\end{aligned}$ ducting from the total amount of interest to maturity the amount of premium paid therefor, and the a ward will be made at the lowest net cost to par value and accrued interest thereon to date of delivery. For the convenience of the Sanitary Board, bidders are requested, but not required, to submit a calculation of the total net interest cost to the es anitary district conclusive either on the bidder or on the Castro Valley Sanitary District be The said Sanitary District will furnish to the successful biader without charge, the unqualified opinion of Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff \& Herrington, approving the validity of said bonds. Application has been made to the
Superintendent of Banks of the State of California for a certificate certifying that said bonds are legal investments for savings banks. A certified check for $\$ 5,000$ must accompany the bid.
FALLBROOK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT (P. O. Fallbrook), have been purchased by Ellis Bishop \& Co have been purchased by Ellis Bishop \& Co., Ltd. of Pasadena IMPERIAL COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. El Centro), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND W. J. McClelland, County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 32.001$ issue op Imperial Valley Union High School Distuict bonds. Interest rate is not
 sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest bonds will be delivery. Enclose a certified check for not less than $5 \%$ of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman, Board of Supervisors.
KERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND OFFERiNG It is statil 11.30 a . m . on April 15 , for the purchase of a $\$ 95.000$ isealed $5 \%$ coupon semi-an. Beardsley School District bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Dated March 25,1940 . Due $\$ 19,000$ on March 25 in 1941 to 1945 incl. Prin. and int. (M-S) payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's tified check for at least $10 \%$ of the amount of the bid, payable to the County Clerk, is required.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.-WATER CERTIFICATES READY TO BE deliver definitive certificates of the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles Water Works Refurming Revenue bonds of 1940 due serially for like temporary interim receipts now outstanding.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND SALE-The following bonds aggregating $\$ 25.000$ offered for sale on April 2-V. 150, p. 2144 -were awarded to Dean Witter \& Co . of San
Francisco, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 167.5$, equal to 100.67 , a basis $\$ 15,000$ Newhall School District bonds, dated Aug, 1, 1939 Due on 10,000 Aug. 1, in 1957 to 1964 Newail 8 chool 1 istrict bonds, dated April 1, 1929. Due from
April 1, 1950 to 1959 . April 1, 1950 to 1959 .
LOS ANGELES COUNTY ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by H. L. Byram, County Treasurer that he will receive sealed tenders until 10 a. M. on May 7 , of refunding
bonds issued under the Refunding Assesment Bond Act of 1935 . The
amount available for the purd

TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND OFFER$10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 16 , for the purchase of $\$ 3,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ cerk, until
 Due \$350 April 16, 1941 to 1950. Prin. and int. payable in lawfui monev and at not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery. A transcript of the proceedings will be furnished purchaser immediately after purchase, and purchaser will pay for the lega, opinion on the proceedings.
Enclose a certified check for not less than $5 \%$ of the amount of the bond bid for, payable to the Chairman, Board of Supervisors. VENTURA COUNTY (P. ${ }^{\text {O }}$ O. Ventura), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND receive sealed bids until 10 a. . m. on April 10 . for the purchase of a $\$ 25,000$
issue of $2 \%$ Saticoy Grammar School District semi-ant issue or
$\$ 1,000$ Dated May 15,1940 . Due $\$ 5,0000$ May 15.1941 to 1945 . Pencm. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's opfice. These bonds were
authorized at an election held on March 18 , by a vote of 81 to 24 . No bid at less than par and accrued interest will' be considered. Enclose a cer-

## COLORADO

PROWERS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 14 (P. O. Lamar), Colo- -BONS Sols on April 1, were purchased by
1940. Due serially to 1952 .

## FLORIDA

DELRAY BEACH, Fla.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENTThemas M. Cook \& Co. Co. West Palm Beach, and Allen \& Co. New York, orfered on Arity
bonds, dated July 1 , 1938 and due July 1 , 1968, at at price of 61 and int.
The bonds are free from all present Federal income taxes, according to the The bonds are free from all present Federal income taxes, according to the bankers, who point out that the city's waterworks plant and disfribution
system is now municipally owned and that its net operating profit, while supledged, is at present equall to the interest requirements on the bonded
unpbt. The finances of the city. whose tax collections for the past five debt. The finances of the city. whose tax collections for
years have averaged $80 \%$, are on a sound basis, it was stated.
DUVAL COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 received until 4 p. on May 2; by R. C. Marshall, Superintendent of the recelved until 4 p. M. on Nay
Board of Pubict instruction, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 150,0004 \%$
coupon semi-ann. school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due Nov. 1 as follows: 84.500 in 1.441 and $1942, \$ 5,000$ in 1943 to 1957, and $86 ; 000$ in 1958 to 1968 . Prin. and int. payabie in lawful able a to principal only and will be, sold to the highest and best bidder and
will not be sold in fractional parts. These bonds were authorized at an will not be sold in fractional parts. These bonds were authorized at an
election held on Nov. 15, 1938, and have been validated by a decree of the proper Circuit Court having jurisdiction of bond validation proceedings in Duval County. The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified eh ck for $2 \%$ of the amo
bonds bid for payable to the Secretary Board of Public Instruction.
FLORIDA, State of-BOND AND NOTE TENDERS RECEIVEDof sealed offerings of matured or unmatured original or refunding road and bridge or highway bonds, time warrants, certificates of indebtedness and or) negotiable notes of rariouV. 150, p. 1638 -itis is reported by W. V. Knott, State Treasurer, that 18 parties offered bonds.
HALIFAY HOSPITAL DISTRICT (P. O. Daytona Beach), Fla.PRICE PAID-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 500,0004 \%$ semi-ann.
refunding bonds to the Clyde $O$. Pierce Corp. of Jacksonville, as noted here missioners that the bonds were sold at par. Due on April in in 1841 to 1962 , misl.

MANATEE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1 $4 \%$ semi-ann. schoot

## GEORGIA

PRIDGEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Douplas), Ga.-BONDSSOLD -It is stated by the County superintendent of Schools that $\$ 7,50043 / 2 \%$ building ealargement and improvement bonds appro
last November, have been sold. Dated Jan. 1. 1940 .
SATILLA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Douglas), Ga.-BONDS SOLD - It is stated by the superintendent of schools that $\$ 21,000$ construction bonds have been purchased by Brooke, Tindall \& Co. of Atlanta, at
of 100.357 . These bonds were approved by the voters last August.

## ILLINOIS

ATLANTA, III.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 25,000$ water system Bohlander \& Co. of Bloomington
AUGUSTA, III--BOND ELECTION-An election will be held April 25 on the question of issuing $\$ 55,00 \mathrm{wat}$
general obligation and $\$ 88,00$ revenue.
BEAUCOUP TOWNSHIP (P. O. Nashville), III-BONDS SOLDThe $\$ 15,000$ road bond issue was approved by the volens election and later sold to Ballman \& Main of Chicago, as 4s, at par plus a
pron premium of $\begin{aligned} & \text { Interest } \mathrm{J} . \\ & \text {. } \\ & \text { Registered. }\end{aligned}$
BERWYN, III.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 88,000$ coupon public benefit judgment funding bonds offered Apirl 2-V. 150, , P. 2144 - Were awarded to an account composed of Doyle, O'Connor \& \& Chicago, as follows: $\$ 44,00023$, 8 , due Feb. $1: \$ 8,0,00$ from 1947 to 1951 1953 to 1957 incl .
BERWYN, III--WARRANT SALE-An issue of $\$ 170.000$ 13\% \% tax
nticipation warrants was sold to Enyart, Van Camp \& Co. of Chicago.
an CARMI TOWNSHIP (P. O. Carmi), III.-BONDS VOTED-At an provement bonds.
CHICAGO, II1.-JUDGMENTS DESCRIBEL-City judgments as securium of of the city, are described in a discussion of the obligations and the securket for them by Anderson, Plotz \& Co, Inc.
Judgments are the evidences of claims againinst the ecty on various accounts that have been adjudicated and the liability sustained in court rulings. hey generally are the results of verdicts for personal injury, property he statutory interest of $5 \%$ until paid.
Markets on the obligations generally give effect to length of time they have quoted recently around 105 , compared with about 85 on current judgments. They are traded "flat," although accumulated interest is reflected in the price. Aayment in funtil. suggested only for funds that do not demand periodic pay medrgenterest,
at, instead can awaid
CHRISMAN, III-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 11,0004 \%$ street improvement bonds authorized at an election
to Frank McCuddy City Clerk.
DANFORTH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Danforth), III.-BONDS SEFEA TED-At an election helated.
EAST ST. LOUIS PARK DISTRICT, III.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 81,00041 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds was sold to Barcus, Kindred \& Co. of Chicago. Due in 19
FREEBURG TOWNSHIP (P. O. Freeburg), III- BONDS SOLDThe $\$ 30,000$ road bonds authorized at an election on March
GREENVILLE, III.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held GREENVILLE, III- 7 on the question of issuing $\$ 32,000$ water softener bonds.
HAWTHORNE TOWNSHIP, III-BONDS VOTED-At an election LOOKING GLASS TOWNSHIP (P. O. New Baden), Ill.-BONDS OTED-At an election held recently the voters approved an issue of $\$ 10,000$ road bonds.
$\$ 10,000$ road bonds.
MACON, III.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on March 26 the
voters authorized an issue of $\$ 167,000$ sewage system bonds.
MONROE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20 (P. O. Columbia),

 4.000 from 1956 to 1959 incl., and $\$ 4,500$ in 1960 . Principal and interest M-N) to be payable at a p piace designated by the bidder and approved
by the Board of Education. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district. Purchaser is to furnish the legal opinion of a recognized bond attorney and is to pay for printing of the bonds. A certifis
for $\$ 5,000$, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required.

ROCKFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 205 (P. O. Rockford) III. V. 150 SALE-The $\$ 159,000$ coupon funding bonds offered April 1 $1 i / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ at par plus a premium of $\$ 870$, equal to 100.547 , a basis of about
$1.43 \%$ Dated March 1, 1940 and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ from $1.43 \%$. Dated March 1,1940 and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,00$
1941. 1946 inclusive, and 11,000 from 1947 to 1955 , inclusive.
Bidder-
First National Bank of Chicago.
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank
John Nuveen \& Co---....
Halsey, Stuart \& Co--Inc.-
Farwell, Chapman \& Co
Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co
Blyth \& Co...Inc
Harriman Ripley \&
Harriman Ripley \& Co Inc.
Northern Trust Co. of Chicago
Lazard Freres \& Co.
SAVANNA, II1.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 100,0003 \%$ road bonds was sold to the H. C. Speer \& Sons Co. of Chicago, subject to
of the loan by the voters. Price of par plus a premium of $\$ 1,200$
SERENA SCHOOL DISTRICT, III--BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 75,000$ school construction bonds authorized by the yoters on March 18 were sold
to the Municipal Bond Corp. of Chicago, as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 101 , a basi of about $2.90 \%$ Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ from 1943 to 1945 , incl.;
$\$ 4,500,1946$ to 1950 . incl.; $\$ 5,000,1951$ to 1954 , incl.; $\$ 6,000,1955$ to 1958 , incl.: $\$ 7,000$ in 1959

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 97, II1.-BONDS DE-EATED-At an election held March 16 the voters refused to authorize STONE PARK (P. O. Melrose Park), IIl.-BONDS SOLD-Doyle,别 1954 , incl. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
WALNUT, II1,-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 5,0005 \%$ fire equipment bonds was sold to the First State Bank and the Citizens State Bank, both
of Walnut, at par. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 from 1941 to 1945, incl.

## INDIANA

ANGOLA, Ind-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5.00031 / 2 \%$ fire apparatus bonds offered April $1-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1970$-were sold at a price of 103.50 , a basis
of about $2.92 \%$ Dated March 15, 1940, and due $\$ 500$ on July 1 from 1942 to 1951 , inclusive.
BROOKVILLE SCHOOL TOWN, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Ed, Gwinnup, Secretary of thg Board of School Trustees, wil, receive sealed
bids untii $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. On April 12 for the purchase of $\$ 10,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest improvement bonds of 1940.15 Dated April 15,1940 . Denom, 1945 ;
$\$ 500$. Due as follows: $\$ 500$ on Dec. 15 in $1941,1942,1943$ and 15 and Dec. $15,1947$.
$\$ 2.500$ June 15 and Dec. 15 in $1946 ; \$ 1,500$ Jun 15 and Bidder to name a single rate or dintect obligations of the school town, payabie from unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of its taxahle property. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to order of the school town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Matson, $R$,
Ice of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.
HUNTINGTON, Ind.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 27,000$ sewer construction arded to Raffensperger, Hughes \& Co. of Indianapolis, as 2 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 407.79$, equal tollows:
Bidders (All for $\mathbf{2 \%}$ Bonds) Premium Fletcher Trust Co $2 \%$ Bonds)$\begin{array}{r}\$ 243.00 \\ -186.33 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.- BOND
OFFERING-The $\$ 214,000$ series B coupon refunding bonds offered April 2 Chicago as is 15 s at par plus a premium of $\$ 2.052$, equal to 100.958 , a basis of about $1.67 \%$. Dated April 9. 1940, and due July 1 as follows: $\$ 9,000$ in $1944 ; \$ 10,000,1945 ; \$ 10,000,1948$ to 1952 , incl.; $\$ 20,000$
in 1955, and $\$ 20,000$ from 1956 to 1960 , incl. Other bids:

 Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., and F. S. Moseley
First National Bank of Chicago................... Shields \& Co ............ Bank \& Trust Co Blyth \& Co. and First of Michigan Corp Lazard Freres \& Co. \& Boatmen's National Bank, and
Braun Bosworth \& Co ...........................
 $\begin{array}{ll}2 \% & 102.033 \\ 2 \% & 101.10\end{array}$ NEW ISSUE OFFERED-A. B. Good, Business Director of Board of School. Commisssioners, will receive scaled bids until $12: 15 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. (CST)
on May 7 for the purchase of $\$ 189,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest. series efunding bonds. Dated May 14, 1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1
 Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 14 or 10 ord of School Commissioners. Bonds and interest payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and conded mature in 1940 . A r,rtified taxarle property. Bonds to ve refunded mature in 1940 . A cortified
check for $3 \%$ of the bods bid for, payabte to order of the Board of School Commissioners, must accompany each proposal.
WAVELAND, Ind.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 40,00041 / 2 \%$ waterworks revenue bonds was sold to Bliss, Bowman \& Co. of Toledo, at par.
Dated Feb. 1, 1940 . Due Jan, 1, 1969 . Interest J-J. Legality approved by Matson, Ross, McCord \& Ice of Indianapolis.

## IOWA

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 8,000$ Works Progress Administration, ci
by Jackley \& Co. of Des Moines.
CRAWFORD COUNTY (P, O. Denison), Iowa-BONDS SOLD-I CRAWFORD COUNTY (P. O. Denison), Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is stated offered for sale at public auction on Arpil 1 and were awarded tova syndicate composed of the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank \& Trust Co. of Des Moines, and the White-Phillips Corp.
FERTILE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fertile), Iowa-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed and open bids were received until 8 p. m. on April 5by the District Secretary, for the purchase of $\$ 11,000$ in 1944 to 1946 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1947 to 1950 .
GRIMES INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grimes) Iowa-MATURITY-It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Directors
that the $\$ 10,000$ school bonds sold to the Polk-Peterson Corp. of Des that the $\$ 10,000$ school bonds sold to the pois-P. 2145 -are due $\$ 1,000$
Moines, as 2 s, at 100.72 , as noted here V. $150, \mathrm{p}$, MISSOURI VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Missouri Valley)' Iowa-MATURITY-It is stated by the District Secretary, as 2s, at parbuilding bonds sold to Paine, Webber \& Co. of Chicago, as 2 s, at par-
V. 150, p. $2145-\mathrm{are}$ due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1943 , and V. 150, p. 2145 -are due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 19.
$\$ 2,000$ in 1944 to 1959 ; callable on and after Nov. 1, 1949 .

OELWEIN, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-It is stated that an election will be held on April 25 in order to have the voters pass on the issua.
$\$ 650,000$ in bonds for the construction of a municipal electric plant.

STORM LAKE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Storm Lake), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids will be received until 7:30 D. m . on April 8 by W, H, Kaufman, Secretary of the Board of
Directors, for the purchase of $\$ 100.000$ building bonds, approved by the
voters at an election held on Jan

## KANSAS

LIBERAL, Kan.-PRICE PAID-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 25,10031 / 2 \%$ and $314 \%$ refunding bonds to Beecroft, Cole \& Co. of Topeka,
as described in our issue of March $30-V .150$, p. $2145-$ it is stated by as described in our issue of March 30-V. 150
KANSAS, State of -SCHOOL FUND COMMISSION BANSREFUND-
ING OF BONDS-An Associated Press dispatch from Topeka on March 25 eported as follows: The State School Fund Commission decided today it would not permit
muncipalities whose bonds are owned by the Commission to pay off such securities by issuing refunding bonds carrying a lower rate of interest. State Treasurer Walter E . Wilson was instructed to refuse to accept pay-
ment from municipalities seeking to take up their bonds in this way ment from municipalities seeking to take up their bonds in this way.
Attorney General Jay 8 . Parker, a Commission member, explained that Interest rates on the bonds owned by the State body range from $21 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \%$, whereas it is possible to float securities now at rates as low as $11 / 2 \%$. to their advantage to refund their bonds when they can save as much as to their advantage to refund
$3 \%$ in interest, Mr. Parker said.
What officials of these communities forget is that they have a stake in the school fund. If the money is not invested in securities paying a satissThe Attorney General said bond companies frequently were asking $1 \%$ of the interest saving as their commission on the transaction. "When a town decides to issue refunding bonds, it brings them to the had many such offers of securities at $11 / 2 \%$ recently and have turned then all down. "After our refusal, the municipality sells the refunding bonds through a
company and then wants to use the proceeds to pay off the bonds held by the Commission,", and $\$ 2,000,000$ uninvested.
TOPEKA, Kan.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 55,0001 \%$ coupon semi-ann p. 2145 -were awarded to Estes, Snyder \& Co. of Topeka, paying a price p. 144. were awarded to Estes, snyder \& Co. of Topeka, paying a price
of 1141.15 a basis of about $0.58 \%$. Dated March 15, 1940. Due on
March 15 in 1941 to 1945 , incl. March 15 in 1941 to 1945 , incl.
Other bids were as follows (all prices given are premiums on the $\$ 1,000$
bond):
 W. E. Davis Co. Bau, Bernheimer \& Co. Sullivan-Brooks Cö CityNational Bank \& Trust
Small-Milburn Co

## KENTUCKY

BRODHEAD EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION (P. O. Brodhead), Aypril 8, by S. R. Cheek Jr., Attorney for the Corporation Por the purchas of $\$ 12,0004 \% \% \%$ first mortgage bonds. Dated April 1, 1940 . Due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 in 1941 to 1952 incl. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the Citizens
CRAB ORCHARD EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION (P. O. Crab
Orchard), Ky.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until noon on April 8, by Attorney S. R. Cheek, Jr., at the Court House in Stan ford, for the purchase of $\$ 31.000 \dot{4} \% \%$ semi-ann. first mortgage refunding bonds. Dated April 1, 1940 . Due April 1, 1941 to 1960 . Prin. and int, payable at the Citizens National Bank, Danville, Trustee. The purchase now outstanding and which will be retired from the proceeds of this issue
FRANKFORT, Ky,-BOND AWARD DECISION EXPECTED-It is stated by the City Clerk that an award of $\$ 75,000$ refunding bonds will be
taken up by the City Council at the next regular meeting on April 8 .

LOUISIANA
CONCORDIA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Vidalia),
La.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be rec, ived La.-BOND.OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be rec. ived
until 9 a. m . on April 26 . ky J. Surris, Secretary of the Parish School until 9 a. m. on April 26 by J.
Board, for the purchas of $\$ 25,000$
Denom. $\$ 500$. Due in 10 years.
DONALDSONVILLE, La.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed bids
will be received until $8 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. on April 15, by J. C. Bouchereau City Secrwill be received until 8 p. m . on April 15, by J. C. Bouchereau, City Secre-
tary, for the purchase of a $\$ 75,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann tary, for the purchase of a $\$ 75,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann.
paving certificates. Dated May 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due May 1,1941
to 1950. No bid at less than par will be considered payable from funds derived from the levy and collection of the local and special assessments on real property abutting the streets paved. The properties so affected abut four of the principal streets in the city and
consist almost entirely of residences. In the opinion of the Commission Council of the city these certificates.are thoroughly reliable and are amply secured by the assessments levied. The approving opinion of are amply Trauernicht, of St Louis, and a copy of the certified transcript of record, as passed upon, will be furnished the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for RED RIVER, ATCHAFALAYA AND BAYOU BOEUF LEVEE by the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners that the $\$ 216,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds offered on March 26 -V. V. not to 150 .
1638 -were not sold as all bids were rejected. 163-Wer not sold as all blds were rejected.
BONDS SOLD-The bonds were purchased subsequently by the Nationa
Bank of Commerce, of New Orleans, at an interest cost of about $2.64 \%$ Dated May 15, 1940. Due serially in 1941 to 1965 .

## MAINE

HOULTON, Me.-BONDS AND NOTES SOLD-Smith. White \& Stanley of Waterville purchased on March 29 an issue of $\$ 50,00011 / 2 \%$ bonds at
a price of par. Due from 1941 to 1945 incl. The same firm was successful bidder for the $\$ 150,000$ tax anticipation notes offered the same day, naming a rate of $0.44 \%$. Due $\$ 50,000$ each on Nov. 9 and Dec. 10, 1940, and on
Jan. 31, 1941.
KITTERY, Me--BOND SALE-The $\$ 16,000$ coupon refunding bonds
offered March $29-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 1970 -were awarded to Perrin West \& Wins offered March $29-$ V. 150 , p. 1970 -Were awarded to Perrin, West \& Wonds
low of Boston, as $11 / 2$, at a price of 101.32 , a basis of about $1.20 \%$. Dated low of Boston, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 101.32 ; a basis of about $1.20 \%$. Dated
April 1, 1940 and due $\$ 2,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1948 , incl. BIDS FOR BOND ISSUE-Other bids for the bond issue were Pierce, White \& Drummond, Bangor, 100.156 for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$; (for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ): Chapman Portland, 100.125; (for 18, Coffin \& B Burr, $100.16 ; H$ H. M. Payson \& Co.
 NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 60,000$ notes was sold on the same date to
F. W. Horne \& Co. of Hartford, at $0.315 \%$ discount. Due Dee. 31,1940 .

## MARYLAND

purchased an issue of $\$ 25,00031 / 2 \%$ community building bonds at par.

## MASSACHUSETTS

REVERE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The First National Bank of Boston purchased on March 29 an issue of $\$ 700,000$ nine-months notes at $0.79 \%$
discount. This was the only bid for the loan.

BRISTOL COUNTY (P. O. Taunton), Mass.-NOTE OFFERINGntil $W$. Kilroy, County Treasurchase at discount of the following. $\mathbf{8 1 2 , 0 0 0 \text { industrial farm loan notes. Dat April 10, 1940, and due April 10, }}$ 125,000 tuberculosis hospital maintenance notes. Dated April 10, 1940, All of the due Aprif will be payable at the National shawmut Bank of Boston, which will certify as to their genuineness and validity, under
BROOKLINE, Mass-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticiSafe Deposit \& Trust Co of Boston, at $0.06 \%$ discount. plus a premium of
 . $10 \%$.
CANTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE_An issue of $\$ 150,000$ revenue notes DEDHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 100.000$ notes was awarded March 27 at $0.063 \%$ discount. Due Dec. 13,1940 . Trust Co. of
The loan was purchased by the Boston Safe Deposit \& Truser Boston.
LAWRENCE, Mass.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 250,000$ coupon second
municipal relief bonds offered April 4 were awarded to Tyler \& 0 or Boston, at $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a a price of April 4 were awarded to Tyler \& Co. of
April 1, 1940 , Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 25.000$ of about $1.11 \%$ Dated
Dril from 1941 to 1950. incl. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the second National bonds may be registered upon presentation at the City Treasurer's office
 $100.678 ;$ Goldman, Sachs \& Co.: and Shields \& Co., 100.669 ; Second
National Bank of Boston, 100.577 ; First Boston Corporation Newton, Abbe \& Co., 100.55: Halsey, Stuart \& Co., par plus $\$ 122.50 ;$
Harris Trust and Saving Bank, 100.289; Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Whiting,
Weeks \& Stubbs and F L Weks \& Stabbs and F. L. Dabney \& Co., 100.261; Bond, Judge \& Co.,
First Michigan Corporation and Lyons, Shafto. Inc., 100.0678; (for 11/2)
Estabrook \& Co., 100.86.
LUNENBURG WATER DISTRICT, Mass,-BONDS SOLD-Bond, Judge \& Co. of Boston purchased $\$ 40,00021 / 4 \%$ water bonds. Dated
April 1,194 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on April 1 from 1943 to 1962 . incl. Principal and interest (A-O) payaple at the First National Bank of
Boston. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass,-BOND OFFERING.-Adrien Bonvouloir, City for the purchase of $\$ 60,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds. Dated April 9 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 6,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1950 , incl Bidder to name rate of interest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston.
Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston will be
furnished the successful bidder.
RANDOLPH, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 25,000$ revenue notes
was sold at $0.19 \%$ discount. Due March 28,1941 .
SAUGUS, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes was sold on Marc
1940.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 150,000$ coupon relief bonds offered April $1-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p}, 2145$-was awarded to, Tyler \& Co.
of Boston, as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.222 , a basis of about $1.21 \%$. Dated of Boston, as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.222 , a basis of about $1.21 \%$. Dated
April 1,1940 and due $\$ 15,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1950 incl. Other bids: Bidder-
Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs_-. Rate
Graham, Parsons \& Co
Rate Bid $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Graham, Parsons \& Co., and Chace, Whiteside \& } \\ \text { \&ymonds } & 11 / 4 \% & 100.134\end{array}$
 SOUTHBRIDGE, Mas s.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes
was sold to the Second National Bank of Boston at $0.116 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 15, 1940.
SOUTHGATE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of
Boston was awarded an issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes at $0.116 \%$ discount. Due Boston was aw
Nov. 15, 1940.

WINCHENDON, Mas s.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes 1940 Other bids: First National Bank, at Boston discount. Due Dec. 16 , Bank of Boston, 0.187\%; National Shawwmut Bank of Boston, $0.21 \%$;
Merchants National Bank of Boston, $0.21 \%$

## MICHIGAN

BAY CITY, Mich,-BOND SALE-The $\$ 45,000$ coupon emergency \& Fetter of Detroit, as 1s, at par pius a premium of $\$ 18.66$, equal to 100.041 , a basis of about $0.98 \%$. Dated March 1,1940 and due $\$ 15,000$ on Mar. 1
from 1941 to 1943 incl. Second high bid of 100.036 for 1 s was made iointly by the Peoples Commercial \& Savings Bank and the National Bank,

The $\$ 83,000$ Y SITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-NOTE ISSUE DETAILSp. $2146=$ were sold at a price of 100.036 . Notes due in 1941 and 1942 bear
$1 \%$ interest and the balance are $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. $1 \%$ interest and the balance are $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
BERRIEN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 185,000$ refunding highway improvement bonds offered March 29V. 150 , p. 1812 -were awarded to John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$,
at par plus a premium of $\$ 88$, equal to 100.047 , a basis of about $1.24 \%$. Sale consisted of:
$\$ 100,000$ refunding (county) bonds. Due May 1, 1945.
85,000 refunding (township) bonds. Due May
Ali of the bonds will be dated April 1, 1940 and callable at par and accrued interest on any interest date on 90 days' notice.
DETROIT, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-Donald Slutz, City Comptroller, will receive sealed offerings until 10 a. m . on April 15 , (to be firm until Water Board Sinking Fund, under the following of about $\$ 250,000$ ior Offerings shall show the purpose, the rate of interest, date of maturity, the dollar value and the yield.
as computed from the dollar phe basis of the highest net yield to the city, No bonds maturing beyond 1959 will be accepted.
The city reserves the right on bonds purchased, which are delivered sub-
sequent to April 22, 1940, to pay accrued interest up to that date only. sequent to April 22,1940 , to pay accrued interest up to that date only.
BONDS PURCHASED- Mr . Slutz reports that $\$ 299,500$ bonds were
purchased at the previous call for tenders at an average yield of $3.312 \%$. MIDLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Midland),
Mich. BONDS DEFEATED-At the Mar. 5 election the proposal to
issue $\$ 10,000$ building bonds was defeated issue $\$ 10,000$ building bonds was defeated.
MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Monroe), Mich.-BONDS DEFEA TED$\$ 40,000$ courthouse remodeling bonds.
ROCKFORD, Mich.-PLANS BOND SALE-The State Public Debt $4 \%$ interest paving and sewer bonds. Dated March 1,1940 . Denom. from 1946 to 1950 incl. Prin. and int. payable at the Rockford State Bank at an election held March 11.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Port Huron), Mich, BOND OFFERING sealed bids until 11 a. m. on April 15, for the purchase of $\$ 85,0005 \%$ high-
way refunding bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 39,000$ county portion bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1943; 30,000 township portion bonds. Due May 194 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1943; 30,000 township portion bonds. Due May 19 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1943,
$\$ 2,000,1947 ; \$ 12,500$ in 1948 and $\$ 15.000$ in 1949.1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1943
13,000 district portion bonds. 13,000 do to 1947 , incl.: $\$ 5$, co0 in 1948 and $\$ 6,000$ in 1949 .
3,000 combined portion bonds. Due May 1,1946 . All of the bonds will be dated, May 1,1934 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$.
Callable at any time on 30 days' published notice of such intention. Principal and interest ( $M-N$ ) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Blank bonds will be furnished without cost to the purchaser, who will be obliged to pay for cost of legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock
SUMMIT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Vanderook Lake),- Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-F. L. Yoss, Secretary of Board of Education, will receive sealed tendere until 4 p. m
he purchase of series A refunding bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1935 .
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Mich-BOND CALL-A total of 223,000 health service bonds, daten on April 15,1940 at par plus accrued interest and premium of payment on April 15, 1940 at par plus accrued interest and
$1 \%$, through the Ann Arbor Trust Co., Ann Arbor, as trustee.
WHITE PIGEON, Mich.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The State Public Debt Commission has been asked to approve an issue of $\$ 12,758$ One bond for $\$ 758$, others $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ Due March 31 as follows:
1.000 from 1941 to 1945, incl.; $\$ 1,500$ from 1946 to 1949 , incl. and $\$ 1,758$ $\$ 1.000 \mathrm{fr}$
in 1950 .

## MINNESOTA

BAUDETTE, Minn.-BOND SALE-The \$16,000 coupon semi-annual refunding bonds offered for sale on March $29-\mathrm{V}$. 150, p. 1813 -were a premium of 851 , equal to 100.318 , a basis of about $2.21 \%$. Dated
April 1 , 1940 Due on April 1.1943 to 1952 inclusive. The second best bid was an offer of $\$ 50$
BAYPORT, Minn.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ sewer warrants BAYPORT, Minn.-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ sewer warrants $\&$ Hopwood of Minneapolis, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 301$, equal to
101.003 , a basis of about $2.55 \%$. Dated May 1,1940 . Due $\$ 3,000$ on 101.003 , a basis of about 2
May 1 in 1941 to 1950 incl.

SANDSTONE, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by H. O.
Johnson, Village Clerk, that he will receive bids until April 18, for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ sewage disposal plant completion bonds approved by purchase of $\$$ March 25 by a count of 168 to 27. Bidders are to name the
the voters on
. Due on Jan. 1 in 1943 to 1953 .

## MISSISSIPP

BROOKSVILLE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Macon), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by C. V. Adams, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that $\$ 20,000$ school bonds were offered for sal R , Nunnery $\&$ Co., both of Meridian, as
equal to 100.825, a basis of about $2.39 \%$. The purchaser agreed to pay
Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Jan. 1,1940 . for printing and the attorney's fee. in Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Jan. 11940 . 1941 . $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1945 , $\$ 1,500$ on 1946 to
Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,0$. 1955, all inclusive.
EDWARDS, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 12,50023 \%$ semi-ann, water wor
Bank of Vicksburg.

GREENWOOD, Miss.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids were rectived until 7:30 p. m. on April 4, by Bonner Duggan, City Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 30,000$ sewer system bonds. Dated April 4, 1940.
to $1944 ; \$ 6,000,1945$, and $\$ 10,000$ in 1946 and 1947 .
MISSISSIPPI, State of BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 'a. m. on April 9, by Greek L. Rice, Secretary of the State Bond Commission, for the purchase of a $\$ 2,000,000$ issue of highway, sixth series, coupon bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable,
F-A. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 100,000 \mathrm{Feb}$ and Aug. F-A. Dated Feb. 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 100,000$ Feb. and Aug. $\$ 500,000$ Feb. 1,1959 Rate
1,1946 to $1950, \$ 500,000$ Aug. 1,1958, and or rates of interest to be in multiples of $1 / 4$
and accrued interest will be considered. $1 \%$ No bid of less than par
Each bidder is requested to bid and accrued interest will be considered. Each bidder is requested to bid
in the alternative for the above bonds issued without option. of prior pay in the alternative for the above bonds issued without option. of prior pay-
ment and for the above bonds issued in such manner that the state wil
and have the option of redeeming the bonds in inverse numerical order on Feb. 1, 1945, and any interest payment date thereafter at par and accrued
interest, plus a premium of $1 \%$. Bidders may specify one rate or rates for interest, plus a premium of $1 \%$. Bidders may specify one rate or rates rate non-optional bonds and another rate to chapter 130. Laws of Mississippi, 1938 , and resolutions adopted by the state Bond Commission, reference
which is made for a more detailed description thereof. These bonds may which is made for a more detailed description thereor. Prin. and int. payable at the State be registered as to principal onl. Prin, and int. payable at the State
Treasurer's office, or at the Guaranty Trust Co, New York. The bonds are payable as to both principal and interest from such portion of the
gasoline or motor fuel taxes levied by the State as may be necessary and gasoline or motor fuel taxes levied by the state as may incordance with the provisions and definitions contained in the aforesaid Chapter 130, Laws of Mississippi,
1938. Under the terms of and as permitted by the act, the bonds together, 1938. Under the terms of and as permitted by the act, the bonds together, with the other bonds authorized, issued and perm may be necessary for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds, and it is recited, covenanted and agreed that the taxes to the amount necessary as
aforesaid, shall be irrevocable until all of the bonds have been paid in full aforesaid, shall be irrevocable The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago, to the effect that such bonds are valid and legally binding of Chations of the State payable solely as aforesaid will be delivered to the
oblige
purchaser without charge. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$. purchaser without charge. Enclose a certifed check for $2 \%$.
NEW AUGUSTA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Augusta), Miss.-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Edward Jones \& Co
of Jackson are offering what they term a new issue of $\$ 23,0004 \%$ schooi of Jackson are ofrering
building bonds for general investment. Denoms. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$. Dated
Nov. 1, 1935. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in $1940 ; \$ 1,000,1941$ to 1950; $\$ 1,500$. 1951 to 1957 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1958 . Prin. and int. (M-N payable at the Chancery Clerk's office in New

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY <br> LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kansas City) Mo.30ND SAL sale on Apirl 4-V. 150, p. $2146-$ was a warded to a syndicate composed of the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago: Harriman Ripley Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis; the First National Bank of Chicago the ommerce Trust Co.; the City National Bank \& Trust Co., and Stern
 The second highest bid for the bonds, was an offer of 100.288 on
submitted by a group headed by Phelps, Fenn \& Co. of New York.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo--BOND SALE-The $\$ 136,000$ coupon semi-ann.

Jointly to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, and the Empire
Trust Co. of St. Joseph, paying a premium of $\$ 53.04$, equal to $100.039 \ldots$ a net interest cost of about $1.763 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 91,000$ as 2 s, due on May $1: \$ 8,000$ in i945 to 1952 and $\$ 9.000$ in 1953 to 1955 ;
the remaining $\$ 45,000$ as $11 / 2$ s, due $\$ 9,000$ on May 1 in 1956 to 1960 incl.

## MONTANA

BELGRADE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Belgrade), Mont.BOND SALEE. The $\$ 3,000$ semi-ann school bonds offered for sale on April
BO 3-V. 150 , p. 1972 -were purc

## NEBRASKA

DAVID CITX, Neb.-PREEELECTION SALE.-It is stated by F. O. Hull, City Clerk, that $\$ 75,000$ municipal auditoriu
LAUREL, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Village Clerk that $\$ 3.0003 \%$ water system in
National Bank of Laurel.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BELKNAP COUNTY (P. O. Laconia), N. H.-NOTE SALE-An lssue of $\$ 10,000$ tax anticipation notes, payabie in December,
Lincoln R. Young $\mathcal{E}_{2}$ Co. of New Haven, at $0.25 \%$ discount.

## NEW JERSEY

CARLSTADT, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-G. Theodore Swenson, Borough Clark, will receive sealed bids until 8 p.m. on April 17 for the
purchase of 836 . 000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered sewer
 $\$ 2.000$ from 1941 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 3.00$ from 1950 to 1955 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1 or 1 10 of $1 \%$,
Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Rutherford National Bank. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the bonds may be sold cannot Carceed $\$ 37,000$. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the borough and the aproving legal oppinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \&t. Clay of
New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check Now York City wit be furnished the successiust accompany each proposal -EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Willam E. DeNike Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. on Apr. 15 for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered sewer bonds,
Dated Apr. 15,1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 2,000$ on Apr. 15 from 1941 to 1960 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a mul tiple of ${ }^{1 / 4}$ or $1-10$ th $\%$ Principat and interest National Bank (East Rutherford branch), East Rutherford. The errice for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed $\$ 41,000$. The bonds are general obligations of the borough, payable from unlimited ad valorem
taxes to be levied on all of its taxable property. A certified check for $\$ 800$ taxes to be levied on a parabie to order or on the oroug, must, accompany each proposal. Yout, Washburn \& Clay of New York City
proving legal opinion of Reed, Hoy will be furnished the successful bidder
HADDON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Westmont), N. J.-OPTION EXER-CISED-Leroy V. Worrell, Acting Township Olerk, reports that M. M. Freeman \& Co. of Philadelphia have exercised their option to purchase as
48 an issue of $\$ 236,000$ refunding bonds, subject to approval of the 8 tate 48, an issue of $\$ 236,000$ refunding bonds
Funding Commission-V. 150, p. 1474.
MARGATE CITY, N. J.-SEEKS TO EXTEND BOND MATURITYThe City Commission is reported to have recently adopted a resolution autainizng agrement from holders of refunding bonds maturing Dec. 1,1940 , to extend the maturity date to June 1,1941 . Interest would be pald at permit adoption of the 1940 budget, it was stated.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. New Brunswick), N. J.-BOND SALE-Halsey, stuart \& Co. Yn. Ne, New York, in account with B. J. York, obtained award at the offering of $\$ 524,000$ coupon or registered bonds Yo Aprili $4-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}$, 2146 . This group bid for 8523,000 bonds, naming an
interest rate of $2.20 \%$ and paying a price of 100.313 , a basis of about
 $\$ 108,000$ impt. bonds, Due April 15 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1941 to 1952 269,000 impt. bonds. Due April 15 as follows: 817,000 from 1941 to 1953 146,000 county vocational school bonds, series 7. Due April 15 as follows: F. $\quad \begin{gathered}\$ 3,000 \text { from } 194 . \\ \$ 3,000 \text { in } 1980 . ~\end{gathered}$

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The bonds, all dated April 1, 1940, were publicly reoffered by Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc. and associates, as noted
in the advertisement on page $\mathbf{v}$, at prices to yield from $0.30 \%$ to $2.35 \%$ for in the advertisement on an from 96.50 to 92 for the later maturities. Other bids at the mer reportel
${ }_{\text {Bid For }}^{\text {No. Bonds }}$ Int. Rate Rate Bid
Bidder- Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co;
shields
Stroud \& Co., and Colyer, Robinson \&

## $524 \quad 2.20 \% \quad 100.111$

 Lehman Bros; H. L̄: Alien \& Co: East man, Dillon \& Co., and Charles Clark Hi B. Boland Ic Co Goldman, sachs \& Co.:Blair \& Co. nci
and Minsch, Monell \& Co., Inc

 Co. and Van Deventer E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc. Ail C. Allyn \& Union Securities Corp.t. F. W. Pressprich
\& Co. and First of Michigan Corp Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. Mercantiie$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., and Jullus } & 523 & 21 / 2 \% & 100.266\end{array}$ MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Middletown), N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Joseph E. Johnson, Township Treasurer. Will recelve sealed bids until 3:30 p. m. on Apr. 18 for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest series A coupon or registered harbor improvenent assessment
bonds. Dated Apr. 1,1940 Denom. $\$ 500$ Due $\$ 2.500$ on Apr.t. 1 from
Des. boncs. 1950 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in
a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Pratin. and int. (AA-O) payble at the
a Atlantic Highlands Natio of the township and the approving legal opinion of Cald well \& Raymond of New York City will be furnished the successful bid der A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, pay
of the
MILBURN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Millburn), N. J- BOND OFFERIN o Apr. 18 for the purchase of $\$ 20,00013,11 / 1$,
 and \$2,000 from 1944 to 1950 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. Prin. and int. (A-O) obtained at sale of the bonds is $\$ 20$, ,oo.. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and the approving legal opinion
af Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of Now York City will be furnished of Hawkins, Delarier. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, pay the successful bidder. A certirde order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal.
RARITAN TOWNSHIP FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Metuchen), N. J. an issue of $\$ 7,500$ 5\% fire house construction bonds.

SOMERDALE, N. J.-BOND SALE-The \$60,000 coupon or registered
ewer bonds offered March 29 -V. 150, p. 1972 -were awarded to Bailey, sewer
Dwyer \& Co of Jersey City as 5 s , at par. Dated April 1,1940 and due
April 1 as follows: $\$ 2.000$ from 1941 to 1955, incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1956 April 1 as foll
to 1965 , incl.

## Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds Housing Authority Bonds <br> TILNEY \& COMPANY

## 76 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK, N. Y

Telephone: WHitehall 4-8898
Bell System Teletype: NY 1-2395

## NEW YORK

ALBION (P. O. AItmar), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 7,000$
coupon or registered funding bonds offered April 3-V. 150, p. 1972,1814 coupon or registered funding bonds offered April 3-V. 150, p. 1972,1814 a basis of about $2.16 \%$. Dated March 1,1940 and due March 1 as forlows:
$\$ 81,000$ in 1941 and $\$ 1.500$ from 1942 to 1945 incl. C. E. Weinig Co. of
Buffalo, second high bidder, named an interest rate of $2.40 \%$.
AMHERST COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. S ᄀyder), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,000$ coupon or registered debt equalization bonds offered April 3-V. 150, p, 2147 -were awarded to the Marine Trust
Co. of Buffalo, as 2.40 s. at par plus a premium of $\$ 1840$. equal to 100.167 ,
a basis of about $2.37 \%$. Dated April 1, 1940 and due Nov. $1,1946$. a basis of a
Other bids:
Bidder

 N. YHERST COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Snyder), N. Y, BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon or registered debt equalization
bonds offered April 3 -V. 150, p. 2147 -were awarded to the Marine Trust
 Co. of Buffalo, as 2.60 s, at a price of 100.22 , a basis of about $2.57 \%$. Dated
April 1, 1940 and due Nov. 1, 1949. Other bids: Int. Rate Rate Bid
Bidder

BLACK BROOK (P. O. Au Sable Forks (, N. Y.-BOND SALE.$\$ 8.000$ repistered public. works projects bonds as 2.20 s, at a price of 100.179 ,
basis of about $2.13 \%$. Dated March 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on March from 1941 to 1944 , incl. Principal and interest (M-S)
FAIRVIEW FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. White Plains), Westchester
 of about $2.36 \%$. Dated March 1 , 1940 and due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,010$
from 1940 to 1948, incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1949. Other bids: Birst National Bank of Elmsford.

HEMPSTEAD (Village of), N. Y-BOND OFFERING-Lael Von Elm, chase of $\$ 53,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered refunding onds of 1940 . Dated April 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1 as ollows: $\$ 11,000$ from 1949 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 9,000$ in 1953 . Bidder to Prin. and int. (A-O), payable at the West Hempstead National Bank, West Hempstead, or at the Bank of New York, New York. The bonds to be refunded mature in 1940. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 1,060$, payable to order of the village, must accompany each proposal. HORICON, CHESTER AND HAGUE CENTRAL SCHOOL DIScoupon or registered bonds offered' March 29-V. 150, p. 2147 . Were due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1941 to 1947 , incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1948. a rate of $3 \%$.
JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUES-C. R. Nimmons, Village Clerk, states that offering will be made soon of $\$ 14,300$ cur
NEW YORK, N. Y.-DEFINITIVE BONDS READY - Announcement was made last week that definitive bonds of the issue of $\$ 30,000,00021 / 2 \%$
and $31 / 4 \%$ serial bonds dated Nov. 15, 1939 and due Nov. 15,1940 to 1969 inclusive, will be ready on and after Monday, April 8 , 1940, at the office of
the City Comptroller (Stock and Bond Division) Room 830 , Municipal Building, New York City. Temporary bonds will be received for exchange at that office between $9: 30$ a. m. and $2: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Mondays to Fridays inclusive and should be endorsed with the
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.-WOULD BECOME CITY UNDER BILL PASSED Assembly on March 26 a bill designed to legalize the municipaity to the formation from a village to a city under a charter invalidated by the Court of Anpeals, according to an Associated Press dispatch out of Albany. In invalidating a vote by which the Peekskill electorate favored the transfer to a city status, the Court of Appeals ruled that the proposition was not legally submitted because of improper publication notice. Balloting was the town of Cortlandt was arrayed against the Village of Peekskill.-V. 149, p. 3440.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Jesse D. Wetsel, City of $\$ 350,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided
as follows; $\$ 50,000$ series I general bonds of 1940 for WPA projects. Due follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1941 to 1944 incl; $\$ 5,000$ in 1945 and 1946 and
$\$ 6,000$ from 1947 to 1950 incl. 100,000 series II general bonds of 1940 for home relief. Due May 1 as 200 and $\$ 12,000$ from 1947 to 1950 incl. 200,000 series of 1940 general refunding bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ on May 1
from 1941 to 1960 incl. All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1, or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of
$1 \%$. Prin. and int. ( $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$ ) payable at the Fallkill National Bank \& Trust Co. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the Fallkill National Bank \& Trust
Co., Poughkeepsie, or at the Chase National Bank, New York City. The Co., Poughkeepsie, or at the Chase National Bank, New York City. The orem taxes to be levied on all of its taxable property. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the
successful bidder. A certified, check for $\$ 7,000$, payable to order of the successful bidder. A certified check
city, must accompany each proposal.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.-PROPOSED FINANCING-City is expected to issue the following bonds: $\$ 200,000$ refunding, $\$ 100,000$ home nistration projects.
N. RIPLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{1}$ (POND OFFERING-E. R. Averill, District Cley), sealed bidsuntil 4 p. m. on April 8 for the purchase of $\$ 175,000$ not to exceed Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due Aprool 1 as follows. $\$ 4,500$ in 1941 and
$942 ; \$ 5,000$ in 1943 and 1944 and $\$ 6,000$ from 1945 to 1970 , incl. Bidder
to name a.single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ Principal and interest payable with New York exchange at the bonds are general obligations, of the district payable from unilimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 3,500$, payable to order of Mary E. Miller District Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vand
STANFORD HEIGHTS FIRE DISTRICT, TOWNS OF NISKA-
YUNA AND COLONIE (P. O. Schnectady), N. Y, BOND OFFERING -E. H. Gagne, District Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a . m on Aprii 8 for the purchase of $\$ 10,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or
registered bonds, divided as follows. Th,500 fire house bonds. Due $\$ 500$ on sept. 1 from 1940 to 1954 , incl.
$\$ 2,50$ incl. 7. 500 fire house bonds. Due $\$ 500$ on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1954 , incl.
All of the bonds will be dated March 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of i/4 or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. tady, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the fire district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certifled check for $\$ 200$, opinion of Dillon, Vand
WI WSTCHESTER COUNTY PARKWAY AUTHORITY (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.-TOLL REVENUE BILL PASSED-The Assembly passed mits Westchester County to charge motorists a 10 -cent toll for using the Saw Mill River and Hutchison River Parkways.
provides that revenues from the toll must be used to retire an Authority, $\$ 8.600,000$ pond issue which is to be floated to repair the parkways and build new
connecting links. When that work is done the Authority dies

## NORTH CAROLINA

SIMPSONVILLE, N. C.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Town
Clerk that $\$ 15,000$ refunding bonds have been purchased by W. F. Coley

## NORTH DAKOTA

ELLISVILLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 65 (P. O. Alamo), N. Dak.-CERTIFICATES NOT SOLD-It is stated by Clifford Larson, District Clerk, that $\$ 4,000$ not to exceed $7 \%$ certificates of in-
debtedness were offered for sale without success on March 12, no bids
being received.

## NORTH DAKOTA

HAZEN, N. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-The State Board of University and School Lands

REEDER, N. Dak.-BONDSALE-The $\$ 2,0004 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on March $30-$ V. 150, p. 1816-were awarded to th Bank of North Dakota, of Bismarck, at par. No other bid was received,
according to the Village Clerk. Dated April 1, 1940. Due $\$ 500$ on April i
in 1942 to 1945, incl.

## OHIO

BEAVER RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Batesville), Ohiowill receive sealed bids until noon on A pril 13 for the purchase of $\$ 14000$ $4 \%$ school bonds. Dated April 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1954, incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest
provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. $1 \%$
Interest A-O. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the Board of provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$.
Interest A-O A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the Board of
Education, is required.

BELLAIRE, Ohio-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 15.000$ funding bonds offered March $29-V$. 150, , p. 1816-was awarded to the Bancohio Securities Co. of Columbus, as $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 67.50$ equal to 100.45, a basis of about $1.41 \%$. Dated April 1 , 1940 , and due Oct. 1
as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 and $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1948 , incl. Second
high bid of 100.41 for 184 s was made by Ellis $\& C 0$. of Cincinnati.
BELMONT COUNTY (P. O. St. Clairsville), Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 150,000$ delinquent tax poor relief bonds awarded to Bancohio Securities Co. of Columbus, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p}$. 2148 -ware sold
at a price of par plus a premium of $\$ 1,400$, equal to 100.93 , a basis of about 1.32\%. Other bids:

BETHESDA, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ coupon delinquent tax oonds offered March $26-$ V. 150, p. 1816-were awarded to Fox, Einhorn \& Co. of Cincinnati. Dated April 1, 1940 and due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 200$ period
AMPBEL I, Ohio-BONDS NOT SOLD-John B. Ross. City Auditor, states that no bids were received for the $\$ 32,8154 \%$ bonds offered March 29 . 1642 -because of faulty legislation.
CINCINNATI, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 50,00021 / 2 \%$ playground bonds
April 1, 1940
CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio-BONDSALE-The $\$ 4,000$ fire equipment bonds offered March $30-\mathrm{V}, 150, \mathrm{p}, 1816$-were awarded to J . A. White \& Co. of 1942 to 1945, incl. Ellis \& Co. of Cincinnati, second high bidder, named a rate of $2 \%$.
The successful bid was a price of par plus a premium of $\$ 7.87$, equal to
100.196 , a basis of about $1.44 \%$. Other bids: Ellis \& Co -
 Provident' Savings Bank \& Trust Co
Third National Bank of Circleville.


CLEVELAND Oh: $\quad 21 / 2 \% \quad 100.062$ CLEVELAND, Ohio-APPROVAL OF BONDS ASKED IN SUIT-A $\$ 2,138,000$ delinquent tax poor relief bonds, authorized by the State Board of Tax Appeals last month, was filed in the Ohio State Supreme Court.
The friendly action was brought in order to clarify legal questions con-
cerning the proposed issue.
COLUMBIANA COUNTY (P, O. Lisbon), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGC. C. McLaughlin, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will poor relief bonds. Dated May 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 7,000$ on ate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of $1 \%$ Interest M-s. A certified ch
HAMILTON, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council follows
$\$ 37,109.00$ fire department, city hall refunding, sewer improvement, and street inghting bonds. $\$ 3.809$ in 1945 and $\$ 3700$ from, and due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,009$ in 1945 and $\$ 3,700$ from 1946 to 1954 incl.
$10,000.00$ street cleaning bonds. Dated May 1,1940 , and due $\$ 1,000$
on Oct. 1 from 1945 to 1954 incl. $35,525.23$ special. assessment bonds. Dated July 1, 1940 , and due Oct. 1
as follows: $\$ 4,025.23$ in 1945 and $\$ 3,500$ from 1946 to 1954 incl.

LORAIN, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 14,000$ fire pumper bonds offered

 Bidder-
Johnson, Kase \& Co., Cleveland,,$~ o . . ~$


MAUMEE, Ohio-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The Village Counci authorized in February an issue of 88,500 . $4 \%$ water plant construction
bonds. Dated April 1. 1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due Oct. 1 bonds. Dated April 1 , 1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due
METZGER WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Metzger), Ore.-BONDS SoLD-It is reported that $\$ 26,000$ water improvement bonds have been
purchased at par by Camp \& Co. of Portland, divided as follows: $\$ 10,500$
as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 15,500$ as 3 s . as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 15,500$ as 3 s .
NILES, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The City Treasurer purchased an issue
 from 1945 to 1949 incl.
SYCAMORE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELEC grade and high school beilding construction bonds.
TOLEDO, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-City Council authorized an issue of $\$ 82,0002 \frac{1 / 2}{} \%$ refunding bonds. Dated March 1, 1944. Denom.
$\$ 1.000$ Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 16,000$ from 1945 to 1947, incl. and
$\$ 17,000$ in 1948 and 1949 . 817,000 in 1948 and 1949.
WILLOWICK (P. O. Willoughby), Ohio-BONDS PURCHASED-In connection with the call for tenders of refunding bonds, dated Oct. 1,1936 ,
Village Clerk William C. Detman reports the purchase of $\$ 5,000$ at 48.89 and $\$ 5,000$ at 49.

## OKLAHOMA

PAULS VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pauls Valley) Okla. he woND oFFERING-It is stated by J. E. Suggs Jr, District Clerk, that he will receive bids until 10 a. m. on April it inter nest. Due serially in 15
school bonds. Bidder to name the rate of int
years. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on years. 26.
It was reported subsequently that the bonds mature $\$ 6,000$ in 1943 to 1953 and $\$ 5.000$ in 1954 . No bid at less than par and accrued in
VINITA, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-A special election to vote on bonds totalling \$200.000.- for improvement of this city's water and firenighnting
systems and purchase or construction of power lines, was set for May 7 by systems and purchase or construction
the City Council at a recent meeting.
Bonds, if passed, will be issued serially payable within 25 years and
bearing not more than $6 \%$ interest. The first ordinance authorizes an election for $\$ 1100,000$ for the epwer lines purchase or construction, the second
for $\$ 32000$ for water system work and the third for $\$ 8.000$ for purchase for $\$ 32,000$ for water system work and the third for $\$ 8,000$ for purchase

## OREGON

 ALBANY, Ore. BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be recelved until7. m .on Apiri i2, by R. R. Horton, Oity Recorder, for the purchaso of
s15,000 coupon 1940 refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exced $6 \%$, payable M-N. Dated May 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1, as John W. Shuler of Portland, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid.
OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (P. O. Corvallis), Ore--BOND OFFERTNG-It is stated by Charles D. Byrne, Secretary of Room 831, of the Old Heatham Hotel. Portland, until 2 p. m. (PST), on April 22 , for the purchase of $\$ 160,000$ building bonds. Interest rate is not
to exceed $31 / 2 \%$, payable A-0. Dated April 15,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
 state Board of Higher Education on any interest payment date on or after Apiil 15, 1945 , if two years' reserve is present in the fund, in any order the
board determines, upon notice by publication in a newspaper pubbished and board determines, upon notice by publication in a newspaper published and
of circulation in the City of Portland, at the following prices: 103 if called on April 15, 1945. or any interest payment date thereafter up to and includ-
 1955 or any interest payment date thereater up to and ayment date there-
1959 i01 if called on April 15,1960 or any interest pay
atter up to and including Oct. 15,1964 ; and 100 if called on April 15 1965, or any interest payment. date, therearter. Prin. and int. payable in be sold for less than par and accrued interest. Each bidder shall submit with or include in his proposal a statement or the annual interest cost which the State Board of Higher Education would be obliged to pay upon the bonds pror to final maturity date The bonds will be delivered complete in
portland, either to the purchaser or his desiknated agent. The board will make the award of the bonds on April 23 . The bonds are to be issued pur-
suant to Chapter 27. Oregon Laws 1933, Second Special Session as amended by Chapter 88, Oregon Laws 1937. Both principal and interest are to be payable solcly out of and limited in payment to a special fund in the state Treasury designated as "Oregon State Agricultural College Building Fund," A s1 student fee authorized by the statute to ve collected from each regular
student at the college each regular term or semester, of which there shall be student at the conege each rechar year, is to be paid into the fund. The average enrollment of regular students of the college for the year 1939-1940
is 4.338 . The approving legal opinion of Teal. Winfree, McCulloch Shuler is 4,338 . The approving legal opinion of Teal. Winfree, McCulloch Shuler
$\&$ Kelley, of Portland. will be furnished the purchaser.
Enclose a certified $\&$ Kelley, of Portland. will be furnished the purchaser. Enclose a certified
check for $\$ 5,000$, payable to the State Department of

## PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (P. O. Pittsbrugh), Pa--BOND OFFERING PLANNED-Robert G. Woodside, County Controller, states that April 23 bonds.-V. 150, p. 2149 . AMBRIDGE, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Samuel L. Card, Borough Sec-
retary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Apr. 2 for the purchase of
 from 1948 to 1952 incl. Bidder to name a single rateo of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Registerable as to principlal only . Interest
(A-O). Sale of bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylania Department of Internal Affairs. Legal opinion of Burgwin,
Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder. scully \&t Churchill or pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder. company each proposal.
BERKS COUNTY (P. O. Reading), Pa.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 650,000$
 the Berks County Trust Co. of Reading, as follows: stiontion ginenal
county, dated April 4,1940 , as 0.30 s , and $\$ 250,000$ Institution District, dated May 4,1940 , as 0.355 . All of the notes will mature Nov. $4,1940$. The Union Trust named a rate

CASTANEA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. 103 West
 DUBOIS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BOND OFFERING-T. L. Males, purchase of $\$ 40,0001,134,1 / 2,134^{2,21 / 4}$, $21 / 2$ or $3 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, improvement bonds Dated May 1 , 1940. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1955 , incl. and $\$ 10,000$
in 1956 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable M-N. Bonds will be issued subject to favorable legal opinion oo Burgwin, scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check for order of the District Treasurer, is required.

ERIE, Pa.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-It is reported that the city plans toissue $\$ 131,000$ bonds to cover loan made to pay off bonds held by favor of Mr. Palmer in a suit involving the liability of the city for payment of certain paving bonds.
MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Mercer), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Caro line Armstrong, City Clerk. Will receeve, sa. sealed bids until 10:30 a. M. on
 . Bidder to name registerable as to principal onle and will be sold subsect ot or aproval of
proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Succesi proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Successof Pittsburgh. A certified check for \$5,000, payable to order of the county ,
NESCOPECK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Preston Gearhart, Dist. Sec, will receive sealed bids until 8 . m. on Apr. 10 for
the purchase of $\$ 30,000$ school bonds. Dated Mar. 1, 1940 . Denom $\$ 1,000$. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds must accompany each PITTSBURGH, Pa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ coupon series B reCo. and Salomon Bros. \& Hutzier, both of New York, jointly, as 1.90 s , at par plus 8300 premium, equal to 100.06 , a basis of about $1.89 \%$. Dated
April 1,1940 and due $\$ 25,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1960 , incl. Other bids: Bidder helps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., R. W. Pressprich \& Co Int. Rate Premium Hougherty, Corkran \&\& Co., et al................... National City Bank of New York commerce Bank Hrust No., Schmertz \& Co
Lazard Freres \& Co. and Moore, Leonard \& Lynch of Harriman Rippey \& Co.inc.................................. Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, and F. S. Moseley
E. H. Rolins \& Sons, Inc. and Glover \& MacGregor_ Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh and Melion Stroud \& Co, and associates.
 $\begin{array}{ll}2.10 \% & 3,900 \\ 2.585\end{array}$ Considering the, Pa.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The city is said to be the payment of which a $6 \%$ judgment has been issued. Bonds bearing The city is liable for mayment of the to liquidate the improverment bontions collections from property owners assessed for payment of the bonds, according to report. Council is stated to have confessed judgment for
$\$ 113.198$ due the J. F. Fleming Estate, including $\$ 95, v C 0$ in bond principal
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springof Schol Pa BOND OFFERING-Harriet
 Due \$4. 000 on May 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl. Bidder to name a single
rate of interest. payable M-N. Registerable as to principle only. Bonds
 Munson of Philadel phia. A certified check for $2 \%$ or
payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required.
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Flicksville), Pa.-BOND SALE Were awarded to the First National Bank of Bangor, as 3s, at par, Dated May 1, 1940 and due $\$ 1,000$ on May 1 from 1941 to 1954 incl.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.-FLOOD CONTROL BONDS VOTED-At an election on Apr. 1 a bond issue of $\$ 175,000$ for flood contro work carried
by a vote of 10,592 to 550 . An extensive campaign to obtain a favorable vote was climaxed when the north branch or the Susquehanna River went

## RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT, R. I.-NOTE OFFERING.-B. F. Downing, City Treasurer, announces that sealed bids will be recelved until 5 p . m . on April 11
for the purchase of $\$ 300.000$ notes issued in anticipation of revenue for the year ending March 31, 1941. Dated April 16, 1940 and payable Sept. 9 , First National wank of Bothenticated as to genuineness and validity by the
I9nder advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer First National Ban
$\&=$ Dodge of Boston

## SOUTH CAROLINA

FORT MILL, S. C.-CERTIFICATES PUBLICLY OFFERED-Hamilton \& Co. of Chester is offering for general investment at prices to yield from $1.50 \%$ to $2.25 \%$, an issue or $\$ 12,5004 \%$ paving certificates. $\$ 3.040^{2}$ in 1941 to 1943 , and $\$ 300$ in 1944 . Prin. and int. (M-S 15) payable at the LESLIE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 52 (P. O. York), S. C.-BOND SALE thatilis- In connection with the sale of the s14, Co0 building jointly, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, at 100.571 , as noted here on Mar. 23 , it is stated that the bonds are dated Mar. 1,1940 and mature $\$ 1,000$ on Mar. 1 in 1941 to
1954 incl., giving a basis of about $3.165 \%$ Coupon bonds in $\$ 1,000$ de nominations. Prin. and int. (M-s.) payabie at the Chase National Bank
in New York. Pegality to be approved by Nathans \& Sinkler of Charlesin New. Y.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BRENTFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brentford), S. Dak.BONENS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 19,000$ refunding bonds were purchased recently by the
price of 100.27

## SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), S. C.-BOND ofFER, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a . m . on April 9 , for the catchase of the following coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 47,500$ : $\$ 20,000$ Woodruff Schaol District No. 33 bonds. Due A pril 1, as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1933 , $\$ 3,000$ in 1954 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1955 . These
are the bonds ofered on March 26 , for which all bids received are the bond
 Bidder to name rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $\%$, such rate to be
the same for all the bonds of each issue bid for. Principal and interest
(A-O) payable in New York City. Each issue will be sold separately. No
particular form of bid required, but same must comply with the notice of sale. The expense of printing the bonds and the legal opinion to be paid opinion of Reed, Hoyt. Washburn \& Clay of New York, that the bonds are valid and binding obligations of the district. Enclose a certified check

## TENNESSEE

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Camden), Tann.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 50,000$ issue of electric plant bonds is said to have been purchased jointly Nashville, as 3s, paying a price of 101.00 . These bonds were authorized HUMPHREYS COUNTY (P. O. Waverly), Tenn.-BOND SALE DETAILSK-It is stated by the County Court Clerk that the \& \& 207,000 refunding bonds purchased jointly by W. N. Estes \&\& Co, and the Cumberland sold as 3s, at par. Coupon bonds, dated Mar. 1, 1940 D Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due serially over a period of 24 years. Interest payable M-s. NASHVILLE, Tenn.-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the City Clerk that the $\$ 100,000$ airport extension bonds sold to the City Sinking Fund, as
noted here-
V.
150, p. 1941 to 1960 , incl.

## TEXAS

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alice), Texas$3 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds sold to the State Board of Education, as noted here-V. 150, p. 1975 -were purchased at a price of 101.25, and mature
on Feb. 1 as follows. $\$ 3,000$ in $1941 ; \$ 1.000$, 1942 to 1946, and $\$ 2,000$ in
1947, giving a basis of about $2.64 \%$. BANDERA, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 39,000$ water
WOrks bonds have been sold as 4 s to an undisclosed purchaser. works bonds have been sold as 4 s to an undisclosed purchaser.

CROSBYTON, Texas-BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-In connection with the call for tenders of refunding bonds, series of 1935 , it it stated
by H.C. Oldham. City Secretary, that $\$ 2,000$ bonds were purchased at 84.75, and $\$ 2,500$ at 85.00 .
HAMLIN, Texas-MATURITY-It is stated by the City Secretary
hat the $\$ 38,000$ refunding bonds sold to Walker, Austin \& Waggener of that the $\$ 38,000$ refunding bonds sold to Walker, Austin \& Waggener of
Dallas, as 4 , at par, as noted here-V 150 , p. 1976 are dated Feb . 1 . 1940 and mature on Feb. 1 as follows $\$ 500$ in 1941 to 1951; $\$ 5,000$ in 1952 ;
and $\$ 5,500$ in 1953 to 1957 .
HUNTINGTON RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Huntington), Texas-MATURITY-The Superintendent of schools states
that, the $\$ 15,000$ school bonds sold to McClung \& Knickerbocker of Houston, as $33 / \mathrm{s}$, at $100.30-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. $2150-\mathrm{are}$ due on Aprill 10 as follows: $\$ 500$
in 1941 to 1950 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1951 to 1960 , giving a basis of about $3.72 \%$. LEXINGTON, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Mayor E. E. Shivers that $\$ 54,000$ water works and electric system mortgage revenue
bonds approved by the voters last May, have been sold to Fenner \& Beane
of New Orleans.

MEDINA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P, O. Hondo), Texas that $\$ 60,0003 \%$ semi-ann, road bonds were purchased by a group composed of Garrett \& Co. of Dallas, and associates, it is now reported by Arthur
H. Rothe, County Judge, that this sale was not consummated and the bonds were sold'subsequently to the State School Board for a premium of $\$ 1,650$,
equal to 102.75 , a basis of about $2.75 \%$.Due on Aug. 1 in 1941 to 1959 , incl.
PHARR, Texas-BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-In connection with the call for'tenders of refunding bonds, series of 1938 , it is stated by shirley

## VERMONT

 SWANTON, Vt.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ coupon refunding bondsoffered March 29-V. $\mathbf{V}$. 150 , p. 1976-were awarded to the First National
Bank of Boston, as $21 / 4$, at 100.678; a basis of about $2.155 \%$. Dated Bank of Boston, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.678 ; a basis of about $2.155 \%$. Dated
April 1,1940 and due $\$ 5,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1955 inci Other
bids: F. W. Horne \& Co., $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 100.596$; Bond, Judge \& Co.,21/s, bids: F. W. Horne \& Co.. $21 / \mathrm{s}, 100.596$; Bond, Judge \& Co., $21 / 1 \mathrm{~s}, 100.567$;
First Boston Corp., $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 100.229 ; \mathrm{E}$. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 100.167$;
Vermont Securities Co., $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 100.10$.

## VIRGINIA

HAMPTON, Va.-BOND SALE--The $\$ 106,500$ semi-ann, funding ponds offered for sale on April 4-V. 150, p. 1976 -were awarded to the
Peoples National Bank of Charlottesville, as 2 s , payable a premium of $\$ 402.72$, equal to 100.378 , a basis of about $1.95 \%$. Dated March 15,1940 .
Due on March 15 in 1941 to 1952 , incl.

## WASHINGTON

KELSO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 133 (P. O. Kelso), Wash.-MATURITY-It is stated by the County Treasurer that the $\$ 65,000$ as noted here-V. 150, p. 1818 -are due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in
1942 to $1946 ; \$ 3,000$ in 1947 to 1959 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1960 to 1963 , giving a
basis of about $2.72 \%$. KITTITAS COUNTY (P.JO. Ellensburg), Wash.-SCHOOL BOND
OFFERING-Sealed bids will be recelved until 2 p. mo on April 23, by James OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. mon April 23, by James
M. Snowden, County Treasurer, for the purchase of $\$ 5,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ annual school bonds, Bonds to be dated when sold and delivered. Denoms. to be in multiples of $\$ 100$, but not less than $\$ 100$ nor more than first, beginning the second year after the date of issuance, and in such standing bonds, be met by equal annual tax levies for the payment of the bonds and interest. The bonds shall run for a period of 22 years, and may be redeemed after two years at the option of the Board of Directors. Bidders
may bid on all or any portion of the bonds, but shall specify the certain monds upon which they bid. Bidders shall submit a bid specifying: (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par, at which such bidder
will purchase the bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid,
payable to the County payable to the County Treasurer.
WHITMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 258 (P. O. Colfax), on April 3-V. 150, p. 2150 -was awarded to the Seattle-First National on April $3-V .150$, p. 2150 -was awarded to the Seattle-First National
Bank of Spokane, as $2 \mathrm{~s}, 21 / \mathrm{s}$ and $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, according to the County Treasurer.
Due in from 2 to 7 years after date of issue.

## WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA, State of - BOND OFFERING-We are informed by Governor Homer A. Holt that he will receive sealed bids until 1 p . m. on name the rate of interest, not to exceed 4\%, in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ it being provided that a part of the issue may bear one rate and a part a dif-
ferent rate. Not more than two rates will be considered in any one bid Coupon bonds in $\$ 1,000$ denominations, convertible into fully registered
bonds of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 5,000$ denominations. Dated Sept. bounds of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 5,000$ denominations. Dated Sept. 1, 1939 . 193 Due
$\$ 20,000$ from Sept. 1,1940 , to 1964. incl. Prin. and int. (M-S) payable $\$ 20,000$ from Sept. 1 , 1940 , to 1964 incl. Prin. and int. (M-S) payable in lawful money of the United States at the State Treasurer's office in
Charleston, or at the option of the holder, at the National City Bank in New York.
These bonds are issued under authority of amendment to the Constitu-
tion known as $\$ 50,000,000$ State Road Bond Amendment tion known as $\$ 50,000,000$ State Road Bond Amendment, and under as Chapter 77, Act of 1937 , fegisulat session. To secure the payment of these bonds, principal sum and interest, when other funds and revenues sufficient are not available for that purpose. it is agreed that, within the limits pre-
scribed by the Constitution, the Board of Public Works of the State of West

Virginia shall annually cause to be levied and collected an annual State tax on all property in the state, until said bond is fully paid, sufficient to pay the annual this bond becomes due and and the
The bonds will be sold to the bidder offering to take the bonds bearing the lowest interest rate and to pay the highest prices offered for bonds bearing such rate. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check upon a bank or trust company for $2 \%$ of the face value of the bonds bid for, payable to liquidated damages in case a successful bidder fails to take up and pay or the bonds.
The konds cannot ba sold at less than par and accrued interest. Purchasers will be requir 3 d to pay accrued interest to the date of delivery.
Delivery will be made in N. Y. City. To expedite delivery, interim cerDificatery will be furnished purchasers. The expedite delivery, interim cerPuffished with the final approving opiniori, of Caldwell \& Raymoond, New
York, but will be required to pay the fee for approving said bonds. ESOPTION-The mocesful oldder will be awarded an option until 1 (EST) April 12 to purchase an additional $\$ 500,000$ of road bonds alike in all respects to this issue at the same price, conditions and terms bid for this issue. In case the option is not exercised, the additional bonds will not be portunity to dispose of this issue.

## WISCONSIN

BELOIT, Wis.-BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by A. D. Telfer, City Manager, that at the election held on April 2 the voters
the proposal to issue $\$ 900,000$ in high school building bonds. KENOSHA COUNTY (P. O. Kenosha), Wis.-BOND SALE.-The
\$300.000 corporate purpose bonds offered for sale on April 3-V. 150, . 1818

- were awarded to a syndicate composed of Paine, Webber \& Co. of Chicago, Stern Bros. \& Co of Kansas City, and Bartlett, Knight \& Co. of Chicago, as 1 s, payable a price of 95.66 , a basis of about $1.81 \%$, to final maturity,
Dated April 15, 1940 . Due $\$ 30,000$ on April 15 in 1941 to 1950 , incl.: bond maturing on and after April 15, 1944 becoming optional on and after
April 15. 1943 . pril 15. 1943.
LUCK, Wis.- BOND OFFERING Sealed and oral bids will be received until April 8, at 9 p. M., by Ida R. Pedersen, Village Clerk, for the purchase bonds. Dated March 15, 1940 in Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$, one for $\$ 800$. in 1953 to 1958 . Delivery of the bonds is expected to be made, on or about chaser. The village will furnish the executed bonds and the approving legal opinion of Fletcher. Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber, of Minne-
apolis, without cost to the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ apolis, without cost to the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$
of the par value of the bonds. of the par value of the bonds.
(These bonds were originally scheduled for sale on March 19 but the
offering was postponed, as noted here-V. 150, p. 1976.)
MILLTOWN UNION FREE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Milltown, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed and oral tids will be received
until April 9, at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, by J. until April 9, at 8 p. m., by J. M. Hammer, District Clerk, for the purchase
of $\$ 36,000$ not to exceed $21 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds. Dated April 1 ,
1940 Denom $\$ 1,000$ Due Feb. 1, as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1941 to 1952, and $\$ 3,000$ in 1953 to 1956. Prin. and int. payable at the District Treasurer's office. The district will furnish printed bonds and approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker. Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis. Delivery
of the bonds is expected to be made on or anout April 15, at a bank in the city containing the principal office of the purchaser. All bids may be
conditioned on delivery to the purchaser on or before May 1. Enclose a conditioned on delivery to the purchaser on or befo
certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds.
VILLAGE OF BRUCE AND TOWN OF STUBBS, JOINT SCHOOL oral bids will bo received until April 10, at 2 p. $\mathrm{m} .$, by W. W. Bender, Clerk of the school Board, for the purchase of the following not to exceed, $21 / 5 \%$ building bonds. Dated April 1,1940 in Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$, one for
$\$ 800$. Due April 1, as follows: $\$ 1,300$ in $1941, \$ 00$ in 1942 to 1952 and
$\$ 2,000$ in 1953 to 1955. Prin. and int payabie at the Distrit $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 to 1955 . Prin. and int. payable at the District Treasurer's
 bids may be conditioned on delivery to the purchaser on or before May 10.
Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds.
VILLAGE OF FREDERICK AND TOWNS OF WEST SWEDEN, LUCK AND CLAM FALLS JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O.
Frederick), Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed and oral bids will be received until Apri- 8, at $7: 30$ p. m., by Ada Johnson, Clerk of the Se rool
Board, for the purchase of a $\$ 30,00$ issue of refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $21 / \% \%$. payable M- $\$$ N Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated March
15,1940 Due March 15 , as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1941 to 1949 and $\$ 3.000$ in 15,1940 . Due March 15 , as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1941 to 1949 , and $\$ 3.000$ in
1950 and 1953 Prin, and int. payable at the District Treasuret's. office.
The district will furnish the printed bonds and the approving opinion of The district will furnish the printed bonds and the approving opinion of
Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis. All bids may be conditioned on dilivery to the purchaser on or before April 15. Enclose
a cettified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds.


## WYOMING

SHERIDAN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Sheridan), Wyo.$B O N D$ ELECTION-It is stated that the voters will pass on the issuance
of $\left.\$ 70,{ }^{\prime}\right) 0$ in school construction bonds at a special election scheduled for
April 9.
SHERIDAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Dayton),
Wyo.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 14,000$ coupon or registered semi-ann. refund Wyo.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 14,000$ coupon or registered semi-ann. refund-
ing bonds offered for sale on March $28-V, 150$, p. 1644 -were awarded to the Casper National Bank of Casper, as $23 / 4$, paying a premium of $\$ 35$,
equal to 100.25, a basis of about $2.71 \%$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on May 1 in 1941 to
1954 , incl. 1954, incl. the Stock Growers National Bank of Cheyenne. The State of W yoming
offered par for $3 \%$ bonds.

## CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.- $\$ 3,000,000$ NOTE MATURITY EXTENDED.temporary loan which was scheduled to be met on March 29 . This the third time that the obligation has been renewed, according to Montreal "Gazette" of March 28, from which we quote in part as follows:
Originally incurred last May. when the banks advanced the enable Concordia to meet a publicissue, the loan has already been extended twice. The first time, Maurice Duplessis, then Premier of Quebec, lent his
efforts towards a renewal for the city, and the second time Hon. efforts towards a renewal for the city, and the second time Hon. J. Arthur
Mathewson. K.C. Provincial Treasurer, used his good offices with the Mathewson, K.C., Provincial Treasurer, used his good offices with the
bankers to have payment delayed until tomorrow, March 29. What steps Concordia will take in May to meet the maturity may or
may not be the concern of the Houde administration. There is supposed due to be given the present mayor and his year. But there is this much due to be given the present mayor and his administration: With a \$6,-
681,815 deficiency looming for $1940-41$, they have signified their desire to
arrive at some permanent solution to arrive at some permanent solution to Montreal's financial ills so that not
only may the coming year's budget be balanced, but such deficiencies only may the comin
Renewed attemps in that direction may be expected some time next week, according to His Worship. Yesterday he said that a conference between repld to discuss Concordia's financial situation. This would be probably be of further exploration of the problem, the several parleys on the same subject have already been held att various times since advent of the Godbout As things stand at present, it would seem that Montreal's mon headaches have more or less bunched themselves for the coming montary ${ }^{\circ}$
May. Not only will there be the $\$ 3,000,000$ maturit May. Not only will there be the $\$ 3,000,000$ maturity the coming month banth of
tended, but on May 1 there fall due funded issues of $\$ 1,325,316$, while on tended, but on May 1 there fall due funded issues of $\$ 1,325,316$, while on the 1940-41 budget must be adopted by City Council on or before May 26 , the Quebec Legislature having given its consent to a delay until that date.


[^0]:    *Comprises sales of special series certiflcates and notes; certiricates sold to
    Adjusted Service Certificate Fund and Unemployment Trust Fund, and notes to

[^1]:    
    

[^2]:    a Including sales in the amount of $\$ 114,109$ for

[^3]:    Net income exclusive of income of German and
    
    $\$ 4,894,491$ \$6,889,846 See a 148,744
     a German and Polish subsidiaries have not been consolidated in 1939 .
    Notes-The amount of consolidated net income should not be understood o represent U. S. dollars actually received by or a vailable to the corporation. No income or losses of Spanish subsidiaries are included in the above accounts as financial reports of such subsidiaries are not yet a vaiiable. dated for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, and the same is true as to the acThe translation of net current assets of foreign subsidiaries into U. S. $\$ 1,536,587$ after deducting a profit on foreward xchange transactions. This loss was the result principally of lower rates of exchange on Dec. 31 , This loss was the result principally of lower rates of exch
    1939, as compared with Dec. 31, 1938.-V. 150, p. 2101 .

[^4]:    United States Graphite Co:-EarningsPeriod End. March 15, 1940,

[^5]:    Totals $\qquad$ $72,25 \mathrm{j} 6,585,96711,7883,195,79312,663,873$

