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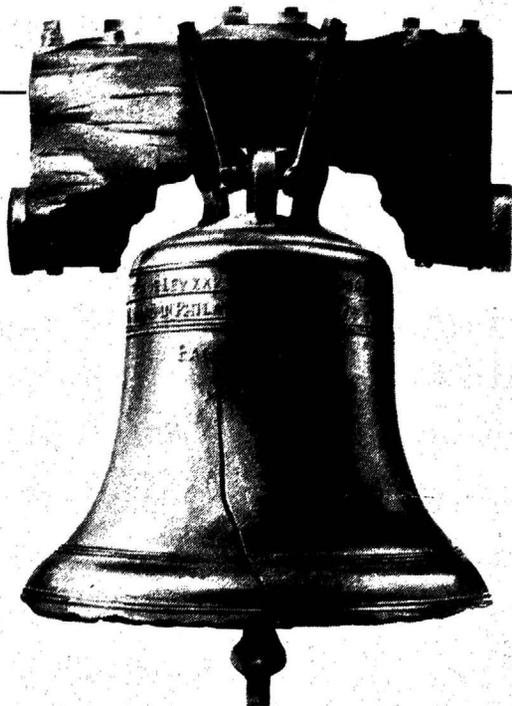
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JANUARY 4, 1941

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* Attention is directed to the new column incorporated in our tables on New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb Exchange bond quotations pertaining to bank eligibility and rating.

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Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other offices: Chicago—In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (Telephone State 0613). London—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, London, E. C. Copyright 1941 by William B. Dana Company. Entered as second-class matter June 23, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, \$18.00 per year, \$10.00 for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, \$19.50 per year, \$10.75 for 6 months. South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Cuba, \$21.50 per year, \$11.75 for 6 months, Great Britain, Continental Europe (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, \$23.00 per year, \$12.50 for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rates on request. NOTE: On account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

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RESOURCES

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$1,672,535,043.37
U. S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED	1,098,107,661.27
STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES	131,015,063.03
STOCK OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK	6,016,200.00
OTHER SECURITIES	173,132,797.85
LOANS, DISCOUNTS AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.	664,189,467.87
BANKING HOUSES	35,302,430.54
OTHER REAL ESTATE	7,370,349.59
MORTGAGES	10,379,106.94
CUSTOMERS' ACCEPTANCE LIABILITY	15,987,575.78
OTHER ASSETS	10,367,650.56
	<u>\$3,824,403,346.80</u>

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUNDS:	
CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,270,000.00
SURPLUS	100,270,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	<u>36,212,199.17</u>
	\$ 236,752,199.17
DIVIDEND PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1941	5,180,000.00
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	11,271,350.40
RESERVE FOR TAXES, INTEREST, ETC.	1,396,654.73
DEPOSITS	3,543,337,564.42
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	17,854,436.92
LIABILITY AS ENDORSER ON ACCEPTANCES AND FOREIGN BILLS	230,671.42
OTHER LIABILITIES	8,380,469.74
	<u>\$3,824,403,346.80</u>

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The Financial Situation

IT IS with no ordinary degree of concern this year that thoughtful elements in the population await the budget message of the President due next week. For ten years we have been accumulating deficits and debt in Washington, and evidences of that debt have during that period in greatly disproportionate degree found their way into the portfolios of the commercial banks of the country to enlarge deposits and lay an excellent basis for an inflationary boom the like of which this country has not seen at least since the days of the Civil War and the greenback era. In this poor financial diathesis the country finds itself faced with a program of armament production which equals, if it does not substantially exceed, that of the World War era. Now come advance reports, which we all must hope have no substantial basis in fact, strongly suggesting that despite the President's recently expressed determination to reduce ordinary expenditures to rock bottom the budget figures now to be submitted carry but trifling reductions anywhere in the list of items and of course show estimates of outlays for military purposes which almost transcend the practical imagination.

Only a brief review of the decade immediately past during which we have not known a balanced budget and during which the public debt has been steadily and rapidly mounting to higher figures each year is sufficient to pose the problems that now face us as a result of the extraordinarily reckless management of our fiscal affairs. On Dec. 31, 1930, the National debt stood at \$16,026,000,000; today, ten years later, it exceeds \$50,000,000,000 if the guaranteed obligations are included. Throughout all this decade, although during the past few years receipts have increased enormously, not once have we had a balanced budget or even an approach to a balanced budget. Annual expenditures which during the years immediately preceding 1930 averaged between 3½ and four billion dollars, have expanded to seven and eight and more and, quite apart from the defense program upon which we

have set ourselves, show no evidence of very material reduction.

The \$34,000,000,000 in Government securities, or obligations guaranteed by the Government, arising from this trebling of the debt has so distributed itself among institutional holders, especially commercial banks, that its presence is much more troublesome than ordinarily would be the case even

with so large a burden of debt. Figures approaching completeness as to this phase of the matter are not at hand for a date later than June 30 last, but changes taking place in the decade ended at that date will serve as well. On June 30, 1930, the National debt stood at \$16,185,000,000. There was no guaranteed debt of consequence. Of this direct debt the commercial banks of the country owned a little less than \$4,800,000,000, or somewhat less than 30%. On June 30 last the debt, including contingent obligations, was \$48,500,000,000, or a little more. Of this the commercial banks owned something over \$16,500,000,000, or a little more than 34%. The Reserve banks in the earlier year held \$591,000,000; in the later, \$2,450,000,000. Mutual savings and private banks ten years ago held a little more than \$700,000,000 of the National debt; on June 30 last they owned some \$3,160,000,000. The insurance companies, chiefly the life companies, increased their holdings from \$608,000,000 to a little over \$7,000,000,000, an increase from less than 4% of the total debt to about 14.5%. Individual investors, trustees, and other types of institutions held about 52.5% of the

Financial Preparedness

The volume of demand deposits and currency is 50% greater than in any other period in our history. Excess reserves are huge and are increasing. They provide a base for more than doubling the existing supply of bank credit. Since the early part of 1934, \$14,000,000,000 of gold, the principal cause of excess reserves, has flowed into the country and the stream of incoming gold is continuing.

The necessarily large defense program of the Government will have still further expansive effects. Government securities have become the chief asset of the banking system, and purchases by banks have created additional deposits.

Because of the excess reserves, interest rates have fallen to unprecedentedly low levels. Some of them are well below the reasonable requirements of an easy money policy, and are raising serious, long-term problems for the future well-being of our charitable and educational institutions, for the holders of insurance policies and savings bank accounts, and for the national economy as a whole.

Various sources of potential increases in excess reserves should be removed. These include: The power to issue three billions of greenbacks; further monetization of foreign silver; the power to issue silver certificates against the seigniorage . . . on previous purchases of silver.

In view of the completely changed international situation during the past year, the power further to devalue the dollar in terms of gold is no longer necessary or desirable and should be permitted to lapse.

The financing of both the ordinary requirements of Government and the extraordinary needs of the defense program should be accomplished by drawing upon the existing large volume of deposits rather than by creating additional deposits through bank purchases of Government securities.

As the National income increases a larger and larger portion of the defense expenses should be met by tax revenues rather than by borrowing. Whatever the point may be at which the budget should be balanced, there can not be any question that whenever the country approaches a condition of full utilization of its economic capacity, . . . the budget should be balanced.—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks, and the Federal Advisory Council to Congress.

Whatever may be thought of other specific recommendations contained in this "report" to Congress, we are certain that few sensible people will find much to criticize in these sentences which have been quoted here.

total National debt in 1930; today they own only something over 25%.

Much is sometimes made of the fact that Government agencies such as the old-age insurance fund, the unemployment compensation trust fund, and the postal savings system hold nearly \$7,100,000,000 of the National debt at this time, as compared with less than \$1,000,000,000 ten years ago. One would suppose from some of the discussions that it is necessary to deduct these holdings from the out-

standing National debt to obtain a net figure. Such, however, is obviously not the case, since most of these holdings represent "investment" of funds held by the Government for the account of various parties holding a different kind of Government promise to pay. They are, for the most part, as much a part of the public debt as any other.

Government Bond Purchases

It is thus clear that the funds afforded the Treasury during this period to supplement inadequate receipts came, in the amount of substantially more than a third, not from the pockets of individuals or groups who had saved them from their current income, but from the commercial banks of the country which paid for them by the simple process of creating deposits against a growing reserve account, which incidentally kept growing and is still increasing largely as a result of an abnormal influx of gold. This gold inflow, in turn, while partly an outgrowth of world conditions over which we as a Nation had and still have little control, is also in substantial part a result of our tinkering with the gold content of the dollar. The increase in banking holdings took place chiefly during the first six years of the period, while the accumulations of the insurance companies and savings institutions was a later development which is, by and large, to be considered but the investment of inflationary funds which had earlier been borrowed by the Government from the commercial banks and then distributed in various ways to the public. Despite the success of the so-called baby bond campaign, and notwithstanding the larger purchases by the various institutions holding the savings of the people, the Treasury has yet to develop a public market among bona fide investors for its obligations adequate to its needs and the needs it must continue to have so long as huge deficits persist as they are certain to do while the defense program continues in the proportions now planned.

The position in which all of this has placed the commercial banks of the country can be readily seen by the scrutiny of the weekly reports of the reporting member banks. As of Dec. 18 these banks held loans of all kinds in the amount of somewhat more than \$9,340,000,000. Compare this figure with the following list of holdings of Government obligations: Treasury bills, \$759,000,000; Treasury notes, \$2,093,000,000; United States bonds, \$6,956,000,000; obligations guaranteed by the United States Government, \$2,734,000,000. Let no one be deceived for a moment by the fact that many of these obligations held by the banks are technically short-term. They are that technically only. When they mature, the Government has no choice but to fund or to refund them. The banks can dispose of them in substantial amounts and thus reduce their extended position correspondingly only in the degree that a market for them is developed outside the banks. In these circumstances it is foolish in the extreme to call the current position of the banks of the country "liquid." Not only are their assets frozen in every real sense of the term, but their deposit liabilities are extraordinarily high in relation to their capital funds. Enormous Treasury deficits during the coming year and the years which follow simply must not be shoved recklessly into the portfolios of the banks. Yet

the Treasury will almost certainly have need of large sums of money over and above that which it is likely to raise through taxation.

Such a situation as this obviously calls for the utmost economy as far as ordinary, non-defense expenditures of the Government are concerned. Indeed, the President some time ago took more or less official cognizance of this fact, and proclaimed his intention to cut such non-essential expenditures to the bone. Yet scrutiny of current Treasury statements and what appear to be semi-official outgivings concerning the budget estimates to be announced next week reveals nothing of consequence accomplished or immediately in prospect. In his budget message a year ago the President estimated non-defense expenditures at around \$6,500,000,000 or a little more. Such outlays during the first half of the fiscal year have amounted to very nearly \$3,500,000,000, or at the rate of about \$7,000,000,000 for the entire year. The Secretary of the Treasury recently estimated such expenditures for the year at this latter amount. Word from Washington now is that the President will suggest expenditures of this nature in about this amount during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942. It is possible that some of the expenditures listed elsewhere in the budget will be effected for defense purposes, since the Work Projects Administration and some of the other Government agencies are now reporting "defense projects," but the difference will not be very large.

Examination of the details of the expenditures during the first six months of the current fiscal year confirm the impression that little or nothing is being accomplished in the way of reduction of non-essential outlays. The Agricultural Adjustment Program has taken upwards of \$525,000,000 this year, against less than \$486,000,000 last year. The Farm Security and the Rural Electrification administrations have expended somewhat less than last year, but the cost of the Farm Tenant Act has risen. Reclamation projects have taken a little less, but the old pork barrel, River and Harbor Work and Flood Control, has cost us nearly \$130,000,000, against less than \$122,000,000 last year. Expenditures of the Civil Conservation Corps have been reduced from \$147,000,000 to \$136,000,000, but the National Youth Administration has expended over \$46,000,000 this year against about \$35,000,000 last; the Social Security Board some \$215,000,000, against \$180,000,000, and the Public Roads Administration \$114,000,000, against \$105,000,000. Despite the rapid increase in general business activity the outlays of the WPA have been reduced by only \$86,000,000 to \$651,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently again estimated defense expenditures during the current fiscal year at \$5,000,000,000. Current estimates place them at \$10,000,000,000 next year. If they run to such a figure and ordinary outlays are permitted to continue as they are now running and as current estimates suggest that they will next year, total outlays would reach the staggering sum of \$17,000,000,000. One man's guess is probably about as good as another's as to receipts next year, but if we accept what appears to be the most generally named figure, \$9,000,000,000, we should have to expect a deficit next year of around \$8,000,000,000. When we recall the interest rates which the Treasury

has been accustomed to pay on its obligations, and do not fail to remember that willingness to invest is not only a matter of rates but also of general confidence in the future, we readily see that the Treasury has its work cut out for it if it is to avoid placing a large additional amount of its obligations in the portfolios of the banks during the coming year. It is for reasons of this sort that the public, or that portion of the public which gives its attention to such matters, is awaiting the words of the President this week with extraordinary interest not unmixed with concern.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

WITH the holiday bulge of currency in circulation now being modified, and gold still flowing toward the United States in heavy volume, the expected advance in idle credit is amply reflected in the official banking statistics for the weekly period ended Dec. 31. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements increased \$180,000,000 in the week to \$6,620,000,000. There is every likelihood that the total soon will top previous records and move over the \$7,000,000,000 mark. This prospect gives point to the special report and recommendations submitted by the Federal Reserve System, Wednesday, to Congress and the Administration. In this document, which deserves the greatest study and consideration, policies are urged and legislation suggested which would remove some of the anomalous aspects of the present monetary situation and make possible effective counter moves to inflationary developments. Added power is sought to increase reserve requirements of member banks. Sale of United States Government securities to investors, rather than to banks, is urged. Means are asked for "insulating" the credit system from the impact of further gold receipts. A closer approach to a balanced Federal budget is suggested, and termination is proposed of the special presidential authority to devalue the dollar, issue up to \$3,000,000,000 of greenbacks and issue currency against purchases of foreign silver.

The weekly banking statistics indicate that currency in circulation declined \$84,000,000 in the period between Christmas and New Year's Day, to a total of \$8,733,000,000. Monetary gold stocks of the country increased \$65,000,000 to \$21,995,000,000. Also contributing to the advance of member bank reserve deposits was a sizable reduction of the Treasury general account balance with the 12 Federal Reserve banks. There were no offsets of any significance, and the increase of \$180,000,000 in excess reserves thus is not surprising. On the demand side of the credit picture there is to be noted only a modest week-by-week increase of loans. The national defense program still is in its infancy, of course, and the loan totals will bear careful observation. Weekly reporting New York City member banks found their business loans up \$1,000,000 in the period under review, to a total of \$1,907,000,000. Loans by the same banks to brokers and dealers on security collateral increased \$32,000,000 to \$419,000,000.

The 12 Federal Reserve banks continued to refrain from open market operations in the weekly period. Holdings of United States Treasury obligations again are reported at \$2,184,100,000, consisting of \$1,284,600,000 Treasury bonds and \$899,

500,000 Treasury notes. The Treasury deposited \$69,999,000 gold certificates with the regional institutions, raising their holdings of such instruments to \$19,750,781,000. Other cash moved up as currency returned to the banks, and total reserves of the 12 Federal Reserve banks advanced \$115,011,000 to \$20,035,582,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation declined \$33,941,000 to \$5,930,997,000. Total deposits with the regional banks increased \$96,361,000 to \$16,126,567,000, with the account variations consisting of an increase of member bank reserve deposits by \$188,390,000 to \$14,025,633,000; a decline of the Treasury general account by \$113,013,000 to \$368,481,000; an increase of foreign deposits by \$21,647,000 to \$1,132,909,000, and a decline of other deposits by \$663,000 to \$599,544,000. The reserve ratio improved to 90.8% from 90.6%. Discounts by the Federal Reserve banks were off \$1,285,000 to \$2,915,000. Industrial advances dropped \$60,000 to \$7,538,000, while commitments to make such advances fell \$1,027,000 to \$5,226,000.

Foreign Trade in November

THE country's exports in November dropped off a little from October, but remained substantially above the year previous. Imports, on the other hand, rose above October, but did not quite come up to the level of a year ago. The two items of trade, however, together aggregated \$551,115,000, approximately the same as October and nearly 5% greater than November, 1939.

November's export trade had an aggregate value of \$327,685,000, compared with \$343,848,000 in October and \$292,453,000 in November, 1939. The month's aggregate was somewhat less than average for last year, but it was the largest for any November since 1929. The decrease from October was partly due to smaller shipments of cotton and grain, but chiefly to a dropping off in exports of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, and aircraft. The tightening of the export restrictions on iron and steel scrap, effective Oct. 16, apparently had its effect, for scrap exports dropped to only \$1,304,000 from \$4,650,000 in October and \$5,173,000 in November, 1939. Compared with a year ago, however, total shipments of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals and aircraft as well as such other items useful in a war economy as machine tools, firearms and motor trucks, continued substantially higher. The total value of exports of these six items in November amounted to about \$130,000,000, or twice as much as in November, 1939. Farm products continued to compare unfavorably with last year, particularly cotton. Exports of the staple dropped to only 146,363 bales, valued at \$7,703,000, from 197,112 bales, valued at \$10,541,000 in October, and 597,565 bales, worth \$30,563,000, in November, 1939. In the four months ended Nov. 30 the United Kingdom took only a little more than a third as much cotton as in the same period of 1939, and Japan, another large purchaser ordinarily, reduced its purchases by 93%. Of course, to several European countries which in the past have taken substantial quantities, no shipments at all have been possible. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, which has since 1935 taken no consequential amount of American cotton, purchased \$2,600,000 worth in November and \$3,000,000 in October.

General imports in November had an aggregate value of \$223,430,000, compared with \$206,939,000 in October and \$235,458,000 in November, 1939. It was the second successive month in which the total was under the year previous, following 19 months showing gains over the preceding year. Large amounts of the so-called strategic materials continued to come in during the month, including rubber, tin, manganese, &c.

Cheese and wines, items of only minor importance in relation to total imports, but items whose scarcity or absence is likely to be felt in many households, were imported in sharply reduced quantity in November. The former dropped to only 35% of a year ago and the latter to 55%.

An export balance of \$164,255,000 resulted from November's trade, bringing the total for the 11 months to \$1,331,117,000. The excess for the calendar year is expected to approximate \$1,400,000,000, which would be the largest of any year since 1921. In 1939 the export excess totaled \$859,095,000.

An additional \$330,113,000 of gold entered the United States in November, raising the total for the 11 months, which already was well above any previous entire year, to \$4,612,289,000. Exports of gold in the 11 months amounted to only \$4,992,000.

Silver imports in November totaled \$4,721,000, about the average 1940 level. Exports during the month were virtually nil, and in the 11 months totaled only \$3,551,000.

The New York Stock Market

CONFLICTING influences developed this week on the New York stock market, and price changes were mostly modest, with an upward tendency the rule among speculative securities, while high-grade investment issues drifted lower. Liquidation of low-priced stocks and bonds for establishment of tax losses ceased, of course, as the new year dawned. Relaxation of this downward pressure possibly accounts in part for the slightly better trend of the securities affected. But there was again much uncertainty as to moves in Washington, where the advent of a new Congress brought prompt predictions of ever rising deficits and still larger tax exactions for defense requirements. The spirit of caution held buying of stocks to small proportions. The importance of the tax selling was indicated, meanwhile, in a prompt decline of stock and bond trading on the New York Stock Exchange, as 1941 arrived. In the first two sessions of this week equity turnover continued to range somewhat over the 1,000,000-share level. After the New Year's Day suspension, however, turnover dwindled to hardly more than 500,000 shares in the full sessions.

Most equities managed to close yesterday at small advances over the levels prevalent a week earlier. There were some noteworthy exceptions, especially in the motors group, which was sharply depressed on Thursday. Rumors circulated that large sales of such stocks were being arranged in behalf of British authorities, who are liquidating the sizable blocks of American stocks taken over for purposes of augmenting the dollar resources of the London Government. T. J. Carlyle Gifford, special agent of the British Treasury in New York, made public on Tuesday a list of 68 United States stock and bond issues in which liquidation of the British holdings had been completed. The leading

motor shares were not included in the group, and this circumstance gave rise to the rumors that British selling might next be concentrated in the motors. The validity of such explanations of market movements is open to question, of course, for the thin markets which currently prevail make sizable changes possible even on small sales or purchases.

The listed bond market was a two-way affair, with best investment media inclined to recede, while speculative bonds showed small advances. Disclosure on Wednesday of the Federal Reserve System recommendations for added credit control authority brought about a slow downward drift of United States Government obligations and other high-grade investment bonds. Cheaper railroad bonds of the speculative classifications were in quiet demand. Some of the specialties also improved, notably International Telephone debentures. Foreign dollar securities were marked higher after the turn of the year, owing to relaxation of tax loss liquidation. Commodity markets were inclined to advance, leading grains developing strength in the pits. Base metals were firm and doubtless would advance sharply were it not for the restraining influence of a careful Washington watch on quotations. Foreign exchange dealings remained modest, and official controls held rates in their previous narrow range. Gold continued to flow across the Atlantic toward the United States.

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

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales on Saturday were 892,100 shares; on Monday, 1,178,177 shares; on Tuesday, 1,072,670 shares; on Thursday, 527,470 shares, and on Friday, 505,940 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 208,040 shares; on Monday, 332,233 shares; on Tuesday, 270,580 shares; on Thursday, 99,705 shares, and on Friday, 101,955 shares.

On Saturday of last week the market held to its gains of the previous session and managed at the same time to extend them in a degree in the heaviest turnover in over a month. Trading for the short session was the broadest in more than seven months. Firmness of prices was present from the start. Opening gains held through the closing with the exception of a few isolated instances in the final period. On the day, steels were moderately improved, and rail, copper and rubber stocks ruled unchanged to fractionally higher. Motor and ship-building issues closed mixed. Tax-loss selling on Monday proved a negligible factor in the adverse effect it had on prices. A consistent demand for equities was present a greater part of the day, and price levels were raised moderately. The first hour witnessed a demand for stocks for reinvestment purposes, and it was at this period that the list received its greatest support. Thereafter trading volume was fairly well maintained, but some easing took place in most groups, and they closed with moderate improvement. As the old year came to an end, on Tuesday, trading volume continued to run above the 1,000,000-share mark, with values firm, though mixed, on the day. Reinvestment demand and evening-up operations were again in evidence. Cash transactions were particularly noticeable where large blocks were involved in the day's

trades. United States Steel continued to be a favorite at closing, while heaviness characterized the motor, copper and chemical shares. Thursday, the first session of the new year, saw a very evident let-down in market interest, and trading volume declined from 1,072,670 shares on Tuesday last to 527,470 shares, the smallest in a month. Some uncertainty was dissipated after the close of trading on Tuesday when the special agent for the British Treasury announced the liquidation in their entirety of many prime securities formerly held by British owners. Notwithstanding this welcome news, it failed to afford the market any great stimulation on Thursday. Motor stocks were particularly affected by liquidation in the final hour, and General Motors slumped $2\frac{1}{4}$ points, while Chrysler Corp. dropped $2\frac{3}{4}$ points. The foregoing issues were not mentioned in the list of securities liquidated by the British in this market. Aircraft shares were firm, and oil issues enjoyed a good demand. United States Steel, however, dropped $2\frac{1}{4}$ points from its previous closing. Despite the fact that stocks closed irregularly lower, declines were confined to a small group of favorites. A majority of issues reflected higher levels on the day. On Friday the list moved in a half-hearted manner on a turnover of approximately 500,000 shares. Price changes in the main were not significant, and the list closed irregularly higher on the day. A comparison of closing prices on Friday of this week with final values at the close on Friday a week ago show further progress.

General Electric closed yesterday at $34\frac{1}{4}$ against $32\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $22\frac{5}{8}$ against $22\frac{1}{8}$; Columbia Gas & Electric at $4\frac{5}{8}$ against $4\frac{1}{2}$; Public Service of N. J. at $28\frac{3}{4}$ against $28\frac{1}{2}$; International Harvester at $50\frac{1}{2}$ against $49\frac{1}{8}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at $78\frac{3}{8}$ against $77\frac{1}{2}$; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 38 against 37; Woolworth at $32\frac{5}{8}$ against $31\frac{1}{4}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at $168\frac{3}{8}$ against $166\frac{3}{8}$.

Western Union closed yesterday at $20\frac{1}{8}$ against 20 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at 163 against 164; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 163 against $164\frac{7}{8}$; National Cash Register at $13\frac{1}{4}$ bid against $12\frac{3}{4}$; National Dairy Products at $13\frac{7}{8}$ against $13\frac{1}{4}$; National Biscuit at $17\frac{3}{4}$ against $16\frac{3}{4}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $36\frac{5}{8}$ against 36; Loft, Inc., at $18\frac{7}{8}$ against $17\frac{1}{2}$; Continental Can at $39\frac{1}{4}$ against $37\frac{7}{8}$; Eastman Kodak at 139 against $133\frac{3}{8}$; Standard Brands at $6\frac{3}{8}$ against $6\frac{1}{8}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $103\frac{1}{2}$ against 102; Canada Dry at $12\frac{1}{2}$ against 12; Schenley Distillers at 11 against 11, and National Distillers at 23 against 23.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $19\frac{1}{4}$ against $18\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $13\frac{1}{2}$ against $13\frac{1}{8}$, and United States Rubber at $22\frac{3}{8}$ against $22\frac{1}{2}$.

Railroad stocks for the most part show fractionally higher changes this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $22\frac{5}{8}$ against $21\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $18\frac{3}{4}$ against $17\frac{3}{8}$; New York Central at $14\frac{1}{8}$ against $13\frac{3}{8}$; Union Pacific at $79\frac{3}{4}$ against $75\frac{1}{8}$; Southern Pacific at $8\frac{1}{4}$ against $7\frac{5}{8}$; Southern Railway at $12\frac{1}{2}$ against 12, and Northern Pacific at $6\frac{3}{8}$ against $5\frac{7}{8}$.

Steel stocks made further improvement the present week. United States Steel closed yester-

day at $70\frac{3}{8}$ against 69 on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at 47 against 47; Bethlehem Steel at 89 against 85, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at $41\frac{3}{4}$ against $40\frac{1}{4}$.

In the motor group, General Motors closed yesterday at $48\frac{1}{4}$ against $48\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $71\frac{3}{4}$ against $72\frac{3}{8}$; Packard at $3\frac{1}{4}$ against 3; Studebaker at $8\frac{1}{4}$ against $7\frac{5}{8}$, and Hupp Motors at $\frac{5}{8}$ against $\frac{1}{2}$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $35\frac{7}{8}$ against $33\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $11\frac{7}{8}$ against $10\frac{7}{8}$, and Atlantic Refining at $24\frac{1}{4}$ against $24\frac{1}{2}$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $27\frac{1}{8}$ against $26\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at $42\frac{7}{8}$ against 43, and Phelps Dodge at $35\frac{7}{8}$ against $34\frac{3}{4}$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at $9\frac{1}{4}$ against $8\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at 18 against $17\frac{5}{8}$, and Douglas Aircraft at 78 against $76\frac{1}{4}$.

Making due allowance for holiday influences, it would appear that trade and industrial reports for the week are fairly favorable. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at 95.9% of capacity against 80.8% last week, 96.9% a month ago, and 85.7% at this time one year ago. Production of electric power for the week ended Dec. 28 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,622,850,000 kwh. against 2,910,914,000 kwh. in the preceding week and 2,404,316,000 kwh. a year earlier. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 28 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 545,307 cars, a decrease of 152,448 cars from the preceding week and of 2,757 cars from the same week in 1939.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $87\frac{1}{4}$ c. against $85\frac{3}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May corn closed yesterday at $62\frac{3}{4}$ c. against $61\frac{3}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $37\frac{1}{8}$ c. against $36\frac{1}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 10.43c. against 10.26c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed yesterday at 20.62c. against 20.63c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 12c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $23\frac{3}{8}$ pence per ounce against $23\frac{1}{8}$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $34\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.04, the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

QUIET dealings marked the final stock market sessions of 1940 in European financial centers, and equally modest trading was noted in the initial sessions of 1941. The sobering realization that a full year of warfare is likely to be succeeded by another kept turnover to a minimum. Holiday influences also tended to keep attendance down on the various exchanges. The London Stock Exchange was heartened last Monday by the address of the American

President, but dispirited by the incendiary bombing of the "City," during the previous night. Prices held generally at previous closings, and no changes of consequence appeared Tuesday. After the holiday prices firmed a little in London but trading remained at a minimum. Dealings on the Amsterdam market continued to reflect nervousness, chiefly in the sense that Netherlands East Indies and American securities were in keen demand. An upward trend prevailed in such issues. The Berlin Boerse was dull save for occasional spurts in so-called "Colonial" securities. New Year's Day assurances of a German victory, extended by Chancellor Hitler, apparently impressed the Reich financial market to a degree, for an upswing promptly developed in issues related to the former German colonies. No indications were available as to the French financial markets.

National Security

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT set forth with a degree of precision, last Sunday, the developing viewpoint of the Administration on the foreign policy to be pursued in the present world crisis, and the statement naturally provoked a world debate of extreme interest and gravity. Speaking over a national and international radio network, Mr. Roosevelt expressed a belief, based on "the latest and best information," that the Axis Powers are not going to win this war. He made it clear that the official policy of the United States Government will continue to be that of all reasonably possible aid to Great Britain, and asserted that there will be no "bottlenecks" in that determination. No dictator or combination of dictators will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination, the President said. The address occasioned few criticisms in the United States, while in other countries it was received entirely in accordance with expectations. British reactions were highly favorable, and in all parts of the British Empire encomiums were heaped on the address. In Germany and Italy a good deal of unofficial resentment was expressed, but no official answer so far has been essayed. The indications of the moment thus are that the address will not be regarded by the Axis Powers as a cause for a declaration of war.

At the outset President Roosevelt stated that his address was not on war but on national security, and he emphasized that his purpose is to keep the country now and hereafter "out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence and all of the things that American independence means to you and to me and to ours." The Axis alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan was described as a great menace to the United States, and Mr. Roosevelt declared specifically that the Nazi masters of Germany intend to dominate not only Europe, but all the rest of the world as well. The President quoted the speech made in Berlin a month ago by Chancellor Hitler, in which Hitler boasted that he could beat any other Power in the world. In the light of this undeniable threat, Mr. Roosevelt continued, the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace "until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the whole world." The forces of the States that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom are being held away from our shores, and it is vital that the war-

makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere, and for that circumstance Mr. Roosevelt gave due credit to Britain.

"The experience of the past two years has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis," Mr. Roosevelt remarked. "No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender." The new European order of which the Nazis talk was denounced by Mr. Roosevelt as "an unholy alliance of power and pelf to dominate and to enslave the human race." Against that unholy alliance the British people and their allies are conducting an active war, and our own future security is greatly dependent on the outcome of that fight, the President said. "Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow," he added, "I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into the war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on. If we are completely honest with ourselves, we must admit that there is risk in any course that we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future. The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and for our security. Emphatically, we must get these weapons to them—get them to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure."

Certain facts are self-evident, said Mr. Roosevelt, and first among these he listed the British resistance to world conquest. There is, said the President, no demand for sending an expeditionary force outside our own borders, and no intention by any member of the Government to send such a force. Our National policy is not directed towards war, Mr. Roosevelt added. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and away from our people. "Democracy's fight against world conquest is being greatly aided, and must be more greatly aided, by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines," the President continued. "And it is no more unneutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia and other nations near Germany to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day in the week. We are planning our own defense with the utmost urgency and in its vast scale we must integrate the war needs of Britain and the other free nations which are resisting aggression." Appealing for increased production, Mr. Roosevelt declared that "we must be the great arsenal of democracy." The same resolution and spirit must be shown as if the country were at war, for this is an emergency as serious to us as war itself, the President said.

London reports made it clear that the British were "bucked up" by the tone and content of the speech delivered by Mr. Roosevelt. Greece, likewise, was fired with a new determination to fight the Italians. The German and Italian people apparently were permitted to know little of the address, but some comments appeared in the controlled presses of those countries. These suggested broadly that no occasion for formal war was seen in Berlin and Rome. At a Berlin Foreign Office press conference Tuesday, a Government spokesman characterized the address as "unworthy of the head of a big nation, undignified in tone and unconvincing in its argumentation." Irritability and nervousness were seen in the speech by the German spokesman, who made their views additionally clear through the German press, which accused Mr. Roosevelt of distorting facts. Sweden found Mr. Roosevelt's reference to that country not the least to its liking, and an official statement was issued in Stockholm Wednesday to the effect that war materials have not been exported to any of the belligerents excepting Finland. In Latin America the speech was heartily and generally applauded.

Other incidents bearing upon the position of the United States include reports of the sinking, late last week of a Panamanian oil tanker manned by an American crew of 42, all but two being rescued. The sinking was said to have taken place in the Atlantic two weeks ago, today, as the ship neared an African port. In response to a New Year's greeting from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Mr. Roosevelt sent a message on Tuesday expressing the hope that during 1941 "the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessings of a righteous peace." There was much conjecture throughout the week as to possible means for obtaining control of ships laid up in American harbors by the nationals of Denmark and other countries occupied by German troops, and action on this question was forecast by many Washington observers. In most circles the belief prevailed that the vessels will be purchased for American use, and a corresponding amount of United States merchant tonnage made available to Great Britain.

Widespread Warfare

FROM many parts of the world reports were available this week of the course taken by the mighty battle between Great Britain and Germany, which now has been in progress more than 16 months. The most intense activity still is in the air over England, but German cities also are suffering from air raids. Of especial interest are reports from Rome, Thursday, that German airplanes and pilots have arrived in Italy, to "help in the bitter aeronaval fight now developing in the Mediterranean basin." This suggests German activity against the British naval armada which holds the Mediterranean almost without a challenge from Premier Mussolini. The Irish Free State was the unlucky victim of a number of air raids, Wednesday and Thursday, some casualties resulting as the "unidentified aircraft" dropped their missiles, at least one of which was found to have German markings. This incident followed a British decision, Wednesday, to treat the exports of Eire like those of any other neutral, if Navicerts are lacking. Altogether, the developments brought vividly home to neutral Eire the bitter aspects

of warfare. In Far Eastern waters, some 500 men, women and children were rescued, Wednesday, from tiny Emirau Island, in the Bismarck Archipelago, where they had been landed previously by German commerce raiders which sank 10 or more vessels in recent months. This extension of the war to far Pacific waters occasioned rumors that Count Felix von Luckner, who commanded the German raider *Seeadler* in the first World War, again was active in a similar capacity and in much the same region. Reports that the German raiders were being sent out from Japan were discountenanced in London.

It was the British capital that took the heaviest punishment from aerial raiders, this week. German fliers appeared sporadically over a number of other British towns and cities, some of which remain nameless because of censorship requirements. Areas in southeast England were bombed, and Liverpool seems to have been attacked once more. But London was raided savagely late last Sunday, on one of the most destructive of the bombings to date. Incendiary missiles were rained on the City, or financial district, which comprises the most ancient part of the great British metropolis, and terrible havoc was caused by the thousands of fire bombs. Much of this central part of London was a great flaming torch, and intense indignation was occasioned by the destruction of hoary monuments which can never be replaced. The Nazi attack was regarded in England as a deliberate attempt to destroy the heart of the Empire, but valiant efforts by the fire fighters in London kept the loss down to a degree. The ancient Guildhall was gutted, however, and a number of fine churches went up in smoke. Censorship restrictions were lifted sufficiently to inform the outside world that the conflagration could be compared only to the great London fire of 1666. But the work of London went on, and any Nazi belief that British war efforts might be curtailed was disappointed. The rapidly growing British air force bombed the so-called "invasion bases" of Northern France repeatedly, this week, but engaged in a more determined raid against the German city of Bremen, Thursday, in retaliation for the attack on London. Some 20,000 fire bombs were sent down upon the German city, and much of the port was said to be a "raging furnace."

On the high seas the battle seemed to favor England to a greater degree than in some weeks. German submarine and airplane sinkings of British and Allied vessels in the week ended Dec. 23 were placed officially in London at 43,300 tons, which is much under the average recently noted. But warnings were issued at the same time against excessive consumption of meat, imported cereals and other products that require undue shipping space. No secret is being made of the fact that merchant shipping is becoming one of the more difficult of Britain's problems. Of interest in this connection were announcements in London and Berlin, last Sunday, that a naval encounter had taken place some days earlier in the North Atlantic between the British cruiser *Berwick* and an unidentified but "powerful" German warship which endeavored to attack a convoy. The German ship was driven off after a hit was scored, according to the London account, which admitted that the *Berwick* had suffered slight damage and a few casualties. The Nazi ship *Baden*, 8,204 tons, was sunk by the *Berwick*, and the assumption was that this vessel was acting as a supply tender to

the German warship. The German dictator, Adolf Hitler, issued a New Year's proclamation on Tuesday in which he promised victory to Germany in 1941. Lord Beaverbrook, as the British Minister of Aircraft Production, remarked in London on Thursday that American bombing airplanes are being flown across the Atlantic in a steady stream, and will enable the British to intensify the fury of the counter-offensive against Nazi objectives.

Mediterranean Basin

FEW important changes occurred this week in the struggle centering in the Mediterranean basin, but the indications of Italian inadequacy continued to multiply. Announcement was made in Rome, Thursday, that an unspecified number of German aerial squadrons had arrived in Italy to participate in the Mediterranean operations. Since the Reich officially is still at peace with Greece, it is a reasonable surmise that the arrivals are intended to combat British naval and aerial forces. Almost all Italian airplanes operating against England from Channel airports were recalled at the same time. These moves possibly reflect the increasing boldness of British naval and aerial attacks against Italy, and the successes that London has achieved in this connection. British warships were reported early this week to have raided the Adriatic Sea again, and to have sunk several Italian transports. From Cairo, on Wednesday, came reports of a series of British aerial attacks against Italian forces in Libya, and naval bases at Taranto and other Italian ports. Palermo was singled out for particular attention, and Naples also was battered.

In the so-called "Western Desert" of Northern Africa, British forces laid siege to the Italian base of Bardia, which is a key point in the operations conducted by the British from Egypt and by the Italians from Libya. The Italian force at Bardia resisted attacks by the British, which were not emphatic in any sense, since the base is cut off and probably will fall before long in any event. In preference to a costly assault, British troops preferred a waiting policy, it was said. It is quite possible, of course, that the newly arrived German air pilots will take a hand in the North African fighting. The Italo-Greek war which is being fought on Albanian soil favored the Greek forces, but it appears that bitter cold prevailed over the terrain this week, and only minor movements were reported. Athens dispatches state that Greek troops are filtering into the main Italian defense positions in the Klisura region. The Evzones also are moving steadily, if slowly, along the coastal front toward Valona. There were fewer reports than in previous weeks about the growing discontent of Italian citizens, but it is hardly to be supposed that the defeats suffered by Italian forces are occasions for rejoicing in Italy. Announcement was made in Rome, last Sunday, that food supplies will be doled out by Minister of Agriculture Giuseppe Tassinari, who received powers of a dictatorial nature for the purpose. Rationing of industrial materials in Italy was similarly indicated by a decree, Tuesday, giving extraordinary powers to Minister of Corporations Renato Ricci.

Balkan Peninsula

PORTENTOUS developments in the Balkan countries again were suggested this week in dispatches from all capitals of the small countries con-

cerned, but the rumors conflict and there is still no satisfactory explanation of the events. German troops continued to pour through Hungary and into Rumania, with some reports indicating merely that they constituted replacements of troops sent home after service in that country. But Yugoslavian observers declared that concentrations were taking place not far from their borders, and Bulgarian dispatches were to the same effect. The Bulgarian Premier, Bogdan Philoff, suddenly left Sofia on Wednesday for a journey to Berlin, undertaken for reasons of "health." But Sofia dispatches yesterday remarked rather grimly that resistance probably would be futile if the Germans decided to move in.

"Differences between Germany and Russia over their interests in Bulgaria appeared to offer the main hope to this country for retaining its independence," the Associated Press quoted informed sources in Bulgaria, as saying, yesterday. Hungarian mobilization was increased, Monday, and no secret was made of the fact that this represented a phase in the vast Nazi preparations for war or any other sort of contingency in the Balkans. The Russian Government maintained complete silence as to these momentous developments in the Balkans, and the Turkish authorities likewise appeared anxious to make no move of a provocative nature. The Nazis, who hold the key to the situation for the time being, were entirely uncommunicative.

Franco-German Negotiations

DISCUSSIONS appear to be going on haltingly between German authorities and the Vichy Government of France regarding terms for a "permanent" peace and a "new order" in European affairs. Little actual information is made available as to these conversations, but it has been evident for several weeks that they are none too cordial. Since Marshal Henri Philippe Petain suddenly dismissed Pierre Laval from the Government, rumors have circulated continuously that the Nazis might cut off the negotiations abruptly and occupy the rest of France. It was indicated at Vichy, Wednesday, that a new set of "limited collaboration" proposals had been placed before the Germans by Marshal Petain, and the reply from Berlin was anxiously awaited. The French Chief of States was said to be contemplating a move of the Government to Northern Africa, if the Germans failed to relax their demands for full collaboration. Even if the French authorities are not obliged to move from Vichy, it seems that prospects are bleak. In a New Year's message to the French people, Marshal Petain asserted that 1941 will be a "hard" year. Frenchmen will go hungry because of poor crops and the war blockade, he added, and appeals were made to French peasants to draw from the soil everything possible in order to fill out the public diet. A provisional budget was announced by decree, Wednesday, covering the first four months of the new year. Expenditures of 40,000,000,000 francs for the period, if added to the maintenance costs of the German army of occupation, would indicate that outlays still are running at a rate equivalent to full war costs.

Colombian Debts

PROPOSALS for adjustments of the Colombian Government's default on approximately \$50,-100,000 dollar bonds of that country were advanced in Washington, last Monday, through three Depart-

ments of the United States Government which presumably engaged in negotiations on the default. The State and Treasury Departments and the Federal Loan Administration joined in this move, reputedly as "friendly intermediaries between the Republic of Colombia and the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc." A statement recounted that the actual amount of 6% Colombian Government bonds outstanding now is \$44,000,000, while accumulated and unpaid interest totals \$12,200,000. Colombia now proposes to refund the \$44,000,000 debt and \$6,100,000 of the accumulated interest, with \$50,100,000 of new 3% bonds of a maturity of 25 to 30 years. To service the new bonds, the debtor proposes to make available \$1,800,000 annually for five years, and \$2,000,000 annually thereafter. Amounts not required for interest are to be devoted to purchase in the market and cancellation of the new bonds. In setting forth this proposal, the three Federal Departments disclaimed direct interest in the matter and then expressed the opinion that in view of conditions prevailing since 1932, the Colombian offer constitutes a fair effort to adjust the obligations. Bondholders were advised that they must make their own decisions.

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council added an epilogue to this little tale on Tuesday, in the form of a strong and well-reasoned protest against acceptance of the Colombian offer. The Council found the Colombian plan "inadequate and unfair," because it is not based on what Colombia plainly can pay. The cut in interest was held to be out of line with the capacity of the country to meet its obligations. Internal bonds and short-term credits are serviced in full, the Council pointed out, as against the 50% of contractual interest offered in the debt settlement on the long term issues. The question also was raised as to rights of bondholders under covering Colombian decrees, which imply a surrender by bondholders of their rights if the offer is accepted. Also pertinent to the discussion, the Council found, was the disregard by Colombia of Departmental and municipal dollar bonds which are in default. In contrast with the attitude of three United States Government Departments, which presumably act in the interests of American citizens, the Council declared that it will continue to do what it properly may to bring about a realization on the part of Colombia that its own best interests lie in treating its creditors fairly and equitably. The comment was added that "the sovereign power unilaterally to pay out only a fraction of what was stipulated does not confer the right to do so."

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THERE have been no changes during the week in the discount rates of any of the foreign central banks. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

Country	Rate in Effect Jan. 3	Date Effective	Previous Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Jan. 3	Date Effective	Previous Rate
Argentina...	3 1/2	Mar. 1 1936	---	Holland....	3	Aug. 29 1939	2
Belgium...	2	Jan. 5 1940	2 1/2	Hungary...	4	Aug. 29 1935	4 1/2
Bulgaria...	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	India.....	3	Nov. 28 1935	3 1/2
Canada....	2 1/2	Mar. 11 1935	---	Italy.....	4 1/2	May 18 1936	5
Chile.....	3	Dec. 16 1936	4	Japan.....	3.29	Apr. 7 1936	3.65
Colombia...	4	July 18 1933	5	Java.....	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Czechoslovakia	3	Jan. 1 1936	3 1/2	Lithuania...	6	July 15 1939	7
Danzig....	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Morocco...	6 1/2	May 28 1935	4 1/2
Denmark...	4 1/2	May 22 1940	5 1/2	Norway....	4 1/2	Sept. 22 1939	3 1/2
Elre.....	3	June 30 1932	3 1/2	Poland....	4 1/2	Dec. 17 1937	5
England...	2	Oct. 26 1939	3	Portugal...	4	Aug. 11 1937	4 1/2
Estonia...	4 1/2	Oct. 1 1935	5	Rumania...	3 1/2	May 5 1935	4 1/2
Finland...	4 1/2	Dec. 3 1934	4 1/2	South Africa	3 1/2	May 15 1933	4 1/2
France....	2	Jan. 4 1939	2 1/2	Spain.....	4	Mar. 29 1939	5
Germany...	3 1/2	Apr. 6 1940	4	Sweden...	3 1/2	May 17 1940	3
Greece....	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Switzerland	1 1/2	Nov. 26 1936	2
				Yugoslavia	5	Feb. 1 1935	6 1/2

* Not officially confirmed.

Foreign Money Rates

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

Bank of England Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended Jan. 1 showed notes in circulation at £615,855,000, a loss of £1,049,000 from the record high, £616,904,000, a week ago; last year circulation aggregated £547,427,024. A slight decrease in gold holdings of £4,828, together with the reduction in circulation, resulted in a gain of £1,045,000 in reserves. Public deposits rose £5,050,000 and other deposits £46,947,789. The latter consists of "bankers' accounts" and "other accounts," which increased £45,289,178 and £1,658,611 respectively. The proportion of reserve to liabilities dropped to 6.0%, the lowest on record, compared with the previous low, 6.8% June 5, 1940 and 16.9% Jan. 3 a year ago. A further increase in Government security holdings of £46,325,000 raised the total outstanding to £224,852,838. Other securities, which gained £4,646,002, is divided into "discounts and advances" and "securities," which increased £1,581,208 and £3,064,794 respectively. No change was made in the 2% discount rate. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan. 3, 1940	Jan. 4, 1939	Jan. 5, 1938	Jan. 6, 1937
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	615,855,000	547,427,024	488,071,153	492,575,899	462,702,625
Public deposits....	17,568,000	17,193,067	20,503,163	14,441,735	13,525,577
Other deposits....	233,894,818	181,331,687	173,196,671	166,621,433	148,630,726
Bankers' accounts	181,024,514	128,637,206	135,955,180	129,234,522	110,230,114
Other accounts....	52,870,304	52,694,481	37,241,491	37,386,911	38,400,612
Govt. securities...	224,852,838	153,136,164	71,381,164	108,338,165	93,294,853
Other securities...	29,207,531	29,614,742	71,285,998	36,224,516	35,517,960
Disc. & advances	5,595,651	4,556,625	48,905,835	15,087,912	14,412,881
Securities.....	23,611,880	25,058,117	22,380,163	21,136,604	21,105,079
Reserve notes & coin	15,287,000	33,701,287	69,029,456	54,533,445	51,421,512
Coin and bullion...	1,141,810	1,128,311	327,100,609	327,109,344	314,124,237
Proportion of reserve to liabilities....	6.0%	16.9%	35.6%	30.1%	31.70%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Gold val. per fine oz.	168s.	168s.	84s. 11 1/2d.	84s. 11 1/2d.	84s. 11 1/2d.

New York Money Market

YEAR-END business in the New York money market was dull, as the usual sizable turnover of funds occasioned no strain whatever. Business in the entire week now ending remained on a modest basis. Bankers' bills and commercial paper were in poor supply and rates were merely carried over from previous weeks and months. The Treasury in Washington awarded on Monday a further issue of \$100,000,000 91-day defense discount bills, and awards were all above par value for the non-interest obligations, the willingness of buyers to pay the Treasury for borrowing the money being due, of course, to tax situations in various States. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at 1% for all transactions, while time loans again were 1 1/4% for 60- and 90-day maturities, and 1 1/2% for four to six months' datings.

New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1% was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at 1 1/4% up to 90 days and 1 1/2% for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper

has shown little change this week. The demand continues good but the supply of prime paper is still light. Ruling rates are $\frac{5}{8}$ @1% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown very little activity this week. The demand has been good but there is practically no supply of prime bills available. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $\frac{1}{2}$ % bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and $\frac{1}{2}$ % asked; for five and six months, $\frac{5}{8}$ % bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $\frac{1}{2}$ % 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 Jan. 3	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston.....	1	Sept. 1, 1939	1½
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia.....	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta.....	*1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago.....	*1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis.....	*1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City.....	*1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas.....	*1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

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

Course of Sterling Exchange

BUSINESS in the foreign exchange market, which had been steadily growing more and more limited since the beginning of the war, was especially dull during the last few weeks owing to the Christmas holiday and the approach of the year-end. This applies particularly to sterling exchange. The free sterling market has become virtually non-existent, but quotable rates hardly vary from day to day and closely approximate the levels of official or registered sterling. Free sterling ranged during the week between \$4.03½ and \$4.03¾ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between \$4.03½ and \$4.03¾ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.03¾ and \$4.04, compared with a range of between \$4.03¾ and \$4.04 a week ago.

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

In London exchange is not quoted on Germany, Italy, or any of the invaded European nations. In New York exchange is not quoted on the invaded countries of Europe, but Germany is quoted in a nominal market at 40.05 for official marks and at 12.35-12.50 for registered marks. Italian lire are pegged in New York at 5.05 in a nominal market.

The New York Bankers Foreign Exchange Committee announced on Dec. 31 the receipt of cabled advices from London to the effect that Paraguay has been added by the British authorities to the list of countries in the special sterling area account classification.

Countries heretofore entering this classification by special agreements include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada and Newfoundland, Chile, Greece, Hungary, Peru, Portugal and Portuguese colonies, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States (including the Philippine Islands and other territories under the sovereignty of the United States), and Uruguay. The object of London in entering into these agreements, whereby all payments are made through "special," "registered," or "sterling area" accounts, is to canalize as large a part of its trade as possible. Trade with the sterling area is financed with sterling and does not involve the use of foreign exchange.

Early last week the Bank of England made a ruling revoking permission to British travelers for business purposes to carry Bank of England notes to the total value of £25. Travelers to Eire are excepted from the ruling. The reason for the revocation was that it was considered illogical to permit the export of bank notes to countries from where their re-importation is forbidden. This made it difficult to dispose of British bank notes abroad at fair rates of exchange. In the future travelers must apply for permission to get the necessary foreign exchange for their needs.

The wisdom of the London authorities in conserving foreign exchange is readily understood. The difficulty of the British trade position because of the destruction of ships and cargoes by war is clear. But that Great Britain suffers in its economy from the necessity for strict financial control and trade regulations is not so readily comprehended. British importing and exporting merchants are experiencing the greatest difficulties by reason of the constantly changing regulations. Not all the trouble comes from the pressure of war requirements and restrictions on British shipping and industry. It has been shown that British exports in November were the lowest for any month in more than 20 years and were only 58% as large as a year ago, although extraordinary efforts have been constantly made to maintain and augment exports. There can be no doubt that Britain's imports at this time represent a more critical need since they reflect the flow of indispensable supplies, munitions, food, and raw materials on which British survival depends.

The disruption of Britain's international trade was made clearly evident in the past few months. Neither British importers nor exporters can take a single step based on previous trade transactions, even the latest. The authorities must be consulted before proceeding to act on every invoice, whether of incoming or outgoing materials.

The British Board of Trade has just made a ruling effective as of Jan. 13 on imports of raw cotton and cotton linters from the British Empire (except Hongkong), Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French possessions in India, and French possessions in the Pacific. These imports will be subject to license by the Board of Trade. Hitherto an open general license for such imports existed, implying that permission was not required to make them. At the same time the regulations stipulated that goods proved to the satisfaction of the customs authorities to have been dispatched to Great Britain before Jan. 1, 1941 and imported into Great Britain before March 1, 1941 will not require such import licenses.

Another regulation recently promulgated relates to British tea shipments and to sugar contracts arranged with Netherlands East Indies merchants. The British Government had arranged for shipment during 1940 of 40,000,000 pounds of tea from the Netherlands East Indies. These shipments have been delivered, but it is not expected that any such contract will be arranged in the near future, as shipping space is needed for other uses. A similar situation exists with regard to sugar contracts made with the Netherlands East Indies.

Similar regulations have caused havoc in other London commodity markets, causing wide price fluctuations in thin markets, especially in the markets for silver, Spanish mercury, zinc, tin, lead, and other metals and in fur and tobacco transactions.

The disruption of the silver market cannot be ascribed entirely to Board of Trade or Bank of England regulations. London has always been the chief silver market, but lost much business after the United States Treasury discontinued silver purchases in the open market at the end of 1935. Trading in silver bullion was further restricted by the introduction of the British import and export licensing system, late in 1939. The two factors have resulted in restricting the volume of trade and widening the price fluctuations. On many occasions in recent weeks lack of supplies has caused advances in quotations on very small demand. The British Indian Reserve Bank has shown an inclination to halt the rise in the London price at 23½d. per troy ounce by offering its holdings.

There had been some speculation on the prospect that minting requirements might limit India's offers, but this prospect disappeared some weeks ago when India reduced the silver content of the rupee. Early in December the Indian banks were obliged to advise their New York correspondents that the buying rate for dollars was 329¾ rupees flat. This was equivalent to 30.326 cents per rupee, and American banks were asked not to sell rupees lower than this equivalent. As a result quotations on Bombay and Calcutta have since early in December been at 30.33 flat, without fluctuation. This change has not affected the official link of the rupee with the pound, which continues at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.

The British necessity for imposing regulations has also had more or less unfavorable effects upon various commodities which were essential factors in the trade of the Latin American countries.

One of the noteworthy efforts of the British Treasury to conserve sterling and acquire dollar exchange without weakening its gold position was the requisition of United States securities held by British investors. In this connection it is interesting to note that on Jan. 1, 1941, Mr. T. J. Carlyle Gifford, Special Agent of the British Treasury in New York, who since February, 1940 has been charged with the responsibility of liquidating British holdings of United States securities, announced that 66 United States issues had been sold, most of them through private negotiation. Since February, 1940 the total issues called in this manner by the British Treasury were 242. Thus, 172 issues are still subject to liquidation.

The British Treasury made returns for the first nine months of 1940 on Dec. 31 which, while showing increased revenues, indicated that expenditures were greatly in excess of revenue. Revenue for the period

was £752,418,136, against £544,474,103 in the first nine months of the previous fiscal year, a net increase of £207,944,033. (The British fiscal year begins on April 1.) Total ordinary expenditures for the nine months of 1940 were £2,708,063,346, whereas for the corresponding period of 1939 ordinary expenditure was £858,835,463, an increase of £1,849,227,883. Expenditures for the full financial year ending March 31, 1941 are estimated at £3,466,790,000 and income at £1,360,191,000.

A further indication of pressure on the British financial situation was seen in the increase in the Bank of England's circulation for the week ended Dec. 25 to a record high of £616,904,000. The previous high was £613,906,516 on Aug. 14. The highest circulation during the World War was £64,900,000, reported in November, 1918, but currency notes (the Bradburys) then outstanding were £293,790,000.

Washington sources asserted a week ago that a preliminary audit of British resources in the United States has disclosed that Great Britain will be short of cash to pay for munitions by early autumn of 1941. A detailed study of the British Treasury's "balance sheet" is still under way. It is confidently believed, however, that any weakening of British resources here will not be permitted to impair the British Government's power to negotiate for every requirement which it may wish to fill in this country.

London open market money rates show no change from recent weeks. Call money is available at ¾%. Two-months bills are 1 1-32%, three-months bills are 1 1-16%, four months bills 1 3-32%, and six-months bills are 1¼%.

Canadian exchange continues quiet and steady, but on the whole has been fractionally weaker since a few days before Christmas. On Dec. 31 the Canadian dollar eased off 1-16c. to 86.06 cents in the free market, the lowest since Dec. 11, making a decline of 7-16c. for the year. The slight pressure on the rate was due to offerings of the Canadian dollar, rather than to any diminution in the already quiet demand. The pressure of offerings appeared to be in the nature of adjustments of Canadian accounts due to year-end settlements. Immediate strengthening and steadiness in Canadian exchange is expected. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of 14½% and a discount of 13½%.

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 Dec. 25, 1940.

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, DEC. 19 TO 25, INCLUSIVE

	Imports	Exports
Ore and base bullion.....	*\$895,639	\$1,295
Refined bullion and coin.....	7,230,149	-----
Total.....	\$8,125,788	\$1,295

Detail of Refined Bullion and Coin Shipments—	
Canada.....	\$3,033,828
British India.....	4,196,321

* Chiefly \$170,955 Peru, \$149,904 Venezuela, \$212,512 Philippine I lands. Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was increased during the week ended Dec. 25 by \$4,245,956 to \$1,804,597,244.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was \$4.03½@ \$4.03¾ for bankers' sight and \$4.03¾@ \$4.04 for cable transfers. On Monday the range was \$4.03½@ \$4.03¾ for bankers' sight and \$4.03¾@ \$4.04 for cable transfers. On Tuesday bankers' sight was \$4.03½@ \$4.03¾ and cable transfers \$4.03¾@ \$4.04. On Wednesday, New Year's Day, there was no market in New York. On

Thursday the range was $\$4.03\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\$4.03\frac{3}{4}$ for bankers' sight and $\$4.03\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\$4.04$ for cable transfers. On Friday the range was $\$4.03\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\$4.03\frac{3}{4}$ for bankers' sight and $\$4.03\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\$4.04$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$4.03\frac{3}{4}$ for demand and $\$4.04$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$4.00$; 60- and 90-day bills are no longer quoted.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

IT MUST be a long time before the world can receive any intelligible information regarding Continental European exchange and financial affairs. French reports from Vichy on Jan. 1 state that in lieu of an annual budget, which it is impossible to estimate by reason of the disruption of French finances and related services, the Government is publishing a provisional budget for the first four months of 1941. It provides for the expenditure of approximately 40,000,000,000 francs, including 24,500,000,000 francs in the ordinary budget of the Government departments plus 12,000,000,000 francs for special expenses arising from the war and a public works program of well over 3,000,000,000 francs. It does not include any of the cost of maintenance of the German armies of occupation, which are covered in a special Treasury account providing for 400,000,000 francs a day. The current budget is the first since the founding of the Third Republic which has not been submitted to Parliament. The provisional budget may be altered by circumstances, since the ministers charged with drawing it up were hampered in their work by lack of information.

Italian official figures relating to finances have not been published in more than a year, but it is of interest to note that the United States Treasury Bulletin reported in December that the total capital inflow into the United States for four weeks ended Oct. 2 amounted to \$53,542,000, of which Italy supplied \$20,093,000, nearly half of the total. In the same four-week period while most other countries were selling their securities, Italy showed net purchases of \$20,260,000, mainly American bonds. In the movement of Italian funds to this side may be discovered one reason for the fixed peg of the Italian lira in the New York market at 5.05.

Exchange on the invaded European countries is not quoted in New York. The German official market is quoted around 40.05, while registered marks are quoted at 12.35-12.50. Italian lire are pegged in New York in a nominal market at 5.05. Swedish kronor in limited trading are around 23.85 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 23.85. The Swiss franc is steady at 23.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 23.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ @23.22. Exchange on Finland closed at 2.05 (nominal), against 2.05 (nominal). Greek exchange is no longer quoted. Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 9.25, against 9.25.

EXCHANGE on the Latin American countries is steady, unchanged from recent weeks. While there is no visible change in quotations, the undertone of these currencies reflects the active cooperation among the countries of the western hemisphere toward economic solidarity, and the business affairs of the South and Central American nations are showing a vigorous response to the program of temporary loans to support trade and exchange upon which the United States has embarked in recent months.

The United States Department of Agriculture is backing a research project, a special Latin American division of the department to encourage the produc-

tion of farm products in various countries which will be non-competitive with farm products of the United States. The United States Department of the Interior has sent groups of geologists to survey Latin America for deposits of such strategic minerals as manganese, chromite, tin, tungsten, and antimony.

The inter-American coffee quota agreement signed in Washington on Nov. 28 has already produced an improvement in the coffee producing States. Loans recently granted to Argentina have helped to stabilize that country's exchange and as previously reported have been instrumental in bringing about modification of some of the stringent restrictions applied to imports from the United States.

The coffee agreement has been a stabilizing factor in Brazil, but the country is still in difficulty because of the loss of European markets for its coffee and cotton, which together created 60% of its foreign exchange in normal times. The recent loans by the United States, including a \$25,000,000 credit for purchases in the United States, have eased the situation somewhat.

The position of Bolivia has been improved by the agreement of the United States to take its surplus tin.

Chile is conducting an aggressive campaign to develop trade with Latin America. Delegations have been sent to Argentina, Brazil, and other nations. Conferences were also opened with Great Britain. On Dec. 28 the Marquess of Willingdon arrived in Santiago at the head of a British delegation of experts composed of a former ambassador, bankers, and trade experts.

The Argentine unofficial or free market peso closed at 23.65, against 23.65. The Argentine official peso has long been held at 29.78. Brazilian milreis closed at 5.15, against 5.15. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.17, against 5.17. Peru is nominal at 16.00, against 16.00. The Mexican peso is quoted at 20.75, against 20.75.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is especially steady if the Chinese units are accepted. Shanghai and Hongkong continue to fluctuate, showing a downward trend on the whole which might seem to indicate that the Chinese Government, which recently received loans from the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of strengthening exchange, has thus far been inactive.

The British Broadcasting Corporation on Dec. 30 said that the Anglo-Chinese short-term credit guaranty arrangement had been extended for six months in order to encourage Chinese purchases from Great Britain.

Tokio dispatches say that negotiations are still in progress between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Java for an exchange agreement fixing the value of the yen and the Netherlands guilder at their current rates, with subsequent cross-rate changes to be made after consultation. The exchange agreement is part of a series of agreements designed to increase trade between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.45, against 23.45 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 23.78@23 13-16, against 23.80@23 13-16; Shanghai at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, against 5 $\frac{3}{4}$; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at 47 $\frac{5}{8}$, against 47 $\frac{5}{8}$; Bombay at 30.33, against 30.33; and Calcutta at 30.33, against 30.33.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84s. 11½d. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

Banks of—	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
England...	£ 577,413	£ 570,587	327,100,609	327,109,344	314,124,237
France y...	242,451,946	328,603,000	295,812,169	310,172,153	365,810,558
Germany x...	3,868,250	3,884,800	3,007,350	2,515,300	1,913,050
Spain	63,667,000	63,676,000	63,667,000	87,323,000	87,323,000
Italy	16,602,000	23,400,000	25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000
Netherlands	97,714,000	85,362,000	121,770,000	113,820,000	59,963,000
Nat. Belg...	132,857,000	102,654,000	97,856,000	99,923,000	106,734,000
Switzerland	84,758,000	92,114,000	115,586,000	81,326,000	83,297,000
Sweden....	41,994,000	34,666,000	32,887,000	26,118,000	25,466,000
Denmark...	6,505,000	6,500,000	6,535,000	6,545,000	7,552,000
Norway ...	6,667,000	6,666,000	9,209,000	7,515,000	6,603,000
Total week.	697,661,609	748,087,387	1,098,642,128	1,087,598,797	1,100,360,845
Prev. week.	697,664,051	748,253,202	1,098,523,958	1,083,837,252	1,095,109,667

Note—The war in Europe has made it impossible to obtain up-to-date reports from many of the countries shown in this tabulation. Even before the present war, regular reports were not obtainable from Spain and Italy, figures for which are as of April 30, 1938, and Mar. 20, 1940, respectively. The last report from France was received June 7; Switzerland, Oct. 25; Belgium, May 24; Netherlands, May 17; Sweden, May 24; Denmark, March 29; Norway, March 1; Germany, Dec. 27.

* Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the gold holdings of the Bank at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (168s. per fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of £1,141,810, equivalent, however, to only about £577,413 at the statutory rate (84s. 11½d. per fine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make the current figure comparable with former periods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.

x Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany as reported in 1939 and 1940 include "deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currencies."

y The Bank of France gold holdings have been revalued several times in recent years; on basis of latest valuation (23.34 mg. gold 0.9 fine equals one franc), instituted March 7, 1940, there are per British statutory pound about 349 francs; prior to March 7, 1940, there were about 296 francs per pound, and as recently as September, 1936, as few as 125 francs were equivalent to the statutory pound. For details of changes, see footnote to this table in issue of July 20, 1940.

The President's Speech

For three-quarters of an hour last Sunday evening the President of the United States addressed, by radio broadcast, by far the largest audience ever reached at any one time by any human voice. It was a speech that had been announced well in advance and was awaited by millions, not only in America, but throughout all the continents of the earth, with extraordinary interest and profound anxiety. For it was realized upon all hands that whatever policies might be announced, they must operate in fields of such transcendent importance and under conditions of such complexity and uncertainty that no man could predict their consequences although all could perceive that their consequences must be tremendous.

The President spoke, indeed, with about his usual rhetorical effect, although, when contrasted with his first radio appeal to the country's citizenship, the "fireside chat" of March 12, 1933, on the banking situation, a comparison which the speaker specifically invited, this latest deliverance seems distinctly lacking in intrinsic evidences of certainty as to methods and confidence as to results. That difference may be a consequence of the years and labors which have intervened or, possibly, the President has visions of less limited methods which, could they be evolved out of the reactions of the immediate future, might evoke much more of his enthusiasm. Those whose memories revert to the months immediately preceding the declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917, when President Wilson was "too proud to fight" and could see no sharp distinction between the announced aims and evident purposes of the European belligerents, can scarcely avoid pondering whether the drift towards war is actually weaker at the present time than during those months of planless yielding to propaganda and pressure.

Superficially, the President's speech appears to be most remarkable when attention is directed to its many and very obvious omissions. If it was intended, as Mr. Roosevelt himself described the address of 1933, with which he invited comparison, as "an intimate talk with the people," it appears to be singularly lacking in the clarity and definiteness, not to say the candor, which illuminate intimacy in conference and make common council luxuriant in practical and beneficent consequences. Last Sunday's address contributed not one additional fact to the common store of available information concerning the progress of the conflicts in Europe and in Asia; it added no new definition of the public policy of the United States in connection with warfare anywhere, no suggestion for its amendment or enlargement, and no clarifying comment upon any former definition of policy; it described no means by which the advocated aid to the friendly belligerent could be made broader and more effective, either within or without the limitations of neutrality as internationally defined. Even where specific possibilities of the origin and location of new problems were pointed out; as with relation to Ireland, the Azores, and the northern regions of South America; nothing was offered concerning the manner in which those problems might or should be met, if and when they do arise.

There was reassertion of the immensity of the burden of the broad participation in European and Asiatic affairs which, for a long time, has been postulated, without argument or demonstration, as an essential of the Presidential program; of the common obligations of citizenship which that burden entails; of the inviolability of supposed advantages hitherto gained by wage-earners and workers; but, unless the suggestion that the right to strike is not among the items entitled to preservation and that the production of luxuries may have to be limited are recognized as exceptions, there was no helpful elucidation of the manner in which the tremendous burden should be adjusted to the capacity of the people, so that it may be carried.

But those sincere and patriotic citizens who consider that heavy responsibilities and great emergencies impose at least equivalent obligations to sober consideration of resources and of economies available at points otherwise unrelated to the new and inescapable demands, received no word of encouragement in the whole address. If over \$2,000,000,000 might annually be saved through economies in no way impairing war strength, but rather increasing it by augmenting financial security and strength, as recommended after painstaking investigation by the National Economy League, that fact has made no impression in White House circles, or not enough to induce any suggestion in this address of any possibility of Federal retrenchment. In short, the President confronted a great opportunity to take into his confidence a vast audience of earnestly patriotic Americans, men and women deeply conscious of the urgency of the problems immediately before them, unanimously determined to accept all the sacrifices which they legitimately entail, their minds attuned to unselfish deliberation over their collective and separate contributions to the common effort, and he gave them nothing but resonance enveloping descriptions of the evils which he has determined they must en-

counter, the enmities he desires them to envisage, and exhortation tending to induce the emotions which he intends them to experience. After all, however, it has never been Mr. Roosevelt's practice to take the people deeply into his confidence as to the details of his plans, or even to anticipate their curiosity by early and candid definitions of his objectives.

The Presidential address of last Sunday preceded by only five days the opening, yesterday, of the first session of the Seventy-Seventh Congress. Whatever the President intends, as to the matters suggested by his discourse, it is certain that he cannot proceed very far without new legislation and that his legislative recommendations, whenever they come, and the discussions to which they will inevitably lead, can be made to be broadly and effectively revelatory as to some at least of his intentions. There is a connection between these facts that may have escaped the attention of many of those who were disappointed by the generality and indefiniteness of the radio address. The truth of the situation is that the President perceives that the new Congress, although heavily Democratic in its membership, and in both branches, is not at all likely to be a body supinely amenable to executive direction and ready, like the Seventy-Third Congress, which came into existence upon the date of his first inauguration, to yield subservient obedience, actually without deliberation or caution, to every executive demand and suggestion. Where in 1933, the period to which he adroitly directs attention, he encountered unquestioning acquiescence and really frantic anxiety to abdicate in his favor all the functions and responsibilities of deliberative legislation, he recognizes that he must now anticipate both bold and searching inquiry and at least potential and latent opposition.

No self-confident chief executive, in such a situation, if he is also self-willed and reckless of precedent, is likely ever to fail to appeal from the representative legislature to the represented populace. That is precisely what the President of the United States attempted last Sunday. His effort, for which there is precedent wherever any ruler has ever sought to sabotage the substance of the parliamentary system of representative government while perpetuating its form, was to create an atmosphere of nervous apprehension so pervasive and so compelling that Congressmen and Senators would be subdued by its coercion. Congress was reduced to that level of impotence in 1933. Might not executive persuasion, conveniently aided by deft adaptation of the new resource of the radio broadcast, induce that history to repeat itself in 1941? In that case, complete executive domination would be re-established, as untrammelled and as effective as it was in the year 1933, but in the wholly different and much less popularly comprehensible field of international affairs, extending throughout all the continents. If the emergency is in every respect as broad and as deep as it is proclaimed to be by the President's appeal to the people, there is just so much additional reason why the calamity of such subversion of the American system and philosophy of government and of the great fundamental and everlasting principles upon which they are founded ought resolutely to be resisted and finally to be prevented.

It is only too easy to see the broader consequences of such a subversion if it should be effected at this juncture. Whether, from the point already attained, war with Germany can now be avoided, despite the early and unabandoned determination of the great masses of the American people to avoid involvement, is a question that no sensible man would not hesitate to answer with an unqualified affirmative. Much must hereafter depend upon the further formal and practical expressions of sympathy extended to Great Britain and, also, upon the future determinations of Germany itself upon the question whether it is desirable to turn a non-belligerent that is frankly and strongly sympathetic with its adversary into an admitted foe. Unquestionably, the entry into the war of the United States could not long be concealed from the German people and its realization would affect their *morale* very adversely while destroying much of their probably already dwindling confidence in their leadership. That fact may explain why Hitler has not already asserted that this country has become un-neutral. How much more of what he would call provocation would be endured before such a declaration cannot be foretold. But it can be predicted that such a declaration upon his part would certainly be followed, if not preceded, by overt acts of violence against this country, and that, if and when any such overt act occurs, all inhibitions upon full participation in the struggle in Europe and an expeditionary force recruited in the United States under the present conscription law and transported across the Atlantic would immediately be removed.

The whole world would then be enveloped in one vast blaze of war. Should that extremity ensue, the United States, under its present laws, and other laws certain to be immediately enacted, would at once become a near-dictatorship, with the President as the dictator. Even then, the importance of a functioning Congress, retaining at least the ultimate power of the purse and preserving the right to know what the executive does and that of voicing the thoughts and even the criticisms of a people sure to be restrained, as individuals, in their freedoms of speech and of the press, would be beyond measurement. Already, Mr. Roosevelt has, almost in terms, appealed for recklessness in expenditures based upon the public credit and upon taxation. If, at the worst, Congress should be left with but little else of its constitutional authority, it could always attempt to provide such protection against irretrievable bankruptcy as lies in cautious supervision of the expenditures chargeable against the public purse and of the renewals of its resources through necessary taxation reasonably limited to capacity to pay and sound borrowings when the just potentialities of taxation must be exceeded. A public frenzy inimical to the independence of Congress, especially at this stage of the country's affairs, would constitute a very bad start towards meeting the vicissitudes and dangers of the future which now appears so dark and so threatening.

Guns and Butter

Ever since we set ourselves in earnest six months or more ago upon the task of large scale armament there has been almost incessant discussion of the question whether we can "have guns and butter too." Among the more realistic the subject has

usually been broadened to read: Can we have guns and butter *and* the extended leisure to which our workmen have become accustomed *and* the multitudinous restrictive regulations which the New Deal and the unions fostered by it have imposed upon the production process? So far as these arguments and discussions have been constructive and helpful rather than essentially destructive or merely academic, they have invariably been directed at the objective of determining the course of public policy, that is to say, toward inducing a definite decision as to whether we should set our sails for this port or that, and a resolute formulation of the course of action best suited to the particular objective chosen. It has, of course, been clear from the first that such decisions can be reached, or at all event effectively enforced, only by Government, and for that reason there has of late been increasing demand that the President, who for practical purposes in existing conditions *is* that Government, make his policies clear and unmistakable at all essential points.

Yet it must be said in all candor that today as to most if not all these matters we stand precisely where we did six months ago. The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that in his "fireside chat" on Sunday evening last the President went definitely on record that we cannot "have guns and butter too," and called upon the country to abandon that hope. A careful perusal of what the Chief Executive had to say upon that occasion will, however, quickly dispel that notion, and reveal the fact, for fact it is, that, while the President at several points approached these topics more nearly than has been his wont he still skirted around them gracefully, leaving the official attitude toward them about as much a mystery as they were before he spoke. His annual "State of the Nation" and Budget messages early next week may or may not give more concrete meaning to some of the general terms to be found in his radio address, but the fact remains that at this time the country is still waiting light from the White House on virtually all these vital questions.

His first reference in his radio address, or apparent reference, to these subjects came when he said:

"This Nation is making a great effort to produce everything that is necessary in this emergency—and with all possible speed. And this great effort requires great sacrifice."

Excellent—so far as it goes! Belatedly, he appears to be taking a leaf from Mr. Willkie's note book, but like Mr. Willkie's utterances last autumn his statement now does not "carry through." In immediately succeeding passages he expresses determination to "defend every one in the Nation against want and privation" and much more of the same order which is precisely what has in the past been repeatedly said in defense of the very "social reforms" which now threaten the armament program. He demands that the wage earners now reciprocate by doing their part to protect the Nation, but within a few sentences it becomes clear that what he has in mind is avoidance of stoppage of production by strikes or lockouts. Good enough as a beginning, but—

Once again a few moments later he seemed to be approaching the vital question when he said:

"We must have more ships, more guns, more planes—more of everything. And this can be accomplished only if we discard the notion of 'business as usual'."

But what has he now in mind? It might be any one or more of many things. But his next sentences clearly reveal the limitation and the weakness of his position. Said he:

"This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing *productive facilities* the added requirements of the Nation for defense.

"Our defense efforts must not be blocked by those who fear the future consequences of surplus plant capacity. . . .

"After the present needs of our defense are past, a proper handling of the country's peace-time needs will require all of the new productive capacity, if not still more.

"No pessimistic policy about the future of America shall delay the immediate expansion of those industries essential to defense."

The abandonment of the "business as usual" notion, then, consists, in the mind of the President in this case at least in surrender by business of all thought of the morrow, and the placing of complete trust in "proper handling of the country's peace-time needs" to keep expanded plants profitably occupied! It is of a piece with Mr. Knudsen's cry a week or two ago: "Let's forget everything but the welfare of our country."

When the President finally gets down to the question of "guns and butter," he says:

"I am confident that *if* and *when* production of consumer or luxury goods in certain industries requires the use of machines and raw materials that are essential for defense purposes, then such production must yield, and will gladly yield, to our primary and compelling purpose."

In fine, the President now with more emphasis than ever before demands the guns; he is silent as to leisure and reform, but his past utterances have been such that we must in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary suppose that he still expects and insists that the "gains" of labor be preserved; he again defers decisions as to the butter. The very nature of the tasks that we have undertaken in the name of defense has enabled the Administration to avoid or to defer decisions in these matters to date without irreparable, although not without appreciable, injury to the cause and to the country, but the time is now approaching when further deferment cannot be afforded. Already, circumstances have forced action in a limited and tentative way as is evidenced by informal priorities. Already the defense program at several points has suffered from lack of forthright and constructive action concerning labor matters, as in the case of cantonment construction and in the machine shops of the country. As the mass production procedure reaches its second or really productive stage probably during the coming year, all these questions will be presented upon a much broader scale and in a more pervasive fashion.

In the initial stages of any such program the pressure falls chiefly upon the engineers, the laboratories, the draughtsmen, and then upon the machine shops—that is, of course, apart from the matter of camp site construction and the maintenance of what men are placed in the field. In

these stages its effect upon industry generally and its strain upon the materials markets are strictly limited. With limited exceptions employment is affected but slightly outside of certain specially skilled groups and others who are being given these particular skills. In these limited fields the limitations of hours and restrictive policies of the unions have taken and are taking their toll. They doubtless will take still greater toll as time goes on. Willingness of the Government to pay in terms of prices for the "reforms" it has fostered, if such willingness is presently manifest, would perhaps in part ameliorate the situation but will not and cannot more than partially eliminate the impediments placed in the path of production.

All this, however, now appears in a strictly limited, although very vital, degree. Relatively small quantities of steel and the other component materials can now be used in building tanks, heavy artillery, and all the other paraphernalia of a mechanized army, since these things are not yet being made on any large scale. Labor now employed in making automobiles, farm machinery, washing machines, refrigerators, and the rest, cannot be employed in large numbers in fashioning the tools of war because the machinery for such fashioning is not yet ready. There is as yet little pressure upon power sources, upon transportation facilities, or upon the other services growing out of the armament program for the simple reason that the program is in a physical sense not yet really under way. It would be foolish, generally speaking, to restrict the making or the distribution of these peace-time goods, or to suggest that restrictions be imposed at this time. Such pressure as has been exerted upon production facilities or upon labor supply outside of a limited group of industries has arisen largely if not wholly from anticipatory buying by consumers and peace-time industry and trade—certainly apart from a limited list of so-called strategic materials under accumulation by Government for future use.

The rivalry now is not between guns and butter, but between guns and those services which the laboratories, the engineers, the designers, the machine shops perform directly for industry and indirectly for the consumer. The full effect of this rivalry, assuming, as we must, that the guns win, will be felt by the average man not now but in the future, perhaps a year, possibly two or three years hence. Not in the number of automobiles, washing machines, farm tractors, refrigerators and the like available now; not, for this reason probably even in the number of them available next year or the next; but in the improvements, or lack of them, and in the prices of such articles, in the relative absence of new instruments or mechanisms designed for man's comfort, next year and the next, will we see the marks of this diversion of human effort from the normal course of peace-time occupation.

But presently, perhaps within the year, if the armament program runs its hoped-for course, a dramatic change in this picture is due. When the machines, automatic and semi-automatic, are in large part completed and in place, and the actual mass production of guns, tanks, and the other equipment begins in real earnest, then new production and assembly lines will compete for labor with

the old. Then vastly larger quantities of steels, alloys and the other materials will be required, and in much larger degree the armament program will make demands upon those industries which normally supply the materials and the parts for the ordinary articles of peace-time consumption. Then it will be that we shall have to make a choice between guns, tanks, planes and the rest, on the one hand, and many of the articles of ordinary consumption on the other—or the surrender of the luxury of partial idleness in the form of absurdly short hours of labor, of multitudinous rigidities and restrictions imposed in the name of reform, of much of the red tape which now passes under the same name, and of boondoggling wherever found. Nothing in human affairs is plainer than that we cannot have them all.

The greatest danger perhaps is that Government, failing to face these questions or lacking in understanding of their manifold implications or in willingness to assume its share of the risks imposed by them will go blunderingly ahead to do severe injury if not almost irreparable damage to the economic structure of the country. Already this hazard has in a limited but definite way raised its head. Consider the President's call to industry (one must suppose that his remarks are directed primarily at the machine tool industry) to place its faith in "a proper handling of the country's peace-time needs" and construct new plants as rapidly as may be for the purposes of facilitating the defense program, warning that "the possible consequences of failure of our defense efforts now are much more to be feared" than future surplus plant capacity. The hard-headed business man, we suspect, will still have his own private doubts about "a proper handling of the country's peace-time needs" and its power to save him from the consequences of business recklessness now—yes, and concerning the "terrible urgency" of the existing defense situation. But be that as it may. Let us assume for the moment that the President is right, at least about the urgency of the existing state of affairs, and that he may be right about peace-time needs for machinery and machine tools.

What then? Suppose a year hence it is found, as is certainly not altogether unlikely, that by reason of the over-all unproductiveness of labor, shortages in this or that key material, lack of carefully prepared plans for new products or improvements in old products as a consequence of the present absorption of engineers and designers with defense works, or for any one of a dozen other causes, consumers are called upon to reduce or voluntarily do reduce their consumption of the ordinary articles of peace-times? By this time makers of defense material should be fairly well "tooled up," and the first severe pressure upon the machine tool industry emanating from this "tooling up" process will be passed. What then of the added plant in the machine tool industry? It may be that it is now impossible for the Government to foresee the situation likely to exist at that time, and hence unavoidable that it defer decisions concerning "guns and butter too," and assuming the "terrible urgency" as depicted, it is necessary to proceed as the President demands, but in that event is it more than fair, is it other than in accord with the "welfare

(Continued on page 18)

The Course of the Bond Market

A report to Congress by officials of the Federal Reserve System was made public on Jan. 1. Some far-reaching changes in monetary and bank reserve policies as well as direct sale of Federal bonds were outlined. It was recommended that statutory reserve requirements be increased to the recent high level of May, 1937, and that further increases up to double these rates be made if necessary to absorb excess reserves. The report further recommended that increases in excess reserves from other possible sources be removed by rescinding the existing executive power to issue \$3,000,000,000 of greenbacks and by restrictions on the issuance of silver certificates. Government bonds declined on Thursday and again on Friday. Corporate issues were virtually unchanged.

Despite weakness toward the close of the week, high-grade rail issues have been above last weeks level. Medium-grade rail issues remained practically unchanged, while the more speculative rails have been higher. Southern Pacific 4½s, 1968, advanced 2¼ points to 40¾. In granting rail employees minimum hourly wage standards of 36c. an hour (trunk line employees) and 33c. an hour (short line employees) the rail industry had their wage bill increased by about \$7,000,000. The roads principally affected by the increase are located largely in the South:

Atlantic Coast Line, \$611,000; Seaboard Air Line, \$688,000; Illinois Central, \$443,000; Southern Pacific System, \$580,000.

High-grade utility bonds have been quite steady, although a softening tendency was perceptible following disclosure of credit control plans of the Federal Reserve authorities. Lower grades likewise moved in a narrow range, but release of tax selling pressure was reflected in various speculative issues after the close of the year. As a result International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944, gained 1¼ at 49; International Telephone & Telegraph 5s, 1955, were up 5% at 37½.

Mixed fractional prices changes have been the rule this week among industrial bonds, but with the up side favored. However, a number of changes of a point or better have been registered, including the United Drug 5s, 1953, up 3 points at 89¼, and McKesson & Robbins 5½s, 1950, up 1½ at 105½.

Foreign bonds have been generally better after the close of the year. The reported debt adjustment plan has been responsible for a two-point advance in Colombian issues, and other South American loans also showed moderate gains. Among European issues there has been a strong rally in Norwegian and Danish bonds as well as in some German municipal and corporate loans, while Italian bonds have been fractionally lower. Canadian and Commonwealth issues firmed up with gains ranging up to two points. Japanese loans closed irregular.

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES †
(Based on Average Yields)

1940 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	All 120 Domestic Corp.*	120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups *		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Indus.
Jan. 3	118.65	111.84	125.90	121.27	111.84	92.90	99.83	116.21	121.27
2	119.05	112.25	126.13	121.72	112.05	93.06	100.00	116.64	121.49
1	Stock	Exchange	Closed						
Dec. 31	119.47	112.25	126.37	121.94	112.25	93.06	100.00	116.64	121.72
30	119.58	112.25	126.37	121.72	112.25	93.06	100.00	116.64	121.72
28	119.52	112.05	126.13	121.72	112.25	92.75	99.83	116.64	121.49
27	119.43	112.05	126.13	121.72	112.05	92.75	99.66	116.64	121.49
26	119.36	111.84	125.90	121.49	111.84	92.59	99.66	116.64	121.27
25	Stock	Exchange	Closed						
24	119.27	112.05	126.13	121.49	111.84	92.75	99.66	116.64	121.27
23	119.26	112.05	126.37	121.49	112.05	92.59	99.66	116.64	121.27
21	119.10	112.05	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.59	99.66	116.64	121.49
20	119.16	112.05	126.37	121.49	112.05	92.59	99.66	116.64	121.27
19	119.38	112.05	126.37	121.72	111.84	92.59	99.66	116.86	121.49
18	119.48	112.05	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.75	99.66	116.86	121.49
17	119.51	112.25	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.90	99.66	117.07	121.49
16	119.60	112.05	126.37	121.49	112.25	92.75	99.83	116.86	121.49
14	119.61	112.25	126.61	121.72	112.05	92.75	99.83	116.86	121.49
13	119.63	112.25	126.61	121.72	112.05	92.75	99.66	116.86	121.49
12	119.60	112.05	126.61	121.49	112.05	92.59	99.66	116.86	121.49
11	119.54	112.05	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.59	99.48	117.07	121.49
10	119.56	112.05	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.43	99.48	117.07	121.49
9	119.35	112.05	126.37	121.49	112.05	92.43	99.48	117.07	121.27
7	119.08	112.05	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.43	99.48	117.07	121.27
6	118.98	112.05	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.28	99.31	117.07	121.27
5	119.00	112.05	126.37	121.72	112.05	92.28	99.31	116.86	121.27
4	118.95	111.84	126.37	121.49	112.05	92.12	99.14	116.86	121.27
3	118.86	111.84	126.37	121.49	112.05	92.12	99.31	116.86	121.27
2	118.82	111.84	126.37	121.49	112.05	92.12	99.31	116.86	121.27
1	117.00	110.43	124.48	119.69	110.24	91.35	98.11	115.78	118.81
Weekly—									
Nov. 29	118.80	111.64	126.13	121.04	111.84	92.28	99.14	116.86	120.80
22	118.67	111.64	125.90	120.82	111.64	92.28	98.97	116.86	120.59
15	118.53	111.43	125.42	120.82	111.43	92.28	99.14	116.84	120.14
8	118.29	111.03	124.95	120.35	110.83	91.97	98.45	116.21	119.60
Oct. 26	116.92	110.24	124.72	119.69	110.04	91.20	97.78	115.78	118.81
19	116.85	110.24	124.72	119.69	109.84	91.20	97.61	116.00	118.81
11	116.64	109.84	124.48	119.03	109.44	90.75	97.28	115.78	117.94
5	116.83	109.84	124.48	119.25	109.44	90.75	97.28	116.00	117.94
Sept. 27	116.67	109.44	124.02	119.25	108.85	89.99	96.61	115.78	117.60
20	116.54	109.24	123.79	119.47	108.66	89.55	96.11	115.57	117.72
13	116.17	108.85	123.56	119.25	108.66	88.80	95.62	115.57	117.29
6	116.17	109.05	123.56	119.69	108.85	89.10	95.78	115.57	117.72
Aug. 30	115.70	108.46	123.33	119.03	108.46	88.36	95.13	115.14	117.29
23	115.56	108.27	123.33	118.81	108.46	87.93	94.81	114.93	117.29
16	115.14	108.08	122.86	118.81	108.08	87.49	94.65	114.72	116.64
9	115.45	108.46	122.86	119.25	108.46	88.07	95.29	114.93	117.07
2	115.68	108.27	123.10	119.25	108.27	87.93	95.29	114.72	116.86
July 26	115.56	108.08	122.63	119.47	107.88	87.64	95.13	114.61	116.43
19	115.63	108.27	122.63	119.47	107.88	87.93	95.13	114.72	116.43
12	115.66	107.88	122.40	119.47	107.89	87.49	94.65	114.93	116.43
5	115.58	107.69	122.63	119.25	107.69	86.50	93.69	114.72	116.43
June 28	115.21	106.92	122.17	118.81	106.78	85.52	92.75	114.09	115.78
21	115.37	106.92	122.17	118.38	106.38	84.25	91.99	112.45	114.72
14	114.73	105.04	121.27	117.50	105.41	82.66	90.44	111.43	113.27
7	113.15	103.93	119.47	116.43	104.48	81.87	89.40	111.43	113.27
May 31	112.14	103.56	118.60	116.21	103.93	81.61	89.25	111.03	112.66
24	112.06	103.56	118.81	115.57	104.11	81.87	89.69	111.03	112.25
17	113.73	105.79	120.37	117.72	105.79	84.96	92.28	112.66	114.72
10	115.51	108.46	123.33	119.25	107.88	88.36	94.97	114.72	117.72
3	116.36	109.24	123.79	120.37	108.66	88.95	95.29	115.57	118.81
Apr. 26	116.18	108.85	123.79	120.14	108.08	88.51	94.81	114.93	118.81
19	115.94	108.46	123.56	119.92	107.30	88.07	94.33	114.61	118.38
12	116.38	108.27	123.56	119.69	107.11	87.93	94.33	114.30	118.38
5	117.10	108.66	124.25	119.92	107.30	88.51	94.81	114.61	118.81
Mar. 29	116.87	107.88	123.56	119.25	106.92	87.49	93.85	113.89	118.38
21	116.36	107.69	123.56	119.03	106.36	87.49	93.85	113.68	117.94
15	116.74	107.49	123.33	118.81	107.17	87.35	93.69	113.68	117.50
8	116.03	107.49	123.10	118.38	106.17	87.21	93.69	113.07	117.72
1	115.42	107.11	122.63	118.38	105.79	87.07	93.63	112.86	117.07
Feb. 23	115.32	107.30	123.10	118.60	105.79	86.92	93.85	112.66	117.07
16	115.45	107.49	123.33	118.81	105.98	87.07	94.01	112.86	117.50
9	115.44	107.30	122.86	118.81	105.98	86.92	94.01	112.66	117.29
2	115.43	106.92	122.17	118.60	105.41	86.78	93.69	112.45	116.86
Jan. 27	115.54	106.92	122.63	118.38	105.41	86.64	93.69	112.25	116.86
20	115.65	106.54	122.40	117.94	105.41	86.21	93.21	112.25	116.43
13	115.96	106.73	122.40	118.16	105.60	86.50	93.63	112.25	116.84
6	116.03	106.92	122.86	117.72	105.60	87.07	93.85	112.45	116.84
High 1940	119.61	112.25	126.61	121.94	112.25	93.06	100.00	117.07	121.72
Low 1940	113.02	103.38	118.60	115.57	103.93	81.35	89.10	110.83	112.05
High 1939	117.72	106.92	122.40	118.60	105.22	87.78	94.33	112.05	116.43
Low 1939	108.77	100.00	112.45	108.27	98.28	81.09	87.93	104.30	106.54
1 Yr. Ago									
Jan. 3 '40	115.81	106.73	122.17	117.72	105.41	86.64	93.37	112.25	116.43
2 Yrs. Ago									
Jan. 3 '39	112.78	101.94	118.60	111.84	100.18	82.40	88.36	107.30	112.45

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

1940 Daily Averages	All 120 Domestic Corp.	120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups		
		Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Indus.
Jan. 3	3.37	2.73	2.93	3.37	4.43	4.01	3.16	2.93
2	3.35	2.72	2.91	3.36	4.42	4.00	3.14	2.92
1	Stock	Exchange	Closed					
Dec. 31	3.35	2.71	2.90	3.35	4.42	4.00	3.14	2.91
30	3.35	2.71	2.91	3.35	4.42	4.00	3.14	2.91
28	3.36	2.72	2.91	3.35	4.44	4.01	3.14	2.92
27	3.36	2.72	2.91	3.36	4.44	4.02	3.14	2.92
26	3.37							

Guns and Butter

(Concluded from page 16)

of our country" for Government itself to assume its due share of the risks involved in such a procedure? Would not unwillingness on its part to assume such risks be fully as reprehensible in any event as a "pessimistic policy about the future of America" on the part of industry?

At still another point the President appears to betray a lack of understanding of fundamentals which may plague him and the country before a great deal more time has passed. In calling for uninterrupted production he assures labor that "we are bending every effort to maintain stability of prices, and with that stability of the cost of living." If full production of the ordinary articles of commerce is to be maintained, why should higher prices be expected in any event—save, of course, as a result of inflationary practices on the part of the Government itself and of higher costs flowing from governmentally imposed or inspired restrictions or labor exactions? If there is to be a program of curtailment of ordinary production, or if the Government is to continue to practice inflation and impose or induce cost-raising burdens upon industry, why should an effort be made nonetheless to prevent prices from responding? Are not higher prices a well recognized brake upon consumption? Is anything to be gained by preventing inflation or higher costs from reflecting themselves in the normal way? Is not harm rather than good to be expected of artificial restraints which at-

tempt merely to prevent economic causes from having their natural effects?

There remains the close relationship between the methods chosen for financing this gigantic preparedness program and the volume of consumption of the ordinary peace-time goods. Theoretically increments of income received as a result of this program, or their equivalent, should find their way either through taxation or Treasury borrowing into the financing of the program. Obviously, in any probable circumstances income so derived will constitute a substantially larger percentage of total income than in the past. It is not probable that Government will find a way to take it all, or the equivalent of it all, in taxes. It will therefore be necessary for it to borrow the remainder, or its equivalent. The form that taxation takes and the success the Treasury has in borrowing savings rather than specially created bank deposits will have much to do with keeping the economic structure in healthy condition during this trying period. If the vast sums we are planning to spend upon armament are created out of thin air, distributed to millions of workers and others who demand butter, these latter may or may not get all the butter they want—depending upon how much can be produced—but the cost of both butter and guns will be inordinate, and the entire economic structure will suffer accordingly.

These are but some of the basic implications of this old question of "guns and butter too," implications which the President either does not grasp or prefers to ignore. They should be faced.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Jan. 3, 1941.

Business news at the close of the year was generally favorable. With industry booming and the major indices of business still maintaining their recent high levels, it was expected the securities market would show considerable life and buoyancy at the close of the year, but no spectacular doings were in evidence, the market ending the year in a relatively quiet way.

One of the outstanding developments of the week was the recommendation by the Federal Reserve System, as part of a vastly important program designed to head off inflation, of repeal of presidential power to make further changes in the value of the dollar and to issue \$3,000,000,000 of greenbacks under the so-called Thomas Amendment. However, a spirited congressional fight by the inflation bloc looms against the Federal Reserve program.

A great deal of the steel on order is not wanted until the last half of 1941, or even as far away as 1942, "Iron Age" states in its weekly review, as it warns against drawing unwarranted conclusions from the extremely large backlogs of the industry. While steel companies are "sold out" for the first quarter, sufficient capacity is being held in reserve by all mills for defense requirements, including those of the British, it is stated.

The trade publication says that the President's call to the country for war-time production finds industry ready and anxious to do whatever it is asked to do. There is a general agreement that "business as usual" must be relegated to the background during the emergency, and strikes and lockouts must not be permitted to interfere with defense output, "Iron Age" observes.

"In the steel industry there has at no time been any doubt that all of the steel requirements for national defense and for aid to Great Britain can be promptly met and without causing delays in fabrication of ships, ordnance or other materiel. Only those poorly informed regarding the industry's potential performance under extreme pressure have drawn other conclusions," observes the "Iron Age."

"It has been obvious for some weeks that steel ordered for so-called non-essential requirements may be subject to delays even beyond those originally contemplated, but there is no suggestion yet that production of consumer

goods or other less essential needs will suffer drastic curtailment."

The Christmas holiday reduced power production in the week ended Dec. 28 and interrupted a string of successive all-time highs, it is indicated in the report of the Edison Electric Institute. The power and light industry produced 2,622,850,000 kwh. in the week ended Dec. 28, off 288,060,000 kwh. from the preceding week's record level. The current week was 9.1% above the 1939 comparative of 2,404,316,000 kwh., however.

Engineering construction awards for the short week due to the New Year's Day holiday, \$82,544,000, are 54% higher than in the corresponding 1940 week, and 10% above last week, "Engineering News-Record" reports. This is the 18th consecutive week in which current awards have topped their respective volumes of a year ago. Private awards gain 45% over the initial 1940 week and are 74% higher than in the preceding week as a result of the increased volume of industrial building. Public construction tops a year ago by 61%, but falls 11% under last week. Federal awards, which are responsible for the public gain over a year ago, were 523% higher than last year, but 22½% under last week.

The Association of American Railroads reported today 545,307 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday. This was a decrease of 152,448 cars, or 21.8%, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 2,757 cars, or 0.5 of 1%, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 43,832 cars, or 9.2%, compared with 1938.

The record of 1940 will show that industrial output has exceeded 1939 by 13%, and 1929, the previous record year, by 10%, the National City Bank of New York said today in its monthly letter. The outstanding fact is that payrolls are rising, living costs holding steady, and purchasing power spreading around the circle, demonstrating once more that the industries support each other, the bank declared. Although there is a clear prospect that industrial activity will move still higher in 1941, the bank sees elements of danger in the general forward buying. First, productive facilities may be unnecessarily overloaded, and second, buyers may be caught with excessive stocks.

With consumer interest shifting rapidly from holiday goods to January sales events and clearances, retail trade showed less than the seasonal decline in the week follow-

ing Christmas, according to the weekly trade review released today by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Wholesalers reported that their business continued above the expected seasonal lows, due to replacement demand and pre-market orders on new lines. Industrial production rebounded sharply to pre-holiday rates of output as backlogs were maintained in record volume.

Retailers reported that following the biggest Christmas trade in 11 years, exchanges and returns were about normal. It was noted that shoppers making exchanges often requested a higher-priced article.

Dollar volume of trade in automobile, department, apparel and grocery stores was estimated up 8% to 11% on an average.

The weather news of the week showed little or no developments of interest outside of the fact that in many sections of the country, especially the Northeastern areas, temperatures have been unseasonably high. An unusually heavy fog blanketed New York on the warmest Dec. 29 recorded in the city's history, slowing down automobiles and buses on the highways, endangering navigation and causing an estimated \$1,000,000 loss to airlines operating out of LaGuardia Field, which had one of the most serious disruptions of schedules since its dedication on Oct. 15, 1939. More than 700 flights in and out of LaGuardia Field were canceled during the four days of fog and rain. During the past week in the New York City area the weather has been very unsettled, with temperatures generally above the freezing point.

The weather on Friday was characterized by early morning rain and the presence of fog the remainder of the day. Temperatures ranged from 38 degrees to 42 degrees. The forecast for tonight and Saturday is for cloudiness changing to fair on Sunday. No perceptible change in temperature is looked for. Lowest thermometer reading Friday night both for the city and suburbs was placed at 35 degrees.

Overnight at Boston it was 31 to 36 degrees; Pittsburgh, 34 to 52; Portland, Me., 22 to 33; Chicago, 23 to 44; Cincinnati, 32 to 57; Cleveland, 32 to 52; Milwaukee, 22 to 40; Charleston, 58 to 70; Savannah, 60 to 71; Kansas City, Mo., 28 to 44; Springfield, Ill., 21 to 42; Oklahoma City, 30 to 41; Salt Lake City, 10 to 29, and Seattle, 31 to 47.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Unchanged During Week Ended Dec. 21

The general level of wholesale commodity prices was unchanged during the week ended Dec. 21, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on Dec. 28. "This week's index remained at 79.7% of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. "The present level is 0.3% above that of a month ago and 0.5% higher than the corresponding week of last year. The principal price advances of the week were in farm products, petroleum products, and fertilizer materials. The principal decreases were reported for grains, silk hosiery, cattle feed, and fresh meats."

The Labor Bureau's announcement continued:

There was an advance of 0.4% in market prices for farm products and 0.1% in hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals and allied products. Textile products declined 0.3% and foods and miscellaneous commodities 0.1%. Indexes for the remaining groups were unchanged.

Higher prices for agricultural commodities, calf skins, raw jute and crude petroleum caused the raw materials group index to rise 0.3%. Average prices for semi-manufactured articles were unchanged during the week, while manufactured commodities declined 0.1%.

Higher prices were reported for most livestock and poultry products, citrus fruits, onions, sweet potatoes, molasses, black pepper, sole leather, drillings, tire fabrics, men's underwear, burlap, yellow pine and red gum lumber, maple and oak flooring, and linseed oil. Quotations were lower for most grains, cotton, eggs, flaxseed, raw wool, cereal products, white potatoes, cocoa beans, lard, most vegetable oils, goatskins, cotton yarns, manila hemp, quicksilver, pig tin, red cedar shingles, Douglas fir lumber, rosin, turpentine, boxboard, and crude rubber.

The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for Nov. 23, 1940, and Dec. 23, 1939, and percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago; (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Dec. 14 to Dec. 21, 1940:

Commodity Groups	(1926=100)					Percentage Changes to Dec. 21, 1940 from—		
	Dec. 21, 1940	Dec. 14, 1940	Dec. 7, 1940	Nov. 23, 1939	Dec. 23, 1939	Dec. 14, 1940	Nov. 23, 1939	Dec. 23, 1939
	1940	1940	1940	1940	1939	1940	1940	1939
All commodities.....	79.7	79.7	79.8	79.5	79.3	0	+0.3	+0.5
Farm products.....	69.1	68.5	69.8	68.8	67.8	+0.4	+0.4	+1.9
Foods.....	73.4	73.5	73.9	73.9	72.1	-0.1	+0.5	+1.8
Hides and leather products.....	102.7	102.6	103.0	103.1	104.4	+0.1	-0.4	-1.8
Textile products.....	74.2	74.4	74.3	74.2	77.8	-0.3	0	-4.6
Fuel & lighting materials.....	72.6	72.5	72.8	72.4	73.5	+0.1	+0.3	-1.2
Metals and metal products.....	97.6	97.6	97.5	97.4	96.1	0	+0.2	+1.6
Building materials.....	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.8	93.6	0	+0.4	+6.0
Chemicals & allied products.....	77.7	77.6	77.6	77.5	x	+0.1	+0.3	x
Housefurnishing goods.....	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.0	0	0	+0.2
Miscellaneous commodities.....	77.1	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4
Raw materials.....	72.9	72.7	73.4	72.7	73.3	+0.3	+0.3	-0.5
Semi-manufactured articles.....	80.7	80.7	80.5	80.5	82.1	0	+0.2	-1.7
Manufactured commodities.....	83.1	83.2	83.1	82.9	82.2	-0.1	+0.2	+1.1
All commodities other than farm products.....	82.0	82.1	82.1	81.8	81.8	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.3	84.3	0	+0.1	+0.1

x No comparable data.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM DEC. 14 TO DEC. 21, 1940

Increases		Decreases	
Fruits and vegetables.....	2.5	Fertilizer materials.....	0.3
Livestock and poultry.....	1.4	Shoes.....	0.2
Other farm products.....	0.7	Dairy products.....	0.1
Petroleum products.....	0.4	Leather.....	0.1
Lumber.....	0.3	Other textile products.....	0.1
Hosiery and underwear.....	2.3	Crude rubber.....	0.5
Grains.....	2.1	Cereal products.....	0.4
Cattle feed.....	2.0	Other foods.....	0.3
Meats.....	1.0	Hides and skins.....	0.2
Oils and fats.....	0.5	Paint and paint materials.....	0.1

Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 545,307 Cars in Week Ended Dec. 28

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 28 totaled 545,307 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Jan. 3. This was a decrease of 2,757 cars or 10.5% from the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 45,852 cars or 9.2% above the same week in 1938. Loading of revenue freight for the week of Dec. 28 was a decrease of 152,448 cars or 21.8% below the preceding week.

The AAR reported that loadings of revenue freight in 1940 totaled 36,353,609 cars, an increase of 2,442,111 cars from 1939 and an increase of 5,896,531 cars from 1938. Increases were registered chiefly by loadings of coke and ore with coal, forest products and miscellaneous freight also showing increases. There were decreases for grain, livestock and less than carload merchandise. The Association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 234,094 cars, a decrease of 63,082 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 7,719 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 120,346 cars, a decrease of 28,607 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 12,999 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coal loading amounted to 113,618 cars, a decrease of 34,962 cars from the preceding week, and a decrease of 14,742 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 21,983 cars, a decrease of 5,950 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 4,457 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 8,682 cars, a decrease of 3,350 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,277 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 24,181 cars, a decrease of 13,273 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,474 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 10,684 cars, a decrease of 2,257 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 2,393 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 11,719 cars, a decrease of 967 cars from the preceding week, and an increase of 134 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts except the Alleghany and northwestern reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1939. All districts except the eastern, Alleghany and northwestern reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1938.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Dec. 28, 1940 loaded a total of 257,446 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 324,586 cars in the preceding week and 255,372 cars in the seven days ended Dec. 30, 1939. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Dec. 28, 1940	Dec. 21, 1940	Dec. 30, 1939	Dec. 28, 1940	Dec. 21, 1940	Dec. 30, 1939
	1940	1940	1939	1940	1940	1939
Atchafalaya Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.....	14,049	17,601	13,632	5,578	6,412	4,481
Baltimore & Ohio RR.....	26,841	32,628	25,196	15,338	18,145	12,258
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.....	16,096	20,862	17,472	7,255	9,220	6,109
Chicago Burl. & Quincy RR.....	12,951	16,133	12,497	7,279	8,799	6,416
Chlo. Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry.....	15,483	19,840	15,432	6,690	8,436	6,560
Chicago & North Western Ry.....	12,171	14,950	11,715	9,618	11,578	8,320
Gulf Coast Lines.....	1,840	2,622	2,084	1,341	1,298	1,026
International Great Northern RR.....	1,179	1,551	1,226	1,639	1,997	1,519
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.....	3,109	3,759	3,036	2,245	2,630	1,983
Missouri Pacific RR.....	11,510	14,137	11,100	7,842	9,631	6,838
New York Central Lines.....	34,097	42,501	33,069	35,844	44,220	32,785
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry.....	4,271	5,158	4,468	9,883	11,882	8,818
Norfolk & Western Ry.....	13,854	19,223	14,133	4,255	5,263	3,792
Pennsylvania RR.....	54,388	66,570	53,114	34,804	41,775	32,752
Pere Marquette Ry.....	4,808	6,308	5,098	4,941	5,928	4,449
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.....	6,374	7,625	5,672	5,508	6,195	5,057
Southern Pacific Lines.....	20,083	27,630	21,778	7,693	9,244	5,650
Wabash Ry.....	4,342	5,485	4,650	7,927	10,096	7,190
Total.....	257,446	324,586	255,372	175,680	212,747	156,003

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Weeks Ended—		
	Dec. 28, 1940	Dec. 21, 1940	Dec. 30, 1939
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.....	Not available	23,535	Not available
Illinois Central System.....	24,643	32,650	27,261
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.....	10,911	13,663	10,200
Total.....	35,554	69,848	37,461

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Dec. 21, 1940. During this period 91 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED DEC. 21

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor.....	553	569	549	1,372	1,184
Bangor & Aroostook.....	1,255	1,347	1,467	191	165
Boston & Maine.....	7,633	7,386	6,661	11,439	9,863
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisv.....	1,390	1,432	1,583	2,462	2,127
Central Indiana.....	25	21	14	51	65
Central Vermont.....	1,307	1,356	1,065	2,066	1,954
Delaware & Hudson.....	5,702	5,874	4,780	8,668	7,758
Delaware Lackawanna & West.....	8,868	9,112	8,200	8,111	7,351
Detroit & Mackinac.....	299	278	223	108	73
Detroit Toledo & Ironton.....	2,766	2,606	2,415	1,447	1,511
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line.....	399	299	213	3,808	3,676
Erie.....	13,645	11,804	11,050	13,975	12,239
Grand Trunk Western.....	5,918	4,696	4,233	2,370	7,777
Lehigh & Hudson River.....	170	151	132	2,370	7,801
Lehigh & New England.....	1,902	1,771	1,543	1,276	1,250
Lehigh Valley.....	9,166	8,869	8,406	8,085	7,169
Maine Central.....	3,029	2,889	2,540	2,613	2,328
Monongahela.....	4,131	4,748	3,778	234	213
Monton.....	1,701	1,547	1,463	19	18
New York Central Lines.....	43,690	39,743	32,690	43,031	29,070
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford.....	10,484	9,478	8,406	14,094	11,771
New York Ontario & Western.....	1,126	1,130	1,567	1,979	1,954
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis.....	5,158	5,626	4,349	11,882	10,559
N. Y. Susquehanna & Western.....	403	449	---	1,619	1,562
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	7,692	7,049	4,170	6,131	6,149
Pere Marquette.....	6,308	5,872	4,520	5,926	5,036
Pittsburgh & Shawmut.....	665	419	316	36	36
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North.....	444	376	393	243	202
Pittsburgh & West Virginia.....	829	864	753	2,106	1,713
Rutland.....	642	512	476	979	924
Wabash.....	5,485	5,454	4,830	10,096	8,798
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	3,774	3,787	3,067	3,687	3,397
Total.....	156,259	147,514	125,852	179,445	159,693
Allegheny District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown.....	547	421	341	885	799
Baltimore & Ohio.....	32,628	29,474	24,555	18,145	15,089
Bessemer & Lake Erie.....	3,099	2,571	1,427	1,835	1,807
Buffalo Creek & Gauley.....	239	266	295	6	7
Cambria & Indiana.....	1,906	1,718	1,554	12	13
Central RR. of New Jersey.....	6,974	6,415	5,078	13,699	12,082
Cornwall.....	634	685	512	69	64
Cumberland & Pennsylvania.....	288	285	222	41	26
Ligonier Valley.....	173	151	121	42	28
Long Island.....	740	556	604	2,834	2,685
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines.....	1,157	1,003	742	1,638	1,560
Pennsylvania System.....	66,570	61,477	49,764	41,775	38,898
Reading Co.....	16,667	13,462	11,368	19,613	18,058
Union (Pittsburgh).....	19,953	18,562	7,859	3,422	2,607
Western Maryland.....	3,804	3,836	3,335	7,697	7,204
Total.....	154,379	140,882	107,825	111,713	100,927
Pocahontas District—					
Cheesepeaks & Ohio.....	20,862	22,005	19,335	9,220	7,814
Norfolk & Western.....	19,223	18,062	18,413	5,263	4,847
Virginian.....	4,332	3,819	4,287	1,810	1,060
Total.....	44,417	43,886	42,035	16,293	13,721
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern.....	305	193	211	142	202
Atl. & W. P.—W. RR. of Ala.....	775	658	622	1,562	1,270
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast.....	666	590	482	1,037	690
Atlantic Coast Line.....	11,061	9,320	7,913	6,148	4,968
Central of Georgia.....	4,042	3,525	3,250	3,550	2,787
Charleston & Western Carolina.....	404	348	308	1,273	1,186
Clinchfield.....	1,417	1,350	1,146	2,621	2,165
Columbus & Greenville.....	341	259	645	290	331
Durham & Southern.....	183	162	129	616	468
Florida East Coast.....	958	848	841	1,163	1,065
Gainesville Midland.....	29	29	25	92	68
Georgia.....	960	872	653	1,676	1,404
Georgia & Florida.....	385	287	283	517	454
Gulf Mobile & Ohio.....	3,434	3,379	3,535	2,671	3,171
Illinois Central System.....	21,870	20,967	19,432	11,572	10,159
Louisville & Nashville.....	23,271	21,611	19,954	6,472	5,314
Macon Dublin & Savannah.....	144	174	150	1,048	598
Mississippi Central.....	119	150	146	418	274
Total.....	109,010	99,360	90,508	78,426	66,231
Southern District—(Contd.)					
Mobile & Ohio.....	---	---	1,600	---	---
Nashville Chattanooga & St. L.....	3,009	2,474	2,198	3,193	2,358
Norfolk Southern.....	1,077	1,180	942	1,105	992
Piedmont Northern.....	406	353	351	1,472	1,266
Richmond Fred. & Potomac.....	354	292	300	5,338	4,423
Seaboard Air Line.....	10,685	8,782	8,359	6,119	4,789
Southern System.....	22,467	20,940	18,529	16,801	14,338
Tennessee Central.....	461	485	383	697	758
Winston-Salem Southbound.....	147	122	121	833	708
Total.....	109,010	99,360	90,508	78,426	66,231
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western.....	14,950	13,454	12,490	11,578	9,565
Chicago Great Western.....	2,336	2,390	2,172	3,148	2,622
Chicago Milw. St. P. & Pacific.....	19,840	18,143	17,541	8,436	7,765
Chicago St. P. Minn. & Omaha.....	3,955	3,791	3,413	3,682	2,897
Duluth Missabe & I. R.....	881	800	549	188	295
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic.....	630	527	402	446	375
Elgin Joliet & Eastern.....	9,515	8,730	6,001	7,769	7,141
Ft. Dodge Des Moines & South.....	336	325	320	151	142
Great Northern.....	9,765	8,916	8,731	3,075	2,437
Green Bay & Western.....	452	562	488	704	592
Lake Superior & Ishpeming.....	254	158	174	68	61
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	1,557	1,549	1,481	2,148	1,590
Minn. St. Paul & S. S. M.....	5,004	4,347	4,339	2,603	1,927
Northern Pacific.....	9,479	9,355	9,132	3,461	2,747
Spokane International.....	97	109	110	223	206
Spokane Portland & Seattle.....	1,993	1,415	1,620	1,543	1,325
Total.....	81,434	74,571	68,963	49,223	41,687
Central Western District—					
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe System.....	17,601	17,328	18,546	6,412	5,307
Alton.....	2,728	2,697	2,419	2,390	2,192
Bingham & Garfield.....	422	386	353	99	63
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.....	16,133	14,997	14,340	8,799	6,834
Chicago & Illinois Midland.....	2,797	2,576	2,111	776	678
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.....	10,513	10,947	9,741	9,076	7,648
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	2,778	2,745	2,441	2,606	2,572
Colorado & Southern.....	722	664	730	1,627	1,212
Denver & Rio Grande Western.....	3,902	3,002	3,252	3,114	2,461
Denver & Salt Lake.....	885	547	838	9	4
Fort Worth & Denver City.....	725	978	936	816	933
Illinois Terminal.....	1,713	1,861	1,722	1,624	1,424
Missouri-Illinois.....	814	937	912	488	342
Nevada Northern.....	1,820	1,857	1,780	100	128
North Western Pacific.....	678	451	468	341	424
Peoria & Pekin Union.....	18	19	27	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)*.....	25,483	20,777	17,505	6,260	4,522
Toledo Peoria & Western.....	349	462	277	1,809	1,155
Union Pacific System.....	14,215	12,658	14,071	9,085	7,252
Utah.....	690	480	586	7	9
Western Pacific.....	1,485	1,559	1,549	2,212	1,913
Total.....	106,371	97,928	94,644	56,950	47,073
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island.....	105	240	134	221	337
Fort Smith & Western.....	---	---	171	---	---
Gulf Coast Lines.....	2,622	2,894	2,888	1,298	1,255
International-Great Northern.....	1,551	1,666	1,581	1,997	2,232
Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf.....	197	161	162	944	871
Kansas City Southern.....	2,269	2,033	1,716	2,044	1,816
Louisiana & Arkansas.....	2,270	1,773	1,269	1,395	1,105
Litchfield & Madison.....	362	373	282	853	807
Midland Valley.....	701	619	658	174	330
Missouri & Arkansas.....	117	170	124	347	309
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines.....	3,759	3,703	3,726	2,630	2,476
Missouri Pacific.....	14,152	13,883	12,335	9,631	8,390
Quanah Acme & Pacific.....	93	78	93	129	119
St. Louis-San Francisco.....	7,903	7,151	6,419	4,567	4,366
St. Louis Southwestern.....	2,444	2,288	2,073	2,567	2,275
Texas & Pacific.....	6,153	6,022	6,258	3,212	2,900
Texas & New Orleans.....	3,501	4,050	4,272	3,898	3,499
Wichita Falls & Southern.....	160	133	196	75	75
Wetherford M. W. & N. W.....	13	25	14	215	30
Total.....	48,372	47,251	44,371	26,196	33,592

Note—Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures. x Discontinued Jan. 24, 1939. y Gulf Mobile & Northern only. z Included in Gulf Mobile & Ohio.

November Truck Loadings Ahead of 1939: Decline 5.9% from October

After a steady climb that began at mid-year and approached the all-time record in October, the volume of revenue freight transported by motor truck suffered a slight seasonal decline in November, according to tonnage reports compiled and released on Dec. 30 by the American Trucking Associations. The November volume dropped 5.9% below that of October, but was 15.2% above the volume hauled in November, 1939. The A. T. A. further reported:

Comparable reports were received by A. T. A. from 241 motor carriers in 40 States. The reporting carriers transported an aggregate of 1,533,639 tons in November, as against 1,629,678 tons in October and 1,331,013 tons in November of last year.

The A. T. A. index figure, computed on the basis of the 1936 monthly average tonnage of the reporting carriers as representing 100, stood at 139.33 for November. In October, the index figure was 149.51 (revised); in November, 1939, it was 144.10.

Approximately 75% of all the freight transported during the month by the reporting carriers was "general merchandise." The volume of freight in this category decreased 6.9% under October, but represented an increase of 14.9% over November of last year.

Transporters of petroleum products, accounting for slightly less than 9% of the total tonnage reported, showed a decrease of 5.7% in November, as compared with October, but their volume increased 14.5% over November, 1939.

Movement of new automobiles and trucks, constituting a little more than 6% of the total tonnage, increased 19.5% over October, and 19.2% over November, 1939. The increase over October was attributed to continued heavy movement of 1941 models.

Iron and steel products represented about 3% of the total reported tonnage. The volume of these commodities decreased 13.9% under October, but represented a 19.6% increase over November of last year.

Almost 6% of the total tonnage reported was miscellaneous commodities, including tobacco, textile products, bottles, building materials, coal, cement and household goods. Tonnage in this class decreased 11.6% under October, but held 13.5% over the volume hauled in November, 1939.

Moody's Commodity Index Rises

Moody's Daily Commodity Index gained 1.9 points this week, closing at 172.4. The principal gains were in wheat, hogs, steel scrap and cotton.

The movement of the index was as follows:

Fri., Dec. 27.....	170.5	Two weeks ago, Dec. 20.....	168.3
Sat., Dec. 28.....	170.9	Month ago, Dec. 3.....	167.8
Mon., Dec. 30.....	171.1	Year ago, Jan. 3.....	169.4
Tues., Dec. 31.....	171.8	1939 High—Sept. 22.....	172.8
Wed., Jan. 1.....	Holiday	Low—Aug. 15.....	138.4
Thurs.,			

The indexes, which are based on prices as expressed in the currency of each country, were reported Dec. 30 as follows: (August 1939=100)

	Argentina	Australia	Canada	England	Java	Mexico	New Zealand	Sweden	Switzerland	United States
1940—										
May	120	118	120	143	116	113	112	131	132	112
June	118	118	120	144	116	113	114	131	136	109
July	118	118	120	145	115	112	114	132	140	109
August	118	119	120	150	115	111	120	132	144	109
September	116	120	121	146	116	110	122	135	153	111
October	113	123	122	145	117	110	120	139	158	114
Weeks end:										
Nov. 2	r112	124	123	r145	117	110	r119	141	162	115
Nov. 9	110	123	124	r145	117	110	118	141	r163	115
Nov. 16	114	123	r125	143	117	110	117	141	r163	116
Nov. 23	113	126	125	r147	118	111	118	142	163	118
Nov. 30	114	127	125	145	r119	111	117	142	164	r119
Dec. 7	112	126	125	145	119	111	119	143	*164	119
Dec. 14	112	126	125	*147	*119	111	119	144	*164	119
Dec. 21	*112	*126	*126	*147	r120	111	120	*144	---	119

* Preliminary. r Revised.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced During Week Ended Dec. 28, According to National Fertilizer Association

There was an increase in the general level of wholesale commodity prices last week, according to the price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. This index in the week ended Dec. 28, rose to 77.7 from 77.0 in the preceding week. It was 77.1 a month ago, and 78.1 a year ago, based on the 1926-1928 average as 100. The highest point recorded by the index during the year was 78.5, in the first week of January; the year's low of 74.1 was reached in August. The Association's announcement, under date of Dec. 30, further stated:

Higher prices for farm products and foods were mainly responsible for last week's rise in the all-commodity index. An advance in the price of cotton raised the cotton index to the level of two weeks ago. Grains were up moderately. A sudden spurt in livestock prices took the index to the highest level reached since March, 1939. In the food group declines in the prices of butter, cheese, and chickens were more than offset by increases in flour, rice, meats, lard, and vegetable oils. With six items included in the group advancing and none declining, the textile price index registered its third consecutive advance. Rising quotations for pig iron, steel scrap, and tin resulted in a moderate upturn in the metal price average. An advance was also registered by the fertilizer material index. The only group average to decline during the week was that representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities, which dropped fractionally as a result of lower hide and rubber quotations.

Thirty-five price series included in the index advanced during the week while only seven declined; in the preceding week there were 23 advances and 28 declines.

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

Percent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week	Preced'g Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
		Dec. 28, 1940	Dec. 21, 1940	Dec. 7, 1940	Dec. 30, 1939
25.3	Foods.....	70.7	70.4	70.9	73.3
	Fats and oils.....	47.9	46.4	46.9	53.7
	Cottonseed oil.....	57.5	55.9	56.0	67.0
23.0	Farm products.....	68.0	65.6	65.4	65.7
	Cotton.....	53.8	53.6	54.1	59.9
	Grains.....	65.1	64.3	65.9	72.2
	Livestock.....	70.5	66.9	66.1	62.5
17.3	Fuels.....	80.5	80.5	80.3	81.2
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities.....	86.1	86.2	86.5	89.6
8.2	Textiles.....	76.0	75.8	75.3	81.3
7.1	Metals.....	93.6	93.4	93.4	93.8
6.1	Building materials.....	97.8	97.8	98.0	97.6
1.3	Chemicals and drugs.....	97.9	97.9	97.9	94.2
0.3	Fertilizer materials.....	72.3	71.9	72.3	73.8
0.3	Fertilizers.....	78.8	78.8	78.6	78.2
0.3	Farm machinery.....	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.9
100.0	All groups combined.....	77.7	77.0	77.1	78.1

Electric Output for Week Ended Dec. 28, 1940, Totals 2,622,850,000 Kwh.

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 Dec. 28, 1940, was 2,622,850,000 kwh. The current week's output is 9.1% above the output of the corresponding week of 1939, when the production totaled 2,404,316,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Dec. 21, 1940, was estimated to be 2,910,914,000 kwh., an increase of 10.2% over the like week a year ago.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Week Ended	1940	1939	Percent Change 1940 from 1939	1937	1932	1929
Sept. 7	2,462,622	2,289,960	+7.5	2,154,276	1,423,977	1,674,588
Sept. 14	2,638,634	2,444,371	+7.9	2,280,792	1,476,442	1,806,259
Sept. 21	2,628,667	2,448,888	+7.3	2,265,748	1,490,863	1,792,131
Sept. 28	2,669,661	2,469,689	+8.1	2,275,724	1,499,459	1,777,864
Oct. 5	2,640,949	2,465,230	+7.1	2,280,065	1,506,219	1,819,276
Oct. 12	2,665,064	2,494,630	+6.8	2,276,123	1,507,503	1,806,403
Oct. 19	2,686,799	2,493,993	+7.7	2,281,636	1,528,145	1,798,633
Oct. 26	2,711,282	2,538,779	+6.8	2,254,947	1,533,028	1,824,160
Nov. 2	2,734,402	2,536,765	+7.8	2,202,451	1,525,410	1,815,749
Nov. 9	2,719,501	2,513,699	+8.2	2,176,557	1,520,780	1,798,164
Nov. 16	2,751,628	2,514,350	+9.4	2,224,213	1,531,564	1,793,684
Nov. 23	2,895,431	2,481,882	+8.6	2,065,378	1,475,268	1,818,169
Nov. 30	2,795,634	2,538,777	+10.1	2,152,643	1,510,337	1,718,002
Dec. 7	2,838,270	2,585,560	+9.8	2,196,105	1,518,922	1,806,225
Dec. 14	2,862,402	2,604,558	+9.9	2,202,200	1,563,364	1,840,363
Dec. 21	2,910,914	2,641,458	+10.2	2,085,186	1,554,473	1,860,021
Dec. 28	2,622,850	2,404,316	+9.1	1,998,135	1,414,710	1,837,683

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Dec. 28, 1940	Week Ended Dec. 21, 1940	Week Ended Dec. 14, 1940	Week Ended Dec. 7, 1940
New England.....	7.8	6.7	5.2	6.7
Middle Atlantic.....	6.1	8.5	7.8	9.3
Central Industrial.....	11.3	12.5	11.7	11.9
West Central.....	6.0	8.7	8.3	6.3
Southern States.....	10.8	10.1	10.7	10.5
Rocky Mountain.....	7.8	12.3	7.9	3.6
Pacific Coast.....	8.5	9.0	9.3	7.0
Total United States.....	9.1	10.2	9.9	9.8

New York Reserve Bank Reports November Chain Store Sales in Second District 13% Above Year Ago

Total November sales of the reporting chain store systems in the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District were about 13% higher than in November, 1939, a more favorable year-to-year comparison than in the past two months, the New York Reserve Bank reported on Dec. 28. The ten-cent and variety, shoe, and candy chain stores registered the most favorable sales comparisons since August, and sales of grocery chain stores continued substantially higher than a year ago. The Bank's announcement continued:

There was a reduction of about 5% in the total number of chain stores in operation between November, 1939, and November, 1940, owing to continued large reductions in the number of grocery and candy chain units operated, with the result that average sales per store of all chains combined in November showed a larger increase over last year than the gain in total sales.

Type of Chain	Percentage Change November, 1940 Compared with November, 1939		
	No. of Stores	Total Sales	Sales per Store
Grocery.....	-15.3	+9.2	+29.0
Ten-cent and variety.....	+1.0	+13.6	+12.4
Shoe.....	-0.2	+14.8	+15.1
Candy.....	-10.3	+3.6	+15.4
All types.....	-4.9	+12.8	+18.6

1940 Engineering Construction Highest in History

The rush to get national defense construction under way in the last half of 1940 carried the year's engineering construction awards to the highest peak ever reported by "Engineering News-Record," according to a report issued by that organization Jan. 3, 1941. The 1940 volume, \$3,987,243,000, topped the previous high of 1929 by 1%, and exceeded 1939 by 33% after trailing by 11% at the end of the first half.

More than \$2,500,000,000 in new construction reached the contract stage in the last half of the year, largely as a result of the speed-up in defense construction awards.

Private and public construction awards both participated in the gains over last year. The public volume, \$2,824,989,000, set a new high mark, gaining 34% over the record established last year. The tremendous federal total, \$1,451,726,000, also a new all-time high, was responsible for the public gain, and topped last year by 311%. Private awards, \$1,162,254,000, climbed to the highest point reached since 1930, and increased 31% over a year ago.

Industrial building construction was the important factor in the private gain. The total, \$594,064,000, eclipsed the record of 1929 and more than doubled its volume of 1939. Construction and expansion of manufacturing facilities, particularly in aircraft, engine, public utility, process, machine and machined parts plants that are closely allied to defense production, boosted the industrial building volume to the new peak. Commercial building and large-scale private housing reported an increase of 3% over last year.

The report also said: The gains in the public construction field were more widely distributed and three new high marks were established in individual classes of work. Public buildings rose to unrecorded heights, topping the previous high of a year ago by 102%. The construction of barracks, cantonments, defense workers' housing, government-owned manufacturing plants, etc., required for preparedness and production of munitions brought about the new record volume.

Airbase, airport, shipyard and shipway construction aided materially in boosting unclassified construction to its new pinnacle. This class of work topped the record year of 1930, and gained 54% over 1939.

The third new record established in the public field was in streets and roads. They reported an increase of 5% over last year, the former high. In addition to these record-breakers, earthwork and drainage reports an increase of 1% over the total reported in 1939.

Every section of the country participated in these gains except the Middle Atlantic States. The South turned in a total volume of \$853,000,000, the highest on record, and a gain of 88% over 1939. Far West with \$493,000,000 also established a new high record for itself, a gain of 59% over 1939. West of Mississippi States set another all-time high with \$702,000,000 a 28% gain over the previous year. Middle West, with a volume of \$743,000,000 has the highest volume since 1929 and a 38% gain over 1939, and New England, with \$244,000,000, tops all years since 1930 and shows a 39% gain over 1939. Engineering construction during 1940 in the Middle Atlantic States was \$951,000,000, 3% under the 1939 volume.

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes for the year, \$3,894,743,000, exceeded last year's mark by 62%, and reached the highest volume recorded in the last decade. Private investment was 24% above last year; Federal appropriations for non-federal work increased 31% over a year ago; and federal appropriations for federal work topped 1939 by 102%.

The year's financing is made up of \$1,891,961,000 in Federal Departmental appropriations; \$390,000,000 in WPA funds for construction;

\$581,918,000 in State and municipal bonds; \$390,212,000 in corporate security issues; \$212,704,000 in USHA loans for slum-clearance; \$193,320,000 in RFC loans to private industry; \$184,000,000 in federal-aid for highway construction; \$40,000,000 in REA loans; and \$4,628,000 in RFC loans for public improvements.

Analysis of Imports and Exports of the United States in November and 11 Months Ended November

The Department of Commerce's report of the character of the country's foreign trade reduces the export and import figures into five separate groups, ranging from crude materials to finished manufactures, in each of which the agricultural and non-agricultural totals are shown separately. In the first 11 months of 1940, 13.6% of domestic exports and 50.6% of imports for consumption were agricultural products; 86.4% of domestic exports and 49.4% of imports for consumption were non-agricultural products. We present the tabulation below:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM AND IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER AND 11 MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1940 AND 1939

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

Class	Nov., 1939 Value	Oct., 1940 Value	Nov., 1940 Value	11 Months Ended November			
				1939		1940	
				Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent
Domestic Exports—							
Crude materials.....	58,318	29,188	24,600	463,423	16.8	437,798	12.1
Agricultural.....	41,550	14,678	11,965	292,593	10.6	267,884	7.4
Non-agricultural.....	16,768	14,510	12,635	170,830	6.2	169,914	4.7
Crude foodstuffs.....	5,386	7,521	3,603	102,972	3.7	70,654	2.0
Agricultural.....	5,308	7,454	3,529	101,830	3.7	70,017	1.9
Non-agricultural.....	78	67	74	1,142	—	638	—
Mfd. foodstuffs and bev.....	17,265	10,832	11,047	185,965	6.7	156,927	4.3
Agricultural.....	15,824	9,520	10,100	171,285	6.2	139,085	3.8
Non-agricultural.....	1,441	1,312	947	14,680	0.5	17,842	0.5
Semi-manufactures.....	63,173	81,424	70,651	539,940	19.5	841,699	23.2
Agricultural.....	541	455	338	4,379	0.2	4,277	0.1
Non-agricultural.....	62,632	80,969	70,313	535,561	19.4	837,421	23.1
Finished manufactures.....	142,619	207,195	211,373	1,473,736	53.3	2,116,076	58.4
Agricultural.....	647	1,301	884	7,518	0.3	11,881	0.3
Non-agricultural.....	141,971	205,894	210,489	1,466,218	53.0	2,104,195	58.1
Total exports of U. S. merchandise.....	286,761	336,160	321,275	2,766,036	100.0	3,623,154	100.0
Agricultural.....	63,871	33,408	26,816	577,605	20.9	493,145	13.6
Non-agricultural.....	222,891	302,752	294,458	2,188,431	79.1	3,130,009	86.4
Imports for Consumption							
Crude materials.....	75,460	88,706	93,838	658,073	32.2	899,817	39.1
Agricultural.....	54,042	67,254	68,751	476,189	23.3	655,885	28.5
Non-agricultural.....	21,417	21,452	25,087	181,884	8.9	243,931	10.6
Crude foodstuffs.....	27,881	22,625	22,695	265,160	13.0	259,232	11.3
Agricultural.....	27,125	21,738	21,754	254,266	12.4	247,835	10.8
Non-agricultural.....	756	887	941	10,893	0.5	11,398	0.5
Mfd. foodstuffs and bev.....	21,777	21,176	22,444	283,565	13.9	258,044	11.2
Agricultural.....	14,917	15,584	16,316	221,672	10.8	203,380	8.8
Non-agricultural.....	6,860	5,592	6,128	61,893	3.0	54,664	2.4
Semi-manufactures.....	48,590	46,042	44,383	431,153	21.1	506,627	22.0
Agricultural.....	4,394	3,512	2,397	40,298	2.0	52,347	2.3
Non-agricultural.....	44,196	42,530	41,985	390,856	19.1	454,280	19.7
Finished manufactures.....	40,795	34,383	33,816	405,413	19.8	377,921	16.4
Agricultural.....	885	403	447	5,025	0.3	6,066	0.3
Non-agricultural.....	39,911	33,980	33,369	399,387	19.5	371,855	16.2
Tot. imports for consum'n	214,502	212,932	217,175	2,043,364	100.0	2,301,641	100.0
Agricultural.....	101,362	108,490	109,666	998,451	48.8	1,165,513	50.6
Non-agricultural.....	113,140	104,441	107,510	1,044,913	51.1	1,136,128	49.4

Bank Debits for Week Ended Dec. 25, 1940, 9% Above Corresponding Week a Year Ago

Debits to deposit accounts (except interbank accounts), as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Dec. 25, aggregated \$9,971,000,000. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended Dec. 25 amounted to \$121,323,000,000, or 8% above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 8% compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an increase of 9%. These figures are as reported on Dec. 30, 1940, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In Millions of Dollars)

Federal Reserve District	Week Ended		13 Weeks Ended	
	Dec. 25, 1940	Dec. 27, 1939	Dec. 25, 1940	Dec. 27, 1939
Boston.....	\$586	\$493	\$7,239	\$6,512
New York.....	4,490	4,178	51,243	47,683
Philadelphia.....	538	467	6,374	5,774
Cleveland.....	840	641	8,466	7,632
Richmond.....	358	299	4,667	4,203
Atlanta.....	289	266	3,762	3,456
Chicago.....	1,283	1,303	17,570	16,009
St. Louis.....	263	253	3,749	3,521
Minneapolis.....	156	154	2,198	2,195
Kansas City.....	271	263	3,568	3,560
Dallas.....	223	214	2,965	2,815
San Francisco.....	673	619	9,522	8,820
Total, 274 reporting centers.....	\$9,971	\$9,150	\$121,323	\$112,180
New York City *.....	4,167	3,832	46,990	43,676
140 other leading centers *.....	5,031	4,629	64,182	59,067
133 other centers.....	773	689	10,151	9,436

* Centers for which bank debit figures are available back to 1919

Country's Foreign Trade in November—Imports and Exports

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Dec. 27 issues its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for November and the 11 months ended with November, with comparisons by months back to 1935. The report follows:

The value of United States exports in November remained comparatively high, although the total dropped 5% to \$328,000,000 from \$344,000,000

in October. The November change reflects substantial declines in a few important commodities.

General imports into the United States increased 8% in value during November to \$223,000,000 from \$207,000,000 in October. The value of November imports was the third highest for the year—only those for January and July were higher—nevertheless the excess of merchandise exports over merchandise imports continued above \$100,000,000.

Goods withdrawn from bonded customs warehouses during November were valued at \$6,000,000 less than goods entered therein; consequently the value of imports for consumption was smaller in the aggregate than general imports and reached about \$217,000,000.

Changes in Commodity Exports

Although it is to be expected under present war conditions, a feature of the export trade in November, as in October, was the low proportion that agricultural products comprised of the total. Their value dropped to less than \$27,000,000 from \$33,000,000 in October, 1940, and approximately \$84,000,000 in November, 1939. In contrast with 22% in November, 1939, exports of agricultural commodities in November, 1940, made up only 8.3% of total United States exports. Cotton exports were unusually small, amounting to less than \$8,000,000, or approximately one-fourth of the value of cotton exports in November of last year. Unmanufactured tobacco exports were valued at \$2,500,000, approximately one-half the total of November a year ago. As a group, exports of foodstuffs were also substantially smaller than in November, 1939. Meats, lard, apples, canned and dried fruits, grains, feeds and sugar all showed marked declines. Only oranges, wheat flour and vegetables among leading foodstuffs exported reached levels closely comparable to those of a year ago and only canned milk showed a substantial increase.

In November exports of cotton to Europe, including the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, amounted to \$5,000,000 in comparison with \$8,800,000 in October, 1940, and \$19,000,000 in November, 1939. United States shipments of unmanufactured cotton to the U. S. S. R. reached a value of \$2,600,000 in November as compared with \$3,000,000 in October. These United States shipments of cotton to the Soviet Union in 1940 have been the first of any consequence since 1935. Shipments of cotton to the United Kingdom were valued at \$2,395,000 in November and those to Japan at \$157,000; both figures represent unusually small exports for this season of the year.

As in other recent months, materials essential in a war economy comprised a relatively large part of the total United States exports in November. Machine-tools, aircraft, heavy iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, firearms, and motor trucks—those exports which have been increased substantially since the outbreak of the war—represented about two-fifths of the total United States exports. Although shipments of aircraft and metals dropped off as compared with October, these six items, as a group, totaled approximately \$130,000,000, or double the value in November, 1939.

Manufactured and semi-finished articles, valued at \$282,000,000 in November, comprised approximately seven-eighths of total United States exports. Omitting the six groups specified in the preceding paragraph, United States exports of manufactured and semi-finished articles in November advanced to approximately \$150,000,000 from \$140,000,000 in November, 1939. Exports of wood pulp, paper manufactures, rayon and coal-tar products, on the one hand, were considerably larger in value than a year ago, but exports of pigments, paints, toilet preparations, office appliances, lubricating oil, and gasoline, on the other hand, were smaller. While shipments to neutral countries of some of these commodities have increased, the closing of a large area of Europe to United States products and the curbing of non-essential imports by the United Kingdom and other British Empire countries are restricting foreign sales of a varied list of United States commodities. The increase in leather exports from \$703,000 in October to \$2,049,000 in November resulted from a large shipment of heavy bends to the U. S. S. R. This shipment was valued at \$1,300,000.

Changes in Commodity Imports

Imports of crude materials, as a group, advanced about \$5,000,000 over October to a total value of \$94,000,000 in November, while semi-manufactured imports declined nearly \$2,000,000 to \$44,000,000. Crude materials and semi-manufactures, taken together (including newsprint and burlaps, which are ordinarily classified as manufactures) made up 70% of total United States imports in 1940 as compared with 65% in November, 1939; the value of total unfinished imports increased from \$139,000,000 in November 1939, to \$153,000,000 in November, 1940. Imports of burlaps and newsprint have increased this year notwithstanding the curtailment in supplies from Europe.

The value of the imports of finished manufactures (exclusive of burlaps and newsprint) dropped to approximately \$19,000,000 in November, 1940, from \$26,000,000 in November, 1939. Negligible amounts of manufactured goods have been received from the war area of Europe since last June, and even the much reduced amounts of such articles as leather manufactures and coal-tar products appearing in current statistics of imports for consumption very largely represent withdrawals from bonded customs warehouses. Imports of various foodstuffs, especially of cheese, fish and wines, also show drastic curtailment as compared with a year ago.

Trade in Eleven Months Ending November

The export trade of the United States in the first 11 months of 1940 reached \$3,700,000,000, the largest total for any comparable period since 1929, and promised to exceed \$4,000,000,000 for the whole of 1940. Import trade totaled \$2,400,000,000 for 11 months, with a 12 months' aggregate of about \$2,600,000,000 indicated. The net export balance of merchandise for the year will approximate \$1,400,000,000, the largest excess of exports over imports in any year since 1921. The cumulative 11 months' figures showed an increase of 32% in the value of total exports and a 15% increase in general imports.

Exports

The increase in export trade during 1940 resulted largely from the expansion in shipments of a relatively few commodities—especially of aircraft, machine tools, iron and steel products, and non-ferrous metals. The Allied Powers purchased heavily of these products through June and shipments to the United Kingdom have remained heavy in recent months. Moreover, exports to Latin America and Canada of various commodities have increased during the year. Despite a falling off in exports to markets in the war area, of some commodities, namely, passenger automobiles, gasoline, office appliances, and lubricating oil during recent months, the value of total exports of non-agricultural commodities advanced 43% to a value of \$3,130,000,000 in the first 11 months of 1940 from \$2,188,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1939.

Notwithstanding relatively large cotton shipments to Europe during the first half of the year, exports of agricultural products during the 11 months ending November, 1940, declined 15% in value to \$493,000,000 from \$578,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1939. Exports of cotton

exports are the smallest for any month for a number of years and compare with £52,734,113 last April, the war time peak. Following we present a tabulation of the monthly figures since January, 1938:

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND TOTAL EXPORTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEARS 1939 AND 1938, AND THE COMPLETED MONTHS OF THE CURRENT YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF BULLION AND SPECIE

	Imports			Exports x		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Jan.	£ 84,879,549	£ 75,571,817	£ 104,961,147	£ 45,984,546	£ 44,075,551	£ 44,730,987
Feb.	75,793,898	65,438,402	95,638,991	43,086,428	42,824,539	39,835,044
March.	84,863,649	78,021,721	108,543,354	47,623,642	46,557,865	45,053,511
April.	73,707,229	70,049,098	109,985,390	42,276,828	39,728,564	42,734,113
May.	75,398,794	78,509,294	105,552,962	45,341,989	47,285,713	45,713,558
June.	76,540,222	82,172,862	90,779,141	41,880,696	44,208,023	38,215,027
July.	73,897,561	78,251,309	87,007,530	42,025,182	44,080,278	33,008,508
Aug.	74,112,624	81,073,119	95,019,356	41,375,526	41,585,345	33,946,697
Sept.	74,091,477	49,894,918	80,632,023	43,848,909	25,457,923	32,369,032
Oct.	70,078,903	61,841,464	85,095,565	48,005,979	28,620,986	24,357,657
Nov.	77,973,618	83,988,000	72,930,436	48,037,135	40,105,404	22,389,422
Dec.	74,132,368	86,582,440		43,877,133	42,670,205	
Total y.	919,508,933	885,512,502	966,321,959	532,279,966	485,569,302	392,964,134

x Includes United Kingdom produce and manufactures and imported merchandise, y Corrected total for year. z Ten months' total. * Corrected figure. The monthly totals are revised when full information as to dutiable imports is available, and corrections are made in the total for each year on the completion of the "Annual Statement of Trade."

Aircraft, Iron and Steel Shipments in November Less than Previous Month—Machine Tools Exports Larger

Supplementing other data on the Nation's foreign trade in November, given in today's issue, we present here an arrangement of the figures given out by the Department of Commerce showing the value of each of the chief items of the export and import trade, arranged according to economic groups:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM AND IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER AND 11 MONTHS ENDED NOVEMBER, 1940 AND 1939

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

Economic Class and Commodity	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1940	11 Mos. Ended Nov.	
				1939	1940
Domestic Exports					
Crude Materials—					
Cotton, unmanufactured	30,563	10,541	7,703	199,224	208,706
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,922	2,132	2,544	72,437	40,243
Coal	8,293	5,909	5,796	59,124	78,227
Crude petroleum	6,623	6,823	5,165	86,677	65,341
Undressed furs	213	72	235	8,869	9,638
All other crude materials	7,704	3,711	3,157	37,092	35,943
Crude Foodstuffs—					
Wheat	926	851	371	36,436	10,972
Corn	787	3,572	592	16,282	25,728
Vegetables, fresh and dried	915	1,081	845	9,554	11,711
Apples, fresh	824	238	173	10,139	1,842
Oranges	432	494	441	10,413	7,281
Other fresh fruit	1,011	845	685	10,950	6,803
All other crude foodstuffs	491	440	496	9,218	6,317
Manufactured Foodstuffs—					
Meat products	1,824	1,076	1,141	28,184	20,792
Lard, including neutral lard	1,925	596	601	18,860	12,002
Dairy products, except fresh milk	608	1,540	1,683	6,534	15,574
Fish, canned, prepared, &c.	1,201	1,089	629	11,651	15,410
Wheat flour	2,152	2,088	2,332	22,975	19,933
Oleace and oleace meal	872	65	66	7,964	4,508
Vegetables, canned and prepared	527	597	505	6,001	6,829
Dried and evaporated fruits	1,671	557	444	20,904	6,380
Canned fruits	1,774	184	188	24,083	9,162
Sugar and related products	1,958	582	958	11,316	16,882
All other manufactured foodstuffs	2,753	2,468	2,500	27,529	29,455
Semi-Manufactures—					
Leather	1,520	704	2,049	11,704	11,670
Naval stores, gums and resins, a	1,211	795	910	13,555	11,394
Cotton semi-manufactures	1,329	763	784	10,715	14,780
Sawed timber	220	230	293	5,173	4,449
Boards, planks, &c.	2,302	2,185	2,253	31,253	25,488
Wood pulp	1,077	2,694	1,854	5,666	27,190
Gas and fuel oil	3,785	2,462	2,421	50,696	32,826
Iron and steel semi-manufactures	19,934	35,830	30,420	146,082	340,731
Iron and steel scrap, b	5,173	4,650	1,304	51,847	47,057
Tin plate and taggers' tin	5,030	2,165	1,546	26,203	41,976
Ferro-alloys	2,280	1,625	568	15,786	16,820
Aluminum semi-manufactures	1,861	587	516	18,544	17,542
Copper (ingots, plates, rods)	9,547	6,816	3,308	73,223	86,065
Brass and bronze semi-manufactures	194	6,775	5,449	2,134	27,566
Coal-tar products	1,813	2,094	2,214	12,682	26,284
Industrial chemicals	4,476	4,391	4,670	31,467	48,834
Pigments	1,334	1,101	1,070	12,343	13,445
All other semi-manufactures	10,290	12,382	11,872	98,917	136,617
Finished Manufactures—					
Leather manufactures	1,275	677	728	9,570	7,821
Rubber manufactures	4,467	5,396	4,558	32,377	37,779
Automobile casings	2,254	3,489	2,550	14,507	18,955
Tobacco manufactures	1,016	1,121	1,047	13,659	12,287
Cotton manufactures	5,558	4,707	5,570	49,817	55,355
Cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric	3,689	2,855	3,338	32,211	34,744
Rayon manufactures	967	1,396	1,500	13,048	15,054
Paper and manufactures	3,113	5,272	5,298	26,729	60,156
Gasoline	7,014	5,710	6,851	87,572	59,123
Lubricating oil	10,014	5,385	5,895	78,097	89,275
Glass and glass products	1,072	1,454	1,777	9,358	13,218
Steel-mill manufactures	7,823	15,266	13,377	55,815	130,625
Iron and steel advanced manufactures	5,167	6,280	8,007	44,210	61,402
Electrical machinery and apparatus	9,754	10,495	10,572	94,384	106,922
Household refrigerators	552	590	704	8,999	7,515
Radio apparatus	2,152	1,892	2,137	19,779	19,884
Industrial machinery	21,830	43,567	45,252	260,547	404,551
Well and refining machinery	1,940	1,627	1,758	34,424	23,267
Metal-working machinery	9,051	27,610	28,325	104,175	226,123
Office appliances	2,296	1,408	1,734	26,703	19,319
Agricultural machinery & implements	4,070	5,188	4,763	63,726	71,794
Automobiles, parts and accessories	19,870	22,531	26,828	228,896	229,838
Motor trucks and buses (new)	4,689	7,431	10,316	63,164	79,667
Passenger cars (new)	6,241	4,530	6,408	77,152	51,914
Aircraft, including parts, &c.	6,760	31,389	26,738	88,912	279,646
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	2,169	2,605	2,562	19,799	26,707
Paints and varnishes	913	812	616	8,279	7,332
Explosives, fuses, &c.	141	850	899	3,568	19,322
Soap and toilet preparations	1,062	715	736	9,262	7,891
Scientific and professional instruments	1,223	1,393	1,304	11,471	14,818
Firearms and ammunition, &c.	499	5,071	5,457	4,556	56,834
All other finished manufactures	24,546	28,677	29,304	233,381	329,201
Total domestic exports	286,761	336,160	321,275	2,766,036	3,623,154

Economic Class and Commodity	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1940	11 Mos. Ended Nov.	
				1939	1940
Imports for Consumption					
Crude Materials—					
Hides and skins	4,748	3,343	4,232	41,851	45,216
Undressed furs	5,243	4,670	6,893	45,862	65,201
Crude rubber	15,798	28,430	28,086	151,054	279,746
Oilseeds	2,771	1,738	1,966	30,212	30,202
Flaxseed	831	603	839	17,627	13,530
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,375	3,344	2,567	34,303	33,754
Cotton, unmanufactured	765	1,285	812	7,545	10,020
Jute and jute butts	46	280	71	3,417	5,720
Flax and hemp, unmanufactured	245	124	85	2,269	2,219
Wool, unmanufactured	5,021	7,388	7,718	43,522	71,703
Silk, raw	14,016	15,669	18,322	107,046	114,447
Other textile fibers, c	2,104	1,494	1,323	14,187	19,555
Crude petroleum	1,860	2,878	3,034	21,274	28,655
Diamonds, rough, uncut	2,456	421	417	7,363	10,566
Diamonds for industrial use	627	2,163	786	8,853	9,503
Manganese, chrome, and other ferro-alloying ores	1,590	2,298	4,705	13,396	32,477
All other crude materials	14,798	13,131	12,824	126,219	140,773
Crude Foodstuffs—					
Cattle, except for breeding	1,553	1,832	1,840	19,692	15,714
Wheat for milling and export	563	550	509	5,583	5,528
Other textile fibers, c	981	230	470	5,124	5,993
Vegetables, fresh and dried	2,265	2,471	2,178	27,092	29,775
Bananas	2,602	2,677	2,312	25,740	28,526
Cocoa or cacao beans	13,485	8,614	9,775	125,767	114,792
Coffee	2,039	2,065	1,996	18,619	20,579
Tea	4,393	4,186	3,615	37,543	41,125
All other crude foodstuffs	1,575	1,077	1,278	26,055	16,408
Manufactured Foodstuffs—					
Meat products	1,522	419	432	12,030	7,137
Cheese	2,515	1,390	1,302	18,896	15,246
Fish & shellfish (canned, prepared, &c.)	662	405	282	10,196	7,325
Vegetable oils, edible	2,204	3,144	3,430	48,714	41,499
Cane sugar—From Philippine Islands	2,185	3,888	4,046	63,027	67,322
From foreign countries	4,198	4,173	4,789	42,285	39,143
Whisky and other spirits	1,054	753	585	7,709	7,366
Wines	1,498	1,562	6,300	54,653	56,596
All other manufactured foodstuffs	5,862	5,927	6,300	54,653	56,596
Semi-Manufactures—					
Leather	782	445	433	8,813	5,158
Expressed oils, inedible, d	3,650	2,684	1,972	35,439	46,357
Wool semi-manufactures	594	513	728	6,380	5,689
Rayon filaments, short and tops	1,008	62	270	7,740	2,814
Sawed boards, sidings, and lumber (except railroad ties)	1,964	2,259	2,134	16,722	19,180
Wood pulp	9,812	3,961	4,285	67,347	55,950
Gas oil and fuel oil, g	554	2,834	2,996	9,947	25,421
Diamonds, cut but not set	2,510	752	1,868	25,246	19,198
Copper, e	3,679	8,222	5,801	34,916	63,192
Nickel and alloys	2,691	3,344	3,665	22,603	31,734
Tin (bars, blocks, pigs)	7,413	10,682	11,128	58,418	112,906
Coal-tar products, d	1,567	577	560	17,634	8,549
Industrial chemicals, d	1,465	1,036	783	16,075	11,647
Fertilizer, d	2,159	1,232	1,178	29,696	25,830
All other semi-manufactures	8,742	7,439	6,582	74,177	73,002
Finished Manufactures—					
Leather manufactures	662	191	160	6,125	3,082
Cotton manufactures	3,226	2,316	2,481	34,439	26,432
Cotton cloth	789	366	556	7,670	5,610
Burlaps	3,608	3,986	2,689	25,913	42,354
Manufactures of flax, hemp and ramie	1,938	1,725	1,518	19,	

points over the years low of 108 for March. That increase has been considerably greater than the advance in production, and the result has been a marked rise in unfilled orders. The non-durable goods industries participated more liberally in the advance in November than in that for October. The largest increases in that group were shown by the textile and boot and shoe industries, although all other members also recorded gains, after allowance for seasonal influences. Among the heavy industries, the best showings were made by the railroad equipment, iron and steel and building equipment industries. The electrical equipment, metal products and machinery industries recorded declines on a seasonally adjusted basis, but in each instance the decreases occurred from high levels.

Shipments Near Record Level

A further gain of 2% in November raised the index of the value of shipments (1935-39 equals 100) to 150 from 147 in October, or to within one point of the record high of 151 established in July, 1929. Compared with November, 1939, the index showed a gain of 15%. Durable goods continued to lead the advance, rising 2% over October, 1940, and 24% over November, 1939. Non-durable goods, on the other hand, gained only 1% and 3%, respectively.

Most industries reported increased shipments in November, after allowance for seasonal changes. Those holding large defense contracts generally showed the greatest gains. Thus, among the durable goods group, the railroad equipment, building equipment, electrical equipment and metal products industries turned in the best reports.

Gain in Inventories

Inventories registered in November the greatest gain for any single month since the period of accumulation which followed heavy buying at the outbreak of war last year. Largely because of a 2.1% increase in durable goods, the index of the value of inventories, on a seasonally adjusted basis, rose to 124.7 from 122.7 for October. It compared with 107.0 for November, 1939, and with the 1937 high of 126.7 in October of that year. Since the end of last January inventories have increased 9.3%, while the gain over the 1939 low amounts to 23.5%. In view of both the size and long-term nature of much of the defense work undertaken by manufacturers, the current high level of inventories, particularly in durable goods, is not as significant as it might be under more normal conditions.

The following tables give the Conference Board's indexes of the value of manufacturers' inventories, new orders and shipments for November, 1940, for the preceding month, and for the corresponding month of 1939, together with percentage changes. These indexes, all based on the 1935-39 monthly average as 100, are adjusted for seasonal variation.

	November 1940	October, 1940 (Revised)	November 1939	Percentage Change from	
				Oct., 1940 to Nov., 1940	Nov., 1939 to Nov., 1940
Inventories.....	124.7	122.7	107.0	+1.6	+16.5
Durable goods.....	131.0	128.3	111.1	+2.1	+17.9
Non-durable goods.....	116.3	115.8	102.1	+0.4	+13.9
Shipments.....	150	147	131	+2	+15
Durable goods.....	168	164	136	+2	+24
Non-durable goods.....	130	129	126	+1	+3
New orders.....	208	198	133	+5	+56

Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended Dec. 21, 1940

Lumber production during the week ended Dec. 21, 1940, was 11% less than in the previous week; shipments were 3% less; new business 16% less, according to reports (incomplete due to the holidays) to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were 23% and new orders 2% above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1939, production was 6% greater, shipments 35% greater, and new business 8% greater. The industry stood at 79% of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 production and 105% of average 1929 shipments. The Association further reported:

Year-to-Date Comparisons

Reported production for the 51 weeks of 1940 to date was 7% above corresponding weeks of 1939; shipments were 8% above the shipments and new orders were 10% above the orders of the 1939 period. For the 51 weeks of 1940 to date new business was 9% above production and shipments were 7% above production.

Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was 32% on Dec. 21, 1940, compared with 19% a year ago. Unfilled orders were 41% greater than a year ago; gross stocks were 11% less.

Softwoods and Hardwoods

During the week ended Dec. 21, 1940, 432 mills produced 204,944,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 251,252,000 feet; booked orders of 209,658,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 493; production, 229,199,000 feet; shipments, 258,954,000 feet; orders, 249,142,000 feet.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Dec. 21, 1940, by 369 softwood mills totaled 201,860,000 feet, or 3% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 241,907,000 feet, or 23% above production. Production was 196,859,000 feet. Reports from 74 hardwood mills give new business as 7,798,000 feet, or 4% below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 9,345,000 feet, or 16% above production. Production was 8,085,000 feet.

Identical Mill Reports

Production during week ended Dec. 21, 1940, of 353 identical softwood mills was 195,314,000 feet, and a year ago it was 181,148,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 240,185,000 feet and 179,176,000 feet, and orders received, 199,796,000 feet and 186,227,000 feet. In the case of hardwoods, 74 identical mills reported production this year and a year ago 8,085,000 feet and 9,949,000 feet; shipments, 9,345,000 feet and 5,762,000 feet, and orders, 7,798,000 feet and 5,535,000 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 order 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

Period	Orders Received Tons	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons	Percent of Activity	
				Current	Cumulative
<i>Month of—</i>					
January.....	528,155	579,739	167,240	72	--
February.....	420,639	453,518	137,631	70	--
March.....	429,334	449,221	129,466	69	--
April.....	520,907	456,942	193,411	70	--
May.....	632,490	624,184	247,644	76	--
June.....	508,005	509,781	236,693	79	--
July.....	544,221	587,339	196,037	72	--
August.....	452,613	487,127	162,655	72	--
September.....	468,870	470,225	163,769	73	--
October.....	670,473	648,611	184,002	79	--
November.....	488,990	509,945	161,985	77	--
December.....	464,537	479,089	161,729	71	--
<i>Week Ended—</i>					
Oct. 5.....	131,737	128,203	167,953	78	73
Oct. 12.....	134,149	130,483	170,669	79	73
Oct. 19.....	132,322	127,271	174,906	78	73
Oct. 26.....	136,464	130,405	180,439	80	74
Nov. 2.....	135,801	132,249	184,002	80	73
Nov. 9.....	120,470	130,203	172,460	78	73
Nov. 16.....	120,155	130,222	152,355	77	73
Nov. 23.....	123,639	123,819	162,228	77	73
Nov. 30.....	124,726	125,701	161,985	76	73
Dec. 7.....	127,704	129,151	162,760	78	73
Dec. 14.....	132,312	132,734	164,566	79	74
Dec. 21.....	123,908	133,123	156,823	80	73
Dec. 28.....	80,613	84,091	151,729	48	73

Note—Unfilled orders of the prior week plus orders received, less production, do not necessarily equal the unfilled orders at the close. Compensation for delinquent reports, orders made for or filled from stock, and other items made necessary adjustments of unfilled orders.

Petroleum and Its Products—Industry Watches Washington Developments—Cole Sub-Committee Reviews Probe, Ickes Sees "Resource Raids"—West Coast Oil Men Seek Compact Membership—Barnsdall Revises Crude Prices in Texas—Holiday Pares Daily Crude Flow—Farish, Seubert Bullish on 1941 Outlook—Mexican Oil Quota Increased by U. S.—Japanese Oil Firm Loses in Mexico

With the new year at hand, attention of the petroleum industry was riveted on Washington with the disclosure that the House Committee on Domestic and Foreign Commerce had extended the life of the Cole Sub-committee, which had been investigating the oil industry, at the direct request of President Roosevelt in a letter to the subcommittee, made public late in December. President Roosevelt said that he thought that previous objections on the part of the industry to Federal control of crude production could be overcome in view of the importance of oil in the national defense picture.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, credited with the authorship of the bill for Federal control of the oil industry introduced unsuccessfully last year by Representative Cole, despite the fact that it was a White House "must," warned in his annual report that the Administration's conservation principles will face their severest test in the coming months as the pace of defense quickens and short cuts in the form of "resource-raids" are threatened. "Our people are finally alert to the nature of the problem we face in the administration of our resources; they have begun to weigh the social consequences of individual action when it involves the looting of the heritage which we have received from nature," he said.

"One thing is clear," Mr. Ickes continued. "The wisdom of the policies that we have followed for the last seven years is now bearing fruit. We are rich in resources, because we have put our house in order. Our natural wealth forms the sinews and muscles of our defense machinery. We will continue to administer prudently our resources for present use, and for defense when we must, and guard them for the future."

Within its sharply limited field of action, the Secretary's report pointed out, the Petroleum Conservation Division has been vigorous in its efforts to produce sensible conservation of the Nation's vital supplies of petroleum. The experience of the Division in dealing with the industry and with State bodies governing petroleum production "continued to show the desirability of some form of Federal regulation to assure that there should be no unnecessary wastage in the extraction of this vital—and definitely limited—resource."

Pointing out that the Division has no authority to enforce Federal regulation of the oil industry, and has never attempted to do so, Mr. Ickes added: Conservation of our petroleum resources continued to gain importance during the year as the outlines of our defense program were formulated. The mechanical implements of defense which we propose to increase so drastically are all dependent upon gasoline and oil for their operation, and as a consequence, heavy new demands face our petroleum industry. Warships, tanks, mechanized units, and aircraft all need gasoline and oil. The large addition to our Navy, the mechanization of the Army make an adequate supply of gasoline and oil more imperative than ever before.

As the Federal Government renewed its efforts, under the direct supervision of President Roosevelt, to place the domestic petroleum industry under Federal control, the industry girded itself for an intensified drive to retain control of the industry. California, one of the largest oil-producing States in the Union, moved to join the Interstate Oil Compact as the Oil Producers Agency of Los Angeles announced this week that it is asking California to adopt an enabling act which will permit the oil industry of the State to join. On the final

day of the year, the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, at a special meeting in Oklahoma City, drafted a model conservation law. All member States, with the exception of Michigan, were represented at the meeting.

"The Interstate Oil Compact, which has been in existence since 1935, consists of a group of oil-producing States each of which has agreed to prevent physical waste in the production of oil," L. L. Aubert, President of the Agency, stated. "California, through its natural resources code and its division of oil and gas, which administers the code, already has the requisite legislation on its statute books. For us to join the compact requires only the passage of an enabling act by the State Legislature. Members of the compact are not bound by the action of the Interstate Compact Commission, which functions purely in an advisory capacity, nor is it necessary for member States to have laws controlling the production of oil."

Barnsdall Oil Co. on Dec. 31 announced revised price postings for its purchases in southwest Texas, reducing prices covering 12 grades and setting a new top for 28 gravity and above crude oil. The new schedule meant a decrease in the price of crude oil of 29 gravity and above ranging from 2 cents to 22 cents a barrel, with no changes in grades below 28 degrees. The new top in the Greta fields is \$1.09 against \$1.33 posted in the same field for top gravity by Humble Oil & Refining.

Pure Oil Transportation Co. on Jan. 2 posted an advance of 10 cents a barrel on crude oil from Central Basin fields in Michigan, effective immediately with all other companies meeting the advance the same day. The markup, which affects approximately 50% of the State's daily average production of crude oil, was held due to the tightened market conditions brought about by lower output during the final three months of 1940. Postings in the Temple-Clare field moved up to \$1.17, from \$1.07.

A slump of more than 225,000 barrels in daily average production of crude oil during the Christmas period pared the Nation's net output to 3,385,500 barrels. The mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute disclosed that production for the week ended Dec. 28 was off 236,200 barrels and at 3,385,500 barrels was approximately 175,000 barrels under the December market demand estimate of the U. S. Bureau of Mines of 3,560,000 barrels.

Predominating factor in the sharp break in production was a decline of 205,750 barrels in daily average production in Texas, where output slid off to 1,136,600 barrels. California was off 16,200 barrels to a daily total of 602,700 barrels, while Kansas daily production dropped 13,350 barrels to 186,350 barrels. Louisiana was off 1,500 barrels to a daily figure of 288,500 barrels. Illinois showed its first gain in months, rising 9,800 barrels to a daily total of 336,900 barrels. Oklahoma was up 250 barrels to 399,750 barrels.

Prospects for 1941 were seen as definitely bullish for the industry by W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and E. G. Seubert, President of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. Despite the loss of a greater part of the nation's export markets for crude oil due to the Second World War, both oil executives foresaw increasing demand sufficient to take up most, in not all, of the slack thus created. Mr. Seubert stressed the point that the industry, if permitted to do so, is perfectly capable of meeting all demand, both ordinary consumer and defense demands.

Succeeding Lon A. Smith, former Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, on the Commission on Jan. 2, Olen Culberson said in his inaugural speech that he would urge his colleagues to join with him in unalterable opposition to Federal control of the petroleum industry. He charged that many dead wells in the State are on the production schedules, and promised that these would be eliminated. Mr. Culberson also declared that he would do his utmost to bring out fair adjustments of gas rates both to the consumers and the companies.

In a proclamation issued by President Roosevelt through the Department of State on Dec. 31, an increase of slightly better than 1% in imports into the United States of Mexican oil was authorized as the President established the import quotas for crude petroleum and fuel oil during the calendar year 1941 under the reciprocal trade agreement of Nov. 6, 1939, with Venezuela. Quotas for other nations also were changed somewhat in the proclamation since all are based on proportion of 5% of crude petroleum processed in refineries in the Continental United States and in 1939 this was higher than in 1938, when it amounted to 61,812,000 barrels.

The proclamation provided allocations of tariff quotas on crude petroleum and fuel oil in 1941 as follows: Venezuela, 70.4%, against 71.9% in 1940; The Netherlands, and her Overseas Territory, 21.3%, against 20.3%; Colombia, 3.2%, against 4%; other foreign companies, which virtually means Mexico alone, 5.1%, against 3.8% in 1940. The tax on the products falling within the quota limits as specified in the trade agreements will be 1/4 cent a gallon. Imports above these amounts will be taxable at the rate of 1/2 cent a gallon.

The United Press reported from Mexico City on Jan. 2 that "The Government is reported to have canceled the five-year contract of the Japanese-controlled Veracruzana Oil Co. to explore 250,000 acres in the State of Veracruz."

Price changes follow:

Dec. 31—Barnsdall Oil revised Southwest Texas crude prices.

Jan. 2—Pure Oil Transportation initiated a 10-cent a barrel advance in crude oil postings in the Central Basin fields in Michigan, which lifted Temple-Clare prices to \$1.17.

Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa.	\$2.15	Eldorado, Ark., 40	\$1.03
Corning, Pa.	1.03	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over	1.10
Illinois	1.05	Dart Creek	.72
Western Kentucky	.90	Michigan crude	.76-1.03
Mid-Cont't, Okla., 40 and above	1.03	Sunburst, Mont.	.90
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above	.125	Huntington, Cal'f., 30 and over	1.18
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	.73	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over	1.35

REFINED PRODUCTS—SOCONY CUTS GASOLINE PRICES—
BUNKER FUEL CONTRACT PRICE LIFTED—HEAVY FUEL
OIL IMPORTS HURT MARKET—MOTOR FUEL INVENTORIES
RISE—W. S. FARISH PROPOSES INCREASED OUTPUT OF
AVIATION GASOLINE

Reductions ranging from 1-10th to 3-10th cents a gallon in tank car and tank wagon prices of gasoline were a New Year's present to consumers in the New York-New England market by Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. The reductions, posted on Dec. 28 and effective Dec. 31, did not affect western New York or other areas in this marketing territory where prices were sub-normal.

An advance of 10 cents a barrel in the top contract price for Grade C bunker fuel oil, effective Jan. 1, was posted on Dec. 31 by leading marketers, setting the price at \$1.25 a barrel, equal with the spot price of \$1.25 a barrel, which has been in effect during the latter half of 1940.

Continued mild weather plus the arrival of heavy shipments of South American fuel oil brought a further weakening in the New York fuel oil market as the Defense Commission announced in Washington on Thursday that recent fuel oil price increase were caused by rising demand for home and office heating and not by the defense program, adding "there is no justification for a further rise."

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announced on Jan. 2 that it would advance to normal all tank-wagon prices on Perfection kerosene that are one-half cent or less subnormal. All other special tank-wagon prices on this product will be advanced at least one-half cent per gallon, leaving none more than 1 cent subnormal. At the same time, all remaining subnormal prices on standard heat oil (range oil) will be advanced to normal. The changes, effective Jan. 6, will be effective throughout the company's entire marketing area.

Year-end inventories of finished and unfinished motor fuel showed a gain of 1,404,000 barrels, pushing stocks to 83,274,000 barrels on Dec. 28. The American Petroleum Institute report compared this total with the 82,277,000-barrel figure on the comparable 1939 date, and stressed the fact that current stocks are less than 1,000,000 barrels ahead of last year, against a 15,000,000-barrel spread on April 1.

Refinery operations held unchanged at 83% of capacity, with daily average runs of crude oil steady at 3,585,000 barrels. Production of gasoline during the Dec. 28 week was up 397,000 barrels to 11,887,000. Stocks of residual fuel oil were off 221,000 barrels but stocks of gas oil and distillates were up 6,000 barrels.

The addition of aviation-fuel refinery capacity at a cost of \$30,000,000 would enable the petroleum industry to double its present output of 100-octane aviation-fuel, W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Chairman of the American Petroleum Institute's Committee on Defense Policies, pointed out Dec. 30 in a letter addressed to 15 refiners making this grade of fuel.

Mr. Farish's suggestions for increasing aviation-fuel output were released by Axtel J. Byles, President of the American Petroleum Institute, who pointed out that a substantial additional increase could be gained by augmenting the lead content. Mr. Farish advanced the thought that while present refining capacity for this particular fuel is, if properly utilized, more than adequate to meet all needs during 1941, installations of additional refining equipment to manufacture 100-octane fuel wisely might be commenced now because increased quantities probably will be required in 1942.

"It is my belief," explained Mr. Byles, "that the public will be interested to know that the petroleum industry, in addition to supplying other industries with essential defense materials, is fully capable also of meeting present and future demands for 100-octane fuel for both military and civilian aviation. The Defense Commission and the Army and Navy have only to provide adequate storage facilities, order this gasoline, and the petroleum industry will keep those tanks full."

Price changes follow:

Dec. 28—Socony-Vacuum cut tank car and tank wagon prices of gasoline 1-10th cent to 3-10th cents a gallon in the New York-New England market, with the exception of areas where prices already were subnormal, effective Dec. 31.

Dec. 31—Top contract price for Grade C bunker fuel oil was raised 10 cents to \$1.25 by all marketers.

Jan. 2—Standard Oil of Indiana advanced to normal all tank-wagon prices of Perfection kerosene that were 1/2 cent or less subnormal. All other special tank-wagon prices will be advanced at least 1/2 cent, leaving none more than 1 cent subnormal. All subnormal prices on range oil will be advanced to normal. All these changes are effective Jan. 6.

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—		New York—		Other Cities—	
St. Oil N. J. \$.06	-.06 1/2	Texas	\$.07 1/2-.08	Chicago	\$.04 1/2-.05 1/2
Socony-Vac.	-.06 1/2	Gulf	-.08 1/2-.08 3/4	New Orleans	-.06 1/2-.07
T. Wat. Oil.	-.08 1/2-.08 3/4	Shell East'n	\$.07 1/2-.08	Gulf ports	-.05 1/2
Rich Oil (Cal)	-.08 1/2-.08 3/4			Tulsa	-.04 1/2-.05 1/2
Warm-r-Qu.	-.07 1/2-.08				

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—		North Texas	\$.04	New Orleans	\$.05 1/2-.05 3/4
(Bayonne)	\$.055	Los Angeles	-.03 1/2-.05	Tulsa	-.04

Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal		
N. Y. (Harbor)-----	California 24 plus D	New Orleans C.....\$1.00
Bunker C.....\$1.25	\$1.00-1.25	Phila., Bunker C.....
Diesel.....2.00		
Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal		
N. Y. (Bayonne)-----	Chicago-----	Tulsa.....\$0.24-0.3
7 plus.....\$0.4	28.30 D.....\$0.53	
Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included		
z New York.....\$0.17	Newark.....\$0.168	Buffalo.....\$0.17
z Brooklyn......17	Boston......185	Chicago......17
z Not including 2% city sales tax.		

Summary of Gas Company Statistics for Month of October, 1940

The American Gas Association reported that revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities amounted to \$64,985,000 in October, 1940, as compared with \$61,493,400 for the corresponding month of 1939, an increase of 5.7%. Revenues from industrial and commercial users rose from \$22,311,100 a year ago to \$23,492,400 in October, 1940, a gain of 5.3%. Revenues from domestic uses such as cooking, water heating and refrigeration, &c., amounted to \$41,492,600 in October, 1940, a gain of 5.9% over the figures reported in 1939.

The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of \$31,689,000 for the month, an increase of 3.4% from the same month of the preceding year. Revenues for industrial purposes increased 10.4%, while commercial revenues increased 3.6%. Revenues from domestic uses were 1.4% more than for the corresponding month of 1939.

The natural gas utilities reported revenues of \$33,296,000 for the month, or 7.9% more than for October, 1939. Revenues from sales of natural gas for industrial purposes gained 4.5%, while the increase in revenue from sales for domestic purposes was 11.1%.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Dec. 28, 1940, Off 235,700 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 28, 1940, was 3,385,500 barrels. This was a decline of 235,700 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figures were above the 3,560,000 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during December. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Dec. 28, 1940, is estimated at 3,549,550 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Dec. 30, 1939, totaled 3,545,000 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 Dec. 28 totaled 1,698,000 barrels, a daily average of 242,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 295,000 barrels for the week ended Dec. 21 and 270,536 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Dec. 28. These figures include all oil imported, whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic Coast ports during the week ended Dec. 28 amounted to 81,000 barrels, a daily average of 11,571 barrels, of which 30,000 barrels was crude oil received at Savannah and 51,000 barrels other petroleum products received at New York.

Reports received from refining companies owning 86.2% of the 4,535,000 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 companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 83,274,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been 11,887,000 barrels during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (Figures in Barrels)

	a B. of M Calcu- lated Require- ments (Dec.)	State Allow- ables	Actual Production		Four Weeks Ended Dec. 28, 1940	Week Ended Dec. 30, 1939
			Week Ended Dec. 28, 1940	Change from Previous Week		
Oklahoma.....	422,600	390,000	b399,750	+250	401,400	418,200
Kansas.....	188,400	192,400	b188,350	-13,350	192,050	178,600
Nebraska.....	2,000		b2,550	-150	2,650	
Panhandle Texas.....			71,400	-11,750	77,950	73,600
North Texas.....			97,550	-8,400	106,050	76,350
West Central Texas.....			30,600	-600	30,950	26,850
West Texas.....			181,600	-38,100	209,050	227,150
East Central Texas.....			80,050	-3,200	81,550	81,600
East Texas.....			301,350	-73,750	356,600	394,400
Southwest Texas.....			162,000	-34,500	189,900	202,550
Coastal Texas.....			212,050	-36,450	237,000	223,400
Total Texas.....	1,277,000	c1316 657	1,136,600	-206,750	1,289,050	1,305,900
North Louisiana.....			67,950	-750	68,500	68,200
Coastal Louisiana.....			220,550	-750	220,300	198,850
Total Louisiana.....	280,300	287,248	288,500	-1,500	288,800	267,050
Arkansas.....	66,100	70,176	68,500	-200	68,650	70,650
Mississippi.....	13,900		b15,050	-1,550	15,550	1,700
Illinois.....	363,600		336,900	+9,800	331,050	337,850
Indiana.....	15,500		b20,550	+450	20,400	
Eastern (not incl. Illi- nois and Indiana).....	90,900		89,550	-6,450	91,600	103,600
Michigan.....	47,100		42,150	+350	42,900	67,300
Wyoming.....	74,500		73,400	-400	71,500	62,750
Montana.....	19,700		18,200	+50	18,150	17,050
Colorado.....	3,900		3,450	+50	3,500	4,200
New Mexico.....	100,600	104,000	101,400		101,300	109,050
Total east of Calif.	2,966,100		2,782,900	-219,400	2,938,550	2,943,900
California.....	593,900	d571,000	602,600	-16,300	611,000	601,100
Total United States	3,560,000		3,385,500	-235,700	3,549,550	3,545,000

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

December. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced. b Okla., Kansas, Neb., Miss., Ind. figures are for week ended 7 a. m. Dec. 25. c According to calculations of The Texas Railroad Commission, this is the approximate net 31-day allowable as of Dec. 1. Past experience indicates it will increase as new wells are completed and if any upward revisions are made. In the original order all fields in the State (with a few exceptions, were ordered shut down for nine days, namely, Dec. 1, 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 25 and 31. Subsequently Dec. 24 was added to the shut-down days. Panhandle, which was formerly included among the exceptions, was ordered shut down on Dec. 24, 25 and 31. d Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILL; PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL WEEK ENDED DEC. 28, 1940 (Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Daily Refin- ing Capacity		Crude Runs to Stills		Gasoline Produc- ed at Re- fineries Incl. Natural Blended	Stocks of Fin- ished & Unfin- ished Gasoline		Stocks at Refineries, &c.	
	Po- ten- tial Rate	P. C. Re- port- ing	Daily Aver.	P. C. Oper- ated		Total Fin- ished	Total Unfin. & Dis- tillates	Gas Oil & Dis- tillates	Resid. Fuel Oil
East Coast.....	643	100.0	585	91.0	1,605	16,855	17,541	15,184	11,064
Appalachian.....	156	91.0	120	84.5	493	2,782	3,216	541	313
Ind., Ill., Ky Okla., Kans., Missouri.....	743	90.2	564	84.2	2,175	13,732	14,353	4,433	2,959
Inland Texas.....	420	76.9	254	78.6	c890	6,704	7,057	1,353	2,096
Texas Gulf.....	280	59.6	119	71.3	531	1,634	1,898	408	1,560
Louisiana Gulf No. La. & Ark Rocky Mtn.....	1,071	89.2	902	94.5	2,723	11,706	13,109	7,467	8,191
California.....	164	97.6	121	75.6	345	2,520	2,845	1,456	2,244
Reported.....	101	51.5	44	84.6	117	530	566	306	420
Est. unrep'd.	121	56.0	43	63.2	214	986	1,057	154	420
	836	87.3	492	67.4	1,369	13,955	15,642	10,189	71,598
		86.2	3,244	83.0	10,462	71,404	77,274	41,491	100,865
			341		1,425	5,900	6,000	775	1,755
*Est. tot. U. S. Dec. 28, '40	4,535		3,585		11,887	77,304	83,274	42,266	102,620
Dec. 21, '40	4,535		3,585		11,490	75,960	81,870	42,260	102,841
*U.S.B. of M. Dec. 28, '39			a3,414		b11,657	76,751	82,277	34,122	106,079

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. a December, 1939 daily average. b This is a week's production based on the U. S. Bureau of Mines December, 1939 daily average. c 12% reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.

World Tin Production in November Above Previous Month—Total Output for 11 Months Far Ahead of 1939 Period

World production of tin in November, 1940, is estimated at 21,800 tons, compared with the revised figure of 21,000 tons in the previous month, according to the December issue of the "Statistical Bulletin" published by the Tin Research Institute, which is controlled by the International Tin Research and Development Council, London. This brings the total production in the first 11 months of the current year to approximately 209,800 tons, compared with 156,200 tons in the corresponding period of 1939.

The exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement and the over- and under-exports at the end of November are given below in long tons of tin:

	September	October	November	End November
Belgian Congo.....	1,200	2,035	*	*
Bolivia.....	3,149	3,615	4,784	-17,501
French Indo-China.....	*	*	*	*
Malaya.....	9,056	5,604	6,845	-7,330
Netherlands East Indies.....	4,058	4,486	4,265	+230
Nigeria.....	1,687	1,112	318	+1,174
Thailand.....	1,288	1,579	1,524	-3,988

* Not yet available.

The announcement also reported the following: United States deliveries totaled 108,139 tons in the first 11 months of 1940 showing an increase of more than 75% as compared with deliveries of 60,530 tons in the first 11 months of 1939. This year's deliveries include tin acquired for the emergency reserve stock.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carryover, increased by 1,388 tons during November, 1940, to 55,278 tons at the end of the month. Stocks at the end of November, 1939, amounted to 50,607.

The average cash price for standard tin in London was £258.4 in November, 1940, as against £258.1 in the previous month and £230.0 in November, 1939.

The average price for Straits tin in New York was 50.56c. per pound in November, as against 51.50c. in October and 52.24c. a year ago.

Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior in its current weekly coal report stated that production of bituminous coal continues to show little change. The total output in the week ended Dec. 21 is estimated at 9,900,000 net tons. This is in comparison with 9,274,000 tons produced in the corresponding week of 1939.

The United States Bureau of Mines reported that the production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week of Dec. 21 was estimated at 1,154,000 tons, a decrease of 70,000 tons from the week of Dec. 14. In comparison with the corresponding week of 1939 the output showed a decrease of 95,000 tons (about 8%).

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH COMPARABLE DATE ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM (In Thousands of Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date c		
	Dec. 21 1940	Dec. 14 1940	Dec. 23 1939	1940 d	1939	1929
Bituminous Coal a-----	9,900	9,915	9,274	441,887	384,705	524,775
Total, including mine fuel.....	1,650	1,653	1,546	1,475	1,281	1,741
Crude Petroleum b-----	5,800	5,733	6,196	300,173	279,785	224,507
Coal equivalent of weekly output.....						

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to

equivalent coal, assuming 6,000,000 B. t. u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B. t. u. per pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly competitive with coal. ("Minerals Yearbook, 1939," page 702.) c Sum of 51 full weeks ended Dec. 21, 1940, and corresponding 51 weeks of 1939 and 1929. d Subject to current adjustment.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE (In Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date b		
	Dec. 21 1940	Dec. 14 1940	Dec. 23 1939	1940	1939	1929
Pa. Anthracite—						
Total, including colliery fuel a	1154,000	1224,000	1249,000	48,734,000	50,453,000	72,236,000
Comm'l production c	1096,000	1163,000	1187,000	46,300,000	47,930,000	67,035,000
Beehive Coke—						
United States total	93,000	100,600	67,600	2,732,200	1,331,200	6,387,800
Daily average	15,500	16,767	11,267	8,958	4,365	20,944

a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. b Sum of 51 full weeks ended Dec. 21, 1940, and corresponding 51 weeks of 1939 and 1929. c Excludes colliery fuel.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments, and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.) (In Thousands of Net Tons)

State	Week Ended—					Dec. 1923 e
	Dec. 14 1940	Dec. 7 1940	Dec. 16 1939	Dec. 17 1938	Dec. 14 1929	
Alaska	3	2	3	3	f	f
Alabama	330	337	324	293	436	349
Arkansas and Oklahoma	83	106	42	69	146	83
Colorado	174	170	131	164	249	253
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1,240	1,295	1,102	1,146	1,570	1,535
Indiana	485	458	402	410	468	514
Iowa	76	78	64	74	112	121
Kansas and Missouri	161	187	149	157	181	159
Kentucky—Eastern	750	783	674	671	985	584
Western	200	206	179	192	342	204
Maryland	37	30	40	31	64	37
Michigan	8	9	13	14	20	21
Montana	80	88	65	74	80	64
New Mexico	28	26	26	31	53	56
North and South Dakota	78	75	53	54	163	127
Ohio	484	466	448	443	570	599
Pennsylvania bituminous	2,520	2,445	2,348	1,856	2,837	2,818
Tennessee	136	129	114	106	128	103
Texas	14	13	16	17	46	21
Utah	98	89	73	104	128	100
Virginia	317	311	269	285	288	193
Washington	38	45	36	42	61	57
West Virginia—Southern a	1,780	1,759	1,663	1,410	2,124	1,132
Northern b	640	578	636	575	706	692
Wyoming	152	152	107	126	140	173
Other Western States c	2	2	1	*	15	45
Total bituminous coal	9,915	9,840	8,979	8,348	11,805	9,900
Pennsylvania anthracite d	1,224	1,003	1,114	957	1,920	1,806
Total, all coal	11,139	10,843	10,093	9,305	13,725	11,706

a Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; B. C. & G. and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. f Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

Demand for Non-Ferrous Metals Holds Up Well as 1940 Ends—Undertone Firm

"Metals and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Jan. 2 reported that the week's business in major non-ferrous metals was in good volume, despite the holiday period. Prices hardly moved. The general tone was firm, largely on expectations of continued record consumption in metals as a result of British war orders and the defense program here. Copper and brass products were advanced in price by fabricators. This action brought immediate response from Washington, calling on fabricators to justify the move. The publication further reported:

Copper

Producers released fair tonnages of copper daily on the basis of 12c., Valley, with demand active. Custom smelters sold several lots of nearby copper during the week at a premium. Sales for domestic account for the last week involved 16,744 tons, bringing the total for the month so far (Dec. 30) to 85,667 tons. Export copper sold at 10.25c. f. a. s. on Tuesday.

Estimated copper content of shipments by mills and foundries during November accounted for 106,000 tons, against 114,000 tons in October, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

Exports of refined copper from the United States during October and November (foreign copper refined in bond), in tons:

To—	Oct.	Nov.	Japan	27,815	7,483
Mexico	—	153	British India	141	451
Brazil	326	513	Africa	2	66
Argentina	5	701	Elsewhere	1,229	56
Great Britain	1,511	3,226			
China and Hongkong	858	740	Total	31,887	13,389

Copper and brass products were advanced 1/4c. on Dec. 26. The higher schedule resulted from increased production costs, fabricators claim. The industry will be asked to justify the advance at a meeting to be called in Washington soon.

Lead

Inquiry for lead improved during the last week, sales totaling 7,260 tons, against 1,868 tons in the previous week and 7,632 tons two weeks ago. Producers estimate January requirements of consumers about 70% covered. Quotations closed steady at 5.50c., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and 5.35c., St. Louis. Imports of pig lead during November totaled 2,843 tons, of which 2,687 tons came from Peru.

Zinc

Producers continue allocating tonnages to consumers in need of zinc. The quotation for Prime Western was maintained on the basis of 7 3/4c., St. Louis. Sales of the common grades for the week ended Dec. 28 amounted to 2,817 tons, with shipments in the same period of 4,385 tons. Undelivered contracts of the Prime Western division totaled 120,509 tons at the end of the week.

Open contracts in zinc on the Commodity Exchange involve 4,140 tons of the metal, it was announced last week.

Tin

Trading in tin was inactive last week. Quotations showed virtually no change. World production of tin for November was officially estimated at 21,800 tons, compared with 21,000 tons (revised) in October. Bolivia and the Belgian Congo are exporting larger tonnages. Plans for the construction of a tin smelter in the United States have been completed, and an announcement to that effect is expected in the next week.

Straits tin for future arrival was as follows:

	January	February	March	April
Dec. 26	50,100	50,100	50,050	50,050
Dec. 27	50,100	50,100	50,050	50,050
Dec. 28	50,100	50,100	50,050	50,050
Dec. 30	50,100	50,050	50,050	50,050
Dec. 31	50,100	50,050	50,050	50,050
Jan. 1	HOLIDAY.			

Chinese tin, 99%, spot, was nominally as follows: Dec. 26th, 49.25c.; 27th, 49.25c.; 28th, 49.25c.; 30th, 49.25c.; 31st, 49.25c.; Jan. 1st, holiday.

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

	Electrolytic Copper		Straits Tin	Lead		Zinc
	Dom., Refy.	Exp., Refy.	New York	New York	St. Louis	St. Louis
Dec. 26	11.775	10.350	50.100	5.50	5.35	7.25
Dec. 27	11.825	10.325	50.100	5.50	5.35	7.25
Dec. 28	11.775	10.325	50.100	5.50	5.35	7.25
Dec. 30	11.800	10.325	50.100	5.50	5.35	7.25
Dec. 31	11.775	10.200	50.100	5.50	5.35	7.25
Jan. 1	HOL.					
Average	11.790	10.305	50.100	5.50	5.35	7.25

Average prices for calendar week ended Dec. 28 are: Domestic copper f. o. b. refinery, 11.785c.; export copper, f. o. b. refinery, 10.345c.; Straits tin, 50.100c.; New York lead, 5.500c.; St. Louis lead, 5.350c.; St. Louis zinc, 7.250c.; and silver, 34.750c.

The above quotations are "M. & M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business, owing to the European war, most sellers are restricting offerings to f. a. s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect this change in method of doing business. A total of 0.05 cents is deducted from f. a. s. basis (lighterage, etc.) to arrive at the f. o. b. refinery quotation.

Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: Dec. 27, spot, £256 1/2; three months, £259 3/4; Dec. 30, spot, £256 1/2; three months, £259 3/4, and Dec. 31, spot, £256 1/2; three months, £259 3/4.

Steel Industry Ready to Further Defense Output

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Jan. 2 reported that President Roosevelt's call to the country for war-time production finds industry ready and anxious to do whatever it is asked to do. There is general agreement with the thought that "business as usual" must be relegated to the background during the emergency and with the admonition that strikes and lockouts must not be permitted to interfere with defense output. The "Iron Age" further reported:

In the steel industry there has at no time been any doubt that all of the steel requirements for national defense and for aid to Britain can be met promptly and without causing delays in fabrication of ships, ordnance or other material. Only those poorly informed regarding the industry's potential performance under extreme pressure have drawn other conclusions.

Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corp., comments that "to date, the Nation's defense effort has not been delayed by any shortage of steel and no such delays from that cause are anticipated by the industry." Mr. Olds likewise voices the thought of the industry in promising "willing obedience to the obligation to make the public interest and public need paramount to all other interests and aims.

Although steel companies' backlogs of orders are extremely large, unwarranted conclusions may have been drawn from that fact. A great deal of the material on order is not wanted until the last half of the year or even as far away as 1942. While in many products steel companies are "sold out" for the first quarter, sufficient capacity is being held in reserve by all mills for defense requirements, including those of the British.

It has been obvious for some weeks that steel ordered for so-called non-essential requirements may be subject to delays even beyond those originally contemplated, but there is no suggestion yet that production of consumer goods or other less essential needs will suffer drastic curtailment. There may not always be sufficient steel for accelerated production of non-essential goods, but no serious shortages are expected even where priorities are not to be had.

The President's declaration that civilian demands must, if necessary, give way to defense requirements is looked upon as further indication of a broad priority system soon. The question of priorities is still being studied by the National Defense Advisory Commission, which has not yet announced the expected formation of an iron and steel priorities board.

One effect of steel priorities might be to change the character of rollings on continuous flat rolled mills, some of which now roll a variety of products including, plates, sheets, strip, skelp and cold reduced black plate for tinning. If necessary, some of these mills can turn out larger tonnages of plates to relieve a temporarily tight situation, particularly in the wider plates. A tight situation exists also in electric furnace alloy steels, but this will be relieved when new capacity now in process of installation is completed.

An inference from the President's radio address is that ships interned in American harbors may be commandeered and either turned over to the British or that American ships of like tonnage will be transferred to Britain, which would mean that increased shipments of steel to Britain would be possible. To facilitate such expected increased shipments, the Department of State has approved a system whereby blanket licenses covering nearly 100 different designations of iron and steel products and their raw materials have been issued to the British Iron & Steel Corp. This method will permit shipments to be cleared promptly without the necessity of

steel suppliers applying for individual licenses. This is the first time that blanket licensing has been permitted since the export licensing system was established.

Steel ingot production this week snapped back to the pre-holiday rate of 97%. The Pittsburgh district climbed two points over its pre-Christmas rate of 98%, the highest level attained there in recent years. Chicago operations also rose two points to 99 1/2%. In four districts of the country operations are above practical rated capacity.

High steel operations are accompanied by rising scrap prices in some districts. At Pittsburgh there has been a gain of 75c. in No. 1 heavy melting steel and one of 50c. at Philadelphia, where the price has been stationary for 10 weeks. The "Iron Age" composite price has risen to \$21.83, its highest point of 1940, but 67c. below the 1939 peak.

Steel bookings in December compared favorably in total volume with those of November. Fabricated structural steel awards in the week totaled 44,260 tons and new projects total 45,000 tons. Outstanding railroad orders were 37 Diesel-electric switching locomotives placed by the New York Central and 15 fast freight locomotives placed by the Union Pacific.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel		Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates wire, rails, black pipe, sheets, and hot rolled strips. These products represent 85% of the United States output.	
Dec. 30, 1940, 2.261c. a Lb.		High	Low
One week ago.....	2.261c.	2.261c. Jan. 2	2.211c. Apr. 16
One month ago.....	2.261c.	2.286c. Jan. 3	2.236c. May 16
One year ago.....	2.261c.	2.512c. May 17	2.211c. Oct. 18
		2.512c. Mar. 9	2.249c. Jan. 4
		2.249c. Dec. 28	2.016c. Mar. 10
		2.062c. Oct. 1	2.056c. Jan. 8
		2.118c. Apr. 24	1.945c. Jan. 2
		1.953c. Oct. 3	1.792c. May 2
		1.915c. Sept. 6	1.870c. Mar. 15
		1.981c. Jan. 13	1.833c. Dec. 29
		2.192c. Jan. 7	1.962c. Dec. 9
		2.236c. May 28	2.192c. Oct. 29

Pig Iron		Based on average for basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry iron at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley, and Southern iron at Cincinnati.	
Dec. 30, 1940, \$23.44 a Gross Ton		High	Low
One week ago.....	\$22.61	\$22.61 Jan. 2	\$22.61 Jan. 2
One month ago.....	22.61	22.61 Sept. 19	20.61 Sept. 12
One year ago.....	22.61	23.25 June 21	19.61 July 6
		23.25 Mar. 9	20.25 Feb. 16
		19.73 Nov. 24	18.73 Aug. 11
		18.84 Nov. 5	17.83 May 14
		17.90 May 1	16.90 Jan. 27
		16.90 Dec. 5	13.56 Jan. 3
		14.51 Jan. 5	13.56 Dec. 6
		15.90 Jan. 6	14.79 Dec. 15
		18.21 Jan. 7	15.90 Dec. 16
		18.71 May 14	18.21 Dec. 17

Steel Scrap		Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago.	
Dec. 30, 1940, \$21.83 a Gross Ton		High	Low
One week ago.....	\$21.42	\$21.83 Dec. 30	\$16.04 Apr. 9
One month ago.....	21.17	22.50 Oct. 3	14.08 May 16
One year ago.....	17.67	15.00 Nov. 22	11.00 June 7
		17.75 Mar. 30	12.92 Nov. 10
		13.42 Dec. 21	12.67 Jun. 9
		13.00 Mar. 13	10.33 Apr. 29
		12.25 Aug. 8	9.50 Sept. 25
		8.50 Jan. 12	6.75 Jan. 3
		11.33 Jan. 6	6.43 July 5
		15.00 Feb. 18	8.50 Dec. 29
		17.58 Jan. 29	11.25 Dec. 9
			14.08 Dec. 3

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Dec. 30 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 95.9% of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 30, compared with 80.8% one week ago, 96.9% one month ago, and 85.7% one year ago. This represents an increase of 15.1 points, or 18.7% from the preceding week. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Dec. 4, 1939, follow:

1939—	1940—	1940—	1940—
Dec. 4.....92.8%	Mar. 4.....64.6%	June 17.....87.7%	Sept. 30.....92.6%
Dec. 11.....91.2%	Mar. 11.....64.7%	June 24.....86.5%	Oct. 7.....94.2%
Dec. 18.....90.0%	Mar. 18.....62.4%	July 1.....74.2%	Oct. 14.....94.4%
Dec. 25.....73.7%	Mar. 25.....60.7%	July 8.....86.4%	Oct. 21.....94.9%
	Apr. 1.....61.7%	July 15.....86.8%	Oct. 28.....95.7%
	Apr. 8.....61.3%	July 22.....88.2%	Nov. 4.....96.0%
	Apr. 15.....60.9%	July 29.....90.4%	Nov. 11.....96.1%
	Apr. 22.....60.0%	Aug. 5.....90.5%	Nov. 18.....96.6%
	Apr. 29.....61.8%	Aug. 12.....89.5%	Nov. 25.....96.6%
	May 6.....65.8%	Aug. 19.....89.7%	Dec. 2.....96.9%
	May 13.....70.0%	Aug. 26.....91.3%	Dec. 9.....96.0%
	May 20.....73.0%	Sept. 2.....82.5%	Dec. 16.....96.8%
	May 27.....76.9%	Sept. 9.....91.9%	Dec. 23.....80.8%
	June 3.....80.3%	Sept. 16.....92.9%	Dec. 30.....95.9%
	June 10.....84.6%	Sept. 23.....92.5%	

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Dec. 30 stated:

Never since the World War has scarcity of steel at the end of a year been so pronounced as now. This transcends all other factors of production, shipments, sales and prices. Industry would feel more encouraged if at least some relief were in sight. Even subsidiary fabricating companies of parent steel makers, such as shipbuilders, cannot get sufficient steel, particularly plates, from their home supply sources.

Industry concedes that Washington-imposed priorities may be nearer, though there is question whether probable confusion from a new set-up would be compensated for by greater benefits. Increasing proportion of orders are for defense fresh off architects' drawing boards. Thus a maker of bolts and nuts who three weeks ago was working at 80% now goes at 100% because of start on a large scale of defense orders.

It is encouraging, however, that threatened famines in coke and pig iron these several months have been staved off, which may set an example for the industry generally. It may still be merely a question of proper distribution as to consumers, districts and periods of time.

Methods of distribution come more into the limelight. An Ohio fabricator of structural steel has just sold 7,000 tons for two projects in New York City; another Ohio fabricator has sold into the Chicago district; Chicago, in turn, has sold into the East. Cross shipments add to price, but that is of little consideration now.

Delivery periods as respects various products are widening. Whereas steel sheets are delivered in 10 weeks, wide plates often specify 20 to 24 weeks. Many sales are now made for what will prove third quarter delivery. Steelmakers are more careful than ever on sales for second quarter or beyond to specify "prices at time of shipment."

By some this is interpreted as an innate belief of steelmakers that prices will be higher. Contributing to this is the fact that Congress of Industrial Organizations wage contracts expire in February and may be renewed at higher levels, though Washington and industry are committed if possible to unchanged prices. Where adjustments in extras and discounts are made they are invariably higher. Certain stove bolts, cap screws and set screws have thus been advanced 5%.

Steel ingot production last week declined 15 points to 80% of capacity, which compares with 75 1/2% for Christmas week of last year.

The pig iron market generally has by now accepted the \$1 per ton advance, though on rare occasions sales are being made at old levels. For many producers and agents sales have increased. Shipments this month promise to be equal to, or better than, November.

Just before the holidays galvanized sheet production reached 84%, up one point and the highest in several years. Zinc producers estimate production will balance consumption in first half 1941, relieving tension for galvanizers.

Despite assertions that Lake ore carrying capacity is sufficient, Pittsburgh Steamship Co. will build two record large ore carriers, to be ready for service in 1942. More steelmakers announce plans to increase ingot and allied capacities.

Largest freight far award of the week was 2,000 box cars for the Union Pacific, to be built in their own shops.

Scheduled automobile production for the week ended Dec. 28 is 82,545 as against 89,365 for the corresponding week of 1939. The decline for the holiday week is to be 42,805 tons.

Sales of fabricated structural steel for the year will have been approximately 1,475,000 tons, according to "Steel's" compilations of orders for 100 tons or more.

This is about 325,000 tons above last year. A study reveals that about 17% each went into industrial buildings, bridges and manufacture and servicing of aircraft, while 14% went into engineering, such as dams, and 12% into shipbuilding. Remaining entered direct armament, railroad work, public buildings and residences.

Operating rates in steel districts last week dropped as follows: Pittsburgh, 20 points to 75; Chicago, 18 points to 79 1/2; eastern Pennsylvania, 13 points to 82; Youngstown, 13 points to 78; Wheeling, 22 1/2 points to 76; Cleveland, 14 1/2 points to 72; Buffalo, 15 points to 78; Birmingham, 16 points to 84; New England, 10 points to 90; Cincinnati, 14 points to 73; St. Louis, 8 points to 79 1/2, and Detroit, 14 points to 76.

Rises in scrap brought "Steel's" scrap composite up 9c. to \$21.46 and partly accounted for iron and steel rising 11c. to \$38.43, the rest due to pig iron. Finished steel was unchanged at \$56.60.

Steel ingot production for the week ended the morning of Dec. 30 is placed at 81% of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Jan. 2. This is a decline of 17 points from the 98% rate of the previous week. Two weeks ago the industry was at 97 1/2%. The "Journal" further reported:

Subsidiaries of U. S. Steel are estimated at 80%, a loss of 20 1/2% from the preceding week, when the rate was 100 1/2%. Two weeks ago the corporation was at 100%.

Leading independents are credited with 81 1/2% in the latest week. This was a reduction of 15 points from the two preceding weeks, when these companies were at 96 1/2%.

In the Christmas week of 1939 the industry showed a drop of 14 points to 75%. U. S. Steel went down 18 points to 70%, and leading independents lost 10 1/2 points to 79%.

For the same holiday week of 1938 there was a decline of seven points for the industry, to 39%. U. S. Steel recorded a loss of nine points, to 35%, while leading independents dropped 5 1/2 points to 42%.

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended Dec. 31 member bank reserve balances increased \$189,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of \$34,000,000 in money in circulation and \$113,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, and increases of \$65,000,000 in gold stock and \$5,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by a decrease of \$62,000,000 in Reserve bank credit and an increase of \$16,000,000 in non member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on Dec. 31 were estimated to be approximately \$6,620,000,000, an increase of \$180,000,000 for the week.

The statement in full for the week ended Dec. 31 will be found on pages 76 and 77.

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended Dec. 31, 1940, follow:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Dec. 31, 1940	Dec 24, 1940	Jan. 3, 1940
	\$	\$	\$
Bills discounted.....	3,000,000	-1,000,000	-4,000,000
U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed.....	2,184,000,000	-----	-300,000,000
Industrial advances (not including \$6,000,000 commitments, Dec. 31)	8,000,000	-----	-3,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit.....	80,000,000	-61,000,000	+18,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit.....	2,274,000,000	-62,000,000	-290,000,000
Gold stock.....	21,995,000,000	+65,000,000	+4,298,000,000
Treasury currency.....	3,087,000,000	+5,000,000	+124,000,000
Member bank reserve balances.....	14,026,000,000	+189,000,000	+2,305,000,000
Money in circulation.....	8,733,000,000	-84,000,000	+1,152,000,000
Treasury cash.....	2,212,000,000	-1,000,000	-155,000,000
Treasury deposits with F. R. banks.....	368,000,000	-113,000,000	-283,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.....	2,016,000,000	+16,000,000	+1,112,000,000

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

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

	New York City			Chicago		
	Dec. 31 1940	Dec. 24 1940	Jan. 3 1941	Dec. 31 1940	Dec. 24 1940	Jan. 3 1941
Assets—						
Loans and investments—total	10,208	10,323	8,703	2,384	2,392	2,182
Loans—total	3,121	3,093	3,025	691	686	564
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	1,907	1,906	1,672	480	477	372
Open market paper	93	91	111	19	19	18
Loans to brokers and dealers	419	387	538	42	39	43
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	171	172	176	54	54	66
Real estate loans	113	114	112	20	20	14
Loans to banks	24	26	42			
Other loans	394	397	374	76	77	51
Treasury bills	203	281	300	294	312	222
Treasury notes	1,169	1,167	706	146	147	176
United States bonds	2,852	2,835	2,279	762	762	709
Obligations guaranteed by the United States Government	1,574	1,567	1,233	113	107	175
Other securities	1,379	1,380	1,160	378	378	336
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	6,749	6,645	5,735	1,056	1,103	934
Cash in vault	91	96	80	45	47	45
Balances with domestic banks	80	88	82	329	324	286
Other assets—net	330	322	354	41	41	45
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits—adjusted	10,410	10,479	8,301	1,964	1,997	1,748
Time deposits	737	723	659	511	514	496
U. S. Government deposits	29	28	51	95	95	83
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	3,920	3,807	3,501	997	1,011	897
Foreign banks	633	605	672	8	8	8
Borrowings						
Other liabilities	316	318	285	14	18	13
Capital accounts	1,503	1,514	1,485	266	264	247

a Revised figures.

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week

As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures of the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Dec. 24:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Dec. 24: Increases of \$15,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, \$42,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, and \$103,000,000 in demand deposits—adjusted, and a decrease of \$53,000,000 in deposited credited to domestic banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct and guaranteed obligations increased \$27,000,000 in New York City and \$26,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "Other securities" increased \$40,000,000 in New York City and \$33,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Demand deposits—adjusted increased \$165,000,000 in New York City and \$103,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and decreased \$50,000,000 in the Boston District, \$25,000,000 in the Cleveland District, and \$21,000,000 in the San Francisco District. Time deposits increased \$14,000,000.

Deposits credited to domestic banks decreased \$70,000,000 in New York City and \$53,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks decreased \$5,000,000.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Dec. 24, 1940, follows:

	Dec. 24, 1940	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Since	
		Dec. 18, 1940	Dec. 27, 1939
Assets—			
Loans and investments—total	25,604,000,000	+72,000,000	+2,344,000,000
Loans—total	9,354,000,000	+13,000,000	+596,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	5,016,000,000	+15,000,000	+616,000,000
Open market paper	303,000,000		—19,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	545,000,000	—13,000,000	—170,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	466,000,000	—1,000,000	—40,000,000
Real estate loans	1,230,000,000	+2,000,000	+41,000,000
Loans to banks	40,000,000		—3,000,000
Other loans	1,754,000,000	+10,000,000	+171,000,000
Treasury bills	732,000,000	—27,000,000	+137,000,000
Treasury notes	2,137,000,000	+44,000,000	+372,000,000
United States bonds	6,959,000,000	+3,000,000	+571,000,000
Obligations guaranteed by United States Government	2,740,000,000	+6,000,000	+326,000,000
Other securities	3,682,000,000	+33,000,000	+342,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Reserve banks	11,715,000,000	+42,000,000	+2,026,000,000
Cash in vault	562,000,000	—15,000,000	+18,000,000
Balances with domestic banks	3,387,000,000	—39,000,000	+326,000,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits—adjusted	22,382,000,000	+103,000,000	+3,662,000,000
Time deposits	5,419,000,000	+14,000,000	+145,000,000
U. S. Government deposits	475,000,000	—1,000,000	—107,000,000
Inter-bank deposits:			
Domestic banks	8,919,000,000	—53,000,000	+942,000,000
Foreign banks	663,000,000	—5,000,000	—73,000,000
Borrowings		—1,000,000	

Securities Liquidation by British—Complete List of Issues Entirely Disposed of at Year End

T. J. Carlyle Gifford, who as Special Agent of the British Treasury has been in charge of the sale of British owned

securities in this market, announced Jan. 1 that as a result of sales made to date the British holdings of the following issues have been liquidated in their entirety:

STOCKS

American Car & Foundry Co. common.	Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
American Car & Foundry Co. 7% pref.	Household Finance Corp. common.
Amer. Superpower Corp. \$6 1st pref.	Internat'l Business Machines Corp., com.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. common	Jersey Central Pow. & Lt. Co. 5 1/2% pref.
Aviation & Transportation Corp., com.	Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. common.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, v.t.c. com.	Louisville & Nashville R.R. common.
Bethlehem Steel Corp. common.	Midland Steel Products Co. 8% 1st pref.
Bethlehem Steel Corp. 7% preferred.	Mississippi Power & Light Co. \$6 1st pref.
Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. common.	National City Bank of New York.
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.	National Lead Co. common.
Chartered Investors, Inc. \$5 preferred.	Norfolk & Western Ry. common.
Chemical Bank & Trust Co. common.	North American Aviation, Inc.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.	Ohio Edison Co. 7% preferred.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. common.	Otis Elevator Co. common.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. \$5 preferred.	Paramount Pictures, Inc., 6% 1st conv. preferred.
Colgate-Palmolive Peet Co. common.	J. C. Penney Co. common.
Commonwealth Edison Co. common.	Prudential Investors, Inc. \$6 preferred.
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc., common.	Public Service Corp. of N. J. 6% pref.
Consolidated Oil Corp. common.	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. common B.
Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago common.	Safeway Stores, Inc. common.
Continental Insurance Co. (N. Y.)	Schenley Distillers Corp. common.
Continental Oil Co. common (Del.)	Spiegel, Inc. common.
Corn Products Refining Co. common.	Starrett Co. (L. S.) common.
Crane Co. 5% preferred.	Tide Water Associated Oil Co. common.
Crown Zellerbach Corp. common.	United Air Lines Transport common.
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., common.	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. common.
Georgia Power Co. \$6 preferred.	Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. common.
Greyhound Corp. common.	Youngstown Steel Door Co. common.

BONDS

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. adj. 4s, July 1, 1995.	Kansas City Terminal Ry. 1st mtge. 4% Jan. 1, 1960.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. gen. mtge. 4s, Oct. 1, 1995.	New York Central RR. ref. & impt. 4 1/2% A, Oct. 1, 2013.
Baltimore & Ohio RR. 1st 4%, July 1, '48.	Northern Pacific Ry. P. L. & L. G. 4s, Jan. 1, 1997.
Central Pacific Ry. 1st & ref. 4s, Aug. 1, 1949.	Southern Ry. develop. & general 4%, April 1, 1956.
Electric Power & Light Corp. 5% debts., Feb. 1, 2030.	Union Pacific RR. 4%, June 1, 2008.
Kansas City Southern Ry. ref. & impt. 5s, April 1, 1950.	

The British Treasury has issued three separate lists of sequestered securities since the start of the war and these were published in the "Chronicle" as follows: Lists (1) and (2), May 11, 1940 issue, page 2964; list (3), Dec. 21, 1940 issue, page 3667.

President Vargas Warns World Against Interfering with Brazil—Wants Country's Neutrality Respected—Asserts Only Foreign Capital Aiding Progress is Welcome

A warning that Brazil would not countenance any outside interference with its affairs, and would not permit the exploitation of the country's workers and natural resources by foreign capital unless it benefited the industrial progress of Brazil, was contained in an address by President Getulio Vargas, made in Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 31, on the anniversary of the 10th year of his regime. According to a United Press account from Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 31, President Vargas said that Brazil desired to maintain its neutrality, and asked that it be respected "just as we respect the rights of belligerents." The advices quoted went on to say:

Speaking at a dinner given by Army and Navy chiefs on the anniversary of the tenth year of his regime, Dr. Vargas also referred to the halting of Brazilian ships and said that such acts would cause the loss of Brazilian good-will to those responsible.

Dr. Vargas apparently referred to the steamer Siquiera Campos, which was en route to Brazil with German-manufactured war materials purchased and paid for before the present war in Europe started, which the British forced to stop at Gibraltar for blockade inspection.

"The war materials were ordered by us and purchased with our money," said Dr. Vargas. "It would be a violation of our rights to impede these shipments, and whoever attempts to do that cannot hope for good-will and a spirit of friendly cooperation from us."

It was believed that the reference to the incident and the warning indicated that similar shipments might be made to Brazil.

Speaking of Brazil's position in international affairs, the President said, "We have the liberty to govern under the inalienable right of our sovereignty, and we use this right without pretending to interfere in the organization of other peoples.

"Within the continent we remain faithful to our obligations of solidarity, and we are ready to make sacrifices for the common good. We will maintain our neutrality, and we ask that it be respected, just as we respect the rights of belligerents without preference or sympathy, because this is our duty in the face of conflicts outside this continent."

"We are not insensible to the collaboration of foreign capital," he went on, "and we accept this collaboration, at the same time offering possibilities for it to secure remuneration. It is well, however, to recall times long past when colonial exploitation of our labor and our natural resources was permitted. We can only regard as welcome visitors those capitalists who propose to aid in our progress and industrialize our raw materials."

He announced that Brazil was through with firms "that remain foreign." "They are veritable parasites on our economy, which they have treated as their own," he explained. "The property and income of the fatherland was obtained through privileges from former regimes by voracious agents of international finance."

Colombian Government's Offer to Holders of 6% Dollar Bond Issues to Refund Total of \$50,100,000 with New 3% 25-30 Year Bonds—Three United States Government Agencies Approve Plan—Foreign Bondholders Protective Council Does Not Recommend It

The Colombian Government will shortly issue a detailed offer to provide service on two dollar bond issues—Republic of Colombia 6% bonds due Jan. 1, 1961 and Republic of Colombia 6% bonds due Oct. 1, 1961. In a joint statement issued in Washington on Dec. 30 by the State and Treasury Departments and the Federal Loan Administration, who

have been acting merely as "friendly intermediaries," it was announced that the Colombian Government now offers to refund the principal of \$44,000,000 outstanding of both issues and accumulated interest at 3%, amounting to \$6,100,000, with new 3% bonds of a maturity of 25 to 30 years. To service the new bonds, the Government offers to make available \$1,800,000 for the first five years and \$2,000,000 thereafter, using the amounts not required for interest at 3% to the purchase in the market and cancellation of the new bonds. The joint announcement said the intermediaries are of the opinion "that in view of conditions that have prevailed since 1932 the offer of the Colombian Government constitutes a fair effort on its part to adjust its obligations."

However, on the following day (Dec. 31), the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York, which has been negotiating with the Colombian Government in an effort to reach a permanent agreement, issued a statement announcing that it cannot recommend this plan to the bondholders as a "just, fair and equitable offer." The Council gave the following reasons:

(a) A very substantial cut in interest is provided, entirely out of line with what Colombia can do and not in consonance with her position as a credit risk;

(b) The offer discriminates against the bondholders in providing only 50% interest while serving internal bonds and short-term credits in full;

(c) The plan, based on a Colombian Decree of July 17, 1940, is permanent as regards the surrender by the bondholder of his rights, but the Colombian Government by that decree has the right to stop payments if at any time economic or fiscal conditions prevent the country from promptly and completely servicing the new issue. The Council declined to give approval to three previous suggestions of this nature.

The joint statement issued by the three governmental agencies, describing the plan and the events leading up to the proposal, follows, according to Washington advices Dec. 30, to the New York "Times":

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, after maintaining full debt service on its 6% bonds, \$25,000,000 of which were issued through the usual private financial channels in 1927 and \$35,000,000 in 1928, finally in 1933 was forced to suspend payments. Before suspending payments, however, approximately \$3,800,000 of the first issue and \$5,000,000 of the second issue had been paid, reducing the amount of bonds then outstanding from \$60,000,000 to approximately \$51,020,000.

In 1933 the Colombian Government made an additional payment in non-interest-bearing deferred interest certificates of \$1,799,534, which were redeemed at maturity in 1937, and in 1934 a further payment in 12 year 4% funding certificates of \$3,743,145, which it has regularly serviced.

Since that time the Colombian Government has carried on prolonged negotiations with representatives of the bondholders, in an effort to reach an agreement as to payment and an interest rate that the Colombian Government felt it would be able to meet. No permanent agreement has yet been reached.

About a year ago, the Department of State, with the cooperation of the Treasury Department and the Federal Loan Administrator, acting merely as friendly intermediaries, began meeting with representatives of the Colombian Government and the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., of New York in the hope of finding some common ground of adjustment that would be acceptable to both parties.

Some progress was made and in the expectation of reaching a permanent agreement in 1940 the Colombian Government this year has paid 3% on both issues—amounting to approximately \$1,350,000—and has expended about \$400,000 in the purchase and retirement of bonds. These bonds and approximately \$6,000,000 face value of bonds theretofore purchased by the Colombian Government have been canceled so that the total outstanding amount at the present time on both issues is about \$44,000,000 with accrued interest at 6% of \$12,200,000.

The Colombian Government now offers to refund the principal of \$44,000,000 and accumulated interest at 3%, amounting to \$6,100,000, a total of about \$50,100,000, with new 3% bonds of a maturity of 25 to 30 years, the exact date to be indicated in the formal detailed offer to be issued shortly.

To service the new bonds it offers to make available \$1,800,000 a year for five years and \$2,000,000 a year thereafter. The amounts not required for interest at 3%, are to be devoted entirely to the purchase in the market and the cancellation of the new bonds.

While the Government of the United States has no direct interest in the matter, the Department of State, the Treasury Department and the Federal Loan Administrator have acted as friendly intermediaries to assist the parties in reaching an agreement, and they are of the opinion that in view of conditions that have prevailed since 1932 the offer of the Colombian Government constitutes a fair effort on its part to adjust its obligations. They recognize, of course, that the bondholders must make their own decision.

The Council's objections to the plan were more fully explained as follows:

The data and figures submitted to the Council by the Colombian Government in 1939 show that Colombia could service the bonds in full and that it is serving internal and short-term obligations (with one exception) in full, paying even up to 10% annual interest on certain internal bonds. Credits recently made to Colombia by the Export-Import Bank, an agency of the United States Government, draw 4% annual interest. This is a serious discrimination on the part of Colombia against the foreign bondholders who are asked to bear the whole sacrifice. In the years when interest on the dollar bonds was not paid, Colombia's favorable balance of trade with the United States was over 10 times these interest requirements. Without increasing the budget at all, but by giving the bonds their due percentage of the debt service provided in the budget—that is by not discriminating against them—the scrip could be paid in full, 5% interest could be paid on the bonds and there would be a balance for amortization. Full contractual interest and amortization on the dollar bonds would take but 8.6% of ordinary budget receipts (9.5% of the estimates for 1941). Colombia has had a budgetary surplus every year but one while no interest was being paid. The budget for 1939 provided full service on the internal and external debt excluding the foreign bonds. This constituted approximately 11.1% of the estimated revenues. The full contractual service on the dollar bonds would bring this total to approximately 20% of the estimated revenues (23% of the budget estimate for 1941). This is not a burdensome service. Many other countries devote over 30% of revenues to debt service.

The Council has not insisted on full service on the bonds, but it is evident from the above that the Colombian Government's offer is not a fair and

equitable one nor one that accords with its ability to pay and constitutes a discrimination against the bondholders.

Notwithstanding the foregoing facts and the position of the Council, the Council does not feel justified in expecting that the Colombian Government will make any more favorable proposal to the bondholders in view of the United States Government's characterization of the present offer as constituting a fair effort on Colombia's part to adjust its obligations.

Up to now all the Council's efforts to have the Colombian Government meet its obligations to service the bonds of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Colombia, which are guaranteed by the Republic, have been unavailing, nor has the Council been able to have the Colombian authorities make any adequate offer of service on the Municipal and Departmental debts. The present offer covers only some \$56,000,000 of principal and interest in default out of a total Colombian indebtedness—Federal, Departmental, Municipal and guaranteed—of nearly \$240,000,000.

Colombia's resumption of interest on both bond issues was referred to in these columns of Feb. 24, 1940, page 1206.

Republic of Chile Has \$9,457,782 Available for Its Debt Service—Amortization Institute to Use 50% for Payment of Interest

Advices received from the Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile report that in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the regulation of Law No. 5580 of Jan. 31, 1935, approved by Supreme Decree No. 3837 of Oct. 24, 1938, the total receipts of the Institute in 1940 available for debt service, amount to \$9,457,782. Of this amount, it is stated, \$3,468,354 represented the receipts from the Government's participation in the profits of Chilean Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corp.; \$5,864,979 represented receipts of taxes on the profits of the copper enterprises; \$60,161 the quota of duty on petroleum imported for the nitrate industry; \$64,286 the quota of duty on petroleum imported for the copper industry. The announcement, under date of Dec. 30, further said:

Fifty per cent (50%) of the total will be applied by the Institute, under the terms of the Chilean law, to the payment of interest at the rate of \$15.39 per \$1,000 bond, and Sw. Fr. 1.539 per 100 Swiss franc bond and £1-10-9.36 per 100 pound sterling bond. The balance less expense has been applied in part to the purchase and retirement of \$6,215,500 principal amount of dollar bonds, £1,100 of Sterling bonds, and Fr. 30,000 of Swiss franc bonds. In addition the Municipality of Santiago amortized Fr. 236,000 Swiss franc bonds in 1940.

The amount of bonds outstanding after the 1940 retirements will be \$170,208,500 dollar bonds, £27,762,471 sterling bonds, and Fr. 108,728,000 Swiss franc bonds.

The interest disbursement declared on Dec. 28, 1940, will probably be paid on or about Feb. 1, 1941, and will be applicable to the following bonds:

All Republic of Chile external bonds, Water Company of Valparaiso bonds, all Mortgage Bank of Chile bonds, bonds of the Chilean Consolidated Municipal loan, and the bonds of the two City of Santiago, Chile, loans.

\$253,600 to Be Paid on Feb. 1 Coupons of Republic of Cuba External 5% Gold Bonds of 1914

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., is notifying holders of Republic of Cuba external debt 5% gold bonds of 1914, due Feb. 1, 1941, that \$253,600 principal amount of the bonds have been drawn for redemption on Feb. 1, 1941, by operation of the sinking fund, at 102½% of the principal amount and accrued interest. Interest on the drawn bonds will cease on the redemption date. The drawn bonds will be payable on and after Feb. 1, 1941, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., New York City, or at the offices of their agents, Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., London, the Reichsbank in Hamburg or Berlin, or their agents in Paris.

On Dec. 24, 1940, \$5,700 principal amount of the bonds previously called for redemption were still unredeemed.

No Funds Available for Payment of Jan. 1, 1941, Coupons of Republic of Estonia 7% Loan of 1927

Hallgarten & Co., New York, as American fiscal agents for the Republic of Estonia (Banking and Currency Reform) 7% loan of 1927, have been authorized by the League Loans Committee (London) through Eliot Wadsworth, its American member, to announce that since July 1, 1940, no instalments of service in respect of the Estonia 7% loan of 1927 have been received by the paying agents in London or New York and that in consequence there are no funds available for the coupon due Jan. 1, 1941, or for sinking fund purposes.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Dec. 14

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (Dec. 27) figures showing the volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Dec. 14, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members during the week ended Dec. 14 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 629,910 shares, which amount was 14.38% of total transactions on the Exchange of 4,578,980 shares.

This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Dec. 7 of 506,620 shares, or 15.13% of total trading of 3,380,620 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Dec. 14 amounted to 134,760 shares, or 13.88% of the total volume on that Exchange of 910,360 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 105,430 shares was 14.24% of total trading of 750,695 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended Dec. 14:

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:

	New York Stock Exchange	New York Curb Exchange
Total number of reports received.....	1,064	825
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists.....	190	106
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor.....	219	49
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor.....	263	96
4. Reports showing no transactions.....	530	519

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 transactions of specialists resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the specialists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions 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-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Dec. 14, 1940

	Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot sales:		
Short sales.....	87,400	
Other sales.....b.....	4,491,580	
Total sales.....	4,578,980	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except for the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Total purchases.....	356,240	
Short sales.....	51,780	
Other sales.....b.....	269,760	
Total sales.....	321,540	7.40
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Total purchases.....	189,880	
Short sales.....	13,610	
Other sales.....b.....	160,990	
Total sales.....	174,600	3.98
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Total purchases.....	141,140	
Short sales.....	10,270	
Other sales.....b.....	123,500	
Total sales.....	133,770	3.00
Total—Total purchases.....	687,260	
Short sales.....	75,660	
Other sales.....b.....	554,250	
Total sales.....	629,910	14.38

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

Week Ended Dec. 14, 1940

	Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot sales:		
Short sales.....	7,070	
Other sales.....b.....	903,290	
Total sales.....	910,360	
B. Round-lot transactions for the account of members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Total purchases.....	76,230	
Short sales.....	4,220	
Other sales.....b.....	88,130	
Total sales.....	92,350	9.26
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Total purchases.....	18,920	
Short sales.....	1,250	
Other sales.....b.....	11,650	
Total sales.....	12,900	1.75
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Total purchases.....	22,720	
Short sales.....	1,150	
Other sales.....b.....	28,360	
Total sales.....	29,510	2.87
4. Total—Total purchases.....	117,870	
Short sales.....	6,620	
Other sales.....b.....	128,140	
Total sales.....	134,760	13.88
C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of specialists:		
Customers' short sales.....	0	
Customers' other sales.....c.....	74,787	
Total purchases.....	74,787	
Total sales.....	34,263	

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission rules are included with "other sales."

c Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."

New York Stock Exchange Reports Outstanding Brokers' Loans at \$413,467,342 on Dec. 31—\$51,144,682 Above Nov. 30 but \$180,821,596 Below Dec. 30, 1939

Outstanding brokers' loans on the New York Stock Exchange increased during December to \$413,467,342 at the end of the month, the Exchange made known on Jan. 3 in issuing its monthly compilation. This figure is \$51,144,682 above the Nov. 30, 1940 total of \$362,322,660 but is \$180,821,596 below the Dec. 30, 1939 aggregate of \$594,288,938. During December both demand and time loans were above a month ago but below a year ago. The Exchange reported the demand loans outstanding on Dec. 31 in amount of \$403,581,342, as compared with \$352,471,660 on Nov. 30 and \$564,642,938 on Dec. 30, 1939, while time loans at the latest date are shown at \$9,886,000, contrasting with \$9,851,000 and \$29,646,000, respectively, a month and a year ago. The following is the report for Dec. 31, 1940, as issued by the Exchange on Jan. 3:

New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral contracted for and carried in New York as of the close of business Dec. 31, 1940, aggregated \$413,467,342. The detailed tabulation follows:

	Demand	Time
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York banks or trust companies.....	\$364,124,242	\$9,686,000
(2) Net borrowings on collateral from private bankers, brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in the City of New York.....	39,457,100	200,000
Combined total of time and demand borrowings.....	\$403,581,342	\$9,886,000
Total face amount of "Government securities" pledged as collateral for the borrowings included in items (1) and (2) above.....		\$27,933,750

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:

	Demand Loans	Time Loans	Total Loan
1939—			
Jan. 31.....	632,513,340	33,983,537	666,496,877
Feb. 28.....	646,178,382	37,254,037	683,432,399
Mar. 31.....	617,191,932	37,665,739	654,857,671
Apr. 29.....	615,173,525	32,289,930	647,463,455
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	574,871,683
Dec. 30.....	564,642,938	29,646,000	594,288,938
1940—			
Jan. 31.....	533,004,900	27,046,000	560,050,900
Feb. 29.....	529,478,347	25,996,000	555,474,347
Mar. 30.....	549,692,430	20,121,000	569,813,430
Apr. 30.....	559,505,870	19,981,000	579,486,870
May 31.....	391,388,100	17,521,000	408,909,100
June 29.....	317,187,505	14,666,000	331,853,505
July 31.....	329,833,543	12,451,000	342,284,543
Aug. 31.....	315,979,600	11,211,000	327,190,600
Sept. 30.....	347,950,082	10,736,500	358,686,582
Oct. 31.....	339,589,800	9,836,000	349,425,800
Nov. 30.....	352,471,660	9,851,000	362,322,660
Dec. 31.....	403,581,342	9,886,000	413,467,342

Holders of City of Porto Alegre (Brazil) 7 1/2% Gold Bonds of 1925 to Receive Payment of 13% of July 1, 1938, Coupon

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., as special agent, is notifying holders of City of Porto Alegre (United States of Brazil) 40-year 7 1/2% sinking fund gold bonds, external loan of 1925, that funds have been deposited with it sufficient to make a payment, in lawful currency of the United States of America, of 13% of the face amount of the coupons due July 1, 1938, amounting to \$4.87 1/2 for each \$37.50 coupon and \$2.43 3/4 for each \$18.75 coupon. It is pointed out that 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 Jan. 1, 1932, to Jan. 1, 1934, inclusive, but they should be retained for future adjustment.

With regard to this payment, the Committee on Floor Procedure of the New York Stock Exchange, ruled as follows on Dec. 31:

That the bonds be quoted ex-interest \$4.87 per \$1,000 bond on Jan. 2, 1941;

That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of Exchange contracts made beginning Jan. 2, 1941, must carry the Jan 1, 1932, and subsequent coupons, with the exception of the coupons due July 1 1934, to July 1, 1938, inclusive.

New York Stock Exchange Rules Bids and Offers in Stocks Selling Below 25 Cents per Share Shall Be Expressed in Fractions of Thirty-seconds

The Committee on Floor Procedure of the New York Stock Exchange ruled on Dec. 31 that orders for the purchase and sale of stocks below 25 cents shall be entered at fractions of thirty-seconds. In the Dec. 31 announcement, issued by John C. Korn, Acting Secretary of the Exchange, the attention of members is called to the fact that pursuant to Rule 124 of the Rules adopted by the Board of Governors, the Committee on Floor Procedure on March 26, 1940, ruled that "orders for the purchase or sale of stocks below \$1 shall be entered at fractions of sixteenths, regardless of the current selling price." This week's announcement continues:

The Committee on Floor Procedure further rules that bids and offers in stocks selling below 25 cents per share shall be expressed in fractions of thirty-seconds.

Thus, bids, offers and transactions in stocks within the price ranges below must be made in the variations indicated:

- (1) Above \$1 per share: variations must be made in fractions of eighths.
- (2) Above ¼ of a dollar and below \$1 per share: variations must be made in fractions of sixteenths.
- (3) Below ¼ of a dollar per share: variations must be made in fractions of thirty-seconds.

The Committee has also heretofore specifically determined that bids and offers in certain stocks which have been called for redemption shall be made in variations of thirty-seconds. These are in no way affected by the change referred to above.

The Governor's action on stocks selling below \$1 was reported in these columns March 23, page 1854.

**SEC Orders Public Hearing on Multiple Trading—
Officials of New York Stock Exchange to Present
Their Views on Jan. 21**

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Jan. 2 that it will hold a public meeting at its office in Washington on Jan. 21 to consider the reasons of the New York Stock Exchange in declining to make the requested change in its rules with regard to multiple trading. Representatives of the New York Stock Exchange have been invited to be present at this hearing in order to present their views on the matter. The Stock Exchange rule is designed to prevent its members from acting as odd-lot dealer or specialist or otherwise dealing upon any other exchange outside New York City of which they are members. The SEC formerly requested the Stock Exchange on Dec. 20 to recind this rule but the Exchange on Dec. 27 refused; both these actions were mentioned in these columns of Dec. 28, page 3816. The Commission's latest action was taken pursuant to Section 19 (b) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, which authorizes such procedure.

**Mutual Savings Bank System Observes 125th
Anniversary in 1941**

The 125th anniversary of the mutual savings bank system will be observed in 1941, according to an announcement made Jan. 2 by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. Today these institutions, operating in 17 States, hold more than \$10,500,000,000 of small savings capital, distributed among 15,500,000 of accounts. This sum is something less than one-sixth of American bank deposits and constitutes the greatest accumulation of savings ever brought together by one group of banking institutions, the announcement says; it adds:

The average regular account, \$843.07, reflects the very wide distribution of these funds. Since each account usually involves the welfare of at least two persons, the total entered in mutual savings bank pass books represents readily available capital for probably one-fourth the population.

Collectively, mutual institutions make up the oldest group of banks in the country. These banks early developed the mutual principle, when the United States was a young and struggling Nation.

The record of security achieved by mutual savings banks is unmatched in the history of great accumulations of capital. The reason for this security goes back to the days of the founders and the careful policies which they laid down. Those policies have been supplemented and extended by legislation and wise management until the approved investment list of mutual institutions is looked upon as a premier yardstick of financial security. How these tested policies have worked out may be seen from the fact that the combined reserve fund of all mutual savings banks provides about 12c. additional protection above each dollar of deposits.

The mutual principle of community effort applied to business was developed by Benjamin Franklin. It seems that he had been caught in a blaze and somewhat singed, having to leap from a second-story window. This prompted him to set down advice against carrying live coals from one fireplace to another, as often done in those days. Also he was prompted to the further step of organizing the first American company of firefighters in 1736—a body of citizens banded together for mutual protection.

Sixteen years later Franklin set up a "society" to insure property against fire. It still exists, performing its same useful function.

Based upon Franklin's example, other citizens of Philadelphia organized the first mutual life insurance company in 1759, just seven years after Franklin had blazed the way. This company was known as a "fund," for the protection of Presbyterian ministers, and it, too, continues its useful work.

A lapse of 64 years ensued between Franklin's application of the mutual principle to a financial transaction, and the coming of the mutual savings bank in 1816.

**Tenders of \$648,182,000 Received to Offering of \$100,-
000,000 of 90-Day Treasury Bills — \$100,435,000
Accepted Above Par**

A total of \$648,182,000 was tendered to the offering on Dec. 27 of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 90-day Treasury bills dated Jan. 2 and maturing April 2, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Dec. 30. Of this amount, \$100,435,000 was accepted at prices in excess of par.

The tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m. (EST) Dec. 30. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Dec. 28, page 3817. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement:

Total applied for.....\$648,182,000
Total accepted.....100,435,000

The accepted bids were tendered at prices in excess of par, all but \$14,050,000 being tendered at 100.003. Of the amount tendered at that price, 39% was accepted.

**United States Savings and Loan League Says More
Houses Will Be Built Speculatively During Next
Few Years Than Has Been Custom**

For text of this article see advertisement page viii.

**October Savings in Savings, Building and Loan Asso-
ciations Reported 22.9% Above Year Ago**

For text of this article see advertisement page ix.

**Semi-Annual Survey of Real Estate Market Shows
Defense Program as Cause for Activity in Many
Cities**

For text of this article see advertisement page viii.

**Savings, Building and Loan Associations Distribute
\$80,375,000 in Dividends for Last Half of 1940**

For text of this article see advertisement page ix.

**New Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills
of National Defense Series—Will Be Dated Jan. 8,
1941**

Tenders to a new offering of 91-Day Treasury bills to the amount of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders were invited on Jan. 3 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m. (EST), Jan. 6, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills, designated National Defense Series, will be dated Jan. 8 and will mature on April 9, 1941, and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a previous issue of Treasury bills on Jan. 8 in amount of \$101,944,000.

This new issue of bills will be issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 302 of the Revenue Act of 1940, approved June 25, 1940. The Treasury's announcement adds:

Under that authority of that section "National Defense Series" obligations may be issued to provide the Treasury with funds to meet any expenditures made, after June 30, 1940 for the national defense, or to reimburse the general fund of Treasury therefor.

Mr. Morgenthau, in his announcement of the offering, further said:

They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Jan. 6, 1941, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Jan. 8, 1941.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax). No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

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

**Treasury Estimates Total Tax-Exempt Debt at \$70,233,-
000,000—Half Aggregate, However, Subject to
Surtax**

☛ Tax-exempt securities of every description outstanding as of June 30, 1940, had an aggregate face value of \$70,233,000,000, about equally divided between wholly-exempt and partially-exempt issues, according to the December issue of the Treasury Department's "Bulletin." Of the total, \$15,368,000,000 was held by governmental funds, &c. (including Federal Reserve banks), leaving private holdings at \$54,865,000,000, less than half of which was wholly tax-free. There was outstanding in private hands \$31,231,000,000 exempt from only the normal Federal income tax and \$23,634,000,000 exempt from both the Federal normal tax and the surtax on incomes.

☛ The Federal Government's debt privately held and wholly tax-exempt, represented only \$6,928,000,000 of the total in this classification, while States, municipalities and possessions contributed \$15,496,000,000 of the aggregate. The entire partially-exempt debt constituted obligations either of the Federal Government or its instrumentalities.

The following tabulation has been constructed from figures appearing in the "Bulletin" for December:

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF SECURITIES OUTSTANDING INTEREST ON WHICH IS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY EXEMPT FROM THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX AS OF JUNE 30, 1940

(In Millions of Dollars)

	Total	Wholly Exempt b	Partially Exempt c
United States Government—			
Held privately.....	32,814	6,928	25,886
Held by government funds, &c.....	9,566	5,989	3,577
Total outstanding a.....	42,380	12,917	29,463
Federal Instrumentalities Guaranteed by the United States Government—d			
Held privately.....	5,211	---	5,211
Held by governmental funds, &c.....	347	8	339
Total outstanding a.....	5,558	8	5,550
Federal Instrumentalities Not Guaranteed by the United States Government—			
Held privately.....	1,344	1,210	134
Held by governmental funds, &c.....	907	844	63
Total outstanding a.....	2,251	2,054	197
State and Local Governments—			
Held privately.....	15,377	15,377	---
Held by governmental funds, &c.....	4,514	4,514	---
Total outstanding a.....	19,891	19,891	---
Territories and Insular Possessions—			
Held privately.....	119	119	---
Held by governmental funds, &c.....	34	34	---
Total outstanding a.....	153	153	---
All Tax-Exempt Securities—			
Held privately.....	54,865	23,634	31,231
Held by governmental funds, &c.....	15,368	11,389	3,979
Total outstanding a.....	70,233	35,023	35,210

a The "Total outstanding" of tax-exempt securities of the several borrowers differs from the gross indebtedness of these borrowers in that the former excludes non-interest-bearing debt and taxable interest-bearing debt, both of which are included in the gross indebtedness of the borrowers. The "Total privately-held securities" differs from the net indebtedness of the borrowers in several additional respects. The former is derived by deducting from the total amount of tax-exempt securities outstanding the amount of all tax-exempt securities held by the U. S. Government, Federal agencies, Federal Reserve banks and by public sinking, trust and investment funds. Net indebtedness, on the other hand, is derived by deducting from the gross indebtedness an amount equivalent to the total volume of sinking fund assets of the respective borrowers, but makes no allowance for any other public assets.

b Securities the income from which is exempt from both the normal rates and surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

c Securities the income from which is exempt only from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. United States savings bonds and Treasury bonds are classified as partially tax-exempt securities although, by statutory provision, interest derived from \$5,000 of principal amount of these securities owned by any single holders is exempt from the surtax rates as well as the normal rates of the Federal income tax.

d Includes certain obligations of the Tennessee Valley Authority which are "issued on credit of the United States."

President Roosevelt Wishes Italian King "Righteous Peace" in 1941—Exchange New Year's Greetings

The State Department made public on Dec. 31 a New Year's greeting. President Roosevelt sent to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, in which he expressed the hope that during 1941 "the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessing of a righteous peace." The President's message was in reply to a greeting from the King.

The King's message, dated at Rome, Dec. 23, follows:

His Excellency, President Roosevelt,
Washington.

On the approach of the New Year I wish to express to you, Mr. President, all my most cordial good wishes for the people of the United States and for you personally.

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

Following is President Roosevelt's reply, sent on Dec. 30:

His Majesty, Vittorio Emanuele III, King of Italy,
Rome.

I greatly appreciate Your Majesty's cordial message. I extend to Your Majesty my most sincere wishes for your personal welfare and my hope that during the year to come the Italian people may be enabled to enjoy the blessing of a righteous peace.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Short-Term Foreign Funds in United States Reach New High—Inflow of Capital in September Largely from Italy

Net capital inflow into the United States from foreign countries totaled \$53,542,000 in the four weeks ended Oct. 2, 1940, statistics in the December Treasury Bulletin disclosed Dec. 30. Italy with \$20,092,000 accounted for nearly half the inflow.

Selling of American securities continued although net liquidation in the four weeks dwindled to \$2,756,000. This compared with net liquidation of \$11,662,000 in the preceding period. While most other countries were selling their securities, Italy showed net purchases of \$20,260,000 mainly American bonds. The United Kingdom showed net sales of \$3,903,000, Switzerland \$7,498,000, and Asia \$11,841,000. Gross purchases totaled \$47,761,000 and gross sales were \$50,517,000.

Short-term foreign funds in this country reached the unprecedented total of \$3,719,000,000 on Oct. 2, increasing \$52,076,000 in the four weeks. Canada increased her funds here \$14,853,000. Other increases were: Japan, \$9,399,000; China, \$8,015,000; Sweden, \$7,295,000; Philippines, \$6,514,000; Argentina, \$6,182,000; Mexico, \$4,680,000; Finland, \$2,877,000, and Germany, \$2,169,000. Switzerland withdrew \$16,782,000; France, \$11,658,000, and Belgium, \$3,007,000.

United States balances abroad were little changed from the preceding period. Short-term funds were increased

\$8,179,000 in Japan and reduced \$2,389,000 in the United Kingdom and \$1,332,000 in Italy.

Statistics in the December Bulletin showed that foreign repatriated \$2,675,000 of their securities held in the United States. Canada led, buying back a net of \$1,186,000 of her securities.

The following tabulation has been prepared from figures appearing in the December issue of the Treasury "Bulletin"

NEW CAPITAL MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, JAN. 2, 1935, TO OCT. 2, 1940

+ Indicates Inflow. — Indicates Outflow.

	Jan. 2, 1935, to Oct. 2, 1940	Of Which from Sept. 5 to Oct. 2, 1940
Movement in Short-Term Banking Funds—		
United Kingdom.....	\$ +586,178,000	\$ +3,084,000
France.....	+546,707,000	-10,938,000
Canada.....	+376,046,000	+15,183,000
Germany.....	+169,124,000	+3,066,000
All other.....	+2,188,366,000	+42,173,000
Total.....	+3,866,421,000	+52,568,000
Movement to Brokerage Balance—		
United Kingdom.....	+16,302,000	-20,000
France.....	+18,845,000	+290,000
Canada.....	+11,216,000	+275,000
Germany.....	-161,000	-175,000
All other.....	+55,361,000	+557,000
Total.....	+101,563,000	+1,055,000
Movement in Transactions in Domestic Securities—		
United Kingdom.....	+271,131,000	-3,903,000
France.....	+74,638,000	-139,000
Canada.....	-20,652,000	+1,211,000
Germany.....	-28,831,000	-1,000
All other.....	+748,155,000	+76,000
Total.....	+1,044,341,000	-2,756,000
Movement in Transactions in Foreign Securities—		
United Kingdom.....	+130,541,000	-429,000
France.....	+42,954,000	+2,000
Canada.....	+20,713,000	+1,186,000
Germany.....	+36,136,000	+122,000
All other.....	+562,922,000	+1,794,000
Total.....	+793,266,000	+2,675,000
Net Capital Movement—		
United Kingdom.....	+1,004,152,000	-1,268,000
France.....	+683,044,000	-10,785,000
Canada.....	+387,323,000	+17,855,000
Germany.....	+176,268,000	+3,140,000
All other.....	+3,554,804,000	+44,600,000
Total.....	+5,805,591,000	+53,542,000

President Roosevelt Calls on People for Increased Effort in Producing Defense Implements—In "Fireside Chat" Sees Less Chance of United States Getting into War if Support Is Given Nations Defending Themselves Against Axis Powers—Opposed to Peace Moves, also Strikes and Lockouts in Defense Industries

In his radio talk to the country on "national security," President Roosevelt on Dec. 29 called upon the American people "to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all the implements of defense, to meet the threat to our democratic faith." After asserting that the Axis Powers, by their agreement signed in September, 1940, have programs aimed at world control, the President stated that this country "has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world."

Mr. Roosevelt went on to say that "it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere." He continued:

Does anyone seriously believe that we need to fear attack anywhere in the Americas while a free Britain remains our most powerful naval neighbor in the Atlantic? And does anyone seriously believe, on the other hand, that we could rest easy if the Axis Powers were our neighbors there?

If Great Britain goes down, the Axis Powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the high seas—and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in all the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. And to survive in such a world we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic Power on the basis of war economy.

With regard to suggestions by some Americans that efforts be made toward a "negotiated peace," the President said:

The experience of the past two years has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender.

The American appeasers ignore the warning to be found in the fate of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark and France. They tell you that the Axis Powers are going to win anyway; that all of this bloodshed in the world could be saved, that the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace and get the best out of it that we can.

They call it a "negotiated peace." Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surrounds your community and on threat of extermination makes you pay tribute to save your own skins?

Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating trade wars in all history. And in these contests the

Americas would offer the only real resistance to the Axis Powers. With all their vaunted efficiency, with all their parade of pious purpose in this war, there are still in their background the concentration camp and the servants of God in chains.

Mr. Roosevelt made "the direct statement" "that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on."

The President declared that "there is no demand for sending an American expeditionary force outside our own borders," and he added "there is no intention by any member of your Government to send such a force." "Our national policy is not directed toward war," he asserted; "its sole purpose," he said, "is to keep war away from our country and away from our people." He went on to say that democracy's fight against world conquest must be more greatly aided "by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines."

In stating that "the Nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lockouts," Mr. Roosevelt commended "the splendid co-operation" existing "between the Government and industry and labor." He counseled, however, that "our present defense efforts are not enough," since we must have "more of everything," which can only be accomplished "if we discard the notion of 'business as usual.'"

In concluding his address, which was broadcast on the three major networks of this country and re-broadcast by short wave to various foreign countries, the President expressed the belief that "the Axis Powers are not going to win this war" based on the "latest and best of information."

The President's address follows in full:

This is not a fireside chat on war. It is a talk on national security; because the nub of the whole purpose of your President is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later, out of a list-ditch war for the preservation of American independence and all of the things American independence means to you and to me and to ours.

Tonight, in the presence of a world crisis, my mind goes back eight years ago to a night in the midst of a domestic crisis. It was a time when the wheels of American industry were grinding to a full stop, when the whole banking system of our country had ceased to function.

I well remember that while I sat in my study in the White House, preparing to talk with the people of the United States, I had before my eyes the picture of all those Americans with whom I was talking.

I saw the workmen in the mills, the mines, the factories; the girl behind the counter; the small shopkeeper; the farmer doing his spring plowing; the widows and the old men wondering about their life's savings.

I tried to convey to the great mass of American people what the banking crisis meant to them in their daily lives.

Tonight I want to do the same thing, with the same people, in this new crisis which faces America.

We met the issue of 1933 with courage and realism. We face this new crisis—this new threat to the security of our Nation—with the same courage and realism.

Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now.

For, on Sept. 27, 1940, by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States interfered with or blocked the expansion program of these three nations—a program aimed at world control—they would unite in ultimate action against the United States.

The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world.

Three weeks ago their leader stated "there are two worlds that stand opposed to each other." Then, in defiant reply to his opponents he said this: "Others are correct when they say: With this world we cannot ever reconcile ourselves. . . . I can beat any other Power in the world." So said the leader of the Nazis.

In other words, the Axis not merely admits, but proclaims, that there can be no ultimate peace between their philosophy of government and our philosophy of government.

In view of the nature of this undeniable threat, it can be asserted, properly and categorically, that the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world.

At this moment the forces of the States that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom are being held away from our shores. The Germans and Italians are being blocked on the other side of the Atlantic by the British, and by the Greeks, and by thousands of soldiers and sailors who were able to escape from subjugated countries. The Japanese are being engaged in Asia by the Chinese in another great defense.

In the Pacific is our fleet.

Some of our people like to believe that wars in Europe and in Asia are of no concern to us. But it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere.

One hundred and seventeen years ago the Monroe Doctrine was conceived by our Government as a measure of defense in the face of a threat against this hemisphere by an alliance in Continental Europe. Thereafter we stood on guard in the Atlantic, with the British as neighbors. There was no treaty. There was no "unwritten agreement."

Yet there was the feeling, proven correct by history, that we as neighbors could settle any disputes in peaceful fashion. The fact is that during the whole of this time the Western Hemisphere has remained free from aggression from Europe or from Asia.

Does anyone seriously believe that we need to fear attack while a free Britain remains our most powerful naval neighbor in the Atlantic? Does anyone seriously believe, on the other hand, that we could rest easy if the Axis Powers were our neighbors there?

If Great Britain goes down the Axis Powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the high seas—and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military.

We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. To survive in such a world we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic Power on the basis of war economy.

Some of us like to believe that even if Great Britain falls we are still safe, because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic and of the Pacific.

But the width of these oceans is not what it was in the days of clipper ships. At one point between Africa and Brazil the distance is less than from Washington to Denver—five hours for the latest type of bomber. And at the north of the Pacific Ocean, America and Asia almost touch each other.

Even today we have planes which could fly from the British Isles to New England and back without refueling. And the range of the modern bomber is ever being increased.

During the past week many people in all parts of the Nation have told me what they wanted me to say tonight. Almost all of them expressed a courageous desire to hear the plain truth about the gravity of the situation. One telegram, however, expressed the attitude of the small minority who want to see no evil and hear no evil, even though they know in their hearts that evil exists. That telegram begged me not to tell again of the ease with which our American cities could be bombed by any hostile Power which had gained bases in this Western Hemisphere. The gist of that telegram was: "Please, Mr. President, don't frighten us by telling us the facts."

Frankly and definitely there is danger ahead—danger against which we must prepare. But we well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of it, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads.

Some nations of Europe were bound by solemn non-intervention pacts with Germany. Other nations were assured by Germany that they need never fear invasion. Non-intervention pact or not, the fact remains that they were attacked, overrun and thrown into the modern form of slavery at an hour's notice or even without any notice at all.

As an exiled leader of one of these nations said to me the other day: "The notice was a minus quantity. It was given to my Government two hours after German troops had poured into my country in a hundred places."

The fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun.

The Nazis have justified such actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim that they are occupying a nation for the purpose of "restoring order." Another is that they are occupying or controlling a nation on the excuse that they are "protecting it" against the aggression of somebody else.

For example, Germany has said that she was occupying Belgium to save the Belgians from the British. Would she hesitate to say to any South American country: "We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States?"

Belgium today is being used as an invasion base against Britain, now fighting for its life. Any South American country, in Nazi hands, would always constitute a jumping-off place for German attack on any one of the other republics of this hemisphere.

Analyze for yourselves the future of two other places even nearer to Germany if the Nazis won. Could Ireland hold out? Would Irish freedom be permitted as an amazing exception in an unfree world? Or the islands of the Azores which still fly the flag of Portugal after five centuries? We think of Hawaii as an outpost of defense in the Pacific. Yet, the Azores are closer to our shores in the Atlantic than Hawaii is on the other side.

There are those who say that the Axis Powers would never have any desire to attack the Western Hemisphere. This is the same dangerous form of wishful thinking which has destroyed the powers of resistance of so many conquered peoples. The plain facts are that the Nazis have proclaimed, time and again, that all other races are their inferiors and therefore subject to their orders. And most important of all, the vast resources and wealth of this hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all the world.

Let us no longer blind ourselves to the undeniable fact that the evil forces which have crushed and undermined and corrupted so many others are already within our own gates. Your Government knows much about them, and every day is ferreting them out.

Their secret emissaries are active in our own and neighboring countries. They seek to stir up suspicion and dissension to cause internal strife. They try and turn capital against labor, and vice versa. They try to reawaken long slumbering racial and religious enmities which should have no place in this country. They are active in every group that promotes intolerance. They exploit for their own ends our natural abhorrence of war.

These trouble-breeders have but one purpose. It is to divide our people into hostile groups and to destroy our unity and shatter our will to defend ourselves.

There are also American citizens, many of them in high places, who, unwittingly in most cases, are aiding and abetting the work of these agents. I do not charge these American citizens with being foreign agents. But I do charge them with doing exactly the kind of work that the dictators want done in the United States.

These people not only believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations. Some of them go much further than that. They say that we can and should become the friends and even the partners of the Axis Powers. Some of them even suggest that we should imitate the methods of the dictatorships. Americans never can and never will do that.

The experience of the past two years has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender.

Even the people of Italy have been forced to become accomplices of the Nazis; but at this moment they do not know how soon they will be embraced to death by their allies.

The American appeasers ignore the warning to be found in the fate of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark and France. They tell you that the Axis Powers are going to win anyway; that all this bloodshed in the world could be saved, and that the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace and get the best out of it that we can.

They call it a "negotiated peace." Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surrounds your community and on threat of extermination makes you pay tribute to save your own skins?

Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating trade wars in history. And in these contests the Americas would offer the only real resistance to the Axis Powers. With all their vaunted efficiency and parade of pious purpose in this war, there are still in their background the concentration camp and the servants of God in chains.

The history of recent years proves that shootings and chains and concentration camps are not simply the transient tools, but the very altars of modern dictatorships. They may talk of a "new order" in the world: but what they have in mind is but a revival of the oldest and worst tyranny. In that there is no liberty, no religion, no hope.

The proposed "new order" is the very opposite of a United States of Europe or a United States of Asia. It is not a government based upon the consent of the governed. It is not a union of ordinary, self-respecting men and women to protect themselves and their freedom and their dignity from oppression. It is an unholy alliance of power and pelf to dominate and enslave the human race.

The British people are conducting an active war against this unholy alliance. Our own future security is greatly dependent on the outcome of that fight. Our ability to "keep out of war" is going to be affected by that outcome.

Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on.

If we are to be completely honest with ourselves we must admit there is a risk in any course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future.

The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. Emphatically we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough, so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure.

Let not defeatists tell us that it is too late. It will never be earlier. Tomorrow will be later than today.

Certain facts are self-evident.

In a military sense, Great Britain and the British Empire are today the spearhead of resistance to world conquest. They are putting up a fight which will live forever in the story of human gallantry.

There is no demand for sending an American expeditionary force outside our own borders. There is no intention by any member of your Government to send such a force. You can, therefore, nail any talk about sending armies to Europe as deliberate untruth.

Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and our people.

Democracy's fight against world conquest is being greatly aided, and must be greatly aided, by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines. It is no more unneutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia and other nations near Germany to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day.

We are planning our own defense with the utmost urgency; and in its vast scale we must integrate the war needs of Britain and the other free nations resisting aggression.

This is not a matter of sentiment or of controversial personal opinion. It is a matter of realistic military policy, based on the advice of our military experts who are in close touch with existing warfare.

These military and naval experts and the members of the Congress and the Administration have a single-minded purpose—the defense of the United States.

This Nation is making a great effort to produce everything that is necessary in this emergency—and with all possible speed. This great effort requires great sacrifice.

I would ask no one to defend a democracy which in turn would not defend everyone in the nation against want and privation. The strength of this Nation shall not be diluted by the failure of the Government to protect the economic well-being of all citizens.

If our capacity to produce is limited by machines it must ever be remembered that these machines are operated by the skill and the stamina of the workers. As the Government is determined to protect the rights of workers, so the Nation has a right to expect that the men who man the machines will discharge their full responsibilities to the urgent needs of defense.

The worker possesses the same human dignity and is entitled to the same security of position as the engineer or manager or owner. For the workers provide the human power that turns out the destroyers, the airplanes and the tanks.

The Nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lock-outs. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means, to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed.

And on the economic side of our great defense program we are, as you know, bending every effort to maintain stability of prices and with that the stability of the cost of living.

Nine days ago I announced the setting up of a more effective organization to direct our gigantic efforts to increase the production of munitions. The appropriation of vast sums of money and a well coordinated executive direction of our defense efforts are not in themselves enough. Guns, planes and ships have to be built in the factories and arsenals of America. They have to be produced by workers and managers and engineers with the aid of machines, which, in turn, have to be built by hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the land.

In this great work there has been splendid cooperation between the Government and industry and labor.

American industrial genius unmatched throughout the world in the solution of production problems, has been called upon to bring its resources and talents into action. Manufacturers of watches, of farm implements, linotypes, cash registers, automobiles, sewing machines, lawn mowers and locomotives are now making fuses, bomb packing crates, telescope mounts, shells, pictols and tanks.

But all our present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, more guns, more planes—more of everything. This can only be accomplished if we discard the notion of "business as usual." This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements for defense.

Our defense efforts must not be blocked by those who fear the future consequences of surplus plant capacity. The possible consequences of failure of our defense efforts now are much more to be feared.

After the present needs of our defense are past a proper handling of the country's peace-time needs will require all of the new productive capacity—if not more.

No pessimistic policy about the future of America shall delay the immediate expansion of those industries essential to defense.

I want to make it clear that it is the purpose of the Nation to build now with all possible speed every machine and arsenal and factory that we need to manufacture defense material. We have the men—the skill—the wealth—and above all, the will.

I am confident that if and when production of consumer or luxury goods in certain industries requires the use of machines and raw materials essential for defense purposes, then such production must yield to our primary and compelling purpose.

I appeal to the owners of plants—to the managers—to the workers—to our own Government employees—to put every ounce of effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint. And with this appeal I give you the pledge that all of us who are officers of your Government will devote ourselves to the same wholehearted extent to the great task which lies ahead.

As planes and ships and guns and shells are produced, your Government, with its defense experts, can then determine how best to use them to defend this hemisphere. The decision as to how much shall be sent abroad and how much shall remain at home must be made on the basis of our over-all military necessities.

We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war.

We have furnished the British great material support and we will furnish far more in the future.

There will be no "bottlenecks" in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination.

The British have received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek Army, and from the forces of all the governments-in-exile. Their strength is growing. It is the strength of men and women who value their freedom more highly than they value their lives.

I believe that the Axis Powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information.

We have no excuse for defeatism. We have every good reason for hope—hope for peace, hope for the defense of our civilization and for the building of a better civilization in the future.

I have the profound conviction that the American people are now determined to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all the implements of defense, to meet the threat to our democratic faith.

As President of the United States, I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of this Nation which we love and honor and which we are privileged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed.

President Roosevelt Says Government Plans to Spend \$350,000,000 on New Shipbuilding Program

President Roosevelt announced yesterday (Jan. 3) that the Government is planning a program of building about 200 ships estimated to cost between \$300,000,000 and \$350,000,000. He disclosed that \$36,000,000 has already been allotted to the United States Maritime Commission to start construction of shipyards for the work. In reporting his remarks, Washington United Press advices of Jan. 3 said:

The President said the program was decided upon because Government officials realized that thousands and thousands of tons of vessels are being destroyed in the war and there would be a great shortage after it ends.

Asked if Great Britain would benefit from the program, the President replied that was an if question and he did not care to answer it.

There have been reports that ships may be leased to Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was not yet ready to say where the proposed shipyards would be placed.

The President said the new ships would run around 7,500 tons each and would be easy to build. He thought the whole program would cost between \$300,000,000 and \$350,000,000.

The Government, he said, will do all the work it can in steel plants, and use the proposed shipyards as assembly plants.

President Roosevelt Suspends Eight-Hour Work Day at Sites Leased from England—Executive Order Affects Workers Constructing Army and Navy Bases on Islands

In an Executive Order which declared that "an extraordinary emergency exists," President Roosevelt yesterday (Jan. 3) suspended the 8-hour work day for Government employees constructing Army and Navy bases at sites leased from England. The order for the suspension was signed on Dec. 31 and published in the "Federal Register" of Jan. 3, said United Press advices from Washington. The sites leased from England are located in the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, British Guiana and Newfoundland; reference to the leasing of the sites was made in these columns Nov. 23, page 3014. The United Press advices from Washington (dated Jan. 3) referred to above, also had the following to say regarding the President's Executive Order:

The Executive order for the suspension was signed Dec. 31 and published in the Federal Register today.

The President emphasized that the interest of the national defense required the construction of the bases at the "earliest practicable date." He pointed out that the eight-hour day limitation could be suspended in the "case of extraordinary emergency."

Army and Navy officials explained that under Acts of 1892 and 1913 employees in Army arsenals and Navy yards are restricted to 40 hours a week with a provision that they can be employed as much as 48 hours if they are paid overtime for the additional eight hours. These employees may not work more than 48 hours a week unless the President specifically finds an extraordinary emergency existing.

President Roosevelt explained at his press conference that he suspended the regulation in order to conform with various local laws in the British colonies where the bases are located. The United States does not own any of these islands and there is a vast difference in the laws of each. Most of the workers will be natives and the Government wants to conform to the work situation in each island. He added that the Government would pay

the top prevailing wage scale in each instance and has adopted the prevailing average hours.

New Congress Convenes After Record Breaking 76th Session Ends

The Seventy-seventh Congress convened formally yesterday (Jan. 3) for a brief business meeting and then adjourned until Monday (Jan. 6) when President Roosevelt will deliver his message on the State-of-the-Nation. The official closing of the Seventy-sixth Congress, which set a record of 367 days, came yesterday morning (Jan. 3) when the Senate held its final session. The House adjourned sine die on Jan. 2.

The new Senate session yesterday consisted of the swearing in of new members and the adoption of a resolution providing that the electoral votes be counted on Monday. The House reelected Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas, who swore in the members present, and then adopted the resolution which the Senate had approved.

House Investigating Committee Urges Complete Reorganization of NLRB Personnel—Congress Asked to Study Labor Relations

The majority members of the special House committee which has been investigating the National Labor Relations Board for 17 months issued its final report on Dec. 28, recommending the "complete reorganization of the personnel" of the Board, and that Congress make a study of the "entire field of labor relations." An interim majority report of the committee, issued last March (noted in these columns April 6, page 2190), proposed 17 amendments to the Labor Act designed "to improve the Act by making its provisions more equitable." These changes were voted by the House on June 7 (reported in our issue of June 15, page 3753), but no action has been taken by the Senate in the matter. In its final report the committee again recommends adoption of this "remedial legislation." Those signing the report just issued were Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, Chairman of the group, and the two Republican members, Representatives Halleck of Indiana and Reutzohn of Ohio. The other two members of the committee, Representatives Healey of Massachusetts and Murdock of Utah, both Democrats, issued a statement on Jan. 3 declaring their opposition to the majority report. It said, in part:

The tone of the majority report and its failure to recognize the contribution of the Board to industrial peace evidences the uncompromising opposition of the majority to the principles underlying the National Labor Relations Act.

These two committee members also filed minority views on the findings of last March (mentioned in these columns April 13, page 2347).

In its final report the committee states that "on the basis of the evidence and testimony before it," it "reached the conclusion that the Board has been unfair and biased in its conduct, its decisions and its interpretation of the law." The conclusions and recommendations of the committee, as contained in special Washington advices, Dec. 28, to the New York "Times" continue, in part:

Likewise it has been grossly partisan in its attitude towards certain labor unions and most deplorably biased in its relations to employers and employees.

The committee recommends the complete reorganization of the personnel employed by the Board and the separation of those persons who have demonstrated a partial and biased attitude toward litigants, as well as those whose conduct and expressions of opinion have indicated their determined objection to the American system of government.

A comprehensive survey of the many instances in which the board has gone beyond the scope of the congressional intent has been developed by the committee and an ample number of instances have been cited and discussed to support the conclusion that the Board has exceeded its authority by arbitrarily substituting its autocratic judgment for the congressional mandate.

Certain regulations and instructions promulgated by the Board, and many of its decisions, have been without any color of legal authority.

Attention has been directed in particular to cases involving the appropriate bargaining unit, "run-off" elections, "reinstatement" of employees and similar instances, where policies have been adopted and remedies invented to distort the plain language of the statute.

It is evident that the Board has erred in its endeavor to find every conceivable enterprise to be subject to its regulatory power.

Never before has such a tremendous extension been given to what was formerly a fairly limited domain of Federal intervention. States' rights have been virtually nullified by the Board's far-reaching interpretation of the power "to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations."

As this problem is not limited to matters covered by the activities of this Board, the committee feels that the Congress itself must give its attention to the formulation of legislation that may be considered desirable to restore the necessary balance to the Federal system.

Achievements of the Committee

Concrete achievements of the committee's investigation include:

1. The formulation and speedy adoption by the House of Representatives of 17 amendments designed to improve the Act by making its provisions more equitable.
2. Abolition of the Division of Economic Research (technical service).
3. Resignation or separation from Government service of certain radically minded or biased officials.
4. The development of a factual record calling for the dismissal of other employees.
5. A saving of \$346,600 to the taxpayers by congressional reduction of the Board's appropriation.
6. The return, by careful management and economy, of a substantial part of its appropriation by the committee.

The committee is convinced, however, that the Congress can render a further and necessary service to the people of the United States by a study of the entire field of labor relations.

Washington Associated Press advices of Jan. 3 reported the following on the minority's statement:

Mr. Healey and Mr. Murdock said that they held grave fears that the majority report would sow seeds of disunity in a time of great peril to the country. They said that they would undertake soon to show that the blanket charges against employees of the National Labor Relations Board are entirely unwarranted.

"The majority," they declared, "has completely ignored the fact that the Wagner Act, as administered by the Board, has successfully carried out the principal purposes for which it was enacted."

United States and Argentina Sign Stabilization Pact—\$50,000,000 of American Stabilization Fund to Be Used to Support Peso

A stabilization agreement between the United States and Argentina was entered into on Dec. 27 when Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and the Argentine Ambassador, Felipe A. Espil, signed the pact in a brief ceremony in Washington. Under the arrangement, \$50,000,000 of the United States Treasury's stabilization fund is set aside "to promote stability between the United States dollar and the Argentine peso." A joint statement issued after the signing says the agreement provides "for the purchase of Argentine pesos with dollars, and for the exchange of information and of views bearing on the proper functioning of such a program." The following is the joint statement issued by Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Espil:

As another practical proof that the good-neighbor policy is a living force among American republics, the United States and Argentina have completed a stabilization arrangement by which \$50,000,000 of the United States stabilization fund is set aside to promote stability between the United States dollar and the Argentine peso.

The agreement provides, under conditions acceptable to both parties, for the purchase of Argentine pesos with dollars, and for the exchange of information and of views bearing on the proper functioning of such a program.

This is a cooperative arrangement between old and good friends. It has been discussed and formulated in this spirit by representatives of the Argentine Government and the Central Bank of Argentina and by the officials of the United States Treasury. The monetary authorities of the two countries expect to hold further discussions in the same friendly spirit during the coming year; and it is hoped that these conversations will enable both countries to reap the greatest possible benefit from the workings of the present agreement.

In our issue of Dec. 28, page 3816, we referred to the signing of an agreement by which the Export-Import Bank grants a credit of \$60,000,000 to Argentina.

Venezuela Gets Credit from New York Bank to Aid Trade

The Central Bank of Venezuela announced on Jan. 1 that it has received a new credit from the National City Bank of New York at "exceptionally advantageous terms," it is learned from a United Press dispatch of Jan. 1 from Caracas. The advices added:

The announcement, which did not mention the size of the credit, said the new funds would strengthen national credit by enabling this country to cancel its outstanding commercial obligations, and finance foreign trade operations.

Another important and immediate effect of the credit will be a relaxation on foreign import restrictions caused by a lack of foreign exchange.

A decree Oct. 25 constituted an import permit commission to maintain a balance between foreign exchange reserves and the importation of essential foreign merchandise.

Federal Reserve System Urges Congress to Act to Forestall Inflationary Tendencies Which Would Retard Defense Efforts—Seeks Action to Absorb Part of \$7,000,000,000 Excess Reserves and Would End President's Power to Devalue Currency—Also Urges Removal of Power to Issue \$3,000,000 Greenbacks—Increase in Reserve Requirements Proposal—Also Sale of Government Securities Direct to Investors

Action toward the adoption of measures "to forestall the development of inflationary tendencies attributable to defects in the machinery of credit control" is urged in a special report to Congress on Jan. 1 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Advisory Council. It is noted therein that this is the first time that a joint report of this kind has been presented to Congress. Inflationary tendencies "if unchecked" says the report "would produce a rise of prices", and would "retard the National effort for defense."

The submission to Congress (which among other things would curb the President's monetary powers) followed a conference in Washington on Monday Dec. 30 between Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Lauchlin Currie, White House Economic Adviser. In the Washington "Post" of Dec. 31 it was stated that none of the three would at that time give any hint of what impended, but that Mr. Eccles referred newspaper men to his "off-the-record" speech in New York a month ago, in which certain suggestions were made by him as to excess reserves and monetary policies. A reference to the address following publication of portions of it in the newspapers, appeared in our issue of Dec. 14, page 3488. Five

proposals are submitted to Congress for action in this week's report, the first of which is that provision should be made for absorbing a large part of existing reserves, which amount to \$7,000,000,000," as to this an increase is recommended in the reserve requirements for deposits in banks. As summarized by the Associated Press the five recommendations in the report propose legislation which would:

1. Hold down bank lending by increasing the percentage of deposits that banks must lay aside for reserves.
2. Take away the President's power to make further changes in the gold content of the dollar. (Under existing law he could create nearly \$4,000,000,000 in new money by raising the Government price of gold from \$35 to \$41.34 an ounce.) In the same category, it was proposed to repeal the Treasury's present authority to issue \$3,000,000,000 in greenback money backed only by the Government credit, and also repeal an additional power—never used by the Treasury—to issue \$1.29 worth of currency for each ounce of foreign silver it purchases.
3. Neutralize the credit effects of imported gold. Details of how this could be accomplished were not disclosed.
4. Sell future issues of Government bonds to the general public rather than to the banks.
5. Eventually balance the Federal budget, "whenever the country approaches a condition of full utilization of its economic capacity."

Associated Press accounts from Washington Jan. 2 reported:

The proposal did not carry a White House label, although Lahcllin Currie, the President's personal economic adviser, participated in conferences with Federal Reserve officials before the plan was made public.

Stephen Early, a Presidential Secretary, said today that the report was submitted with the President's full knowledge, but that Mr. Roosevelt had not approved it, as it still was being studied both at the White House and the Treasury.

Secretary Morgenthau told reporters that the Treasury was unwilling to comment pending completion of the study.

The report follows:

SPECIAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

By the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Advisory Council.

For the first time since the creation of the Federal Reserve System, the Board of Governors, the Presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the members of the Federal Advisory Council representing the 12 Federal Reserve districts present a joint report to the Congress.

This step is taken in order to draw attention to the need of proper preparedness in our monetary organization at a time when the country is engaged in a great defense program that requires the coordinated effort of the entire nation.

Defense is not exclusively a military undertaking, but involves economic and financial effectiveness as well. The volume of physical production is now greater than ever before and under the stimulus of the defense program is certain to rise to still higher levels.

Vast expenditures of the military program and their financing create additional problems in the monetary field which make it necessary to review our existing monetary machinery and to place ourselves in a position to take measures, when necessary, to forestall the development of inflationary tendencies attributable to defects in the machinery of credit control.

These tendencies, if unchecked, would produce a rise of prices, would retard the national effort for defense and greatly increase its cost, and would aggravate the situation which may result when the needs of defense, now a stimulus, later absorb less of our economic productivity. While inflation cannot be controlled by monetary measures alone, the present extraordinary situation demands that adequate means be provided to combat the dangers of overexpansion of bank credit due to monetary causes.

The volume of demand deposits and currency is 50% greater than in any other period in our history. Excess reserves are huge and are increasing. They provide a base for more than doubling the existing supply of bank credit. Since the early part of 1934, \$14,000,000,000 of gold, the principal cause of excess reserves, has flowed into the country and the stream of incoming gold is continuing.

The necessarily large defense program of the Government will have still further expansive effects. Government securities have become the chief asset of the banking system, and purchases by banks have created additional deposits.

Because of the excess reserves, interest rates have fallen to unprecedentedly low levels. Some of them are well below the reasonable requirements of an easy money policy, and are raising serious, long-term problems for the future well-being of our charitable and educational institutions, for the holders of insurance policies and savings bank accounts, and for the national economy as a whole.

The Federal Reserve System finds itself in the position of being unable effectively to discharge all of its responsibilities. While the Congress has not deprived the system of responsibilities or of powers, but in fact has granted it new powers, nevertheless, due to extraordinary world conditions, its authority is now inadequate to cope with the present and potential excess reserve problem. The Federal Reserve System, therefore, submits for the condition of the Congress the following five-point program:

1. Congress should provide means for absorbing a large part of existing excess reserves, which amount to \$7,000,000,000, as well as such additions to these reserves as may occur. Specifically, it is recommended that Congress:

(a) Increase the statutory reserve requirements for demand deposits in banks in central reserve cities to 26%, for demand deposits in banks in reserve cities to 20%, for demand deposits in country banks to 14% and for time deposits in all banks to 6%.

(b) Empower the Federal Open Market Committee to make further increases of reserve requirements sufficient to absorb excess reserves, subject to the limitation that reserve requirements shall not be increased to more than double the respective percentage specified in paragraph (a). (The power to change reserve requirements, now vested in the Board of Governors, and the control of open-market operations, now vested in the Federal Open Market Committee, should be placed in the same body.)

(c) Authorize the Federal Open Market Committee to change reserve requirements for central reserve city banks, or for reserve city banks, or for country banks, or for any combination of these three classes.

(d) Make reserve requirements applicable to all banks receiving demand deposits regardless of whether or not they are members of the Federal Reserve System.

(e) Exempt reserves required under Paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) from the assessments of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

2. Various sources of potential increases in excess reserves should be removed. These include the power to issue \$3,000,000,000 of greenbacks;

further monetization of foreign silver; the power to issue silver certificates against the seigniorage, now amount to \$1,500,000 on previous purchases of silver.

In view of the completely changed international situation during the past year, the power further to devalue the dollar in terms of gold is no longer necessary or desirable and should be permitted to lapse. If it should be necessary to use the stabilization fund in any manner which affect excess reserves of banks of this country, it would be advisable if it were done only after consultation with the Federal Open Market Committee whose responsibility it would be to fix reserve requirements.

3. Without interfering with any assistance that this Government may wish to extend to friendly nations, means should be found to prevent further growth in excess reserves and in deposits arising from future gold acquisitions. Such acquisitions should be insulated from the credit system and, once insulated, it would be advisable if they were not restored to the credit system except after consultation with the Federal Open Market Committee.

4. The financing of both the ordinary requirements of government and the extraordinary needs of the defense program should be accomplished by drawing upon the existing large volume of deposits rather than by creating additional deposits through bank purchases of Government securities. We are in accord with the view that the general debt limit should be raised; that the special limitations on defense financing should be removed; and that the Treasury should be authorized to issue any type of securities (including fully taxable securities) which would be especially suitable for investors other than commercial banks. This is clearly desirable for monetary as well as fiscal reasons.

5. As the national income increases a larger and larger portion of the defense expenses should be met by tax revenues rather than by borrowing. Whatever the point may be at which the budget should be balanced, there cannot be any question that whenever the country approaches a condition of full utilization of its economic capacity, with appropriate consideration of both employment and production, the budget should be balanced. This will be essential if monetary responsibility is to be discharged effectively.

In making these five recommendations, the Federal Reserve System has addressed itself primarily to the monetary aspects of the situation. These monetary measures are necessary, but there are protective steps, equally or more important, that should be taken in other fields, such as prevention of industrial and labor bottlenecks, and pursuance of a tax policy appropriate to the defense program and to our monetary and fiscal needs.

It is vital to the success of these measures that there be unity of policy and full coordination of action by the various governmental bodies. A monetary system divided against itself cannot stand securely. In the period that lies ahead a secure monetary system is essential to the success of the defense program and constitutes an indispensable bulwark of the Nation.

An explanation of some of the technical aspects of the proposals made public with the issuance of the report appears in this issue under another head.

Technical Aspects of Federal Reserve System's Proposals to Congress to Forestall Inflationary Tendencies

The Federal Reserve System's proposals to Congress on Jan. 1 to forestall inflation brought from the monetary experts on that day, answers as follows to queries as to some technical aspects according to Associated Press Washington accounts.

Remove President's Power to Revalue the Dollar—Before the depression of the early 1930's there were 25.8 grains of gold in an American dollar; an ounce of gold was worth \$20.67; in 1934, President Roosevelt was authorized by Congress to cut the gold content in half, but actually reduced it to 15.5 grains, making an ounce of gold worth \$35. In today's recommendation the Reserve System asked that he give up the unused portion of this power, which would enable him to boost the value of an ounce of gold to \$41.34. The Treasury now owns \$21,981,693,552 worth of gold at the \$35 price. The Reserve System doesn't want the value changed. Should the value of gold be fixed at \$41.34, the Government's gold stocks would be worth nearly \$4,000,000,000 more than at present and enable the Treasury to issue that much extra currency. President Roosevelt has given no indication that he intended to make further use of his revaluation powers.

Repeal the "Greenback" Power—In 1933 Congress attached to the first Agricultural Adjustment Act a clause permitting the Treasury to issue \$3,000,000,000 worth of new money backed only by the Government's credit rather than by gold or silver. The system said this power, although never used, ought to be wiped out because it is a potential inflationary influence.

Repeal Power to Monetize Foreign Silver—The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 permits the Treasury to issue \$1.29 in money for every ounce of silver it buys, although foreign silver is purchased currently at only 35 cents an ounce. The Reserve System's proposal viewed the issue of money on silver at more than the metal's market price as inflationary. It made no comment on other powers to issue \$1.29 money for every ounce of domestically mined silver, currently purchased by the Treasury at 71.11 cents an ounce.

Increase the Reserve Requirements of Banks, that is, the amount of funds that banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System are required to keep on deposit at Federal Reserve banks, besides extending this requirement to all banks whether or not Reserve members, the system asked these immediate increases in reserves for member banks: Demand deposits in New York and Chicago from \$22.75 to \$26 per \$100 deposit; in Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Richmond, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas and San Francisco, from \$17.50 to \$20; in all other cities from \$12 to \$14. Savings or time deposits in all cities, from \$5 to \$6. The Federal Reserve Board also asked powers to double these new figures.

Neutralize Credit Effects of Gold Imports—No method was suggested officially, but the monetary experts here assumed it would be done as it was by the Treasury in 1936-38. Then the Treasury used borrowed money to pay for foreign gold. When a foreigner sells gold to the Treasury, he gets cash and deposits it in the banks, swelling deposits by that amount. If the Treasury borrows an equal amount, the transactions cancel each other as far as total deposits are concerned. This has been called "sterilization." At present the Treasury pays cash for gold by reselling the metal to the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

Sell Government Securities to Any One but the Banks—When a bank buys a Government bond, its depositors still have as much money to spend as before. Then when the Government spends the proceeds of the bond by paying a barracks contractor, for example, the contractor deposits the money and the total of deposits in banks is increased. But if some business man draws money out of the bank to buy a Government bond, his withdrawal will cancel the eventual contractor's deposit, and there will be no more credit available than before.

Balance the Budget—Due largely to relief, and now to defense needs, the Government has been spending far more money than it received in taxes every year for a decade. In the coming fiscal year, this deficit may total as much as \$9,000,000,000. The system said that taxes should be increased gradually until some day Federal tax receipts equal Federal spending. No time was suggested when this should be achieved, except that it ought to be accomplished whenever the country approaches what the system calls "full utilization of the country's economic capacity"—apparently when all employable persons have jobs.

The report to the Federal Reserve system, embodying its proposals to Congress will be found elsewhere in this issue.

SEC Reports Additional Investment Companies Registered Under Investment Company Act

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Dec. 30 the filing of additional applications under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In these columns of Dec. 7, page 3322, we gave the complete list of the 318 investment companies which had registered under the Act as of Nov. 12. Registration is effected by filing a notification of registration index to Section 8 (a) of the Act. The following are the additional companies:

Management Companies

(Not Selling Periodic Payment Plan Certificates)

Open-End—

Mutual Investment Fund, Inc.
Security Trust Associates.

Closed-End—

National Founders Corporation.
General Trustees Company.
Pioneer Securities Corporation.
Associated General Utilities Co. Voting Trust Certificate of Oct. 20, 1931.
Aviation and Transportation Corporation.

Unit Investment Trusts

(Not Selling Periodic Payment Plan Certificates)

Trustees American Bank Shares, Series A of July, 1931.
Equity Trust Shares in America.

Companies Selling Periodic Payment Plan Certificates

Lexington Foundation Trust Certificates.

SEC Amends Rule on Dividend Payments Under Investment Company Act

On Dec. 27 the Securities and Exchange Commission announced the adoption of an amendment to Rule N-6C-6 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, extending, until the close of business on Jan. 31, 1941, the temporary exemption given by that rule to certain dividend payments and distributions in the nature of dividend payments from the provisions of Section 19 of the Act. Previously, the Commission had granted a temporary exemption until the close of business on Dec. 31, 1940, this was reported in our issue of Dec. 7, page 3323. The Commission's announcement continued:

As announced on Nov. 29, 1940, Rule N-6C-6 was promulgated in order to give the Commission's staff, representatives of the investment companies concerned, and representatives of the accounting profession an opportunity to study the technical questions presented by any permanent rule under Section 19 of the Act relating to dividend payments by investment companies. Extended discussions of the terms of such a rule with representatives of the industry have already taken place, and a tentative draft of a rule was recently submitted for comment to certain representatives of the accounting profession.

SEC Issues 1939 Supplement Covering Financial Operations of Nine Corporations Manufacturing Toilet Preparations and Soap

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Jan. 2 made public the 23rd of a series of supplements to the industry reports of the Survey of American Listed Corporations. The supplements cover financial operations for fiscal years ending between July 1, 1939, and June 30, 1940. Supplement No. 23 contains reports on nine corporations whose business is primarily the manufacture of toilet preparations and soap. All of these corporations had securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 at June 30, 1939, the SEC said, further explaining:

Two corporations, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. and the Procter & Gamble Co., accounted for over 85% of the assets and volume of business reported by this group for 1939.

Financial data for the fiscal years 1934-1938 for the enterprises included in this supplement were previously released as Report No. 23, Volume III of the Survey of American Listed Corporations, Work Projects Administration study sponsored by the SEC.

The companies covered in supplement No. 23 are:

The American Products Co., Bourjois, Inc., Bristol-Myers Co., Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Coty, Inc. (new), Coty International Corp., Lehn & Fink Products Corp., the Procter & Gamble Co., Helena Rubinstein, Inc., and Vadeco Sales Corp.

The combined volume of business for the eight enterprises for which comparable figures were available amounted to \$342,000,000 in each of the fiscal years ended on or about Dec. 31, 1938 and 1939.

A combined operating profit of \$52,000,000, or 15.3% of sales, was reported by all eight enterprises for the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with an operating profit of \$47,000,000, or 13.8% of sales, in 1938. These same enterprises showed a combined net profit after all charges (including non-operating gains and losses, prior claims, interest and income taxes) of \$40,000,000 or 11.6% of sales, for the year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with \$33,000,000 or 9.7% of sales, for the year 1938.

Dividends paid out by the eight enterprises during the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, totaled \$26,000,000 of which \$2,100,000 were current cash dividends on preferred stock, and \$23,900,000 were cash dividends on common stock. During the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1938, dividends paid out totaled approximately \$18,900,000 of which

\$2,700,000 were current cash dividends on preferred stock, \$15,600,000 were cash dividends on common stock, and \$600,000 were stock dividends on common stock.

The combined total for all surplus accounts increased \$4,000,000 to \$120,000,000 in the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with an increase of \$13,000,000 in the preceding year.

The combined balance sheet assets for all eight enterprises totaled \$252,000,000 on or about Dec. 31, 1938, compared with \$247,000,000 at the end of 1939. Current assets decreased from \$151,000,000 at the end of 1938 to \$146,000,000 at the end of 1939. Land, buildings and equipment at their net book value decreased from \$86,000,000 at the end of 1938 to \$81,000,000 at the end of 1939 while reserves for land, buildings and equipment remained at about \$70,000,000 at the close of each year.

The liability side of the combined balance sheet for all eight enterprises showed no material change in current liabilities which amounted to approximately \$30,000,000 in each year. Stockholders' equity, as indicated by the total book value of capital stock and surplus, decreased from \$210,000,000 to \$205,000,000 during this period.

Copies of this supplement, as well as of supplements Nos. 1-22, inclusive, and volumes I and II, which are still available, may be secured without charge by request to the publications unit of the SEC in Washington, D. C. The 22nd supplement in the SEC's series, covering the financial operations of department stores with annual sales of over \$10,000,000 each, was referred to in our issue of Dec. 21, page 3673.

National Defense Commission Reveals \$10,000,000,000 in Contracts Cleared in Six Months—Issues Progress Report Since Organization

For text of this article see advertisement page vii.

W. P. Witherow Heads N. A. M. Defense Committee—Group to Be Expanded

In announcing that William Porter Witherow, Pittsburgh steel manufacturer and President of the Blaw-Knox Co., has accepted the 1941 chairmanship of the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on National Defense and Industrial Mobilization, the Association also revealed on Dec. 29 plans for the committee's immediate expansion in view of the "urgency" of the present defense crisis.

Not only will the main committee consider virtually every phase of defense activity, it was made known by N. A. M. spokesmen, but subcommittees will be appointed with all possible speed. A special group will be named to act as a liaison between Government agencies affected; another subcommittee will deal with proposed legislation on national defense as relating to industry. In addition subcommittees will be formed to study priorities, prices and production problems. The N. A. M. further announced on Dec. 29:

Only two exceptions to the broad defense studies planned by the committee's new Chairman were noted; namely, that the problem of financing of defense activities (at least as far as Government costs are concerned), and employment aspects would be covered by other N. A. M. committees.

Every manufacturing group is to be represented in the new committee's membership, it was made known by the N. A. M. mass production experts.

In his acceptance Mr. Witherow said:

We recognize that our national defense preparations are only one part of a two-fold program that includes the bulwarking of both our physical and spiritual defenses so that America will be strong enough to face the present world crisis with confidence.

However, we in the National Defense and Industrial Mobilization Committee can be of greatest service by devoting ourselves to the problem of creating material safeguards for the United States. We must apply ourselves to the physical problem of expediting means of constructing tanks, guns and planes in view of the "urgency" of this job as emphasized by Defense Commissioner Knudsen.

Industry's willingness to work with the Federal Government in its attempts to plan for production of military material in the event of war was graphically expressed by the N. A. M. when it originally formed the Defense and Mobilization Committee in 1938, long before the gravity of the international situation was generally known to the public.

While considerably expanded for the exigencies of strenuous activities during 1941, it is expected that this committee will vigorously pursue its first stated purpose, namely:

"With all industry unalterably opposed to war, this committee's purpose is to help the Government survey and classify the Nation's industrial resources in the interests of national defense."

Mr. Witherow concluded:

This committee will do its utmost as one part of the National Association of Manufacturers in assisting industry to complete that task successfully.

Mr. Witherow took occasion to refer in his acceptance remarks to industry's platform, adopted at the forty-fifth Annual Congress of American Industry, on Dec. 12, entitled "Providing Our Military Defenses," which was given in these columns Dec. 14, page 3496.

New Capital Raised by Federal Government Through Sale of Securities from 1932 to 1939 Was Five Times Greater Than Private Enterprise, According to Study Made by Merchants' Association of New York

In the last eight years Government spending of borrowed money so far supplanted private investment in private enterprise that in the years from 1932 to 1939, inclusive, the United States Treasury and subsidiary agencies raised by borrowing more than five times the amount which investors put into new corporate stock and bond flotations, according to a study which the Research Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York had completed of new

capital raised through the sale of securities by private enterprise and by the Federal Government in the period from 1932 to 1939. The Association's announcement, issued Dec. 16, goes on to say:

The analysis shows that in the eight years 1932 to 1939, inclusive, the entire corporate stock and bond flotations issued to raise new capital for private enterprise through the established financial markets, including domestic, Canadian and foreign corporations, amounted to only \$4,763,000,000, while new capital raised by the Federal Government, including its subsidiary agencies, amounted to \$26,551,000,000 over this same period.

How great a reversal this is from the period prior to the depression years is shown by the figures for 1926, which disclose that in that year alone the amount of new capital raised for private enterprise amounted to \$4,357,000,000, an amount which, although far less than in the boom years of 1928 and early 1929, was almost equal to the whole amount of new capital invested in private enterprise in the eight years from 1932 through 1939.

The figures further indicate that although the population of the United States has increased approximately 12% since 1926, in no one of the last eight years, when Government borrowing and spending has largely superseded similar investment of funds by private enterprise, has the national income, as computed by the Department of Commerce, equaled that of the year 1926. The Federal debt has been increased from \$16,185,000,000, the post-war low, on June 30, 1930, to \$44,066,000,000 on Sept. 30 of this year, exclusive of contingent debt.

T. F. Cunneen, of United States Chamber of Commerce, Fears Current Attacks on Insurance May Bring About Federal Supervision

Danger that current attacks on insurance may bring restrictive Federal legislation was pointed to by Terence F. Cunneen, United States Chamber of Commerce Executive Assistant for Insurance, in a recent address before the Insurance Club of Washington. "The Securities and Exchange Commission," said Mr. Cunneen, "is about to make public its exhaustive report on insurance practices. It is said the report carries suggestions that may forecast legislative proposals for Federal supervision and regulation of the industry."

A further threat towards the industry was seen by the speaker in the recently adopted resolution of the United States Conference of Mayors, asking that a Congressional Committee investigate fire insurance. The exhaustive study of insurance conducted by the Temporary National Economic Committee also was classed by the speaker as a not too friendly approach to insurance problems. Of the important places that insurance holds in the national economic structure, Mr. Cunneen said:

The average individual engrossed in his own affairs has given little thought to the place of insurance in our national economic structure. He has hardly recognized that insurance is the bulwark of credit through which American business and free enterprise has largely grown and developed. The protection which insurance has provided to business men and individuals has helped to eliminate risk in business enterprise, has safeguarded the home and has permitted business men to launch new programs for development. It has afforded an opportunity to business to devote its attention to the important tasks which they have at hand, safeguarded by the financial structure which the insurance institution has set aside to meet unexpected losses.

The growth and service rendered by insurance in all forms has been carried on under private control and private enterprise. The total amount of life insurance outstanding is now in excess of \$117,000,000,000, an all-time peak. This represents more than 60% of the outstanding life insurance in the world. Fire insurance companies in the course of a year protect property worth \$200,000,000,000. The companies writing casualty, workmen's compensation, accident, automobile liability, surety and fidelity bonds, as well as many other lines probably accept maximum liabilities of \$150,000,000,000 a year. To meet the obligations under their contracts, insurance companies have assets in excess of \$35,000,000,000.

Over a period of 150 years insurance companies doing business in the United States have solved their problems largely through their own efforts and under the supervision of the various States in which they operate.

Recognizing the importance of insurance in our Nation's economy, the National Chamber, the spokesman for American business, has recently announced an expanded program of insurance activities designed largely to show the importance of insurance to the conduct of business. This program will be carried on through the more than 1,600 local Chambers of Commerce and trade associations which are members of the National Chamber and which have an underlying membership of 750,000 corporations, firms and individuals.

Revision of New York Stock Transfer Tax Proposed by Committee of Merchants Association—Other Adjustments in Tax System Suggested—President Lowry of Association Presents to Governor Lehman Proposals Designed to Start State on "Pay-as-You-Go" Policy

John Lowry, President of The Merchants' Association of New York, made public on Dec. 28 a letter which he has sent to Governor Lehman and to other State officials outlining a series of general policies which the Association recommends be followed in preparing the next State budget.

These recommendations are based on a study of the State's financial situation which has just been completed by the Association's Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue. In the committee's report, signed by Martin Saxe as Acting Chairman of the Committee, it is indicated that if current rates of State taxes and expenditures should be continued, the State would have a surplus in the 1941-42 fiscal year of approximately \$33,000,000.

The report points to other encouraging factors in the

State's financial situation and recommends budget action by the next Legislature which will have the effect of bringing about revision of the stock transfer tax, and other adjustments in the tax system, of starting the State on a "pay-as-you-go" policy, thus decreasing future debt service needs, and of reducing or at least maintaining expenditures at approximately the present level. The specific recommendations made in Mr. Lowry's letter to the Governor are:

1. That the number of functions and services now rendered by the State be not increased, and that, if possible, some of the minor functions and services be eliminated;

2. That appropriations for those functions and services which are continued be kept approximately down to the current level or reduced where that can be done in accordance with sound, long-range economy;

3. That the leeway anticipated as a result of paying off the accumulated deficit, the decreasing need for home relief, and the probability that greater business activity, resulting from the execution of the defense program, will increase the tax yield, be used primarily to start the State upon a "pay-as-you-go" policy, utilizing the balance to revise the stock transfer tax, and make such other adjustments in the State tax system as seem most advisable to ease the immediate situation or improve the general economy of the State, for example, in connection with the corporation and income taxes; and

4. That the proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the diversion of \$60,000,000 of the amount already authorized for the elimination of railroad grade crossings to the construction and reconstruction of State highways be dropped.

The report of the Association's committee pointed out that the revenue budget of New York State for the fiscal year which began July 1, 1940, provides for meeting expenditures of approximately \$390,000,000, and paying off an accumulative deficit estimated by the Governor in January, 1940, at \$32,871,000, but which was actually only \$30,031,000. It is pointed out that since the tax revenues as a whole are in accord with the estimates, the committee said it might easily be assumed that the deficit will have been paid off July 1 next, in which event the continuance of existing taxes and maintenance of expenditures at the same level would provide a surplus of approximately \$33,000,000 in 1941-42.

The committee added that the trend for home relief is downward and, at the present time, it is estimated that the State's share of the cost of home relief next year will be approximately \$10,000,000 less than in the current year. The decrease in the school population, the committee stated, might also result in the decrease of the statutory amount required for State aid to education. Furthermore, the committee suggested that the impetus given to business and industry by the defense program might reasonably be expected to increase the yield of existing taxes at current rates by a substantial amount.

In explaining the recommendations made to the Governor, Mr. Lowry's letter cited the above facts and continued:

The situation which confronts you, therefore, in planning the 1941-42 budget is radically different from that which you faced in preparing the two preceding budgets. Basically the State is faced with a choice between reduction in taxation and maintaining existing taxes in order to provide for increased expenditures or additional services.

You are so well aware that the present State and local tax burden is heavy and that next year will see a very large and unavoidable increase in the field of Federal taxation, that there is no need to elaborate on those facts. We know that many leaders of taxpayers' and civic organizations feel that advantage should be taken of the prospective improvement in the State's finances to reduce the burden of State taxation and thus offset, at least in part, the increase in Federal taxation.

We feel strongly that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to revise the stock transfer tax, both in order to make the rates more equitable and to reduce the handicap which the present rates of this tax impose upon the execution of stock transfers in this State.

We doubt, however, the wisdom of using all of this margin for the reduction of taxation. Over the past eight years, due to circumstances largely beyond anybody's control, the total of appropriations for the construction and reconstruction of State highways and for the maintenance and extension of institutions has not been adequate to keep all of these facilities up to a high standard of efficiency and sufficiency.

It is to be expected that pressure for making up these arrearages will increase rapidly in the near future, and you have indicated your awareness of the situation by your recommendation to the Legislature at the last session that \$60,000,000 should be used for the construction and reconstruction of highways rather than for the elimination of grade crossings.

That suggestion squarely raises the question of the desirability of the "pay-as-you-go" policy for recurring expenditures as compared with large bond issues at intervals of a few years.

In the current budget debt service amounts to \$52,481,000. As you know, the rapid maturity of the bonds issued for relief purposes will reduce that item rapidly during the next seven years if there are no additional bond issues during that period. We recognize that there probably will be some further issues of bonds for railroad grade crossing elimination, and we have in mind the fact that if the St. Lawrence seaway and power project is constructed New York State may be required to borrow something like \$90,000,000 to pay for its share of constructing the power plants. We also anticipate that many more millions of dollars in bonds will be issued for the construction of public housing, but the debt service on this latter type of bonds would not come entirely out of State funds.

It is probable, therefore, that, despite the rapid maturity of the relief bonds, the item of debt service is not likely to decrease materially in the near future. If we should again resort to financing the construction of highways and new institutional buildings through bond issues this relatively inflexible item of debt service would become even larger than it is at present. Because of the already unprecedented size of public debts and the unavoidable further increase in the Federal debt due to the defense program, it seems to us that it would be good financial common sense to work toward the "pay-as-you-go" policy of meeting recurrent State expenditures out of revenues rather than through bond issues.

Disastrous Effect of Wage-Hour Law on Small Newspapers Cited by Arthur Robb of "Editor and Publisher"—Problem of Payroll Costs Also Noted by A. Van Court Miller Before American Association of Teachers of Journalism

The results of restrictive legislation on the small-town daily newspaper were discussed on Dec. 28 by Arthur Robb, executive editor of "Editor and Publisher," at the biennial convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, held in New York at the Hotel New Yorker. Mr. Robb, according to the New York "Times," told the delegates, representing all parts of the country, that with the death of the country daily small-town community life, "the backbone of our civilization," also might end. The future of our civilization lies largely in the hands of the country press, he asserted.

The "Times" likewise noted that an attack on the Wagner Act and the Wages and Hours law as restricting influences in the operation of a newspaper was made by A. Van Court Miller, Treasurer of the New York "Herald Tribune." Because of the problems raised by these laws, Mr. Miller said, the time may come when the management will be forced to install time clocks for employees in the higher salary brackets.

From the "Times" we also quote:

A trend exists toward one-newspaper towns, Mr. Robb explained in his address on "Education for Journalism." The small city newspaper faces tremendous obstacles, he added, having to compete with the metropolitan press as well as with new economic problems.

"Prior to 1920 it was the rule and not the exception that a city of 10,000 people was served by two or more dailies," Mr. Robb said. "None of them ever made great profits but most of them provided livings for their publishers and staffs, and they also provided outlets for differences of community opinion. Today the city of less than 100,000 which supports competing newspapers is the exception and not the rule. There are more than 1,000 cities, out of a total of about 1,400, in which there is no local competition."

Mr. Robb pointed to the ever-widening area covered by the metropolitan and sub-metropolitan press. By its superior resources, he remarked, this press was able to give a much more comprehensive service of domestic and international news than the small city paper.

Another factor in the decline of the small-town daily, according to Mr. Robb, is the rising cost of operations, due to the increase of wage-scales during and after the World War. The processes that reduced two- and three-paper cities to one-paper cities are not ended, he warned, explaining that "Editor and Publisher" reports the transfer of newspapers from daily to weekly issues in communities where "no local newspaper or radio competition exists."

The effects of the Fair Labor Standards Act upon the existence of these small newspapers has been "disastrous and one not contemplated by Congress," he added. If the payroll has to be increased from 25% to 50% by overtime payments for "what has long been routine," the result may be harmful, he held.

"The editor, publisher, or employee of a small city paper cannot be specialists in the big city style," Mr. Robb remarked. "Each of them must be able to do a workmanlike job on the other fellow's assignment, and occasionally to work without regard to the circling of the minute-hand. It is hard work, but is not peonage or wage-slavery, which the law was designed to correct.

"For none of its ranks have the rewards ever been great in bankable income, but the people who choose country journalism for a life-work have never put money at the top of their requirements. There have been other rewards for their labor, with enough money for a comfortable life in the circumstances. When a law removes the small margin of profit, it destroys the other factors of satisfaction, and it destroys the incentive to continue a venture which, from marginally profitable, becomes one of continuous loss and worry.

"This is a handicap which will have to be removed if the process of thinning out the ranks of the country press is not to be accelerated. For the well-being of our society I think that the process ought to be arrested."

If the country daily is to survive another 20 years, it must consider that its fate no longer lies narrowly within its own parish, Mr. Robb asserted. "In the hands of the country press, it seems to me, the future of our civilization largely lies."

The problem of payroll costs is growing in seriousness and importance every day, Mr. Miller said, in his address on "Newspaper Publishing in 1940." He observed that each time a contract with a labor union is up for renewal the representatives of the various labor groups in the newspaper publishing field "present proposals and demands for increased rates, frequently accompanied by proposals for other types of liberalization as well."

"There is a level in the economic scheme of things at which restrictions and limitations on the productive output per man-hour become destructive, and it seems to me, as I view this situation, that the point is rapidly being reached in the newspaper publishing business where the destructive results of unsound restrictions which make each man-hour of labor less productive will begin to take definite toll," he asserted.

C. S. Stilwell Calls for Clearer Understanding of Defense Problems—Authority on Machine Tools Defines Expansion of This Industry to Cope with Present Crisis

Declaring "the expansion of the machine tool industry to meet the current need becomes almost an epic in American industrial history," trebling the 1929 peace-time record production, Clifford S. Stilwell, Cleveland machine tool authority, on Dec. 31 called for a clearer understanding of our defense problems. "The burden which industry must assume in preparedness surpasses anything we have imagined. It is gigantic," Mr. Stilwell stated in a nationwide broadcast over the NBC blue network from WHK, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stilwell spoke as a member of the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on National Defense and Industrial Mobilization. He is Vice-President of the Warner-Swasey Co. of Cleveland.

In defining the meaning of expansion of the machine tool industry to cope with the present crisis Mr. Stilwell touched upon all of the factors involved in the necessary expansion. He declared:

It has been estimated that if there could be an increase of 5% in the efficiency of operation of the machine tools now in use, we should have immediately an additional productive capacity equal to all of the machine tools built in America in 1939. Here is no question of labor shortage, nor of lengthened hours, nor of overtime wages. But nobody can increase the productivity of machines but men.

Granted that all our social reforms are commendable and granted the day will come when we shall combine to insure their permanency, of what value are they if we fail in the present emergency? Truly this crisis for America must be met in the machine shops. We are defending America at the lathe.

Production, Mr. Stilwell said, is now \$450,000,000 annually. "In 1929, a record year in peace-time pursuits, about \$185,000,000 worth of machine tools were produced. Against a normal annual demand of \$100,000,000, it is estimated that in 1941 shipments will approach \$650,000,000." He added:

The machine tool industry is all out for defense. But the complicated process of coordinating a manufacturing program requires more than the needs of 60 or 90 days ahead. There must be determined the extent of a long-term project in its overall dimensions to achieve it successfully.

It is an American tradition that once this people are intelligently conscious of the facts in any national problem, they have set about to find the answer. This applies no less to the man at the machine than to the man in management in American industry. If there has come to be in recent years any philosophy that management cannot be trusted, or that the employer and employee must be on opposite sides of the fence from point of principle, this is the time, if such thoughts cannot be abandoned, to call a truce. This is no time to place blame or to pass the buck. This is no time for politics; this is a time for push.

Majority of People Believe Defense Production Would Be Speeded by Increasing Factory Hours Over 40 and by Banning Strikes, According to Survey Conducted for Manufacturers' Association by Elmo Roper Organization—Also Favor Giving Defense Commission More Authority

More than one-half of the American people believe that national defense production would be speeded up by giving more authority to the Defense Commission, by increasing regular factory working hours in defense industries to more than 40 per week and by prohibition by law of strikes in defense industries, according to the final results of a nationwide survey of public opinion conducted for the National Association of Manufacturers by the Elmo Roper Organization, makers of the "Fortune" polls. The survey interviews, covering a large, scientifically selected cross-section of the American public, were made early in December and final tabulation of the results was announced Dec. 30 by Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of the N. A. M.,

The following questions were asked by interviewers:

Regardless of whether you think we should do it or not, do you think it would speed up or slow down national defense to—

- Prohibit labor strikes by law in industries producing defense needs.
- Increase regular factory working hours in defense industries to more than 40 per week.
- Give the National Defense Commission more authority over all defense production.
- Have the Government take over and operate the industries producing defense products.
- Give the President more power and Congress less power in matters of national defense.

The Association's announcement in the matter continues:

Sixty-nine per cent of those questioned in the survey stated the belief that it would speed defense if strikes were prohibited by law in industries producing defense needs, the final survey tabulation shows. Slightly less than 10%—9.2%—believe that such legislation would retard defense production, while another 6% believe that such a move would neither retard nor accelerate the defense program. Those with no opinion on the subject numbered 15.9%.

An increase in factory working hours in defense industries to more than 40 per week was seen as a stimulus to defense production by 57% of those interviewed. Twelve per cent believed that such a step would slow up defense production while another 16% believed it would have no effect. "Don't Know" answers to this question totaled 15%.

Moves to give the National Defense Advisory Commission more authority over all defense production met with public favor as a means to stimulate defense, the survey revealed, with 54% of those questioned stating their belief that more authority to the Defense Commission would speed up defense. Only 6% believed that the opposite effect would result, while an identical percentage expressed the opinion that the rate of defense production would not be affected. In the case of this question, 34% expressed no opinion. (In making public this portion of the survey answers, Mr. Weisenburger pointed out that the interviews took place prior to the President's move to establish the office of Production Management).

Something less than one-half of the population believes that it would speed up defense to have Government take over and operate defense industries or to give the President more powers and Congress less in matters of national defense, the final survey compilation reveals. Tabulated, the results show:

Have Government Take Over and Operate Defense Industries			
Speed Up	Slow Down	Neither	Don't Know
47%	26%	8%	19%
Give the President More Power and Congress Less in Matters of National Defense			
Speed Up	Slow Down	Neither	Don't Know
42%	19%	15%	24%

In announcing the final results of the survey Mr. Weisenburger stated:

All of the answers above, it should be remembered, were on the basis of speeding defense regardless of whether the individual being questioned believed such steps should be taken or not.

Another question reveals the attitude of the public as to whether the nation should or should not take these steps immediately.

The public was asked the same questions as above but instead of asking the questions on a "would it speed defense" basis the interviewers asked "Do you think we should or should not do these things now?"

An interesting fact revealed by this survey is that while people believe that certain things might speed up defense they do not necessarily, at the same time or by the same percentage, think that they should be done now.

For example, there is a large spread between the percentage of people who believe it would speed up defense if the President were given more power and Congress less and the smaller percentage who believe that this should be done now. The 42% which believes that such a step would speed up defense dwindles to 26% when asked if such action should be taken now.

A similar percentage reduction—from 57% to 41%—is seen in the number of people who believe that an over 40 hour policy in defense industries would speed defense and those who favor such a move at this time.

A considerable drop—9% is shown also in the percentage who would have Government take over the operate defense industries now as compared with those who believe that such a step would aid defense. In this case, only 38% believed that such a step should be taken at this time.

Equally interesting is the fact that on certain questions there is almost complete parallel between the percentage who believe that a certain step would speed defense and the percentage who are ready for such a move at the present time.

Closest parallel is shown in the number of people who believe that strikes in defense industries should be prohibited by law. In this case, it will be remembered, 69% believed that such a move would speed defense. Almost the same percentage, 67%, are ready to do it now.

Similarly, on the question of giving more authority to the Defense Commission, almost as many were ready for such a move as believed it would accelerate defense—50% as compared with 54%. Only 16% felt that the Defense Commission should not be given more authority at the time the survey interviews were made.

Business in Philadelphia Reserve District Expanded Sharply During Past Year, Says J. S. Sinclair, of Reserve Bank—Further Expansion in 1941 Is in Prospects

For text of this article, see advertisement page vi.

No Foreign War Committee Urges President Roosevelt Not to Lend or Give Away Nation's Defenses

The No Foreign War Committee, recently organized by Verne Marshall, publisher of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) "Gazette," sent a telegram to President Roosevelt on Dec. 28, signed by "thousands of the common people," asking the President not "to lend or give away the defenses of their Nation." The message makes mention of the action of the 170 "prominent American citizens" who on Dec. 26 asked the President to help sweep away "ignorance and lethargy and disbelief" (referred to in our issue of Dec. 28, page 3818), and the No Foreign War Committee adds its request to that "urgent plea." The signers of the telegram of Dec. 28 also urged the President to tell them in his "national security" radio talk of Sunday (Dec. 29) "that the assurances you gave them in the recent presidential campaign will be kept to the letter." The President's speech of Dec. 29 is given elsewhere in these columns today. The telegram of the No Foreign War Committee follows, in part:

Two days ago there was released at the White House a telegram, signed by some 170 persons designated as "prominent." The telegram urged you, as Chief Executive, to help sweep away the "ignorance and lethargy and disbelief" here in the United States which correspond to a condition existing in Europe prior to 1938, "brought many European democracies to their grave and led the United Kingdom to the thin edge of disaster."

May the No Foreign War Committee, in all respect, humbly add its request to the urgent plea of the 170 "prominent Americans"? If the people of the world ever are given by their governmental leaders the truth which they must have if they are to understand why great wars are fought, there will be no more great wars.

Consequently, the signers of last Thursday's telegram have driven straight to the heart of the renewed crisis with which all governments have been struggling since the autumn of 1939. If you answer their plea, Europe's current phase of an interminable war will end within a few weeks.

Because of the telegram signed by the 170 "prominent Americans" and dispatched to you, the No Foreign War Committee sends this message, signed by thousands of the common people who furnish the cannon fodder and the food for war, who fight and die in wars forced on them by their governments, and who, in the last analysis, must pay for those wars. . . .

The many signers of this telegram, from numerous States, respectfully ask you, Mr. President, to tell them, in your radio broadcast Sunday evening, that the assurances you gave them in the recent presidential campaign will be kept, to the letter. They believed in you when you offered those assurances and they believe in you today.

After you have swept away our "ignorance and lethargy and disbelief," said by the 170 signers of last Thursday's telegram to be endangering the United States as they endangered the strangled democracies of Europe, these common people will rise en masse to help you to end this war and all wars. . . .

The signers of this telegram were asked to give it their approval as common people who realize that this war is not being fought for democratic principles any more than was the 1914-18 phase of the same war. The world had a 20-year armistice after the Treaty of Versailles and proved that the chapter closed in 1919, of an endless war, most definitely had not been fought to save the world for democracy.

Also the signers of this telegram respectfully ask you, as their highest elected public servant and Government leader, not to lend or give away the defenses of their Nation as you propose to ask Congress that \$3,000,000,000 worth of those defenses be loaned or given to Britain.

We hope that somehow every genuine democratic principle for which Britain stands may survive this calamitous renewal of Europe's ancient war, no phase of which ever has been fought to promote or preserve the fundamentals of pure democracy.

Trusting that you are correctly informed when you repeatedly tell them that their own country's defenses are dangerously inadequate, and that all haste must be made in a furious effort to strengthen those defenses

against some aggressor who may have designs upon this hemisphere, the common people of the great Middle West and many States outside that solidly American area, are fearful when they see so much of their defense equipment and material shipped overseas.

European War and Inter-American Relations Feature of First Annual Report of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

The impact of the European war on American agricultural relations was the chief concern of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the fiscal year 1939-40, according to the organization's first annual report, issued Dec. 30. Participation in plans to develop closer inter-American cooperation was the other main activity, with the Office coordinating the steps taken by the United States Department of Agriculture to encourage the development of complementary agricultural production in the other American republics. The Agriculture Department's announcement bearing on the report further says:

The report outlines the efforts made to keep United States agriculture as fully informed as possible regarding the effects of the war upon our export outlets for farm products. In the years preceding the war, Great Britain took about one-third of our agricultural exports, with continental Europe taking another third. Today the continental countries are virtually inaccessible, the report points out, and furthermore, the United Kingdom has found it necessary to neglect United States agricultural products in favor of United States industrial goods adapted to war-time uses.

"Memories of the World War of 20 years before were still fresh when war returned to Europe in 1939," the report states. "In the minds of many there were expectations of a return of the great export demand and the price conditions of the earlier war. These expectations of course have not been, and could not be, realized. On the contrary, this war has brought on serious reductions in the demand for our agricultural products for export. Certain special circumstances, it is true, combined to lift a few products—among them cotton—substantially above the figures of the year before. But if cotton is excluded in the first year of the war, our farm exports declined about 25% from the relatively low level of the previous year. In cotton the depressing force of the war has only begun to be felt."

The report also finds it probable "that this war will conclude, as did the last, with supplies of food and clothing in parts of Europe seriously reduced or even exhausted. National policy will then have to concern itself with the use of accumulated farm surpluses in the United States to relieve human distress and contribute to the physical and economic reconstruction of our overseas customers."

Effective inter-American cooperation, the report states, will depend in the long run on the expansion of United States-Latin American trade. This expansion, in turn, will depend upon the development in Latin America of products which are needed in the United States. In order to stimulate interest in such products, survey parties from the Department of Agriculture have been sent into the Latin American field, and specialists have been loaned to countries interested in increasing their output of complementary products.

The report notes the production of a number of agricultural commodities within the Americas which are far in excess of the existing Western Hemisphere requirements, and for which the European outlets have been greatly reduced by the war. The report mentions international commodity agreements as one possible approach toward alleviating this situation. The recently concluded coffee agreement is cited as a practical example of the accomplishments possible under such procedure. Another suggestion which has been advanced is establishment of some type of inter-American relief distribution, similar to that which already exists in the United States and a few of the other American republics.

Department of Agriculture Extends Food Stamp Plan to Niagara Falls, N. Y. and Somerville, Mass.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced on Dec. 27 that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and to the city of Somerville, Mass. Selection of the New York and Massachusetts areas for Stamp Plan operation followed conferences between representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, and local public officials, welfare officials, and business and banking representatives who will be concerned with the administration of the program. The Agriculture Department's announcement also announced:

The 1940 census gives the population of Niagara Falls, N. Y., as 77,374. It is estimated that there are 1,925 cases, representing some 5,070 people, receiving public aid in this city. For Somerville, Mass., the 1940 census gives the population as 103,000. In this city it is estimated that there are 4,540 cases, representing some 12,690 people, receiving public aid.

The same plan of stamp distribution will be used in the two areas. Under this plan eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange colored food stamps at rates approximating their regular food expenditures, and to receive in addition free blue surplus stamps for use in obtaining specially designated surplus commodities to supplement their food supplies.

Under the Stamp Plan, price-depressing farm surpluses are moved through regular trade channels to families on relief. This gives the farmer a wider market for his surplus crops, and at the same time adds needed health-giving foods to the diets of families getting public aid.

Actual operation of the program in the New York and Massachusetts areas is expected to begin in about a month. Participation in the program will be voluntary.

Previous extension of the Stamp Plan was reported in these columns Dec. 28, page 3824.

Chief Justice Hughes Warns Against Intolerance and Bigotry as Enemies of True Democracy—Citation Awarded by National Conference of Christians and Jews

In accepting a citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, on Dec. 27, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes declared that "rancor and bigotry, racial

animosity and intolerance" are the "deadly enemies of true democracy, more dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort." The Chief Justice, who was honored at a private ceremony at his home in Washington for his contribution toward the improvement of human relations, is the only surviving member of the group of three which organized the national conference in 1928. The others were Newton D. Baker and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. The Chief Justice's remarks follow:

I wish that Newton Baker and Dr. Cadman were here to share with us the privilege of this occasion.

You have very generously referred to my part in the founding of this National Conference, and I am deeply grateful that I had the opportunity to join in this organized effort to promote a continuous and effective expression of the sentiment which vitalizes our democracy.

Popular elections express the will of the people, but back of that will must be the true democratic spirit which alone can save us from the excesses of rule of force. Liberty cannot be conserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights regardless of race or creed, so that, along with our differences of view, political and religious, we have a deep and abiding sense of human dignity and worth, and hence of our capacity for friendly cooperation in pursuit of common ideals of justice.

Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance, are wholly incompatible with that cooperation. They are the deadly enemies of true democracy, more dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort.

This National Conference is devoted to the proposition of national unity—the unity of a free people with that respect for individual rights which makes possible the attainment of our common ends.

I congratulate the members of the National Conference on its notable success in directing the thought of the American people to this essential objective, and I trust that in the years before us, with the increasing need for that effort, the conference will have a constantly widening influence.

The text of the citation awarded to Chief Justice Hughes was as follows:

Charles Evans Hughes is eminent among those whose influence has encouraged Americans of all religious faiths not to hold aloof from one another but, through conference and cooperation, to sustain the spiritual and ethical standards of the Nation. Advocacy of national unity is among the many services that the Chief Justice of the United States has rendered to his country and to mankind.

Chief Justice Hughes has always exemplified the ideals of justice, understanding, friendliness and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews. In 1928 he was one of the founders of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He thus contributed of his statesmanship to the creation of machinery for conference and education in inter-faith relations.

At this moment in history, when the natural rights of man and the spiritual values treasured by all religious groups are denied in many parts of the world, the American people do well to reaffirm those rights and values and to recognize the support that has been given to their maintenance in America by the championship of Charles Evans Hughes.

Realizing the debt that these United States owe the Chief Justice for his contribution to the improvement of human relations, the National Conference hereby designates Brotherhood Week, the week of Washington's birthday, 1941, as an occasion when that indebtedness may fittingly be acknowledged.

In token thereof the National Conference of Christians and Jews presents this citation to Charles Evans Hughes.

Those present at the presentation were, according to the Washington "Post," Dr. Arthur H. Compton of Chicago and Roger W. Straus, New York, Co-Chairmen of the Conference; Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the Conference, and Basil O'Connor, New York, who represented Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University.

Philadelphia "Evening Public Ledger" Sold—Robert Cresswell, Former New York Newspaper Man, Heads New Company—C. M. Morrison to Return as Editor

For text of this article, see advertisement page viii.

Death of C. W. Bunn, Former Vice-President of Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Charles W. Bunn, retired Vice-President and general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., died on Jan. 2, it is learned from St. Paul, Associated Press advices. Mr. Bunn was 85 years old and had been in ill health the past two years. As to his life we take the following from the New York "Times" of Jan. 3:

Mr. Bunn was born in Galesville, Wis., the son of Romanzo Bunn, Judge of the United States District Court in Wisconsin from 1877 to 1905. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1874 and received a law degree there the following year.

After nine years of the practice of law with the firm of Cameron, Losey, & Bunn at LaCrosse, Wis., he moved to St. Paul, Minn., in 1885 and organized the firm of Lusk & Bunn, which later became Bunn & Hadley. He remained in general practice until 1896 when he became general counsel for the Northern Pacific RR. Co.

He retained this position until 1925, when he became a vice-president of the railroad and its special counsel. He was the author of "Jurisdiction and Practice of the Courts of the United States" which was first published in 1914 and was reprinted through several editions up to 1927.

Death of H. J. Horn, Former Vice-President of New York, New Haven & Hartford RR. and Boston & Maine RR.

Henry J. Horn, railroad analyst and a former Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford RR. and the Boston & Maine RR., died on Dec. 29 at his home in Brookline, Mass. He was 76 years of age. Mr. Horn had resigned as Vice-President of the two railroads in 1913 and since that time had been acting as a railroad analyst. The following

account of his career was contained in Brookline advices, Dec. 29, to the New York "Times" of Dec. 30:

Mr. Horn, who was prominent in railroading in the United States since 1900, had also served on the American Commission to Russia in 1917 and later as Vice-Chairman of the American Railway Commission to the Soviet Union. In 1917-18 he was a Deputy Commissioner of the Red Cross.

He was born in St. Paul, Minn., and received a civil engineering degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1888. He served as an assistant engineer with the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway and later joined the Northern Pacific Railway.

Mr. Horn was named general manager of the latter road in 1904 and afterward became assistant general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. He resigned in 1910 to assume the post of assistant to the President of the New Haven.

In 1911 he was named Vice-President of the New Haven road and subsequently became Vice-President of the Boston & Maine. Mr. Horn retired from both corporations in 1913 and had since been a railroad analyst.

President Roosevelt Discloses He Will Send Harry L. Hopkins to England as Personal Representative—Former Secretary of Commerce to Have No Official Status

At a press conference yesterday (Jan. 3) President Roosevelt disclosed that he will shortly send Harry L. Hopkins former Secretary of Commerce, to England as his personal representative until a new Ambassador is selected, it is reported in Washington, Associated Press, advices of Jan. 3. Mr. Hopkins, the President said, will have no official status, but merely will go to England to maintain the Chief Executive's personal contacts with the British Government.

The advices quoted continued:

The President told reporters that he expected to send to the Senate next week the nomination of an Ambassador to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy, who has submitted his resignation.

The President said he expected Mr. Hopkins to leave for England soon and to remain perhaps two weeks. He said that Mr. Hopkins would have no specified mission and would have no duties outside of England.

Mr. Hopkins will not be the permanent, new Ambassador, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, because his health is not sufficiently good to allow him to take over a desk job.

Mr. Hopkins will have no title, Mr. Roosevelt said, but probably will receive his expenses from the Government. No other person will accompany him.

F. C. Moffatt Nominated as Chairman of New York Curb Exchange

The nominating committee of the New York Curb Exchange, of which Horace E. Dunham is chairman, on Jan. 2 designated its nominees for the annual election of the Exchange to be held on Feb. 10. The group named Fred C. Moffatt as chairman for a one-year term. Other nominees, term and offices for which they have been nominated follow:

Members of the Board of Governors (Class "A")—Three-Year Term

Joseph A. Cole
Edwin Posner, Andrews, Posner & Rothschild
Edward J. Shean, Jewett & Shean
William B. Steinhardt
Howard C. Sykes

Members of the Board of Governors (Class "B")—Three-Year Term

Herbert W. Grindall, Reynolds & Co.
Charles D. Halsey, Laird, Bissell & Meeds
Charles Moran, Jr., Francis I. du Pont & Co.
Thomas F. Troxell, Riter & Co.

Trustees of the Gratuity Fund—Three-Year Term

E. R. McCormick

W. W. Pinney Named to Head New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

W. W. Pinney has been nominated to head the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., in 1941, replacing C. A. Mackey, who has served as President for six consecutive years. It was announced on Dec. 31. The membership will vote Jan. 16. Mr. Pinney is a member of the firm of Pinney & Lee, and is also Vice-President of the Brazilian Warrant Co., Inc. He joined the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., in 1929 and has served on the Board of Managers for a number of years as well as occupying the posts of Treasurer and Vice-President.

The Exchange Nominating Committee has also named G. V. Christman of Little & Christman for the post of Vice-President, and Richard L. Lamborn to serve again as Treasurer of the Exchange. J. A. Higgins Jr. was nominated to serve as a new member of the Board of Managers, and the retiring President, C. A. Mackey, was nominated to continue as a member of the Board. Nominated for another two-year term were H. G. Bell, F. R. Horne, W. F. Prescott, W. W. Voelbel and A. M. Walbridge. Members will also vote on a 1941 Nominating Committee consisting of H. H. Pike Jr., Chairman, D. E. Fromm, Ody Lamborn, C. H. Middendorf and B. B. Peabody.

Federal Home Loan Banks Appoint Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and Public Interest Directors

The designation of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen and the appointment of a number of Public Interest Directors of the various Federal Home Loan banks were announced on Dec. 30 by officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Terms of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen are for the calendar year 1941 or until their successors are designated and qualified. Each of the 12 Federal Home Loan banks has 12 directors, eight selected by vote of the member insti-

tutions and four named by the Board in Washington to represent the public interest. The terms of various Public Interest Directors expire Dec. 31. Terms of the new directors named are for four years each. The appointments were as follows:

Boston: Chairman, Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, Mass., reappointed; Vice-Chairman, Edward H. Weeks, Providence R. I., reappointed; Joseph H. Soliday, Boston, Mass., renamed Public Interest Director.

New York: Chairman, George MacDonald, New York City, N. Y., reappointed; Vice-Chairman, Francis V. D. Lloyd, Ridgefield Park, N. Y., reappointed; Eustace Seligman, New York City, N. Y., renamed Public Interest Director.

Pittsburgh: Chairman, Ernest T. Trigg, Philadelphia, reappointed; Vice-Chairman, Charles S. Tippetts, Pittsburgh, Pa., reappointed.

Winston-Salem: Chairman (to be named); Vice-Chairman, Edward C. Baltz, Washington, D. C., reappointed.

Cincinnati: Chairman (to be named); Vice-Chairman, W. M. Brock, Dayton, Ohio, reappointed; Charles M. Preston, Knoxville, Tenn., renamed Public Interest Director.

Indianapolis: Chairman, Herman B. Wells, Bloomington, Ind., who is President of Indiana University, reappointed; Vice-Chairman, F. S. Cannon, Indianapolis, Ind., reappointed; Carleton B. McCulloch, Indianapolis, Ind., renamed Public Interest Director.

Chicago: Chairman (to be named); Vice-Chairman (to be named); Henry G. Zander Jr., Chicago, Ill., renamed Public Interest Director.

Des Moines: Chairman, Charles B. Robbins, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, reappointed, and was also given a new term as Public Interest Director; Vice-Chairman, E. J. Russell, St. Louis, Mo., reappointed.

Little Rock: Chairman, Will C. Jones Jr., Dallas, Texas, reappointed; Vice-Chairman, Wilbur P. Guley, Little Rock, Ark., reappointed; Gordon H. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark., renamed Public Interest Director.

Topeka: Chairman, Paul F. Good, Lincoln, Neb., reappointed; Vice-Chairman, Ross Thompson, Tulsa, Okla., appointed.

Portland: Ben A. Perham, Yakima, Wash., a Public Interest Director, was named Chairman. Ben H. Hazen, Portland, Ore., a Director-at-Large, was named Vice-Chairman.

Los Angeles: Chairman, David G. Davis, San Francisco, Calif., reappointed; Vice-Chairman, Albert J. Evers, San Francisco, Calif., reappointed.

The names of certain directors elected by the various banks appeared in these columns Dec. 28, page 3828.

H. F. Grady Resigns as Assistant Secretary of State to Head Steamship Company—President Roosevelt Accepts Resignation "Most Reluctantly"

Henry F. Grady tendered to President Roosevelt on Dec. 28 his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State, it was announced on Dec. 30 on which day it revealed that he would become President of the Government-controlled steamship company American President Lines. The President accepted the resignation in a letter to Mr. Grady in which he said that he was doing so "most reluctantly; only because I understand the compelling personal considerations involved." Mr. Grady offered the President any future "service I can render you and the country." The following is Mr. Grady's letter of resignation, dated Dec. 28:

My dear Mr. President:

It is with genuine regret that I tender you my resignation as Assistant Secretary of State. I am compelled to do so as personal considerations necessitate my returning to private life.

I have been associated with you in several capacities for most of the time since you became President. It has been a rare privilege and great happiness to have cooperated in a small way in the epochal work you are doing for our country and the world. Of course I am at your command at any time and for any service I can render you and the country.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY F. GRADY

In accepting the resignation, the President on Dec. 30 wrote Mr. Grady as follows:

My dear Henry:

It is with very great regret that I have learned of your decision to resign from Government service. And I accept your resignation most reluctantly only because I understand the compelling personal considerations involved. It has always been a pleasure to work with you.

Your loyal and able work in the important post of Assistant Secretary of State, as in your earlier posts of high responsibility in the service of the Government, has been a source of deep personal as well as official satisfaction to me.

I am particularly grateful for your typically warmhearted and generous offer to be of further service to your country and I shall not fail to bear it in mind.

With best wishes for success and happiness in your new work.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

C. E. Ladd Reappointed Director-at-Large of Farm Credit Board of Springfield

Carl E. Ladd, Dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University, has been reappointed Director-at-Large of the Farm Credit Board of Springfield by A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, it was announced yesterday (Jan. 3). Dean Ladd was first appointed a director in 1934. His new term of 3 years began on Jan. 1, 1941. As a member of the Farm Credit Board of seven persons he will serve as a director of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield and the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. These permanent credit institutions serve farmers and their cooperatives in New England, New York and New Jersey. The announcement added:

Three members of the Board, known as local directors, are elected by associations of member-borrowers and local borrowing cooperative associations. One of these was elected this fall by Production Credit associations; one at the end of 1939 by the National Farm Loan associations and one in

the fall of 1938 by the cooperatives holding stock in the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. In addition to the director-at-large there are three district directors appointed by the Governor—two directly and one from the three persons receiving the highest number of votes from the National Farm Loan associations in a nominating poll.

In addition to his position of Dean of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, Dr. Ladd is also Director of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in New York. Previously he was supervisor of agricultural education in the New York State Education Department following which he was extension professor of farm management and Director of Extension at Cornell University, respectively.

President Roosevelt Appoints Col. W. E. Chickering as Deputy Administrator of Export

The issuance by President Roosevelt of a Military Order naming Lieutenant Col. William E. Chickering, A.G.D., United States Army, as Deputy Administrator of Export Control, was made known on Dec. 20. Col. Chickering, under this Order, the announcement said, is authorized to act in the absence of the Administrator, Col. Russell L. Maxwell, or perform such other duties as Col. Maxwell may designate. Col. Chickering has been working on the Export Control administration since its inception, first as Administrative Assistant to Colonel Maxwell, and later as Executive Officer.

Senate Confirms Nomination of J. W. Madden as Judge of United States Court of Claims by 36 to 14—Action Taken Over Protest of Senator Taft of Ohio

The nomination of J. Warren Madden to be a Judge of the United States Court of Claims was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 2 by a vote of 36 to 14 after Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, sought to have the nomination rejected. Mr. Madden was formerly Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board and was nominated as Judge of the United States Court of Claims by President Roosevelt on Nov. 15, as noted in our issue of Nov. 16, page 2886. In reporting the Senate's action on the nomination, Washington advices, Jan. 2, to the New York "Times" of Jan. 3, said:

The Madden nomination had been pending since Nov. 29, but action had been blocked by Senator Vandenberg, on behalf of Mr. Taft, every time that Senator Barkley, the majority leader, sought to bring it up, on the ground that no quorum was present. On Monday [Dec. 30] Mr. Barkley announced that he would press for action today if a quorum appeared.

Present today to voice his own objections, Mr. Taft first sought to keep the matter from coming up by contending that the nomination never was actually reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee. He held that the Senate rules required a nomination to be approved by an actual meeting of the Committee, but said that in this case the report was based only on a telegraphic and voice poll of the members, or a majority of them.

Senator King, acting president pro tem, said he thought that pooling of committees to get reports was a bad practice, but he finally overruled Mr. Taft's point of order.

On the final roll-call, which was delayed in an effort to get a quorum, 33 Democrats and 3 Republicans voted for confirmation, while three Democrats, Clark of Missouri, Burke and Byrd, joined 11 Republicans in opposition. The Republican opponents were Senators Austin, Ball, Capper, Frazier, Gurney, Hale, Holman, Johnson of California, Nye, Taft and White.

G. L. Harrison Becomes President and Chief Executive Officer of New York Life Insurance Co.—Allan Sproul Assumes Mr. Harrison's Post of President of New York Federal Reserve Bank—Other Changes in Staff of Reserve Bank

George L. Harrison, formerly President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, became President and chief executive officer of the New York Life Insurance Co. on Jan. 1. Alfred L. Aiken, who has been Chairman of the Board and President of the company, continues as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Harrison was elected to his present position by the board of directors of the New York Life Insurance Co. on May 8, and was expected to take office on July 1. Because of the financial situation throughout the world created by the war, the board of directors of the company was asked to defer the effective date of his election to the Presidency until Jan. 1. This action was taken on June 24 at the request of the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with the concurrence of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in order that Mr. Harrison might remain as President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the balance of 1940. Mr. Harrison's election to the Presidency of the New York Life and the subsequent deferral of the effective date, was referred to in our issues of Apr. 13, page 2355, and June 29, page 4066.

Commenting on Mr. Harrison's election to the Presidency of the New York Life, Mr. Aiken said:

The company's 2,000,000 policyholders, 7,000 field representatives and 5,000 employees are indeed fortunate to have Mr. Harrison as the chief executive officer of their company. He not only has a distinguished record in financial affairs but he is also an executive and administrator of rare ability. His wide experience in the field of economics and business, his sound judgment, and his warm and sympathetic personality make him ideally fitted for the leadership of a great life insurance company.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York officially announced on Dec. 31 the acceptance of Mr. Harrison's resignation as President. Mr. Harrison has been succeeded in that capacity by Allan Sproul, formerly First Vice-President; Mr. Sproul is succeeded by Leslie R. Rounds who previously had been Vice-President. The elevation of Mr. Sproul and Mr. Rounds was referred to in our issue of Dec. 21, page

3683. The following is the announcement made available by the New York Reserve Bank on Dec. 31:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
(Circular No. 2156, Dec. 31, 1940)

To all Banks and Trust Companies in the
Second Federal Reserve District:

The Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has accepted the resignation of George L. Harrison as President of the bank, effective at the close of business Dec. 31, 1940. Mr. Harrison has resigned to become President and chief executive officer of the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors, with the approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has, effective Jan. 1, 1941, appointed Allan Sproul, First Vice-President, to succeed Mr. Harrison as President, and Leslie R. Rounds, Vice-President, to succeed Mr. Sproul as First Vice-President, for the unexpired terms of their predecessors.

The New York Reserve Bank further announced on Jan. 3 that its Board of Governors has made several changes in the official staff of the institution, effective immediately. The changes follow:

James M. Rice, formerly an Assistant Vice-President, has been appointed a Vice-President.

William H. Dillistin, formerly an Assistant Vice-President, has been appointed General Auditor.

George W. Ferguson, formerly General Auditor, has been appointed an Assistant Vice-President.

Robert H. Brome, and John H. Wurts, of the Legal Department, have been appointed officers of the bank with the title of Assistant Counsel.

George L. Harrison Appointed Member of Federal Advisory Council from New York Federal Reserve District

At a meeting held on Jan. 2 the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York selected George L. Harrison to serve during the year 1941 as the member of the Federal Advisory Council from the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District. Mr. Harrison resigned as President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank effective Dec. 31 to become President and chief executive officer of the New York Life Insurance Co.; reference to this is made elsewhere in our issue of today.

Beardsley Ruml Appointed Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of New York Federal Reserve Bank—Succeeds Owen D. Young—F. L. Lewis Named for Chicago Bank

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has appointed Chairman and Federal Reserve Agents and Deputy Chairmen of the 12 Federal Reserve banks to serve for the year 1941. Except for the New York and Chicago Banks all constituted reappointment of the present officers.

Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, has been appointed Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of the New York Institution to succeed Owen D. Young, while Edmund E. Day, of Ithaca, N. Y., has been named Deputy Chairman. For the Chicago Reserve Bank the System's Board of Governors appointed Frank J. Lewis, of Chicago, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent, and Clifford V. Gregory, of Des Moines, Iowa, Deputy Chairman.

R. N. Ball Appointed Director of Buffalo Branch of New York Federal Reserve Bank

The board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has appointed Raymond N. Ball a director of the Buffalo Branch of the bank for a term of three years, beginning Jan. 1, 1941, it was announced on Dec. 31. Mr. Ball succeeds William A. Dusenbury, President, the First National Bank of Olean, Olean, N. Y., whose term as director of the Buffalo Branch expired Dec. 31, 1940. Mr. Ball is President of Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y., and previously had served as a director of the Buffalo Branch for the three year term ended Dec. 31, 1934.

W. T. Nardin Redesignated Chairman and Reserve Agent of St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank—O. G. Johnston Continued as Deputy Chairman—Branch Directors Named

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has redesignated William T. Nardin, St. Louis, as Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent, and Oscar G. Johnston, Scott, Miss., as Deputy Chairman, of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, it was announced Jan. 2. The Board of Governors has also reappointed the following as directors of the branches of this bank:

Louisville Branch—Perry B. Gaines, Carrollton, Ky.
Memphis Branch—Rufus C. Branch, Pecan Point, Ark.
Little Rock Branch—I. N. Barnett Jr., Batesville, Ark.

At its meeting on Dec. 27, the board of directors of the St. Louis Reserve Bank reelected the following as directors of its branches:

Louisville Branch—Phil E. Chappell, Hopkinsville, Ky., and Chas. A. Schacht, Louisville, Ky.
Memphis Branch—B. A. Lynch, Blytheville, Ark., and W. H. Glasgow, Memphis, Tenn.
Little Rock Branch—A. E. McLean, Little Rock, Ark., and A. F. Bailey, Little Rock.

The Bank's announcement explained:

The board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank consists of nine members, divided into groups of three each, designated as classes A, B and C. Class A and B directors are elected by the member banks, and class C directors are appointed by the Board of Governors in Washington.

The board of directors of each branch consists of seven members, four of whom are appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and three by the Board of Governors.

A. L. Muench Appointed Assistant Secretary of New York State Bankers Association

The appointment of Albert L. Muench, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager of the Westchester County Clearing House Association to the position of Assistant Secretary of New York State Bankers Association was announced on Dec. 30 by W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank and President of that Association. The appointment of Mr. Muench, to fill the vacancy created by the advancement of Harold J. Marshall to the position of Secretary, was made earlier this month by the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration. Mr. Muench assumed his new duties on Jan. 1. The announcement of Dec. 30 said:

Before becoming associated with the Westchester County Clearing House Association in 1936, Mr. Muench spent eight years as Assistant Secretary of the Washington Irving Trust Co. in Tarrytown and five years with the Railroad Corporation and Loan Association. Mr. Muench has been active in the affairs of the New York State Bankers Association for a number of years, having served during 1939-1940 as Chairman of its Committee on Public Relations. From time to time he has assisted the officers of the Association in the management of the convention and mid-winter meetings.

The appointment of Mr. Marshall as Secretary of the New York State Bankers Association, succeeding W. Gordon Brown, was referred to in our issues of Dec. 28, page 3828, and Dec. 7, page 3333.

Mid-Winter Trust Conference of A. B. A. to Be Held in New York Feb. 4-6—H. D. Gibson Named Chairman for Annual Banquet

The twenty-second Midwinter Trust Conference of the American Bankers Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York City, Feb. 4, 5 and 6, and preliminary plans for the program of this national trust conference are well under way, it was announced on Dec. 11 by Carl W. Fenninger, President of the Trust Division of the Association, who is Vice-President of the Provident Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Fenninger also announced the naming of Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, as Chairman of the Banquet Committee for the thirtieth annual banquet of the Trust Division, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 6. As in previous years, the banquet will be the concluding feature of the Midwinter Trust Conference.

One full session of the conference will be devoted to a Question Box Period under the direction of Samuel C. Waugh, Executive Vice-President of The First Trust Co., Lincoln, Neb., and former President of the Trust Division. A new feature this year will be a full session given over entirely to discussion of problems of small trust departments. Another session for larger trust institutions will discuss corporate trust business and common trust funds.

Featured speakers at the general sessions will be P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association; Dr. John J. Gibson, Vice-President and General Manager Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto, Canada; John B. Gage, Mayor of Kansas City, Mo.; Carl E. Wahlstrom, Judge of Probate for Worcester County, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. Drew, director of public relations, California Bankers Association, San Francisco, Calif., and Mayo A. Shattuck of the law firm of Haussermann, Davison & Shattuck, Boston, Mass.

Dr. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University will be the guest speaker at the banquet.

Those serving on the Banquet Committee with Mr. Gibson are:

J. Stewart Baker, Chairman of the Board Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York; Lindsay Bradford, President City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York; Henry C. Brunie, Chairman of the Board and President Empire Trust Co., New York; H. Donald Campbell, President The Chase National Bank of the City of New York; S. Sloan Colt, President Bankers Trust Co., New York; Artemus L. Gates, President The New York Trust Co., New York; William S. Gray Jr., President Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York; Frank K. Houston, President Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York; George V. McLaughlin, President Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; William C. Potter, Chairman of the Board Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; J. C. Traphagen, President Bank of New York, New York; Harry E. Ward, President Irving Trust Co., New York; Merle E. Seelman, Deputy Manager American Bankers Association, New York, Secretary.

New York State Chamber of Commerce Awards Prizes in Annual Essay Contest

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York awarded cash prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$2, to more than 200 winners in its city-wide annual essay contest on Dec. 19 in the Great Hall at 65 Liberty Street. The subject of this year's contest was "The Importance of Cultural and Commercial Relations Between the Americas." Some 300,000 boys and girls in the five boroughs, students of public and parochial high and elementary schools, participated in the competition, which was made possible by a fund established in 1920 by the late A. Barton Hepburn, former President of the Chamber, to further the development of commercial education.

The three students who submitted the best essays in the public, parochial and junior high school groups read their

essays. They were: Michael Dempsey of the Wm. Cullen Bryant High School, Queens; Edward J. Sheehy of the Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School, Brooklyn, and Jane Ellenbogen of the Junion High School 118.

40th Annual Banquet of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, to Be Held in New York Feb. 1

Clinton W. Schwer, President of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking and with the Chase National Bank, announced on Dec. 31 that the chapter's 40th annual banquet will be held on Feb. 1, at the Hotel Astor, in New York City. Daniel F. O'Meara, Assistant Vice-President of the Public National Bank & Trust Co. has been appointed Chairman of the banquet committee and George C. Bisset Jr., of the Bank of the Manhattan Co. will serve as banquet Treasurer. It is expected that 2,000 guests will be on hand to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the chapter, which has a national membership of about 68,000 bank men and women, approximately 5,000 of whom are affiliated with New York chapter. Mr. Schwer's announcement stated:

New York enjoys the distinction of being the only chapter out of 254 throughout the nation, which has sponsored 40 annual banquets. To mark the occasion, every effort is being made to have all living past presidents as honorary guests at this affair

A. B. A. to Hold Conference on Consumer Credit in St. Louis April 23-25, 1941

The Consumer Credit Department of the American Bankers Association will hold a nation-wide conference on consumer credit at St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 24, 25, 1941, it is announced by Walter B. French, Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association in charge of the department. The conference, which will be held at the Hotel Statler, is expected to attract bankers interested in the subject of consumer credit from all parts of the country. An announcement sent out to the banks by the A. B. A. Consumer Credit Department had the following to say as to the conference:

It will be a working conference with emphasis on the practical approach to the many consumer credit problems confronting banks. For this reason we hope to attract not only those men responsible for the development of the bank's consumer credit department, but also those charged with actual operating details. The program is already taking shape, and we contemplate the appearance thereon of some of the country's outstanding authorities in this rapidly expanding field for banks.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks to Hold 1941 Conference in Philadelphia April 30-May 2

Philadelphia has been chosen as the 1941 conference city for the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which will convene in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, April 30, May 1, 2. This annual gathering of mutual savings bank officials and trustees will bring together for a three-day meeting representative banking men from all over the country. This conference, it is said, will take place at a time when mutual institutions are serving the largest number of depositors in the 125 years of the mutual savings bank system. Deposits approximate \$10,500,000,000 distributed among 15,500,000 accounts.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Arrangements were made Jan. 3, 1941, for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at \$35,000. The previous transaction was at \$32,000 on Dec. 26.

Arrangements were made Jan. 2, 1941 for the sale of two New York Curb Exchange seats, one at \$2,600 and one at \$2,500. These prices are the lowest for Curb Exchange seats since the Exchange moved indoors in 1921. The previous sale occurred on July 17, 1940, at \$6,900.

Gordon S. Rentschler, Chairman of the Board of The National City Bank of New York, stated that the net earnings of the bank for the year after provisions for taxes and depreciation were \$18,169,449 including \$6,712,098 of profits from the sale of bonds which were transferred to reserves. Net earnings do not include recoveries which were transferred to reserves. From the earnings, which exclusive of bond profits were \$11,457,351, dividends totaling \$6,200,000 were paid, \$2,500,000 was transferred to reserves as a precautionary step in view of disturbed world conditions, \$2,000,000 was added to surplus, leaving \$757,351 net increase in undivided profits. The surplus account, in addition to the \$2,000,000 from the year's earnings, was also increased by \$10,000,000 from a partial liquidating distribution of that amount received from the City Company of New York, Inc.

The bank's statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1940 shows deposits of \$2,908,437,735 and total assets of \$3,095,466,387, compared, respectively, with \$2,740,411,458 and \$2,922,420,074 on Sept. 30, 1940. The principal assets at the end of December, according to the statement, were: Cash and due from banks and bankers, \$1,364,824,538 (against \$1,285,089,939 on Sept. 30); United States Government obligations (direct or fully guaranteed), \$860,973,666 (against \$778,108,016); and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances, \$544,312,305 (compared with \$524,129,037). The capital of the bank was unchanged from three months ago and a year ago, remaining at \$77,500,000.

The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, reported as of Dec. 31, 1940, total deposits of \$90,188,333 and total resources of \$116,890,113, compared with \$90,589,245 and \$117,228,145, respectively, on Sept. 30 last. Cash and due from banks amounted to \$46,340,438, against \$54,020,702; holdings of United States Government obligations (direct or fully guaranteed) to \$37,357,300, against \$32,305,212, and loans and advances to \$6,150,593, compared with \$6,446,356. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at \$10,000,000 each, but undivided profits now stand at \$5,124,393, against \$5,054,927 three months ago.

In its statement as of Dec. 31, 1940, Bankers Trust Co., New York, reports total deposits of \$1,460,558,560 and total assets of \$1,579,523,715, comparing, respectively, with \$1,277,042,821 and \$1,406,593,410 on Sept. 30. Cash and due from banks totaled \$613,287,942, against \$458,852,572 on the earlier date; United States Government securities, \$588,895,553, compared with \$585,198,018; loans and bills discounted, \$255,161,767, against \$224,558,973. The bank's capital and surplus are unchanged from the previous quarter at \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000, respectively, but undivided profits have increased to \$33,413,247 from \$32,445,780 on Sept. 30.

The New York Trust Co., New York City, reported as of the close of business Dec. 31, 1940, that total resources increased to \$552,277,903 from \$520,235,793 at the end of June while deposits advanced to \$507,940,598 from \$473,605,234. Cash on hand and in Federal Reserve and other banks, including exchanges, in the current statement is shown at \$242,816,915, compared with \$222,339,956; United States Government obligations (direct and guaranteed) at \$172,782,746, against \$181,580,330; and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances at \$106,722,134 against \$85,982,993. The company's capital and surplus remain unchanged at \$12,500,000 and \$25,000,000, respectively, while undivided profits total \$3,015,432, as compared with \$3,000,839 at the end of June.

The statement of the Manufacturers Trust Company, of New York, as of Dec. 31, 1940, shows not only the highest deposits in the history of the bank, but also for the first time shows resources in excess of a billion dollars. Deposits of \$953,709,060 and resources of \$1,050,459,262 compare with \$856,162,984 and \$950,811,789 shown on Sept. 30, 1940. On Dec. 31, 1939, the respective figures were \$762,763,244 and \$861,154,221. Cash and Due from banks is listed at \$388,847,897 as against \$304,071,786 shown on Sept. 30th and \$267,372,519 shown a year ago. United States Government Securities stands at \$326,449,037; three months ago it was \$304,005,430 and one year ago it was \$282,493,190. Loans and Bills Purchased is now \$215,187,558 which compares with \$210,541,450 on Sept. 30th and \$189,415,410 on Dec. 31st last year. Preferred stock is shown as \$8,749,520, common as \$32,998,440, and surplus and undivided profits as \$40,986,645. Net earnings for the year 1940 will be reported in detail by the President at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting to be held on Jan. 8.

The First National Bank of the City of New York, in its statement of condition as at the close of business Dec. 31, 1940, shows total resources of \$935,661,908 and total deposits of \$811,398,952, compared with \$826,811,306 and \$703,919,815, respectively, on Sept. 30, 1940. Cash on hand and due from banks, in the current statement, amounts to \$303,094,133, against \$235,051,022 on the earlier date; holdings of United States Government securities to \$415,851,322 against \$377,623,123; loans and discounts to \$43,153,425 against \$37,673,515. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at \$10,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Undivided profits on Dec. 31 are shown at \$9,720,652, after making provision for the Jan. 2, 1941 dividend of \$2,500,000, as compared with \$8,927,576 on Sept. 30, after providing for the Oct. 1 dividend of \$2,500,000.

William C. Potter, Chairman of the Board of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, announced that at a meeting of the Board on Jan. 2 Thomas J. Watson and Matthew T. Murray, Jr., were elected directors of the company. Mr. Watson has been President of the International Business Machines Corp. since 1914, and although that association constitutes his chief business interest, he has for many years been widely connected with organizations in the fields of international relations, foreign trade, government, education, and philanthropy. He served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from Jan. 1, 1938, until the close of 1940. The announcement issued by the Guaranty Trust Co. further days:

Mr. Watson was for two years President of the International Chamber of Commerce and is now its honorary President. He is also Chairman of the Committee for Economic Reconstruction and is actively engaged in the work of that committee under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is serving as Chairman of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, and also holds office or directorship in many other organizations, including the Citizens Budget Commission of the City of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Boy Scouts of America, Travelers Aid Society of New York, Salvation Army, and Roosevelt Hospital. He is a trustee of Columbia University and of Lafayette College, and has received honorary degrees from many colleges and universities and has been honored with decorations by 13 foreign countries.

Mr. Murray is Secretary and Resident Attorney of the Guaranty Trust Co. He has been associated with the bank for 36 years, and previously served as a member of the Board of Directors during 1939.

Fulton Trust Co. of New York reports total deposits of \$27,198,184 and total assets of \$32,392,853 in its statement of Dec. 31, 1940, compared with deposits of \$26,157,074 and assets of \$31,297,274 on Dec. 30, 1939. Cash, U. S. Government securities and demand loans secured by collateral totaled \$23,496,018 at the end of 1940, against \$21,641,530 on Dec. 30, 1939. State and municipal bonds were \$3,754,278, compared with \$3,160,184; time loans secured by collateral were \$889,914 against \$1,154,874; and loans and bills receivable amounted to \$113,100 compared with \$127,800 on Dec. 30, 1939. Earnings for last year were equivalent to \$12.26 per share against \$12.08 per share in 1939. The undivided profits account, after dividends in each case, totaled \$914,032 on Dec. 31, 1940 and \$868,745 on Dec. 30, 1939. Capital and surplus remained unchanged at \$2,000,000 each.

The Board of Trustees of the United States Trust Co. of New York at a meeting this week elected James H. Brewster Jr., a member of the board. Mr. Brewster is Vice-President and Treasurer of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Trust Co. also announced the following appointments to the office of Assistant Secretary: Frederick M. E. Puelle, Paul Campbell Jr. and Berkeley D. Johnson.

New high records for total assets and deposits are reported by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., New York, private bankers, in their financial statement of Dec. 31, 1940. Total assets amounted to \$155,257,408 compared with \$142,454,118 on Sept. 30 and \$123,951,722 on Dec. 30, 1939. Deposits totaled \$131,255,351 compared with \$121,541,297 on Sept. 30, and \$99,029,958 on Dec. 30, last year. Capital and surplus of \$13,285,284 compared with \$13,265,254 three months ago and \$13,205,283 a year ago. Loans and advances were \$24,918,659 against \$21,795,006 on Sept. 30 and \$19,323,252 on Dec. 30, 1939. Other asset items compare as follows with the figures for three months ago and a year ago:

Cash, \$34,677,780 against \$38,063,614 and \$33,818,802, respectively; United States Government securities (valued at lower of cost or market), \$59,391,285 against \$49,703,021 and \$42,157,230; marketable bonds and stocks (valued at lower of cost or market), \$12,766,623 against \$10,401,988 and \$8,983,720; customers' liability on acceptances, \$9,612,009 against \$6,542,185 and \$9,787,589.

The statement of the Chase National Bank, New York, for Dec. 31, 1940, was made public (Jan. 3, shows deposits of the bank on that date as \$3,543,338,000, the largest deposit figure yet reported by the bank, which compares with \$3,251,342,000 on Sept. 30, 1940 and \$2,803,730,000 on Dec. 30, 1939. Total resources amounted to \$3,824,403,000 (also the largest in the bank's history) compared with \$3,522,990,000 on Sept. 30, and \$3,085,819,000 a year ago; cash in the banks vaults and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks, \$1,672,535,000 compared with \$1,440,940,000 and \$1,293,143,000 on the respective dates; investments in United States Government securities, \$1,098,108,000 compared with \$1,045,425,000 and \$820,170,000; loans and discounts, \$664,189,000 compared with \$625,579,000 and \$636,176,000. On Dec. 31, 1940, the capital of the bank was \$100,270,000 and the surplus \$100,270,000, both amounts unchanged. After declaration on Dec. 26th of a semi-annual dividend to be paid Feb. 1st amounting to \$5,180,000, the undivided profits account on Dec. 31st stood at \$36,212,000. This amount compares with \$36,535,000 on Sept. 30, 1940, and \$33,022,000 on Dec. 30, 1939. The net earnings of the Chase National Bank for the year 1940 are reported as \$13,550,000, or \$1.83 per share, compared with \$13,315,000, or \$1.80 per share, in 1939.

In its statement for Dec. 31, the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York City, reported deposits of \$871,655,101, an increase of \$134,550,809 over Dec. 30, 1939, and total assets of \$958,388,741 compared with \$824,327,174 a year ago. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to \$412,508,661 as compared with \$391,152,269; U. S. Government obligations to \$219,030,694 against \$170,359,459; bankers' acceptances and call loans to \$37,663,398 against \$39,844,637; and loans and discounts to \$124,870,570 against \$121,540,434. Capital remained unchanged at \$20,000,000, and Surplus at \$50,000,000. Undivided Profits were \$7,904,714, an increase for the year of \$1,160,660 after the usual annual dividends of \$3,600,000., (\$1.80 per share). The indicated net earnings on the bank's 2,000,000 shares (par \$10) amounted to \$2.38 per share for 1940, as compared with \$2.36 per share for the preceding year.

Frank F. Hazard, Secretary of the Union Dime Savings Bank, New York City, retired on Jan. 1, according to an announcement made by William L. DeBost, President of the bank. Mr. Hazard started as a bookkeeper with the Union Dime in 1892 and in 1895 he was made head bookkeeper. In 1912 he was elected Assistant Secretary, and three years later became Secretary of the bank, a post he has held for 25 years. At the time he entered upon his

duties, the bank's resources were approximately \$16,000,000 with about 50,000 depositors. Today the bank has total resources of over \$168,000,000 and about 146,000 depositors.

The statement of condition of the Irving Trust Co., New York, as of Dec. 31, 1940 shows total assets of \$893,343,673, against \$876,238,847 on June 30, and total deposits of \$782,588,748, against 764,888,385. Cash on hand and due from banks is given at \$470,936,155, compared with \$500,154,282; holdings of United States Government securities totaled \$194,489,300, as compared with \$160,218,899, and loans and discounts, \$181,055,652, against \$171,401,845. Capital stock was unchanged at \$50,000,000 but surplus and undivided profits now stand at \$53,692,512 as compared with \$53,309,986 on June 30.

Empire State, Inc. announces the renewal for a term of years from April 30, 1941, of Irving Trust Company's lease for its quarters in Empire State Building. Cruikshank Company negotiated the transaction. The new lease provides for space about 20% larger than that covered by the original contract executed ten years ago; an expansion required it is stated by the growth of the institution's business.

The Kings County Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., under the leadership of Jacob C. Klinck, fourth President of the institution and chief executive officer since 1927, celebrated its 80th anniversary on Jan. 2. Entering 1941, the bank had 37,000 accounts and deposits totaling \$40,000,000, as against 483 accounts and deposits of \$55,698 at the end of the first full year of business. Incorporated June 8, 1860, the bank opened on Jan. 2, 1861. The first President of The Kings County Savings Bank was Thomas C. Moore, who was succeeded by James S. Bearns in 1865. Mr. Bearns served until 1902, when Hubert G. Taylor became President and retained the post until 1927. Mr. Taylor's son, Winthrop Taylor, has been a trustee of the bank since 1912. Mr. Klinck, a member of the Executive Committee of the Savings Banks in Group V, has been a trustee of The Kings County Savings Bank since 1914. He served as Trust Officer of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York and its successors prior to joining Kings County. In addition to Mr. Klinck and Mr. Taylor, the Board of Trustees comprises: Robert M. King, William M. Evans, James R. McLaren, Andrew T. Sullivan, Joseph W. Catharine, Henry Hojns, Alfred Paul Palmer, Arthur E. Delmhorst, Orrin R. Judd, George A. Barnewall and Walter Bruchhausen.

The statement of condition of the Brooklyn Trust Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y. as of Dec. 31, 1940, issued today, showed surplus of \$4,525,000, an increase of \$50,000 from the total shown on Sept. 30, 1940, which was \$4,475,000. On Dec. 30, 1939 surplus was \$4,450,000, the increase during the year being \$75,000. Undivided profits of \$1,407,846 were shown, against \$1,410,204 on Sept. 30 and \$1,393,687 a year ago. Deposits were \$129,856,384 against \$129,654,847 on Sept. 30 and \$121,630,610 at the end of 1939. Cash on hand and due from banks was \$61,396,130 against \$67,204,850 three months ago and \$41,025,846 a year ago. Holdings of United States Government securities were \$36,311,373 against \$30,501,660 on Sept. 30 and \$43,733,759 one year ago. Total loans and discounts were \$30,617,236 against \$28,871,866 on Sept. 30 and \$33,352,437 at the end of 1939. Holdings of miscellaneous corporate securities were \$5,472,073 against \$5,748,380 on Sept. 30 and \$7,718,077 at the end of the preceding year. Bank buildings were carried at \$5,074,336 against \$5,349,898 at the end of 1939, and holdings of other real estate were \$688,363 against \$741,129.

In its condition statement as at the close of business Dec. 31, 1940, the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.; shows total assets of \$457,605,412 (as compared with \$455,347,390 at the close of business Sept. 30, last), of which the principal items are: United States obligations \$206,986,799 (against \$205,135,994 on the earlier date); cash and due from banks, \$201,600,624 (compared with \$198,495,027), and loans and discounts, \$32,004,982 (against \$33,808,513). On the debit side of the report, total deposits are given as \$408,423,504 (contrasting with \$406,762,649). The bank's capital remains unchanged at \$7,500,000, but surplus account has been increased to \$27,500,000 from \$25,000,000, while undivided profits have been reduced to \$2,977,473 from \$4,777,281.

The Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., in its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1940, shows total deposits of \$620,282,251 and total assets of \$672,490,182, as compared, respectively, with \$577,648,649 and \$628,363,185 on Sept. 30, 1940. In the current statement, cash and due from banks amounts to \$343,940,661 (against \$295,532,954 on Sept. 30, last); holdings of United States Government securities to \$172,358,134 (as compared with \$169,358,134), and loans and discounts to \$79,565,143 (against \$83,249,696). No change has been made in capital account which stands at \$14,000,000, but surplus and net profits account has increased to \$30,311,909 from \$29,588,984.

In its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1940 the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting

(Continued on page 57)

COURSE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOR THE YEAR 1940

(Compiled from sales made at the New York Stock Exchange. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.)

Table with columns for Treasury securities (4 1/2%, 4%, 3 3/4%, 3 1/2%, 3%, 2 1/2%, 2%) and months (January-December). Rows show Opening, High, Low, and Close prices.

Table with columns for Treasury securities (2 3/4%, 2 1/2%, 2%, 1 1/2%) and Fed's Farm Mortgage Corp. (3%, 3 1/2%, 3 3/4%, 4%, 4 1/2%, 4 3/4%, 5%, 5 1/2%, 5 3/4%, 6%, 6 1/2%, 6 3/4%, 7%, 7 1/2%, 7 3/4%, 8%, 8 1/2%, 8 3/4%, 9%, 9 1/2%, 9 3/4%, 10%, 10 1/2%, 10 3/4%, 11%, 11 1/2%, 11 3/4%, 12%). Rows show Opening, High, Low, and Close prices.

Monthly Range of Prices on the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—BONDS AND STOCKS

The tables which follow show the high and low prices, by months, for the year 1940, of every bond and every stock in which any dealings occurred on the New York Stock Exchange. The prices in all cases are based on actual sales.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS FOR 1940

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Abitibi Pow & Paper, Adams Express, etc.). Each cell contains a range of prices (Low High).

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz. 105 1/2=105 1/2. a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale

1940—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Boston & Maine (Concl)																								
1st gold 4 3/8 ser J J.....1961	40 3/4	47	44 1/4	46	45	50 1/2	45	50 1/2	43	55	48	54	49 3/8	54 1/4	49 3/8	54 1/4	7	8 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/2	9	9 3/8	9	9 1/2
Stamped																								
Ex-coupon																								
1st mtge 4 1/2 ser RR.....1960																								
Inc mtge 4 1/2 ser A July.....1970																								
Boston & N Y Air Line 1st 4 1/2 55.....1941	66 1/8	75	73	90	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	81	10 3/8	61 1/2	71 1/8	19 3/8	22 3/8	17 3/8	23 3/8	17	20 1/4	17 3/4	20 1/4	17 1/2	19	17 1/2	19 1/2
Bklyn City RR 1st 5 1/2.....1941	62	73 1/2	69	75 1/2	75	78	75	78	109 3/8	109 3/8	105	110 1/2	105 3/4	109	108	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 3/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 3/4
Certificates of deposit.....1966	109 1/4	109 3/4	109	110	109 3/8	109 3/8	109 3/8	109 3/8	105	110 1/2	105 3/4	109	108	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 3/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 3/4	110 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4
Brooklyn Edison 3 1/2.....1966	83 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	101 1/4	101	102	102	103	102	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	84	86 1/2										
Bklyn & Man Tr 4 1/2.....1966	82	86 3/4	85 1/4	90	86 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/4	92 1/2	83 1/4	92 1/8														
Certificates of deposit.....1966	39 3/4	45 3/8	45	84	83 1/2	86 1/2	44 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/8	48 1/2	42 3/4	43 1/2	44 1/8	44 3/4										
Bklyn O Co & S gu g 5 1/2 stpd 1941	38	42 3/8	42 1/4	46	44 3/4	47 1/2																		
Certificates of deposit.....1941	46	50	54 1/2	85	84 3/8	85																		
1st 5 1/2 stamped.....1941			44 3/4	50 3/8																				
Certificates of deposit.....1950	88 3/8	91	89 3/4	100	99 3/8	101 1/4	102	106 1/2	105	107	103 3/8	107 1/2	103	103	103 1/4	104					103	103	103	103
Bklyn Un El 1st g 5 1/2.....1950	87	90	89	92	88 3/8	90 1/4	89 3/8	91 3/8	83 3/4	91 3/8	84 3/8	87 1/2	84 3/8	87 1/2	84 3/8	87 1/2								
Certificates of deposit.....1945	112 1/2	113 3/8	112	113	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 3/4	113 1/2	108 3/8	113 1/2	108 3/4	111 1/2	110 3/4	111 1/2	110 3/4	111 1/2	111	112	111	112	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 3/4	111 3/4
Bklyn Un Gas 1st ext g 5 1/2.....1945	111 3/4	113 3/8	112 3/4	114	113 3/4	115	114 3/4	115 1/2	111	115	111 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2	113	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4	113	114
1st lien & ref 6 1/2.....1947	93 3/4	90 1/2	93 3/4	97 3/4	96	97 3/8	96 3/8	98 1/2	84	88 1/4	88	94	94 1/2	96	94 1/2	96	95	95 3/4	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	96	95	97
Conv deb 5 1/2.....1950	105 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	106	107 1/2	106 3/4	107 1/2	102	107 1/2	102 1/2	107 1/2	105	106 3/4	105	106 3/4	106	107	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
1st lien & ref 5 1/2 ser B.....1957	110 1/4	112 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/2	109 3/8	110 1/2	109 3/8	110 1/2	109 3/8	110 1/2	110 3/8	111 1/2	110 3/8	111 1/2	111	111 1/2	111	111 1/2	111	111 1/2	110 3/4	111 1/2	110 3/4	111 1/2
Buffalo Gen Elec 4 1/2 ser B.....1981	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 3/8
Buffalo Niagara Elec 3 3/4 C.....1967	36	41	37 3/4	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 3/4																
Buff Rch & Pitts consol 4 1/2 57	35 1/2	40	37	39 3/4	35 3/8	38	37	40 1/4	25 1/4	40 1/4	27	37 1/4	35 3/8	39 1/2	36 3/8	39 3/8	39	42 3/8	41	43 1/4	42 3/8	46 1/4	42 1/4	46 3/4
4 1/2 stamped modified.....1957	31 1/2	7			5 1/2	5 1/2	4 3/4	6 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 3/4	5	3 1/8	3 1/8			3 1/2	3 3/4	4	4 1/4	2 3/4	3 3/4
Burl Col Rap & Nor 1st 5 1/2.....1934	5	6 1/8	5 3/4	5 3/4	5	5 3/8	5	5 3/8	2 3/4	4			4	4					3 1/4	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	2 3/4	3 3/4
Certificates of deposit.....1952	69	69 3/8	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 3/8	69	68 1/2	69 1/2	67	68 1/2	65 1/2	70	70 1/2	70 3/8	69	70 3/8	69	70 3/8	67	67	69	70	68 1/2	68 3/4
Bush Term 1st 4 1/2.....1952	40 1/4	44	40 1/2	42 1/2	40	43	41	47	33	45 3/4	32 1/8	39 1/2	38 1/2	40	38 1/2	40	39 1/2	40 1/2	41	44 1/2	42	43 1/2	41	43 1/2
Consol 5 1/2.....1955	50 1/8	54 1/2	53	60	55	58	58	61	47	60	46 1/8	51	50 1/2	57	57	58 1/2	57	60 1/4	61	66	66	68	66	68 3/4
Bush Term Bldg stpd 1st 5 1/2 60	102 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4	103	104	103 1/2	105	100	106 1/2	100 1/2	103 3/8	103	105 1/2	104	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Calif-Oregon Power 4 1/2.....1966	84	85	80 1/4	84	80	82	79 1/2	83	66	80 1/2	65	67	69 1/2	74	73 1/4	78 1/2	70	82	82	89 1/2	89 1/2	93	84	92 1/2
Canada Sou cons guar 5 1/2 A.....1962	80 1/4	85 3/4	81	84	80	82	80 1/2	83	78 1/2	85	78 1/2	85	81	90	91 1/2	95	92 1/4	97 1/2	93 1/4	96 3/4	91 1/4	94 1/4	91 1/4	94 1/4
Canadian Nat gold 4 1/2.....1957	101 3/4	106 1/4	100	102 3/4	99 3/4	102 1/2	99	104	79	100 1/4	75 1/2	84	78	87	82 1/4	93	93	97 1/2	94	98 1/2	95	99	93 1/2	96 1/2
Guaranteed gold 5 1/2.....July 1969	103 1/2	107 1/4	101 1/2	105	100 3/4	102 3/4	100 3/4	104	77 1/2	100 1/4	75 1/2	83 1/2	80	87 1/2	83 3/4	93 1/2	94 1/2	98	95 1/4	100	96 1/4	99	92	97 1/2
Guaranteed gold 5 1/2.....Oct 1969	104	107	101	104 3/4	101	102 1/4	101 1/4	103 3/4	83 1/4	100 1/4	74 3/4	82 1/4	79	86 1/4	84 3/8	90	95	98	95 1/4	100	96 1/4	99	92	97 1/2
Guar gold 4 1/2.....June 15 1955	100 3/4	105 1/2	99 1/4	102 3/4	98 1/4	100 3/4	99	102 1/2	74 1/2	98 1/2	72 3/4	82 1/4	79	83 3/4	83	85 1/2	92 1/4	94	93 1/2	98	95 3/8	97 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2
Guar gold 4 1/2.....1956	99 3/8	103 3/8	97 3/8	101 3/8	96 3/8	99 3/8	97	100 1/2	73 1/2	97 1/2	72 1/2	82	76 1/4	85	81	90 1/2	91 3/4	95	92 1/2	97 1/2	93 3/4	96 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2
Guar gold 4 1/2.....1951	99 1/2	103	97 1/2	100 3/8	95 1/2	98 3/4	96 3/4	100 3/8	74	97 1/4	71 1/4	79 1/4	76 3/8	83 1/2	81 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/4	97 3/8	93 3/4	96 3/4	91 3/4	94 1/2
Can Northern deb 6 1/2.....1946	110 1/4	113 3/8	110 3/8	113 1/8	109 1/2	111 1/2	108	112 1/2	95	108	87	95 1/8	89 3/4	97	96 3/8	103	103	106	104	107	105 1/2	107	104 1/2	105 1/2
Canadian Pac 4% coup deb 4 1/2	80 1/4	84 3/4	81 3/4	86 1/4	85	88 3/4	83 3/4	89 3/4	81	82 1/2	83	84 1/2	42 1/2	50	48 1/4	55 1/2	52 1/4	58 1/2	49 1/4	54 1/2	51 1/4	55	49	53
Coll trust 4 1/2.....1946	104 1/4	108 1/2	101	105 1/2	102 3/4	105 1/2	102 3/4	105 1/2	90 1/2	102 1/2	87 1/2	91	89 3/8	95 1/4	92 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/4	101 1/2	100	102	101	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
5% equip trust ctf.....1944	79 3/4	83 3/4	81 1/4	84 3/4	81 3/4	84 3/4	81 3/4	84 3/4	68	84	64	74	68	84	66	82	72	70	77 1/2	68 1/2	72 1/2	68	71 3/8	66 1/4
Collateral trust 4 1/2.....1960	70	74 1/2	73 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/4	77	73 1/2	79	48	74 1/2	45	54	52 1/4	59 1/4	59	65	64	66 1/4	60 3/8	66 1/4	62 3/8	65	61 1/2	66
General 4 1/2 ser A.....1949	108	109 1/2	108 3/4	109 1/2	109	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	104	109 1/2	102	107	107	108 1/2	107	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Caro Clinch & O 6 1/2 ser A.....1952	108	109 1/2	108 3/4	109 1/2	109	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	104	109 1/2	102	107	107	108 1/2	107	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Car & Gen Corp deb 5 1/2 w w 1950	94 1/2	97	96	97 3/4	97	100	99 1/2	100 1/2	97	100	90	92	93	95	93	94	94 1/2	97	95 3/8	99	97 3/8	99 1/2	98 1/2	101
Carthage & Adiron 1st gu 4 1/2 81	88	90 1/4	86 1/2	89 1/8	85 1/2	88	86	89	75	89	73 3/4	78	76 1/2	80 1/2	78	80 3/4	76 3/8	85	83 1/4	86	86	88 1/2	88	89 1/4
Celanese Corp of Amer 3 1/2 45 1955	12 1/2</																							

1940—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Chic & W Ind cons 50-yr 4s 1952	90	94	90	93	92	94	92 1/2	94 1/2	88	95 1/4	87	91	90 1/4	91 1/2	88 1/8	91	90 3/8	93 1/8	89 3/8	91 1/2	89	90 7/8	88 3/4	90 3/8
1st & ref mtg 3 1/2 s D.....1962	89 7/8	94	91	94	93 1/8	95 1/4	93	94 3/4	87 5/8	95	87	91 3/8	90	92	90	92	90 3/4	93 1/2	90	92 3/4	90 1/2	91 1/4	89 1/2	92 1/4
Childs Co deb 5s.....1943	49 1/8	52 1/2	51 1/8	57	54 3/4	57 1/2	55 5/8	59	56 1/4	56 5/8	59	43	42 3/4	45	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Choctaw Okla & Gulf cons 5s '52	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Cin Gas & El 1st m 3 1/2 s A.....1966	108	109 1/2	108 1/4	108 3/4	107 1/2	109 3/4	109	109 3/4	105 1/2	110 7/8	106	108 7/8	107 1/2	108 5/8	107 1/2	108 5/8	108 1/4	110	108 1/2	109 1/4	109	111	109	110 1/2
1st mtg 3 1/2 s.....1967	109 1/2	110 3/4	109 1/2	110 3/4	110 3/4	111	110 1/4	111 1/2	105 1/2	110 7/8	106	108 7/8	107 1/2	108 5/8	107 1/2	108 5/8	108 1/4	110	108 1/2	109 1/4	109	111	109	110 1/2
Cin Leb & N 1st con g 4s.....1942	108 1/4	110	109 3/8	110 1/2	108 1/4	109	108 1/2	109 1/2	105 1/2	108 7/8	104 1/2	107 3/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	107 7/8	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 3/4	108	109 1/8	107 3/4	108 3/4	109	110 1/4
Cinc Union Term 3 1/2 s ser D.....1971	109	110 3/8	110 3/8	111 1/4	110 3/8	111 1/4	110 3/8	111 1/4	108	111 5/8	107	108	107 3/4	107 3/4	105	105	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
1st mtg guar 3 1/2 s E.....1969	109	110 3/8	110 3/8	111 1/4	110 3/8	111 1/4	110 3/8	111 1/4	108	111 5/8	107	108	107 3/4	107 3/4	105	105	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Clearfield & Mah 5s.....1943	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Clev Clin Chic & St L gen 4s.....1993	64	66 1/2	64 1/8	65	64 1/8	65 3/4	63 1/8	66 1/2	52	66	51	58 3/8	58 3/8	69	68	69 3/8	69 3/8	72	72 1/2	76	75 7/8	81 3/4	79 1/2	80 1/2
General 5s series B.....1993	77	79 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/8	76 1/8	70	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	79	80	79	80	82	84	86	91	88	89
Ref & Imp 4 1/2 s series E.....1977	49 3/4	54	50 1/8	53	49 1/2	51 1/4	49	53	37	50	38	48 3/4	48	52 1/4	48	51 1/4	50	56 1/4	55	58 1/2	54	57 3/4	54	57
Cin Wab & M Div 1st 4s.....1991	46	51 1/2	50	50	47 1/2	49	46 1/8	48	46 1/2	50	43 1/2	44 1/8	46	49	46 3/8	48	52 1/2	55 3/4	54	57	53 7/8	56 3/4	52 3/8	55
St Louis Div 1st coll tr 4s.....1990	62	67	63	64 3/4	62	64	64 1/4	66	57	66 1/4	50	56	64 3/4	65	64	65 1/8	65 3/4	70	69 1/8	71 7/8	71 1/2	78	76 1/8	76 3/4
Springf & Col Div 1st 4s.....1940	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8
White Wat Val Div 1st 4s.....1940	108 1/2	110 3/8	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 3/8	109 1/2	107 3/8	108	107 1/4	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/4	106 7/8	106 3/8	107 3/8	107 3/8	109 1/2	109 1/8	110 1/8
Cleve Elec Illum 3 1/2 s.....1965	108 1/2	110 3/8	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 3/8	109 1/2	107 3/8	108	107 1/4	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/4	106 7/8	106 3/8	107 3/8	107 3/8	109 1/2	109 1/8	110 1/8
Cleve & Pitts 4 1/2 s ser B.....1942	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Gu 4 1/2 s ser A.....1942	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8
3 1/2 s series C.....1948	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gen 4 1/2 s series A.....1977	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Gen & ref M 4 1/2 s B.....1981	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Cleve Short Line 1st 4 1/2 s.....1961	80	83 1/2	80	80	78	78	74 1/4	75 7/8	66	76 1/2	69	69	68 5/8	77 1/4	74	78 1/4	77	80	79 1/4	81	81 1/2	83	82	83
Clev Union Term 1st f 5 1/2 s A.....1972	88 3/4	90 1/2	87	89 1/2	85 1/2	87 7/8	85	88 1/2	72	85 1/2	77	82	80	82 3/8	78	80	81	86 1/2	85 1/8	86 3/4	83 3/8	86 1/2	83 3/8	85 1/4
1st f 5 s series B.....1991	79 1/2	82 1/2	76 3/4	80 1/8	73	77 1/2	73 3/4	79	72	76	69	73	71 5/8	75 3/4	72	74 1/2	73 7/8	75 3/4	75	77	75	76 3/4	74 1/2	78
1st f guar 4 1/2 s ser C.....1977	71 3/4	74 3/4	70 1/4	73 1/2	67 1/2	71 1/2	68	71 1/8	56 1/2	69	62	66 1/4	65 7/8	70	64 1/4	68 5/8	67 1/4	70 1/8	68	70 5/8	67 1/2	69 7/8	67 1/2	70
Coal River Ry 1st gu 4s.....1945	105 5/8	106 1/4	105	106	105	106	104 1/2	105 1/4	104 1/2	105	102 3/8	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Colorado Fuel & I gen s f 5s.....1944	68	70 3/4	72	73 1/4	69	73	67 1/2	73	65	75 1/4	68	74	70	74	73	75	76	83	79	81	78 1/2	80 1/4	79	81 1/2
5s income mortgage.....1970	30 3/8	34 1/8	27 1/2	30 3/8	27 3/8	30 1/4	27 1/2	29 3/8	20 1/2	23 3/8	22 1/2	27	25 3/8	28 1/4	24	26 1/4	15 3/4	25 3/4	13 1/2	14	12	18 7/8	12 1/4	14 3/4
Colo & Sou Gen M 4 1/2 s ser A.....1980	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	99 1/2	105 1/2	100	104 1/4	103 3/4	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2
Columbia G & E deb 3 1/2 s May 1952	104 1/2	105	104	105	103 3/4	104 3/4	104	105 1/2	99	105	100 1/2	102	104	106	104	105	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	105	105 5/8	103 3/8	105 1/8
Debuture 5s.....Apr 15 1952	104 1/2	105	104	105	103 3/4	104 3/4	104	105 1/2	99	105	100 1/2	102	104	106	104	105	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	105	105 5/8	103 3/8	105 1/8
Debuture 5s.....Jan 15 1961	103 3/4	104 1/2	104	104 7/8	104 3/4	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	97 1/4	105 1/2	97 1/4	103 3/8	104	106	104	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Col & Hock Val 1st ext g 4s.....1948	103 3/4	104 1/2	104	104 7/8	104 3/4	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	97 1/4	105 1/2	97 1/4	103 3/8	104	106	104	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Columbus & Tol 1st ext 4s.....1955	108 1/4	109 3/8	108 1/4	109	107 3/4	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 3/8	106	108 1/2	107 1/8	109 1/8	106 1/2	108 3/8	105 1/2	107	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Columbus Ry Pow & Lt 4s.....1965	108 1/4	109 3/8	108 1/4	109	107 3/4	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 3/8	106	108 1/2	107 1/8	109 1/8	106 1/2	108 3/8	105 1/2	107	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Commercial Mackay Corp																								
Inc deb reg w Apr 1 1969													37 1/2	40	34 1/4	39 7/8	28 3/4	36 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/4	43 1/8	40	42 1/4
Commonwealth Edison																								
1st mtg series 1.....1968	109 3/4	111	109 3/4	110 3/8	109 3/8	110 1/2	110 1/4	111 1/4	106 3/4	111 1/2	107 1/4	110	109 3/8	110 3/8	109 1/2	110 3/8	109 1/2	111 1/8	109 1/2	110 3				

1940—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Francisco Sugar coll trust 6 1/2 1956	49	53 1/4	49 1/2	51 1/4	50 1/2	53 3/8	52	59 3/4	49	63	44	47	48 1/2	50	35	47	38 1/2	41	39 1/2	37 1/2	44 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2
Gas & Elec Bergen Co con 5 1/2 '49	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	
Gen Am Investors 5 1/2 ser A...1952	103	105	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	104 1/4	
Gen Cable Ist 1 1/2 5 1/2 A...1947	101	103	101 1/2	102 3/4	102	104	103	104 1/2	102	104	101 1/2	102 3/4	102	104	101 1/2	102 3/4	102	104	101 1/2	102 3/4	102	104	101 1/2	102 3/4	
Gen Elec (Germany) 20-yr 7 1/2 '45	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Sinking fund deb 6 1/2 1940	---	---	32 1/2	32 1/2	---	---	30	34 1/2	---	---	---	---	32	32	---	---	32	32	---	---	32	32	---	---	
Sinking fund deb 6 1/2 1948	26 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	29	28	29 3/8	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	103	103 3/4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gen Mot Acct Corp 3 1/2 ser B '51	106 1/4	107	104 1/4	106 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104	
Gen Steel Cast 5 1/2 with war '49	66	70	66 1/4	70 1/4	67	70 1/4	67 1/2	72	55 3/4	70 3/4	59 1/4	70	68	72	69 1/4	75 3/8	75	83 3/4	82 1/2	83 3/4	82 1/2	83 3/4	82 1/2	83 3/4	
Gas & Ala Ist cons 5 1/2 Oct '34	---	---	17	17 1/2	14	14	20 3/8	22	15	20	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Georgia Caro & Nor 6 1/2 1934	---	---	18 1/2	19	19	22 1/2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Good Hope Stl & Ir sec 7 1/2 '35	104 1/2	105 1/2	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	105 1/2	101	103	102	104	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	
Goodrich (B F) Ist mtg 4 1/2 5 1/2 '56	90	91 3/4	86 3/4	90 3/4	87 1/2	89 1/4	87	89 1/4	80	89	77 1/2	81	79 1/2	82	79 1/2	82	78 3/4	85	78 3/4	85	78 3/4	85	78 3/4	85	
Gotham Silk Hos deb 5 1/2 1946	---	---	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4	
Gr R & I ext Ist guar 4 1/2 1941	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Grays Point Term 5 1/2 1947	80	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gt Cons El Pow (Japan) 7 1/2 1944	85	86	86 3/8	86 1/2	89 1/8	89 1/2	82	91	76	86 1/2	78 3/8	88	81	85	83	87 1/2	74 1/2	84	63 1/2	75	64 3/4	72 3/8	69 1/2	78	
Ist & gen stnk 1/2 6 1/2 1950	72	76 1/2	74	80	79 3/4	87	70 1/2	88	61 1/2	72 1/2	62 1/2	68 3/4	70	76 1/2	77 1/2	82 1/2	75	86	67	78	80	90	72	72	
Gt Nor Ist & ref 4 1/2 5 1/2 A...1961	105 3/8	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 3/8	107 1/2	107	108 3/8	105	108 3/8	104 1/4	107 3/4	107 1/4	108	107 3/8	108 3/4	106 1/2	108	107	107 3/8	108 3/4	106 1/2	108	107 3/8	
General gold 5 1/2 ser B...1952	97 1/2	100	96 1/2	98 3/8	96	99	99	100 3/4	94	102 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	100 3/4	103	101	103 1/4	103	105 3/4	105 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	
General 5 1/2 series C...1973	90	92	90	91	88 1/4	92	92	95	87	95 1/2	87	93	93	96 1/2	94	96 1/2	95	100	100	102	100	102	100	102	
General 4 1/2 series D...1976	81 1/2	84	81	83	81	84 1/4	84 1/2	87 1/2	77	88	77 1/2	84	84	87 3/4	85	87 1/2	87 1/2	94	92 1/2	95	93 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2	
General 4 1/2 series E...1977	81 1/2	84	81	83	81	84 1/4	84 1/2	87 1/2	77	88	77 1/2	84	84	87 3/4	85	87 1/2	87 1/2	94	92 1/2	95	93 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2	
Gen mtg 4 1/2 series G...1946	99 3/4	104	100 1/2	102 1/4	99 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/2	105	94 1/2	105	95 1/2	101 1/2	101	103 1/2	100	103 1/2	102 3/4	105 1/2	105	106 1/2	104	107	102 1/2	104 1/2	
Gen mtg 4 1/2 series H...1946	88 1/2	91 1/2	89 3/4	92	89 1/4	93 1/4	91 1/2	95 3/4	88 1/2	96 3/8	88	92 3/4	93 1/2	98	93 1/2	98	93 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/4	
Gen mtg 3 1/2 series I...1967	72	75 1/2	72	73 3/4	71 3/4	76 1/4	76	78 3/4	70	80	68 1/2	76 1/4	75 1/2	79	76 3/4	80	79 1/2	85	84 3/8	86 3/4	85	87 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	
Green Bay & West deb cts A...1941	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
Debtenture certificates B...1941	8	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 3/8	6	7 3/8	---	---	2 3/8	6	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 3/8	4 3/4	4 3/4	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/4	5 3/8	6	5 3/8	6	5 3/8	
Greenbrier Ry Ist 2 1/2 4 1/2 1950	85	87 1/2	83	87 3/4	86	87 1/4	87	87 1/2	80	86 3/8	75	78	75 3/4	82	83	86 1/2	82 3/8	86 3/8	85 1/2	87	86 3/8	87	85 1/2	87 1/2	
Gulf Mob & Nor Ist 5 1/2 ser B '54	80	83 3/4	79 1/2	83 1/2	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	
Gulf Mob Ist 5 1/2 ser A...1950	80	83 3/4	79 1/2	83 1/2	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	81	82 1/4	
Gulf Mobile & Ohio 4 1/2 B...1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gen mtg inc 5 1/2 ser A...2015	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gulf & Ship Ist 5 1/2 stamped...1952	---	---	---	---	90 1/2	90 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Gulf States Steel Ist mtg 4 1/2 6 1/2 '69	98 1/2	99	96	97 1/4	97 1/2	100	99 3/4	103	96 1/4	103 3/4	97 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	103	104	103 1/2	104 1/2	104	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	
Gulf States Util 3 1/2 ser D...1969	108	109	108 1/2	108 3/4	107 3/4	110 1/2	109 3/4	111	106 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	111	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	
Harpen Mining 6 1/2 1949	---	---	21 1/4	21 1/4	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Hocking Val Ist con 4 1/2 1959	120 3/4	122	122 1/2	123	120 1/2	122 1/2	121	122	115 1/2	122 1/2	115	116 1/2	120	123	122 1/2	123	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	
Hoe R & Co Ist mtg 6 1/2 1944	75 1/2	80	76	76 1/2	72 1/4	74 1/2	72	76	70	77	70 3/4	76	78	80 1/4	79 1/2	81	83 3/8	87	83	86	83 3/8	89	89 3/4	93 1/4	
Houston RR con 5 1/2 1937	44 3/4	47 1/2	45 3/4	47 1/2	45	47 1/2	52 1/2	55 1/2	40 1/2	54	41 1/4	43	42 3/4	49 1/4	48 1/2	49	49 1/2	51	51	50	52	53	52	53	
Houston Oil 4 1/2 ser A...1954	97	98 1/2	97	97 1/2	97 1/2	100	99 1/4	100 1/2	96 1/2	101	97	99	98 1/2	100 3/4	100	101	100	100 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	101	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	
Hudson Coal Ist 5 1/2 A...1962	33 1/2	37 1/2	32	34	32 1/2	34 3/4	30	34 1/2	22	32	25 1/2	30	28 1/2	30 1/4	29	29 1/2	29	33	29	31 1/2	27	29 1/2	25 1/2	29 1/2	
Hudson Co Gas Ist 5 1/2 1947	126 1/4	129 1/4	125	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	124	126 1/2	120	122 1/2	122 1/2	124	124 1/2	125 1/4	124 1/2	126	124 1/2	126	125 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	
Hudson & Manh Ist & ref 5 1/2 '57	45 3/4	50 1/4	47 1/4	49 3/8	46 3/4	47 3/8	46 3/4	48 1/2	38	48	36 1/4	40	39	45 3/4	44 1/4	47 1/4	42 3/4	45 3/4	43 3/4	44 3/4					

1940—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Lehigh C & Nav con s f 4 1/2 A '54	49 3/4	55 3/4	49 1/2	54	51 1/2	57	52 1/2	55	42	54 1/8	45	49 3/4	51	51 3/4	50	52 3/4	55	62	60 5/8	64	64 1/4	70 1/2	63	65
Cons s f 4 1/2 ser C.....1954	48	54	49	52	51 1/2	55	52 1/2	55 1/8	42 1/2	53 3/8	45	48	48	49	49	50 1/2	50 3/4	61	59 1/2	63 1/4	62 1/4	68 3/4	60 1/8	63
Lehigh & New Eng RR 4s A.....1965	87 3/4	88	88	89	88	89	88	90	87 3/4	90	79 3/4	80	80	81	82	83	83	84	88 1/2	93 3/4	92	95	92	94
Lehigh & N Y 1st gu g 4s.....1945	32	34 1/2	32 1/2	35	32	33 1/2	32	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	30	30	30	30	33 1/2	35	35	36 1/4	35 1/2	41	36 1/2	41	34	37 1/4
Leh Val Coal Co—																								
5s stamped.....1944	37 1/2	37 1/2			37 1/2	37 1/2	37 3/4	38	38	39	37 3/8	38			49	49	49 1/2	52 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	56 1/2	56 1/2	70	70
1st & ref s f 5s.....1954	35	35	29	29					27	28 1/4					29 1/2	29 1/2			29 1/2	29 1/2	32 3/4	36	34 1/2	36 1/2
Stamped.....1954	27	33 1/2	26 1/4	28 1/2	24 3/4	26	22	25	23	28 3/8	24 3/4	24 3/4	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	31	29 1/4	31	29 1/4	31 1/2	32 3/4	35	34 1/2	36 1/2
1st & ref 5s.....1964	28 1/2	29 1/2	29	29	25	26	24 3/4	26	23	23	27	27			27 1/4	27 3/4	30	30	29 1/2	30	32	35	34 1/2	36 1/2
Stamped 5s.....1964	26 1/4	29 1/4	24 1/2	29 1/2	24 1/4	26	20 1/2	25	24 1/2	28 1/2	24	25	27 3/4	30	29	29	29 1/2	30 1/4	29 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	35	34	38
1st & ref s f 5s.....1974	25 1/2	29 1/2	24 1/2	29 1/2	24 1/4	26	20 1/2	25	24 1/2	28 1/2	24	25	27 3/4	30	29	29	29 1/2	30 1/4	29 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	35	34	38
Stamped 5s.....1974	25 1/2	29 1/2	24 1/2	27	24	25	20 1/2	25	24	27 3/8	24	24	27 3/4	30	27 1/2	30	30	30 1/4	30 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2	35 1/4	34	37
Sec 6% notes ext to 1943.....	50	50																	65	65	70	70	80	80
Stamped 6s.....1943	49 3/8	51	49 1/2	52 3/4	53 1/4	55	51	55 5/8	50	53	50 1/4	51 1/4	53	54	53	60	64 1/2	65	65	69 1/2	73 3/8	73 3/8	80	80
Leh Val Harbor Term Ist 5s.....1954	43 1/2	47 3/4	44 1/2	48 1/2	41 1/2	44 1/4	40 1/2	43	39 1/2	41	30	35 1/4	36	41	36 3/4	41 3/8	39 1/2	43 3/8	41 1/2	47 1/4	44 1/2	47 1/8	48 1/4	45
Leh V (N Y) 1st gu g 4 1/2 A.....1940	44 1/2	45	41	45	41	45	40	43	30	30	30 1/8	33	35	38 1/4	41 3/8	44	44	44	45	51	44	45	44	45
4 1/2 assented.....1940	44 7/8	45 7/8	42 1/2	47	39 1/2	45	40	41	30	39 7/8	31	36	35	40	40	42	42	44	45	50 1/2	44	45	44	45
4 1/2 extended.....1950																								
Lehigh Val (Pa) gen con 4s.....2003	15	16 1/2	15 1/4	16 1/2	14 3/4	15 3/4	13	15 3/4	8 1/4	13 1/4	9	12 1/2	11 5/8	15	14 1/4	18	16 1/2	20 3/4	19 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	20 3/4
4s assented.....2003	14 3/4	16 1/2	14 3/4	16 3/8	14	15 3/4	12 3/4	15 3/4	8 3/4	13 1/4	8 1/2	12 1/2	11 3/4	15	14 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	20 3/4	19 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	20 3/4
General consol 4 1/2s.....2003	15 1/4	17	15 1/2	16 3/4	14 1/2	15 1/2	14	15 1/2	9 1/4	13 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4	14 3/4	16	18 1/2	17 1/2	22	21	23 1/2	17 3/4	22 3/4	16 1/2	20 3/4
4 1/2s assented.....2003	14 3/4	16 1/2	14 3/4	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14	15 1/2	8 3/4	13 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2	11 5/8	15	15 1/4	18 1/2	17 1/2	22	20 3/4	22 3/4	20 3/4	25 1/2	20 1/4	25
Gen con 5s.....2003	17	18 1/2	18 3/4	19	17	18	15 3/8	15 3/8	10 1/4	14 1/2	13 3/8	13 3/8	15	17	17 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	25	23 3/4	25 1/2	20 1/4	25	18 3/8	22 1/4
5s assented.....2003	16 1/2	18 1/2	17 3/4	19 1/2	16 1/4	17 1/2	14 3/8	14 3/8	10 1/4	14 1/2	10	14	16	16 1/2	17 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	25 1/2	23 3/4	25 1/2	20 1/4	25	18 3/8	22 1/4
Leh V Ter Ry 1st gu g 5s.....1941	51	51	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	40	40	40	40	46 1/8	47 7/8	46 1/2	47 7/8	49 1/4	53	54	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
5s assented.....1941	52	54	50 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	40	40	40	40	45 3/4	48	46 1/2	48	48	53	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
5s extended.....1951																								
Lexington & East 1st gu 5s.....1965	117	118	117 1/4	117 1/2	116	116	115 3/4	116	115	115	109	109	110 1/2	115	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 3/4	115 3/4	117 3/4	118	118	118 1/2	118 3/4
Libby McNeill & Libby 4s.....1955	102 3/4	104	102 3/4	104	102 3/4	104	102 3/4	104	100	104	99	101	101	102 1/4	101 3/4	102 1/2	103 1/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	105	104 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Liggett & Myers Tob 7s.....1944	126 3/4	127 1/2	126 1/2	127	125 5/8	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 3/8	121 1/2	127	122	123 1/4	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/4	124	123 1/4	124 1/2	122 3/4	123 1/4	122 3/4	123 1/4
5s.....1951	129 1/4	130 3/8	127 3/8	130	129	131 1/2	130	131 1/2	120 3/8	129 1/2	124	128 1/2	127	127 1/2	127	128 1/2	127	128	128 3/4	130 3/4	128 3/4	129 1/2	129	131 3/8
Lion Oil Ref 4s.....1952	97 7/8	100	99 7/8	101	98	99	96	97	90	97 7/8	93 1/2	95	95	95 5/8	95	96 3/8	95 1/2	97	96 1/4	97	96 1/4	97	97	97 1/2
Liquid Carbonic 4s conv deb.....1947	105 1/4	109 3/4	109	109 3/4	109 1/4	110	107 1/2	110	105	106 1/2	106	107 1/2	106	108	104 3/8	107 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	106	106	106	106
Little Miami 4s ser A.....1962	102	103	101 7/8	103 3/4	103 3/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	104 7/8	100 1/2	104 1/4	101	102 3/8	102 1/4	103 1/2	102 1/4	103	102 3/4	104 7/8	103 3/4	104 7/8	103 3/4	104 7/8	104 1/2	105 1/4
Loew's Inc deb s f 3 1/2s.....1946	102	103	101 7/8	103 3/4	103 3/4	104 1/4	103 3/4	104 7/8	100 1/2	104 1/4	101	102 3/8	102 1/4	103 1/2	102 1/4	103	102 3/4	104 7/8	103 3/4	104 7/8	103 3/4	104 7/8	104 1/2	105 1/4
Lombard Elec 7s ser A.....1952	68	71	69	73 1/2	69	70 1/4	64	70	62	69	28 1/4	33	38	50 1/2	36	44	39 3/4	45	29	33	30	31 1/4	30 3/4	31 1/4
Lone Star Gas 3 1/2s.....1953	108	109 3/8	109	109 3/8	109	110	106 1/4	109 1/2	105	108	106 1/4	109 3/8	108	109 1/2	107	108 1/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Long Dock Co 3 1/2s.....1956			63 1/8	67					65	65														
Long Island uni gen g 4s.....1949	89	91 1/2	89 3/8	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 5/8	92	92 1/2	92	94 1/2	90 3/4	91	91 1/4	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/8	91 3/8	91 3/8	91 3/8	91 3/8	91 3/8	91 3/8	91 3/8	91 3/8
Guar ref g 4s.....1949	87 3/4	89	88 3/4	90 1/2	89	92 1/8	91 7/8	94 5/8	87	95 1/4	85 3/4	91	91	92 3/8	91 5/8	92 3/8	95	92 3/8	95	94 1/2	95 3/4	96	96 3/4	97 1/8
4s stamped.....1949	87 3/4	89	88 3/4	90	89	92 1/8	91 7/8	94 5/8	87	95 1/4	85 3/4	91	91	92 3/8	91 5/8	92 3/8	95	92 3/8	95	94 1/2	95 3/4	96	96 3/4	97 1/8
Lorillard (P) Co 7s.....1954	125 3/4	127	125 1/4	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 3/4	126	120 1/2	124 3/4	120 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/4	123	122 3/4	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4	123	123 1/2	122 3/4	122 3/4	122 3/4	122 3/4
5s.....1951	126 1/8	127	126 3/8	128	128 1/2	129 1/2	128	129	120	128	125	125	124	125 1/4	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	126	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/4	128 1/4
Louisiana & Ark Ist 5s ser A.....'69	83	84 3/8	84 1/4	85 1/2	83 3/8	85 1/2	84	86 3/4	75	85 7/8	76	79	78	83 3/4	81 3/4	83 3/4	83	84 1/4	83 3/4	84 1/4	83 3/4	86 1/2	83 3/4	85 7/8
Louisiana Gas & Elec 3 1/2s.....1966	108 1/2	110	108 3/4	109 1/8	108 3/8	109 1/4	108 3/4	109 1/2	107 3/8	110	106	109	108 1/2											

1940—Continued

BONDS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Morris & Essex 1st ref 3 1/2s...2000	41 1/2	47 1/4	42 1/4	45 3/4	41	43	41 1/4	44 1/2	35	43	34 3/8	42 1/2	39	42 1/2	39 1/4	42 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/8	41 1/2	43	40 1/4	42 3/4	37	41 3/8	
Constr mtge 5s ser A...1955	40	44 1/2	39	43 3/4	36 3/8	40 1/4	35	39	27	32 1/2	29	36	35	38 1/2	37	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 3/8	39 1/8	35 1/2	41 1/2	32	37 1/2	28	33 1/2
Constr mtge 4s ser B...1955	35 3/8	39	35 1/4	37 3/8	31	35 1/2	31	33 3/4	24	28	25	32 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	34	33 3/4	35 3/4	35 1/2	38	32	37 1/2	28	33 1/2	
Mountain States T & T 3 1/2s 1968	107 3/8	108 3/4	108	109 1/8	108 3/8	109	109	109 3/4	104 1/2	109 3/4	104 1/2	109 3/4	107 1/2	112 1/2	108 1/4	109	108 3/4	109 1/4	108 1/2	109 1/4	108 1/2	109 1/4	108 1/2	109 1/4	
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st gen 5s 1947	118	118	120	120	117 1/2	119 3/4	117 1/2	118	112 1/2	118	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	118	
Mutual Union Tele 5s...1941	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Nash Chatt St L 1st 4s...1978	66	70 3/4	69 1/2	70 1/2	69	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	68 3/4	70 1/2	
Nassau Elec RR 1st 4s stpd '51	43 1/2	52	49	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Certificates of deposit	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	42 1/2	49 3/4	
Nat Acme 4 1/2 ext...1946	106	107 1/2	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 1/2	107 1/4	106	107 1/2	103 1/2	107	104 5/8	107	106	106 3/8	106	107	106	106 7/8	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	
Nat Dairy Prod deb 3 3/4 w w '51	104	105	105	105 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	107	104 5/8	107	106	106 3/8	106	107	106	106 7/8	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	
Nat Distillers Prod Corp 3 1/2s '49	104	105	105	105 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	107	104 5/8	107	106	106 3/8	106	107	106	106 7/8	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	
Nat Ry of Mex 4 1/2 1957	104	105	105	105 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	107	104 5/8	107	106	106 3/8	106	107	106	106 7/8	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	
Nat Ry of Mex 1914 coupon on...1957																									
4 1/2s 1914 coupon on...1957																									
4 1/2s 1914 coupon off...1957																									
Asst cash war&acr rct No. 4s Apr 1914 coup off...1977																									
Asst war&acr rct No. 4s Apr 1914 coup off...1977																									
Nat RR of Mex prior 1 1/4s 1926																									
Asst cash war&acr rct No. 4 on 4s April 1914 coupon on...1951																									
4s April 1914 coupon off...1951																									
Asst war & sec rts No 4 on '51																									
Nat Steel 1st mtge 3s...1965	102	103 1/2	102	103 1/4	102	103	102 1/2	104 3/4	102	105 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	102 3/4	104 1/8	103 3/4	105 1/2	104 5/8	105 3/8	104 3/4	105 1/2	104 3/4	105 1/2	106	107 3/4	
National Supply 1st m 3 1/2s...1954	70	70	70	70 1/2	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
Naugatuck RR 1st 4s...1948	70	70	70	70 1/2	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
Newark Cons Gas cons 4 5/8...1954	123 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	124 3/8	124 3/4	
New England RR cons 5s...1945	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	
Cons guar 4s...1952	126	128 3/4	125 3/8	126 3/8	125 3/8	126 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	126 3/8	127 1/2	
New Engl T & T 3 1/2 yr 5s...1952	124 3/8	127	126 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	128	126 3/8	128 1/4	123	128 1/4	122 1/2	123 3/8	123	125	125	125 1/2	126 1/8	128 1/4	127 3/4	128 3/4	128 3/4	128 3/4	130	130 1/4	
1st gold 4 1/2 ser B...1961																									
N J June RR 1st 4s...1966	107 1/2	109	108	109	105 1/2	108 3/8	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/8	107 3/4	106 3/8	108	106	107	106	106 3/8	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	107	
N J June RR Lt 1st 4 1/2s...1966	69 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	75 3/4	77 1/2	75	76 3/4	74	74 3/4	74	76 3/8	68	69	68	71	70	72 1/4	70	71 1/4	70	71 1/4	67	70	
New Ori Great Northern 5 1/2s...1963	53 1/2	55	53 1/2	55 1/4	54 3/4	57 1/2	55 1/2	59	45	56	46	48 1/2	53	56 1/2	57 1/2	60	59	61	60	61	60 1/4	64	60	64	
N O & N Northst 4 1/2 ser A...1952	103 3/8	105 3/8	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	
New Ori Pub Serv 1st 5s A...1952	103 3/8	105 3/8	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	
1st & ref 5s series B...1955	103 3/8	105 3/8	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	103 3/8	104 1/2	
New Ori Term 1st 4s ser A...1953	66 1/2	71	70	71 1/2	68	70	67 1/2	69 1/2	65 1/2	69	65 1/2	69	65 1/2	69	65 1/2	69	65 1/2	69	65 1/2	69	65 1/2	69	65 1/2	69	
New Ori Tex & Mex 5s ser A...1935	28	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	30	33	31	33	21	31	25	27	30	30	30 3/8	31	29	31	29	31	29 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31	
Certificates of deposit	25	30	30	35	32 1/2	37 3/8	36 1/2	39 3/8	23	37 1/8	26	31	29 3/8	31 1/2	30	31 1/2	32	33 3/8	32 1/2	35	32 1/2	35	34 3/8	34	
1st 5s series B...1954	30	34	30	35	32 1/2	37 3/8	36 1/2	39 3/8	23	37 1/8	26	31	29 3/8	31 1/2	30	31 1/2	32	33 3/8	32 1/2	35	32 1/2	35	34 3/8	34	
Certificates of deposit	32 1/2	38	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
1st 5s series C...1956	30	37 1/2	32 3/4	32 3/4	36	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4	36	36	28 1/2	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	32	32	32 1/2	32 3/4	32	32	32 1/2	32 3/4	32	32	
Certificates of deposit	29 1/2	33 3/8	28	34 1/4	33 3/8	36 3/4	32 3/4	34 3/4	23 1/4	30 1/8	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
1st 5 1/2s series A...1954	32 3/8	39 1/2	31 1/4	36 1/2	35 3/8	40	37	40	27	38 3/4	25 1/2	32	31	35 1/2	32	33	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
Certificates of deposit	33	35	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	
Npt & Cin Bdge gen 4 1/2s...1945	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
N Y Cent RR cons 4s ser A...1993																									

1940—Concluded

Table of bond prices for various companies (U.S. Steel Corp., United Steel Works, etc.) from January to December 1940. Columns include month, low/high prices, and company names.

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point; viz.: 105 1/2=105 1/2. a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale.

COURSE OF PRICES OF NEW YORK CITY AND PANAMA CANAL SECURITIES DURING THE YEAR 1940

Table showing the course of prices for New York City and Panama Canal securities during the year 1940, with columns for month, low/high prices, and security types.

(Continued from page 47)

Annuitants of Philadelphia, reports total resources of \$317,476,797 (comparing with \$305,449,445 on Sept. 30 last), the principal items of which are: Cash and due from banks, \$155,251,147 (up from \$139,790,903 on the earlier date); commercial loans and loans upon collateral, \$88,871,407 (against \$871,866,753), and United States Government securities \$31,193,292 (down from \$32,306,557 on Sept. 30). On the debit side of the report total deposits are given as \$289,266,288 (contrasting with \$277,520,973 three months ago). The company's capital and surplus remain unchanged at \$8,400,000 and \$12,000,000, respectively, but un-

divided profits have decreased to \$2,717,660 from \$2,784,225 on the previous date.

Total deposits of \$139,429,661 and total assets of \$157,149,572 are reported by the Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., in its condition statement as of Dec. 31, 1940, comparing with \$131,260,034 and \$148,322,386, respectively, on Sept. 30, 1940. The chief items comprising the resources in the present statement are: Cash and due from banks, \$55,358,977 (comparing with \$47,679,062 on Sept. 30 last); United States Government

(Continued on page 59)

DEALINGS IN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1940.

Table with columns for Bonds, January through December, and sub-columns for Low and High prices. Rows list various international government securities such as Apr c Mtge Bk-Gtd s f 6s-1947, Antioquia (Dept) col 7s A 1945, etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point; viz.: 105 1/2 = 105 1/4 & Deferred delivery. * Cash sale.

1940—Concluded

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bonds (Italian Pub Util, Japanese Govt, etc.). Each cell contains a range of values (e.g., 50 1/8 54 1/4).

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz.: 105 1/8=105.125 a Deferred delivery r Cash sale.

(Continued from page 57)

securities, \$34,522,956 (comparing with \$34,819,350); bills discounted, \$19,743,266 (against \$19,229,159); demand loans, \$12,353,356 (against \$11,699,806), and other securities, \$10,264,670 (against \$9,956,283). The bank's capital remains at \$4,550,000, but surplus and undivided profits account is now \$9,430,432 against \$9,370,239 on the earlier date.

Enlargement of the capital structure of the American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., through the transfer of \$1,000,000 from undivided profits and reserves to surplus, was announced on Dec. 26 by Lawrence Stern, President. This action increases the surplus to \$2,000,000. It enlarges the capital structure to \$3,600,000, including \$1,000,000 in common stock and \$600,000 in preferred. In noting the matter the Chicago "Tribune" of Dec. 27, continued:

Increase in the capital structure from \$2,600,000 to \$3,600,000 will automatically increase the size of individual loans which the bank may make from \$260,000 to \$360,000. It was said that this may enable the bank to take a greater part in defense financing should the demand for loans from manufacturers expand.

The last previous addition to surplus was in December, 1938, when \$200,000 was added to make a total of \$1,000,000. The \$1,000,000 added to surplus came from accumulated earnings and unused reserves.

At the time of the previous increase resources of the bank were approximately \$60,000,000 and now exceed \$80,000,000. The American National has had a substantial growth in deposits and in loans in 1940. The bank recently leased an additional floor in its building at the southeast corner of La Salle and Washington Streets.

The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., in its 77th annual statement covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, shows total deposits of \$1,159,424,959 and total assets of \$1,238,291,927, comparing, respectively, with \$1,140,723,524 and \$1,216,601,174 on June 29, 1940. The principal items comprising the resources in the current statement are: Cash and due from banks, \$439,782,484 (against \$464,253,471 on the earlier date); United States obligations, \$462,224,157 (up from \$395,484,001); loans and discounts, \$301,592,127 (comparing with \$264,807,146), and other bonds and securities, \$80,691,613 (against \$78,077,479). The bank's capital remains at \$30,000,000, while surplus fund has been increased to \$40,000,000 from \$35,000,000, but undivided profits are down to \$2,485,640 from \$5,075,902.

Net profits of the bank for the year 1940 (after all bad and doubtful debts were charged off) were \$6,083,360, which, when added to \$3,952,280, the balance brought forward from Jan. 1, 1940, made \$10,035,640 available for distribution.

(Continued on page 69)

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS FOR 1940

Table with columns for STOCKS, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Each column contains Low and High price points. Rows list various companies and their stock types, such as Abbott Laboratories, Alabama & Vicksburg Ry Co, and American Locomotive.

NEW—superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz.: 105 1/2=105 1/4. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. a Deferred delivery. ‡ Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights.

1940—Continued

Table with columns for STOCKS, January Low High, February Low High, March Low High, April Low High, May Low High, June Low High, July Low High, August Low High, September Low High, October Low High, November Low High, December Low High. Rows include Atlas Powder, Auburn Automobile, Aviation Corp of Del, etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz.: 105½=105½. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale. z Ex-dividends. y Ex-rights.

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1940—Continued

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Dupont de Nem (E I) & Co... ^{Par}	175	184 1/4	179 1/8	185 7/8	183 1/2	187 1/8	185 1/8	189 1/4	146 1/2	188 1/2	146 1/2	162 1/2	156 1/2	164 3/4	158 1/2	168	164 1/2	176	168 1/2	179 3/4	153 7/8	172	156 3/4	165 7/8
\$4.50 preferred	122	123 1/4	122 7/8	125 1/4	124 5/8	126	123 3/4	126 1/2	114	125 5/8	114	125 5/8	118 1/4	123 1/2	120 7/8	125	123 1/4	125	124	126 1/8	126	129	123	129 3/8
Duquesne Light 5% 1st pref... ¹⁰⁰	116 7/8	118 3/4	116	116 3/4	115	118	114 3/4	116	112 1/2	118	113 3/4	118 1/4	116 1/4	117	115 1/2	117	115 1/2	117	115	117	116	117 1/4	115 1/2	117
Eastern Airlines, Inc... ¹	26 1/2	31 1/4	29	31 1/2	30	38 3/8	37 3/4	44 1/8	27 3/4	44 1/2	25 3/4	32 1/2	28 1/8	30 1/2	27 3/4	30 1/2	28 1/2	31 3/8	31 1/2	37 7/8	30 3/4	39 1/4	32	35
Rights																								
Eastern Rolling Mills Co (The) 5	4 5/8	6 1/8	4 7/8	5 5/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 5/8	3 5/8	5 1/8	3 3/8	4 5/8	3 1/2	4 1/8	3 1/2	4 1/8	3 1/2	4 1/8	3 1/2	4 1/8	3 1/2	4 1/8	3 1/2	4 1/8
Eastman Kodak Co of N J	158 1/2	160 3/4	145 7/8	161	214 9/16	154 1/4	141	159	125	158	117	132 1/2	117 3/4	122	122	131	130 1/8	138 3/4	131	137 1/2	136	144 1/4	130	144 3/4
6% preferred	173	178	175	178	168 1/2	176 1/2	172 1/2	174 1/2	159	175	155	180	161	170	172	176	172	176	175 1/2	176	175	177	178	180
Eaton Manufacturing Co	27 3/8	32 3/8	30 3/8	32 3/8	31 1/8	33 1/2	32 1/2	37	22	38	22	38	25	30	28 1/2	32	28 3/8	32	30 3/8	32 1/2	35 1/4	32 3/4	35 3/8	35 1/2
Edison Bros Stores Inc	2	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	15 3/8	17	15 3/8	16 3/4	10 1/2	16 1/4	10 1/2	16 1/4	13 1/8	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	15	13 1/2	15 1/4	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2
Electric Auto Lnd (The)	34 3/8	39 1/4	35 1/8	39	37	39 3/8	38 3/8	41 1/2	25	40 1/2	26	33 1/2	30 3/8	34 1/8	31 1/2	35 5/8	34	37 3/8	34 1/4	37 1/2	34 1/4	37 1/2	33	36
Electric Boat 1st (The)	14 3/4	17 1/4	14 3/4	15 7/8	12 1/2	16	15 1/8	18 1/2	10 1 1/4	17 1/2	11	14 1/8	12 1/2	14 3/8	12 1/2	13 7/8	13 1/2	14 3/4	13 1/2	15 3/8	14 1/4	16 1/2	14 1/4	17 1/8
Elec & Musical Ind Amer sh	1 3/8	1 3/4	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Electric Power & Light	6 1/4	8 1/4	6 3/4	8 1/4	6 3/4	8 1/4	6 3/4	8 1/4	3 1/2	6 3/4	3 1/2	6 3/4	5 1/8	6 1/8	4 1/2	5 5/8	5 1/8	5 7/8	4 3/4	6 1/4	4 1/2	6 1/2	3 5/8	4 1/4
\$7 preferred	29	36 1/4	28 1/4	31 1/4	26 3/8	32	30 1/2	35 3/8	18 1/2	34 3/4	19 3/8	32 3/8	28	35	31 1/4	37 3/8	34 1/2	39 1/2	35 1/4	40 3/8	30 1/4	40 3/8	25 3/8	33 1/2
\$6 preferred	25 1/4	31 3/4	24 1/2	27	22 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/4	31 3/8	15 5/8	30 3/4	16 1/2	23 3/4	25	31 1/4	28 1/2	33 3/8	31 1/2	35 1/2	31 1/4	36	25 3/8	36 1/4	25 3/8	32 3/4
Electric Storage Battery	28 1/2	30 1/2	29	31 1/4	30 3/8	32 1/4	31	32 3/4	24 1/2	33 1/2	22 3/4	28	27 1/8	29 3/8	28 1/2	29 3/8	28 1/2	30 3/8	29 3/8	32 1/2	31	33 1/2	30	32 3/4
Elk Horn Coal Corp	1 1/4	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/8	1 3/4
El Paso Natural Gas Co	36 1/2	41 7/8	37	39 3/8	34	39 1/4	34 7/8	38 3/4	26	37	28	33 1/2	32	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 3/8	33 1/2	33 3/8	33 1/2	34 3/4	31	34	29	32
Endicott-Johnson	50	42 1/2	44 1/4	45	44 1/2	45 1/4	44 3/4	46	35	46	35	41	40	42	39	41 1/4	39	42	38 3/4	40	38 3/8	41 1/2	38 3/8	41 1/2
5% preferred	109 1/2	111	110	111	111	111	110 3/4	112	103	107 1/2	103	105 1/4	107	107 3/4	107 1/2	110	106 1/2	108 1/2	108	110	110	111	108 1/2	112
Engineers Public Service	9 3/8	12 3/8	8 1/2	10	8	10 1/8	9	11	5 3/8	10	5 3/8	10	5 3/8	10	5 3/8	10	5 3/8	10	5 3/8	10	5 3/8	10	5 3/8	10
\$5 preferred	74 3/4	83	73	76	72	80	78 1/2	80 1/4	64	79 3/8	63	73 1/8	74	78	74	77	75	78	75 1/2	78	73 3/4	78 3/4	63	66 3/4
\$5.50 preferred	86 1/2	89	82	84 1/2	80	86 3/4	84	85	67	85	66	84	82	84	83 1/4	85 1/2	81 3/4	84	80	83 1/2	76	83 1/2	77	77
\$6 preferred	89 1/2	97	87	91	84	93 1/2	94 1/8	95	85	92	85	87 3/4	88	89	89	91 3/4	89	91 3/4	90	91 3/4	89	91 3/4	89	91 3/4
Equitable Office Building	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8	5 1/8	7 3/8
Erle RR Co	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8
4% 1st preferred	2 1/2	3 3/8	2 1/2	3 3/8	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 3/4	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 3/8	2 1/8	2 3/8
4% 2nd preferred	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8
Erle & Pittsburgh RR	50	4 1/4	5	4	5	4 1/4	5	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 3/4	2 7/8	3 3/4	3	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 3/4	3 3/8	3 3/4	3	3 3/8	3	3 1/2	2 1/4
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8	5 1/8	9 3/8
Evans Products Co	20 1/2	23 7/8	21 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/4	27 7/8	27 1/4	34 1/4	26 1/2	34 3/4	25 3/8	33	30	32 3/4	28 3/8	32 1/2	29 3/8	32 7/8	28 1/2	32	28 1/2	32 1/2	28 3/8	30 1/2
Exchange Buffet Corp	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	1 7/8
Fairbanks 8% preferred	4 3/4	5 1/8	4 3/4	5 1/8	5	5 3/8	4 3/4	5 1/8	3 1/2	4 3/4	3 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	3 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Fairbanks Morse & Co	34 1/2	40 1/8	38 1/2	42 3/8	39 1/2	44 3/8	44	49 1/4	30 1/4	46 1/2	32 3/4	39	32 3/4	38	35 3/4	41 1/2	39	46	40 1/2	46 1/2	42 1/2	47 1/2	42 1/2	47 1/2
Fairbank Sug Co of Puerto Rico	25 3/4	27 1/2	26	28 3/8	25	27 1/2	25 1/4	31 1/2	17 1/2	29	18	21	18	19 1/4	18	19 3/8	18 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/4	19 1/2	21 1/4	19 1/2	21 1/4
Federal Light & Traction	15 3/8	17 1/4	15 1/2	16 3/4	15	18 1/8	16	18 1/8	11	16	12	16 1/2	13	14 1/4	13	13 3/4	13 1/4	14 1/8	12 3/4	14 1/8	12 3/4	14 1/8	12 3/4	14 1/8
\$6 preferred	97	100 1/4	96	100	98 1/2	102	99 1/2	102	87	100	85	90	91	91	91 1/4	94	94 3/4	95	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Federal Mining & Smelting	25 1/2	28 1/2	24	25	23	24 3/4	23	24 1/2	17	22	17	20	16	17 3/4	18 1/4	19	18 1/4	19	18 1/4	19	21	25 1/4	24	28 1/2
Federal-Mogul Corp	5	4 1/8	4 7/8	4 1/2	3 3/4	4 3/8	3 7/8	4 3/4	2 1/4	3 7/8	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
Federal Motor Truck	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4
Federal Water Service	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4
Federated Department Stores	21 7/8	25	22	24	22	24 1/4	23 3/4	24 7/8	15	22 7/8	15	17 1/4	17	20	18 1/2	20	19	22	19	20 1/2	18 1/4	20 1/2	18 1/4	20 1/2
4% conv preferred	85 7/8	87 1/4	87 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/4	91	91	95	82	92 3/4	79	82	84 3/4	81										

1940—Continued

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Green (H L) Co.	30 3/4	34	32	34 1/2	32 1/2	35	32 1/2	35 1/2	23	34 1/2	28	29 1/2	28	29 1/2	27 1/2	30	29	31 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	
Greyhound Corp (The)	16 1/4	17 1/2	16	17	15 1/2	16 1/2	15	17 1/2	9 1/2	15 1/2	9 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	11	12	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	
5 1/2% conv preferred	10	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	12	11	12	9	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	
Grumman Aircraft Eng Corp	1	1	1	1	24	25 1/2	24	25 1/2	16	24 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	16 1/2	18	16 1/2	20 1/2	16	18 1/2	
Guantanamo Sugar	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	
8% preferred	100	20 1/2	20	21 1/2	23	24 1/2	24	30 1/2	11	25 1/2	12 1/2	16 1/2	13	13	11 1/4	14	14 1/2	16	18 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	12	16
Gulf Mob & Nor RR	100	3 1/8	4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	2	3 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
6% preferred	100	16 1/2	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	15	17 1/2	16	18	8	16	9 1/4	10 1/2	11 1/2	11	12	12 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	
Gulf Mobile & Ohio RR	100	17 1/2	24	25 1/2	23 1/2	26	24 1/2	26 1/2	13 1/2	18 1/2	13	15 1/2	13	13	11	12	12 1/2	13 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	
5% preferred	100	30 1/2	32	32	34	33	34	33	34 1/2	30	34 1/2	29 1/2	30 3/8	30 3/8	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	
Hackensack Water	25	34 1/2	37	35	35 1/2	36	35	36	30	35 1/2	33	35	32	33 1/2	31	33 1/2	32	32	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	
Preferred A	25	17 1/2	20	17 1/2	20 1/4	17 1/2	19	16	19	9 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13	14	13 1/4	13 1/4	
Hall Printing	10	16 1/2	17	16	16	16 1/2	16 1/2	17	10 1/4	17	13 1/4	14	13	14	14 1/2	15	16 1/2	15	16 1/2	15	16 1/2	15	16 1/2	13	16 1/2
Hamilton Watch	100	104 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	105	105	105	100 1/2	106	100 1/2	101	101	102	101	102	103	103	102	102	103 1/2	104	104	106	
6% preferred	100	103	103 1/2	101	102 1/2	102	105 1/2	103	104 1/2	96	103 1/2	95	97	96 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	102	105	102	105 1/2	104 1/2	106	
Hanna (M A) 5% preferred	100	24	28 1/4	24	25 1/2	23 1/4	26	24 1/2	24 1/2	16 1/2	25	19	23 1/2	20	22	21 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Harbison Walker Refrac	100	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	
6% preferred	100	91	97	93 1/2	93 1/2	101 1/4	99	04	89	101 1/2	83 1/4	85 1/2	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	88	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	91	95 1/2	
Hat Corp class A	100	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	2 1/2	3 1/8	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
5 1/2% preferred	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Hazen Mfg Corp	25	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Hazel-Atlas Co	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Hecker Products Corp	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Heime (G W)	25	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
7% preferred	100	155	163	160	163	160	166	163	164	163	165	158	159	164	165	164	164	164	165	165	165	162 1/2	164	167	
Hercules Motors	100	14 1/2	15 1/4	14	15 1/4	14	18 1/2	17 1/2	21 1/2	12 1/2	19 1/2	13	16 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14	16 1/2	14	16 1/2	14	16 1/2	14 1/2	
Hercules Powder	100	87 1/2	91	88	91	87	87	96 1/2	100 1/2	70 1/4	99	80	87 1/2	79	82 1/2	79	82 1/2	80	85	74	81	70	77 1/2	69	
6% preferred	100	131	133 1/2	131	132 1/2	131	132 1/2	132	130 1/2	128	130 1/2	128	130 1/2	127	129 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	129	126 1/2	129	126 1/2	
Hershey Chocolate	100	61	62	61	61 1/2	61	65	64 1/4	67 1/4	57	65	56	56	56	56	53	54 1/2	55	57 1/2	56	57 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2	51	
5% conv preferred	100	112 1/2	115 1/2	112 1/2	114	111 1/2	115 1/2	111 1/2	115	94 1/2	113 1/2	99 1/2	102	105	106 1/2	104	106	108	108	110 1/2	114	108	113 1/2	109 1/2	
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co	10	17	18 1/2	17	18	17	17	16 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	12	14 1/2	14	14	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	14	
Holland Furnace Co (Del)	100	31	34	30 3/8	32 3/4	30 1/2	35	32 1/2	35 1/2	19	32 1/2	21	23 1/2	24 1/2	26	25 1/2	28 1/2	28	31 1/2	30	32 1/2	30	33 1/2	29	
Hollander (A) & Son	5	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Holly Sugar Corp	100	12 1/4	15	12 1/4	15 1/2	12 1/4	14	12 1/4	16 1/2	8	15 1/2	9	11	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	
7% preferred	100	59	60 1/4	54 1/2	59 1/2	52	55 1/4	53 1/2	56 1/2	35	54 1/2	35 1/2	40	38	41 1/2	39 3/8	40 1/2	40 1/2	47	45 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2	
Homestake Mining	12.50	39 1/2	44 1/4	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	38	28	37 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	30	32	30 1/2	32	32 1/2	35	33	37	36 1/2	38	37	
Houdaille-Hershey class A	100	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Class B	100	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Household Finance Corp	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
5% preferred	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Houston Oil of Tex vtc	25	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	
Howe Sound Co	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Hudson & Manhattan RR	100	2 1/2	3 1/8	2 1/2	3 1/8	2 1/2	3 1/8	2 1/2	3 1/8	1 1/2	3 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
5% preferred	100	24 1/2	27	24 1/2	25 1/2	24	24	24 1/2	25																

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STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Lima Locomotive Works.....	25	29 1/2	25	27	24 1/2	27 3/4	25	29	23 1/4	25 3/4	15 1/2	19 1/4	17 1/8	18 3/4	18	21 1/8	21 1/2	25	22	25	23 1/2	27	25 1/2	30 1/2
Link Belt Co.....	36 1/2	40	36 1/2	38	37 1/2	40 1/4	37	41	27	37	28 1/2	31 1/2	32	34 1/2	32	35	33 1/2	34 1/2	34	37 1/2	35 1/2	39	35	39 1/2
Lion Oil Refining Co.....	11 1/4	13 1/2	12	13 1/4	12	13 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/8	10 1/2	13 1/4	11 1/2	13 1/4	10 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Liquid Carbonic.....	28 1/2	32 1/2	30	32 1/2	27 3/4	35 1/2	34	41	27 3/4	40	22 3/4	30 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	23 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/4	30 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	33 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2
Lockhead Aircraft Corp.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Loew's, Inc.....	106	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 3/4	108	108 1/2	108	109 1/2	97	108 3/4	97	100	98 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2	101	103 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2	106	107 1/2	108	109
Loft, Inc.....	18 1/2	25 1/4	23 1/2	31 1/2	28	38 1/2	32	48 1/2	15 1/2	34 1/2	16	26 1/2	20 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	20	23 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	17 1/2	21 1/2
Lone Star Cement Corp.....	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Long Bell Lumber A.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
5% preferred.....	107 1/2	109	107 1/2	109	106	108 1/4	107	107 1/2	105 1/4	109 1/2	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Lorillard (P) Co.....	23 1/2	25	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25	18 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Preferred.....	153 1/2	158 1/2	158	159	149 1/2	156	149 1/2	156	140	162	140	142 1/2	148	154	151	156	147 1/2	154	153	155	153	160	159 1/2	163 1/2
Louisville Gas & Elec A.....	19 1/2	21 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2
Louisville & Nashville RR.....	55 1/4	60	56	59 1/2	56	57 1/2	54 1/2	59 1/2	38	56 1/4	40	50	47	52	57	52	57	56	58 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	59	65	59
MacAndrews & Forbes.....	134	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
6% preferred.....	133	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Mack Truck Inc.....	24	28 1/2	24 1/2	27	23 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2	17	26 1/2	18 1/2	22 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	24	28 1/2	27	29 1/2	27	31 1/2
Macy (R H) Co Inc.....	27 1/2	30 1/2	28	29 1/2	28	29 1/2	28	31	20 1/2	29 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2
Madison Square Garden.....	11 1/4	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Magma Copper.....	33 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	37 1/2	33 1/2	38 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	21 1/2	35 1/2	24	27 1/2	24	27 1/2	27	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2
Manati Sugar Co.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
Mandel Bros.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
Manhattan R Co 7% gtd.....	27	30 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2
Certificates of deposit.....	28	30 1/2	28	30 1/2	28	30 1/2	28	30 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2	24	31 1/2
Modified 5% gtd.....	14 1/2	16	15 1/2	17	15 1/2	17	15 1/2	17	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2
Certificates of deposit.....	14 1/2	16	15 1/2	17	15 1/2	17	15 1/2	17	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2
Manhattan Shirt.....	15 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2
Maracaibo Oil Exploration.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Marine Midland Corp.....	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4
Market St Ry Co 6% pr pref.....	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
Marshall Field & Co.....	13	15	13	15 1/2	13	15 1/2	13	15 1/2	8 1/2	15	8 1/2	15	8 1/2	15	8 1/2	15	8 1/2	15	8 1/2	15	8 1/2	15	8 1/2	15
Martin (Glenn) L Co.....	35 1/2	41 3/4	37 1/4	42 1/4	39 1/2	45 3/4	43	47 3/4	29 1/2	45 1/2	26 1/2	34 1/2	27	32 1/2	28	32 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	29	33 1/2
Martin Parry Corp.....	7 1/4	10 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2	6 1/4	10 1/2
Masonite Corp.....	36 1/4	40 1/4	35 1/2	39	34 1/2	37	31	36 1/2	22	32 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	25	27 1/2	27	30	28 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2
Matheson Alkali Works.....	28 1/4	31 3/4	28 1/2	31	28 1/2	31	28 1/2	31	21 1/2	30 1/2	21	25 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2
7% preferred.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
May Dept Stores.....	50 1/4	53 1/2	50 1/2	53	50	52	50 1/2	53	36 1/2	52 1/2	38 1/2	45	44	50	46 1/2	49 1/2	47	51 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	53 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2
Maytag Co (The).....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
3% preferred.....	26 1/2	27 1/2	26	26 1/2	27	27 1/2	26	26 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2	20 1/2	27 1/2
5 1/2% preferred.....	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2
McCall Corp.....	14 1/2	16 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/4	1															

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STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
N Y Air Brake	41	50	43	47	42	46	45	50	30 1/4	49 1/2	33 1/2	42	37 1/2	42	40 1/2	43 1/2	40 1/2	45 1/2	41 1/2	45 1/2	41 1/2	45 1/2	41 1/2	44 1/2	
N Y Central RR	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	
N Y Chicago & St Louis	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
6% preferred series A	30 3/4	39	31	34 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	31	34 1/2	31	34 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	31	34 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	31	34 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	31	34 1/2	29 1/2	33 1/2	
N Y City Omnibus Corp	32	33	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2	
N Y Dock	3 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	
5% preferred	6 3/4	7 3/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	
N Y & Harlem RR Co	110	110 1/2	112 1/2	115	112	115 1/2	110	115 1/2	104	110	108	108	106	107	104	104	104	104	108	108 1/2	110	112	109	112 1/2	
10% non-conv pref	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
N Y Lackawanna & Western	50	52 1/2	53 1/2	54	55	55	54	54	48	52 1/2	45	51	50 3/4	52 1/2	51	53 1/2	52	58	52	58	54 1/2	58 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	
† NYNH & Hartford	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Conv preferred	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
† NY Ontario & Western	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
N Y Shipbuilding part stock	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
7% preferred	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Nobblitt-Sparks Ind's Inc	50	28 1/2	30 1/2	29	31 1/2	31 1/2	35	33 1/2	20	34	23 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	27	25	27	26 1/2	31	29	30 1/2	32	34	31 1/2	34 1/2	
Norfolk & Western Ry Co	100	208	219	212 1/2	218	214	218	216 1/2	220	175	226 1/2	184	208	197 1/2	205 1/2	212	212	223 1/2	214 1/2	223	212	225	207	213 1/2	
Adj 4% preferred	100	111 1/2	113	110 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	105	112 1/2	106	109	107	110 1/2	110	112 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2	113	113 1/2	110	114	117	
North American Co	100	57	59	56 1/2	57 1/2	55	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	55	58	54 1/2	55 1/2	54	55 1/2	54 1/2	57 1/2	55	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	58	
Preferred 6% series	50	56 1/2	58	56 1/2	57 1/2	55	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	55	58	54 1/2	55 1/2	54	55 1/2	54 1/2	57 1/2	55	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	58	
5 1/2% preferred series	50	22 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	20 1/2	25 1/2	22 1/2	26 1/2	15	24 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	
North American Aviation	50	88	89	89	90 1/2	89	90	90	86	90	86	90	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	91	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	96	96	97 1/2	
Northwestern Central	100	7 1/2	9 1/4	8	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/4	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Northern Pacific	100	111	112 1/2	111	112 1/2	111	113	110 1/2	112 1/2	101	111 1/2	103 1/2	109	111 1/2	111	112	111	112	114	112 1/2	112 1/2	114	114	112 1/2	114
Nor States Pr Co (Minn) \$5 pf	50	33 1/4	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/4	34 1/2	33 1/4	34 1/2	27	36	30	33	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	36	35 1/2	38	36	37	36 1/2	39	32	38
Northwestern Telegraph	50	4	5 1/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	4	4 3/4	3 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Norwalk Tire & Rubber	50	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	39 1/2	42 1/2	38	39 1/2	32	38	32	38	26 1/2	27	25 1/2	27	28	29	30	30 1/2	30	34	26	30
Preferred	50	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/2	
Norwich Pharmacal Co	2.50	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	
Olive Oil Co (The)	50	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11	14	12 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	14	18	16	17 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Oliver Farm Equipment	50	13 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/2	10	11 1/4	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/4	10 1/2	11 1/4	10 1/2	11 1/4	10 1/2	11 1/4	10 1/2	
Omnibus Corp (The)	100	103 1/4	105	104 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	112	109	112	95	110	100	102	100	104	100	102	100	103	97	101	102	104 1/2	100	104 1/2
8% preferred A	50	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3	
Oppenheim Collins & Co	50	140	143	140	144	139	142 1/2	138 1/2	142 1/2	130	142 1/2	130	142 1/2	128	136	132	135	132 1/2	138	137	140	142 1/2	145	148	
Otis Elevator	100	10	12 1/2	10	11 1/2	10	11 1/2	10	11 1/2	7	10 1/2	7	10 1/2	7	10 1/2	7	10 1/2	7	10 1/2	7	10 1/2	7	10 1/2	7	10 1/2
5% conv 1st pref	100	26 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2	20	30	19	21 1/2	20	22	22	22 1/2	23 1/2	25	24	23 1/2	25	24	25 1/2	27 1/2
Outboard Marine & Mfg	5	120	120	119	120	119	119	120	120	119	120	119	120	119	120	119	120	119	120	119	120	119	120	119	120
Outlet Co	100	59 1/2	64 1/2	59 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	61	63 1/2	43 1/2	62 1/2	42	48 1/2	45	47 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
Owens-Illinois Glass Co	12.50	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	5 1/4	
Pacific Amer Fisheries Inc	1	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	5	6 1/2	5	
Pacific Coast Co	1	20	23	20	23 1/2	19	22	17	19 1/2	8	17 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11	10	10 1/2	
1st preferred	100	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	
2nd preferred	100	11	12	11	12 1/2	11	12 1/2	11	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	
Pacific Finance Corp (Calif)	1	32 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	25 1/4	33 1/2	25 1/4	31	28 1/2	30 1/2	28	30	29	30	29	28	29 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	
Pacific Gas & Electric	1	47 1/2	50	46 1/2	47 1/2	47	48 1/2	42 1/4	48 1																

1940—Continued

Table of stock prices for various companies from January to December 1940. Columns include month, low/high prices, and percentage change. Rows list companies like Pullman Co., Pure Oil Co., Purity Bakeries, etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz.: 105 1/2=105.50. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. a Deferred delivery. r Cash sale. x Ex-rights. y Ex-dividends. b Change of name from Peerless Motor Car Co.

1940—Continued

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Talco Inc (James)	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2
5 1/2 part preferred	34 1/2	36	36	37 1/4	39	40	37	39	28 1/2	36	28 1/2	30	31 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	35	35	31 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	36
Telaugraph Corp	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 3/4	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8	4 1/2	5 1/8
Tennessee Corp	5	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 3/4	5 3/4	6 1/8	5 1/8	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8	4 1/2	6 1/8
Texas Corp (The)	42 1/2	46 1/8	42 1/2	45 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	47 1/8	33	47 1/8	33	47 1/8	33	47 1/8	33	47 1/8	33	47 1/8	33	47 1/8	33	47 1/8	33	47 1/8
Texas Gulf Producing Co	3 1/2	4 1/8	3 1/2	4	3 3/4	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4	2 1/2	4 1/4
Texas Gulf Sulphur	32 3/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/2	33 1/4	34 1/4	33 1/4	35 1/4	26 1/2	35 1/4	26 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/4	33	31	33 1/4	32 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	37 1/4	35	37 1/4
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8 1/4	7 1/2	8 1/4	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8
Texas Pacific Land Trust	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Texas & Pacific Ry	100	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Thatcher Mfg	17	18 1/2	15 1/2	17	15 1/2	16 1/4	11 1/2	15 1/2	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	12
\$3.60 conv preferred	50 1/8	52 1/2	50 1/4	50 3/4	51	53	49 1/2	52 1/2	44	44	36 1/2	38 1/2	37	40	37	40	37	40	37	40	37	40	37	40
The Fair Co	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 1/2	3 1/4
7% preferred	100	34	36	35 1/2	42 1/2	39 1/4	42	35	41	30 1/4	39 1/8	30	31	30	32	35	34	35	34	35	34	35	34	35
Thermoid Co	1	3 1/8	4 3/4	3 1/8	5 1/2	4 3/4	5 1/2	4 3/4	5 1/2	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3
\$3 div conv pref	10	26 1/2	30	33 1/2	30	34	30 3/4	34	20 1/2	33	20	26 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	31	29 1/2	33 1/4	30 1/2	35	29 1/2	34 1/2
Third Avenue Ry Co	100	2 1/8	3 3/8	2 1/4	4 1/4	4	4	4	5 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Thompson (J R)	25	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Thompson Products	100	27 1/8	31	30 1/4	34 1/2	31 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/4	38 1/4	25 1/2	38	27 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/4	30 1/2	34	32 1/2	36	32 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2
Thompson-Starrett	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
\$3.50 preferred	100	10 1/4	11 1/2	10 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Tidewater Associated Oil	10	10 1/4	11 1/2	10 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
\$4.50 conv preferred	100	20 1/2	24 1/4	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	27 1/2	18	27 1/2	18	27 1/2	18	27 1/2	18	27 1/2	18	27 1/2	18	27 1/2	18	27 1/2	18
Timken-Detroit Axle Co	10	46 1/2	52	47 1/2	50 3/4	46 1/2	51	47 1/2	53 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	35 1/2	47 1/2	35 1/2
Timken Roller Bearing	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Transamerica Corp	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Transcontinental & West Air Inc	5	12 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/4	15 1/4	20	18 1/2	21 1/2	10 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2	19 1/2	10 1/2
Transeau & Williams Steel Fg	100	7 1/2	8 1/4	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Tri-Continental Corp	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
\$6 preferred	100	78 1/8	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	80	82 1/2	78	82	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74	78	74
Truax-Traer Coal	100	4 1/2	5 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Truscon Steel Co	100	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	11 1/2
Twentieth Cent Fox Film Corp	100	24 1/4	25 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/4	20	24 1/2	14	20 1/4	14	16 1/4	14 1/2	17	15	15 1/2	15	16	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16	15 1/2
\$1.50 preferred	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Twin City Rapid Transp	100	24	24	26 1/2	27 1/2	26	29 1/4	25 1/2	30	13 1/2	25	14 1/2	17	16	17 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	17 1/4	15 1/2	17 1/4
Preferred	100	9 1/2	11 1/8	10	13	11 1/2	13 1/4	11	12 3/4	6 1/4	11 1/8	6 1/2	8 3/8	7	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8
Twin Coach Co	100	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1
Ulen & Co	100	39 1/2	42 1/2	42	45	41 1/2	44	38 1/4	42 1/4	26	38 1/8	21 1/2	28 1/8	25 1/2	26	31	31 1/2	38	32 1/2	37	30	36 1/4	30 3/8	35
Underwood-Elliott-Fisher	100	12 1/2	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/2	11 1/4	14 1/4	12 1/2	18 1/4	9 1/4	18 1/4	9 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Bag & Paper	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Carbide & Carbon	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Elec Co of Mo \$5 pref	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Oil Co of California	25	93	97 1/4	93	96 3/4	93 1/4	96	95	98	71	96	72 1/2	80 1/2	78	83 1/2	81 1/2	86	83	90	80 1/4	85 1/2	78 1/2	86	74 1/2
Union Pacific RR Co	100	85	87 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/2	84																		

1940—Concluded

Table with columns for STOCKS, months (January to December), and price ranges (Low High). Lists various companies like Waukesha Motor Co, Wayne Pump Co, etc.

Note—Superior figures denote 32ds of a point, viz.: 105 1/4=105 1/8. * No par value. † Reported in receivership. ‡ Called for redemption. a Deferred delivery.

(Continued from page 59) tion. This sum was distributed as follows: \$2,550,000 to pay dividends on the common stock, and \$5,000,000 transferred to surplus account, leaving a balance of \$2,485,640 to be carried forward to the present year's profit and loss account.

Referring further to the proposed conversion of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank of Detroit to a National institution (mentioned in these columns Dec. 21, page 3687), stockholders of the institution ratified the proposed change at a special meeting on Dec. 20. The Detroit "Free Press" of Dec. 21, from which this is learned, after stating that the change would become effective Jan. 2 under the title of the Industrial National Bank-Detroit, added, in part:

Other changes approved were an increase in capital stock to \$1,000,000 from \$500,000 by transfer of \$500,000 from surplus to capital stock account and issuance of 50,000 shares of \$20 par capital stock in exchange for the present outstanding 25,000 shares of \$20 par capital stock. Surplus will be \$500,000.

Admittance of the Northern Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., to membership in the Federal Reserve System was announced on Dec. 24 by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, it is learned from the Milwaukee "Sentinel" of Dec. 25, which went on to say:

Officers of the bank are Albert E. Francke, President; Lawrence Stone, Vice-President; Ernest H. Amocher, Cashier; August F. Filipiski, Assistant Cashier, and Elmer P. Hartmann, Assistant Cashier.

Alfred M. Haynes, heretofore Assistant Cashier of the Raleigh Industrial Bank, Raleigh, N. C., was recently named Cashier of the institution, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Haynes succeeds as Cashier L. A. Lentz, who formerly held the dual office of Vice-President and Cashier, and who now has been named Executive Vice-President. Other officials elected for the year 1941 are James H. Pou, Jr., President and Clyde A. Dillon, Vice-President. The Raleigh "News & Observer" of Dec. 27, from which this is learned, added in part:

A resident of Raleigh all his life, Mr. Haynes attended the Raleigh Public Schools and State College. He was connected with the Commercial National Bank from 1917 to 1931, serving as Assistant Cashier.

During the World War he was in the U. S. Navy. He has been connected with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation since it was organized in 1933, serving as chief clerk for the first two

* Does not include the special dividend in kind of 300,000 shares of the Middle West Corporation paid Sept. 3, 1940. The undivided profits account of the bank was not affected inasmuch as an amount equivalent to the value at which the bank carried the 300,000 shares was simultaneously transferred from reserve against stocks owned to undivided profits account at the time of the declaration of the dividend.

years in the fourth district, with headquarters in Richmond, Va., and the past five years in the field examining force of this district.

The year-end statement of condition of Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association (head office San Francisco) reveals the achievement of new all-time high marks in virtually all of the bank's activities. This satisfactory result is attributed by L. M. Giannini, President, to expansion of business in the territory served and increasing public acceptance and use of the facilities and services of California's only statewide branch bank. As of Dec. 31, 1940, Bank of America deposits totaled \$1,632,228,000, an increase of \$149,436,000 during the year. Total resources stood at \$1,817,535,000, a gain of \$188,948,000 in the same period. The aggregate of loans and discounts outstanding was \$778,295,000, which is \$67,240,000 more than a year ago. Cash and bonds amounted to \$977,032,000, an increase of \$124,497,000.

With the \$30,000,000 of preferred stock subscribed by stockholders on June 10, 1940, capital funds, including capital, surplus, undivided profits and reserves, now total \$156,337,000, an increase of \$37,484,000 during the year. This total includes the unallocated reserve of \$6,900,000 which was set up on June 10, 1940, out of previously accumulated undivided profits.

Earnings for the year were \$29,007,000, the largest for any one year in the history of the bank. From this total \$4,370,000 was reserved for depreciation of bank premises and amortization of bond premiums and \$5,709,000 in reserves was set up and applied to the reduction of the carrying value of assets. After payment of \$10,265,000 in dividends at the annual rate of \$2.40 per share on the common stock and 4% on the issue price of the preferred stock, and after \$1,176,000 in profit-sharing bonus to employees, capital funds were increased from earnings for the year by \$7,484,000 which amount was credited to undivided profits and other reserves.

A new item issued by the bank further goes on to say in part:

President Giannini announced that on Jan. 2, 1941 the preferred stock retirement fund will be increased to \$3,473,000 by a transfer from the undivided profits account and \$3,000,000 of the fund will then be used for purchase and retirement of 10% of the entire outstanding issue of preferred stock. Thus, in the period of approximately six months since Bank of America's preferred stock was issued the bank will have made provision for the first four full years of retirement fund requirements.

The President also pointed out that taxes of \$7,767,000 paid and accrued during the year, including social security and Federal deposit insurance corporation assessments, were much greater than ever before.

Concerning the affairs of the defunct First National Bank of The Dalles, Ore., a dispatch from that place on

Dec. 10 to the Portland "Oregonian" contained the following:

Creditors of the defunct First National Bank of The Dalles will receive a Christmas present of \$116,334, in a dividend to be disbursed starting Wednesday (Dec. 11), it was announced Tuesday by C. C. Bryant, receiver. The dividend will be the sixth and final payment in connection with liquidation of the bank's assets, and will bring the total paid depositors up to 89.78%. Mr Bryant said.
The bank closed Dec. 24, 1932.

The 40th annual statement of the Provincial Bank of Canada (head office Montreal) covering the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1940, has just been published. It shows profits for the period—after making appropriations to contingency accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made—of \$436,684 (as against \$457,173 the previous year) which, when added to \$247,908 the balance to credit of profit and loss brought forward from the preceding fiscal year, made \$684,593 available for distribution. This amount was allocated as follows: \$240,000 to pay four quarterly dividends at the rate of 6% per annum; \$145,600 to take care of Dominion and Provincial Government taxes, and \$50,000 written off real estate, leaving a balance of \$248,993 to be carried forward to the current fiscal year's profit and loss account. Total resources are shown in the statement as \$55,887,092 (comparing with \$64,843,998 a year ago), of which \$37,083,570 are quick assets, while deposits (interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing) amount to \$47,882,772, of which \$37,065,036 are interest-bearing deposits. The bank's paid-up capital remains unchanged at \$4,000,000, but reserve fund and surplus have increased to \$1,248,993 from \$1,247,908 a year ago. The shareholders' general annual meeting will be held in Montreal on Jan. 9.

THE CURB MARKET

Advancing prices prevailed on the New York Curb Exchange during much of the present week. There were occasional setbacks among the public utilities and in the oil group and aircraft issues but the tone was strong and the daily transfers were fairly large. Industrial stocks were strong and a number of substantial gains were registered in this section. There were several modest advances in the aircraft group, particularly Bell Aircraft which forged ahead on Tuesday 2 1/4 points to 24 3/8. Chemical shares were unsettled and paper and cardboard issues moved within a narrow range. In the shipbuilding group price movements were generally upward.

Irregular price movements marked the trading during the abbreviated session on Saturday. The petroleum shares attracted a modest amount of speculative attention and there was some buying in the industrial section but the public utility issues were inclined to sag although there were occasional exceptions including Florida Power & Light \$7 pref. which climbed upward 2 points to 116 and a new top for 1940, also Long Island Lighting pref. B which advanced 1 1/2 points to 25 1/8. Aircraft issues showed both gains and losses, Bellanca, Brewster, Waco, Vultee and Republic closing on the side of the advance, while Bell and Beech declined. Shipbuilding stocks were irregular, Todd Shipyards slipping back 2 points to 95 1/2, while N. Y. Shipbuilding (founders shares) worked up to a new top for 1940. Paper and cardboard issues were quiet and aluminum stocks moved within a narrow range.

Industrial issues assumed the market leadership as stocks continued their advance on Monday. As the market strengthened the volume of sales climbed to approximately 332,000 shares as compared with 320,000 on Friday the last full day. Chemical issues were up and down, Heyden Chemical advancing 3 points to 78, while American Potash & Chemical sagged 5 points to 60. Public utilities were stronger, Pennsylvania Water & Power advancing 2 1/4 points to 55 1/2, National Power & Light moving ahead 1 point to 92 and Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. 1 point to 40. Oil shares were lower, shipbuilding stocks moved to higher levels and the paper and cardboard issues were mixed. Aircraft stocks moved backward and forward with very little net change and the aluminum stocks were generally irregular.

Prices again advanced on Tuesday a goodly part of the trading centering around the aircraft stocks and the industrial shares. Shipbuilding issues continued strong and substantial gains were recorded by Todd Shipyards and N. Y. Shipbuilding (founders shares). Oil stocks were moderately higher and the paper and cardboard issues moved within a comparatively narrow range. Prominent among the stocks closing on the side of the advance were Bell Aircraft 1 1/2 points to 24; Creole Petroleum, 1 1/2 points to 24; Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. non-voting stock 2 points to 98; Mead Johnson, 4 points to 144; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 1 point to 64; Todd Shipyards, 1 point to 98; United Shoe Machinery, 1 1/8 points to 57 3/8; and Western Tablet & Stationery, 1 1/2 points to 19 1/2.

The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed on Wednesday in observance of New Year's Day.

The market continued its upward swing as trading was resumed following the New Year's Day holiday. The transfers dipped to approximately 99,375 shares against 268,340 on Tuesday but the tone was strong and the gains ranged up

to 2 or more points. Industrial specialties again attracted some speculative attention and several of the more active stocks in the preferred section of the utilities group registered moderate advances. Aircraft issues were somewhat stronger but the gains were largely fractional. Oil shares were comparatively quiet, and while there were some advances in evidence, they were largely in minor fractions. Paper and cardboard stocks were unsettled with most of the active issues at lower levels as the market closed. Prominent among the shares closing on the up side were Aluminum Co. of America pref. 1 1/4 points to 114 1/2, Mead Johnson 2 points to 117, Nebraska Power pref. 2 points to 115, Singer Manufacturing Co. 2 1/2 points to 107 1/2, Bell Telephone of Canada 1 point to 101 1/2, Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore 1 3/8 points to 70 and Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. pref. 1 3/4 points to 130 3/4.

Curb stocks were moderately firm as the market opened on Friday but prices turned irregular as the day progressed, and while the gains were slightly in excess of the recessions at the close, the net changes were largely fractional. Aircraft issues were again unsettled with Bell, Bellanca and Beech on the side of the advance, Waco down and Fairchild unchanged. Todd Shipyards was a point higher at 97 while New York Shipbuilding (founders shares) was off 3/4 points at 27 3/4. Paper and cardboard stocks were fractionally higher and the public utility preferred issues registered a number of substantial gains. As compared with Friday of last week prices were higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 155 against 153 1/2 on Friday a week ago, American Cyanamid B at 37 1/8 against 37 1/4, Bell Aircraft at 24 against 22, Carrier Corp. at 9 1/2 against 9, Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore at 69 3/4 against 66, Fairchild Aviation at 10 1/2 against 9 3/8, Humble Oil at 62 against 61 1/2, Pepperell Manufacturing Co. at 90 against 89, Sherwin Williams Co. at 78 3/8 against 74 3/4 and Singer Manufacturing Co. at 109 1/4 against 104.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 3, 1941	Stocks (Number of Shares)	Bonds (Par Value)			
		Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	Total
Saturday	208,040	\$703,000	\$9,000	\$24,000	\$736,000
Monday	332,233	1,036,000	33,000	11,000	1,080,000
Tuesday	270,580	878,000	35,000	14,000	927,000
Wednesday			HOLIDAY		
Thursday	99,705	929,000	4,000	4,000	937,000
Friday	101,955	928,000	16,000	7,000	949,000
Total	1,012,513	\$4,472,000	\$97,000	\$60,000	\$4,629,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	Week Ended Jan. 3		Calendar Year	
	1941	1940	1940	1939
Stocks—No. of shares	1,012,513	816,685	42,928,377	45,729,858
Bonds				
Domestic	\$4,472,000	\$6,527,000	\$294,447,000	\$432,689,000
Foreign government	97,000	104,000	2,860,000	4,596,000
Foreign corporate	60,000	102,000	6,595,000	7,212,000
Total	\$4,629,000	\$6,733,000	\$303,902,000	\$444,497,000

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ending today (Saturday, Jan. 4) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be 17.6% above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$6,896,663,997, against \$5,866,222,989 for the same week in 1939. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of 24.1%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Jan. 4	1941	1940	Per Cent
New York	\$3,190,733,576	\$2,570,968,973	+24.1
Chicago	325,320,374	294,628,615	+10.4
Philadelphia	369,000,000	347,000,000	+6.3
Boston	227,868,538	194,000,000	+17.5
Kansas City	87,928,301	76,749,243	+14.6
St. Louis	89,100,000	73,700,000	+20.9
San Francisco	131,655,000	120,521,000	+9.2
Pittsburgh	149,293,692	109,509,937	+36.3
Detroit	144,048,812	103,130,310	+39.7
Cleveland	116,475,132	86,691,857	+34.4
Baltimore	76,045,921	71,094,063	+7.0
Eleven cities, five days	\$4,907,469,346	\$4,047,993,998	+21.2
Other cities, five days	809,861,852	796,175,160	+1.7
Total all cities, five days	\$5,717,331,198	\$4,844,169,158	+18.0
All cities, one day	1,179,332,799	1,022,053,831	+15.4
Total all cities for week	\$6,896,663,997	\$5,866,222,989	+17.6

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above 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 Dec. 28. For that week there was an increase of 0.7%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to \$6,072,643,183, against \$6,029,878,370 in the same week in 1939. Outside of this city there was an increase of 4.2%

the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of 2.3%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals show a loss of 2.4% and in the Boston Reserve District of 5.4% but in the Philadelphia Reserve District the totals show a gain of 8.6%. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals record an improvement of 5.9%, in the Richmond Reserve District of 12.1%, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of 14.7%. The Chicago Reserve District has to its credit an increase of 1.5%, the St. Louis Reserve District of 6.9%, and the Minneapolis Reserve District of 1.4%. In the Dallas Reserve District the totals are smaller by 2.6%, but in the Kansas City Reserve District the totals are larger by 8.2%, and in the San Francisco Reserve District by 4.7%.

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

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Week Ended Dec. 28, 1940	1940	1939	Inc. or Dec.	1938	1937
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Federal Reserve Dist.					
1st Boston...12 cities	282,718,098	298,877,937	-5.4	264,024,631	241,483,788
2d New York...13 "	3,315,919,560	3,397,348,539	-2.4	3,620,467,072	3,196,723,588
3d Philadelphia...10 "	449,699,233	413,939,930	+8.6	366,599,063	330,270,742
4th Cleveland...7 "	381,118,993	358,995,605	+5.9	267,449,899	306,075,770
5th Richmond...6 "	164,057,478	146,359,886	+12.1	122,489,514	122,664,545
6th Atlanta...10 "	202,910,261	176,881,692	+14.7	156,134,562	146,446,863
7th Chicago...18 "	555,526,330	547,433,036	+1.5	463,602,793	463,169,568
8th St. Louis...4 "	168,982,442	152,535,044	+11.4	88,207,606	89,235,674
9th Minneapolis...7 "	133,822,652	102,348,677	+31.7	121,278,754	122,407,444
10th Kansas City...7 "	60,940,114	129,776,644	-5.2	121,278,754	122,407,444
11th Dallas...8 "	89,950,135	70,770,559	+26.6	60,303,879	54,901,617
12th San Fran...10 "	244,513,126	233,606,821	+4.7	209,275,032	220,855,593
Total...113 cities	6,072,643,183	6,029,878,370	+0.7	5,873,799,950	5,429,555,534
Outside N. Y. City	2,875,237,038	2,758,090,341	+4.2	2,366,899,322	2,355,207,038
Canada...32 cities	298,050,922	274,969,709	+8.4	272,108,270	291,974,737

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

Clearings at—	Week Ended Dec. 28				
	1940	1939	Inc. or Dec.	1938	1937
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
First Federal Reserve District—Boston					
Me.—Bangor	694,510	617,881	+12.4	542,280	453,990
Portland	2,236,383	2,115,025	+5.7	1,616,101	2,012,075
Mass.—Boston	241,074,655	258,890,621	-6.6	228,990,261	204,440,399
Fall River	338,047	394,466	-14.3	317,150	294,462
Lowell	680,658	657,573	+3.5	694,076	578,666
New Bedford	3,387,800	3,078,453	+10.0	3,138,419	2,847,483
Springfield	2,425,333	2,220,313	+9.2	1,683,642	1,620,489
Worcester	13,878,087	13,793,824	+0.6	10,037,644	10,603,963
Conn.—Hartford	4,404,055	4,662,888	-5.6	3,933,785	4,126,158
New Haven	11,733,600	11,309,400	+3.8	11,700,900	13,377,100
R. I.—Providence	484,260	413,828	+17.0	706,970	427,322
N.H.—Manchester					
Total (12 cities)	282,718,098	298,877,937	-5.4	264,024,631	241,483,788
Second Federal Reserve District—New York					
N. Y.—Albany	5,337,227	6,162,364	-13.4	10,461,841	7,947,509
Binghamton	1,061,101	899,063	+18.0	1,085,393	816,804
Buffalo	36,400,000	36,000,000	+1.1	28,200,000	32,400,000
Elmira	552,328	537,011	+2.9	416,323	423,770
Jamestown	820,669	909,422	-9.8	531,000	649,331
New York	3,197,406,145	3,271,788,029	-2.3	3,508,900,628	3,074,348,446
Rochester	8,577,717	7,871,210	+9.0	6,567,511	6,447,113
Syracuse	4,736,414	3,793,184	+24.9	4,717,432	4,815,234
Westchester Co	3,149,505	3,619,838	-13.0	2,924,722	3,216,447
Conn.—Stamford	4,907,166	3,683,429	+33.2	3,427,323	3,768,637
N. J.—Montclair	381,501	499,689	-23.7	331,273	411,332
Newark	19,982,959	21,509,251	-7.1	17,327,775	21,974,753
Northern N. J.	32,607,428	40,076,049	-18.6	37,575,851	39,404,212
Total (13 cities)	3,315,919,560	3,397,348,539	-2.4	3,620,467,072	3,196,723,588
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia					
Pa.—Allentown	462,648	350,890	+31.8	395,251	307,694
Bethlehem	573,531	439,301	+30.6	*480,000	364,608
Chester	331,295	333,286	-0.6	388,159	312,495
Lancaster	1,195,333	1,030,458	+16.0	1,020,101	901,031
Philadelphia	432,000,000	398,000,000	+8.5	356,000,000	320,000,000
Reading	1,362,809	1,747,774	-22.0	1,238,394	1,049,348
Seranton	2,105,931	2,332,576	-9.7	2,607,453	1,823,345
Wilkes-Barre	1,146,882	957,260	+19.8	891,028	825,374
York	1,471,404	1,109,185	+32.7	1,013,677	1,452,747
N. J.—Trenton	9,049,400	7,639,200	+18.5	2,565,000	3,214,100
Total (10 cities)	449,699,233	413,939,930	+8.6	366,599,063	330,270,742
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland					
Ohio—Canton	2,816,440	2,134,035	+32.0	2,072,896	1,714,376
Cincinnati	67,294,082	60,942,854	+10.4	48,863,971	54,460,483
Cleveland	124,636,681	127,063,693	-1.9	91,508,994	95,576,114
Columbus	10,466,200	9,744,100	+7.4	8,638,000	10,247,700
Mansfield	1,893,259	1,723,116	+9.9	1,244,711	1,188,992
Youngstown	3,303,019	3,028,017	+9.1	3,401,635	2,353,417
Pa.—Pittsburgh	170,709,272	155,359,790	+9.9	111,719,992	140,204,688
Total (7 cities)	381,118,953	359,995,605	+5.9	267,449,899	306,075,770
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond					
W. Va.—Hunt'ton	533,543	500,608	+6.6	340,490	267,161
Va.—Norfolk	3,528,000	2,433,000	+45.0	2,163,000	2,394,000
Richmond	44,060,198	46,490,380	-5.2	38,748,574	38,568,448
S. C.—Charleston	1,426,370	1,090,515	+30.8	1,087,524	1,059,552
Md.—Baltimore	86,387,060	73,016,310	+18.3	61,730,880	59,788,850
D.C.—Washington	28,122,308	22,829,073	+23.2	18,419,846	19,986,534
Total (6 cities)	164,057,479	146,359,886	+12.1	122,489,514	122,664,545
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta					
Tenn.—Knoxville	5,338,867	5,208,314	+2.5	4,674,822	3,670,976
Nashville	21,355,466	18,804,806	+13.6	15,437,888	15,395,917
Ga.—Atlanta	76,100,000	62,300,000	+22.2	54,200,000	54,000,000
Augusta	1,583,346	1,515,736	+4.5	942,057	1,208,184
Macon	1,144,447	946,447	+20.9	667,018	*1,150,000
Fla.—Jacksonville	23,451,000	19,512,000	+20.2	19,787,000	16,727,000
Ala.—Birmingham	30,556,182	24,781,654	+23.3	19,985,980	18,810,392
Mobile	2,096,453	1,914,099	+9.5	1,376,760	1,339,388
Miss.—Jackson					
Vicksburg	120,454	120,562	-0.1	196,280	123,184
La.—New Orleans	41,164,046	41,778,074	-1.5	38,866,757	34,021,822
Total (10 cities)	202,910,261	176,881,692	+14.7	156,134,562	146,446,863

Clearings at—	Week Ended Dec. 28				
	1940	1939	Inc. or Dec.	1938	1937
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago					
Mich.—Ann Arbor	436,407	474,464	-8.0	540,871	368,930
Detroit	146,396,697	130,375,172	+12.3	112,014,900	101,193,453
Grand Rapids	3,350,383	3,207,104	+4.5	2,690,608	2,416,949
Lansing	1,515,125	2,295,862	-25.7	1,313,580	*1,300,700
Ind.—Ft. Wayne	1,990,425	2,295,862	-13.3	1,205,039	1,090,703
Indianapolis	18,929,000	19,173,000	-1.3	16,641,000	16,337,000
South Bend	2,238,209	1,881,313	+19.0	1,141,418	1,151,368
Terre Haute	5,447,335	6,545,326	-16.8	5,137,226	5,450,964
Wis.—Milwaukee	21,895,319	20,474,635	+6.9	16,893,344	19,016,632
Ia.—Ced. Rapids	1,163,909	951,902	+22.3	1,070,908	862,486
Des Moines	8,786,774	10,007,702	-12.2	8,884,050	8,673,230
Sioux City	3,217,865	3,380,073	-4.8	2,957,322	3,041,889
Ill.—Bloomington	305,832	368,078	-16.9	231,158	199,062
Chicago	332,498,899	340,086,838	-2.2	287,095,609	295,964,889
Decatur	1,014,112	1,020,285	-0.6	692,345	825,808
Peoria	3,458,261	3,598,669	-3.9	3,273,486	3,131,544
Rockford	1,549,377	1,117,211	+38.7	807,342	1,080,760
Springfield	1,332,401	1,269,930	+4.9	1,012,587	1,083,901
Total (18 cities)	555,526,330	547,433,036	+1.5	463,602,793	463,169,568
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis					
Mo.—St. Louis	93,400,000	93,700,000	-0.3	83,300,000	87,200,000
Ky.—Louisville	40,773,142	37,375,229	+9.1	35,749,916	31,060,317
Tenn.—Memphis	28,378,300	20,973,815	+35.3	16,626,229	17,220,025
Ill.—Jacksonville					
Quincy	441,000	486,000	-9.3	x	x
Total (4 cities)	162,992,442	152,535,044	+6.9	136,067,145	135,920,342
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis					
Minn.—Duluth	3,364,468	3,762,128	-10.6	2,657,069	2,614,354
Minneapolis	67,590,789	66,947,017	+1.0	56,058,120	57,528,328
St. Paul	25,439,283	25,390,317	+0.2	22,037,996	23,892,308
N. D.—Fargo	2,225,885	1,960,303	+13.5	1,680,750	1,652,542
S. D.—Aberdeen	835,845	693,004	+20.6	591,652	475,853
Mont.—Billings	728,317	616,594	+18.1	2,049,608	2,258,845
Helena	3,638,265	2,979,313	+22.1		
Total (7 cities)	103,822,852	102,348,677	+1.4	86,207,606	89,235,674
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City					
Neb.—Fremont	84,374	80,561	+4.7	78,872	92,946
Hastings	132,400	121,871	+8.6	91,607	96,964
Lincoln	2,743,197	2,299,791	+19.3	1,889,267	2,203,670
Omaha	30,166,653	27,743,402	+8.7	27,562,850	25,867,140
Kan.—Topeka	1,784,915	2,058,570	-13.1	1,965,688	2,146,730
Wichita	3,558,269	2,914,593	+22.1	2,668,257	2,926,143
Mo.—Kan. City	97,607,426	90,893,817	+7.4	83,084,645	85,490,749
St. Joseph	3,079,948	2,611,819	+17.9	2,706,262	2,684,069
Colo.—Col. Spgs.	546,027	489,080	+11.6	716,342	480,860
Pueblo	711,605				

FCA Reports Farmer Co-operatives With Over 3,000,000 Members Had \$2,000,000,000 Business During 1939-40 Marketing Season

Farmer co-ops with a membership of more than 3,000,000 producers handled a \$2,000,000,000 business during the 1939-40 marketing season, according to the recently completed 18th annual survey by the cooperative research and service division of the Farm Credit Administration. The announcement in the matter, issued Dec. 30, continued:

Marketing associations constitute 75% of the 10,700 active organizations, the figures disclosed. The groups marketing dairy products led in the number of members, with 620,000, and in volume of business, at \$560,000,000. Other principal commodities in their order of importance were grain, dry beans and rice, \$390,000,000; livestock, \$282,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$273,000,000, and cotton, \$78,000,000.

A substantial increase was reported in the dollar business of the farm supply purchasing co-ops, in which some 900,000 farmers now have membership. Gain also was shown in the number of cooperative cotton gins, while a slight decrease was noted in grain elevator associations.

Greatest concentration of cooperative membership is in Illinois, although Minnesota has the largest number of associations and California tops the list in volume of business. Other States which rank high in the survey totals include Wisconsin, Iowa, New York and Ohio.

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
DEC. 28, 1940, TO JAN. 3, 1941, INCLUSIVE

Country and Monetary Unit	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money					
	Dec. 28	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
Europe—	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Belgium, belga.....	a	a	a		a	a
Bulgaria, lev.....	a	a	a		a	a
Czechoslov'ia, koruna	a	a	a		a	a
Denmark, krone.....	a	a	a		a	a
Engl'd, pound sterl'g						
Official.....	4.035000	4.035000	4.035000		4.035000	4.035000
Free.....	4.035000	4.035000	4.035000		4.035000	4.035000
Finland, marka.....	.019500	.020116	.020116		.020116	.020116
France, franc.....	.399820*	.399820*	.399820*		.399820*	.399700*
Germany, reichsmark						
Greece, drachma.....	.197700*	.197700*	.197700*		.197700*	.197700*
Hungary, pengo.....	.050483*	.050483*	.050483*		.050414*	.050414*
Italy, lira.....	a	a	a		a	a
Netherlands, guilder	a	a	a		a	a
Norway, krone.....	a	a	a		a	a
Poland, zloty.....	a	a	a		a	a
Portugal, escudo.....	.039975	.039975	.039900		.040000	.039975
Rumania, leu.....	a	a	a		a	a
Spain, peseta.....	.091300*	.091300*	.091300*		.091300*	.091300*
Sweden, krona.....	.238207	.238250	.238235		.238207	.238207
Switzerland, franc.....	.232092	.232057	.232064		.232050	.232035
Yugoslavia, dinar.....	.022400*	.022400*	.022400*		.022400*	.022380*
Asia						
China—						
Chefoo (yuan) dol'r	a	a	a		a	a
Hankow (yuan) dol	a	a	a		a	a
Shanghai (yuan) dol	.054362*	.054237*	.054106*		.053981*	.053981*
Tientsin (yuan) dol	a	a	a		a	a
Hongkong, dollar.....	.236343	.236187	.236187		.236312	.236312
India (British) rupee.....	.301783	.301783	.301783		.301783	.301783
Japan, yen.....	.234387	.234387	.234387		.234387	.234387
Straits Settlements, dol	.471000	.471000	.471000		.471000	.471000
Australasia						
Australia, pound—						
Official.....	3.228000	3.228000	3.228000		3.228000	3.228000
Free.....	3.215000	3.215000	3.215000		3.215000	3.215000
New Zealand, pound.....	3.227500	3.227500	3.227500		3.227500	3.227500
Africa—						
South Africa, pound.....	3.980000	3.980000	3.980000		3.980000	3.980000
North America—						
Canada, dollar—						
Official.....	.909090	.909090	.909090		.909090	.909090
Free.....	.863359	.863515	.859765		.859823	.859823
Mexico, peso.....	.204575*	.204625*	.204750*		.204625*	.204750*
Newfound'd, dollar.....	.909090	.909090	.909090		.909090	.909090
Official.....	.860833	.861250	.857343		.85937	.857343
Free.....						
South America—						
Argentina, peso.....	.297733*	.297733*	.297733*		.297733*	.297733*
Brazil, milreis—						
Official.....	.060575*	.060575*	.060575*		.060575*	.060575*
Free.....	.050166*	.050166*	.050166*		.050166*	.050566*
Chile, peso—						
Official.....	.051660*	.051660*	.051660*		.051660*	.051660*
Export.....	.040000*	.040000*	.040000*		.040000*	.040000*
Colombia, peso.....	.572350*	.572350*	.572350*		.572200*	.572350*
Uruguay, peso.....	.658300*	.658300*	.658300*		.658300*	.658300*
Controlled.....	.394810*	.394810*	.394870*		.394870*	.394870*
Non-controlled.....						

* Nominal rate. a No rates available.

AUCTION SALES

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

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

Shares	Stocks	per Share
25	Mortgage Bank of Colombia, par \$20.....	4 1/2
5	Waltham Watch Co. prior preferred, par \$100.....	88 1/2
200	Rainbow Luminous Products common B.....	25c lot
	Bonds—	
\$1,000	Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee RR. 6s, January, 1955, series A coupon Jan. 1, 1933, and subsequent on.....	1% flat

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares	Stocks	per Share
1	Pierce & Kilburn common, no par.....	\$1 lot
40	Maryland Coal Co. of W. Va. common, par \$100.....	\$1 lot
100	Philadelphia & Western Ry. Co. preferred v. t. c.....	\$1 lot
100	Philadelphia & Western Ry. Co. common v. t. c.....	\$1 lot
\$9,125	Langellie Collieries, Inc., 6% note dated July 1, 1932; \$5,055.50 6% note dated June 15, 1936; \$11,122.30 6% note dated June 15, 1936.....	\$6 lot
30	J. M. Sons Building Co. 2d preferred.....	\$1 lot
60	Pennsylvania Bankshares & Sec. Corp. preferred.....	1 1/2
5	Peoples Press, Inc., common A.....	\$10 lot
400	Guaranty Trust Co., Atlantic City, common.....	\$40 lot
	Bonds—	
\$5,000	The Print Club 1st 5s, 1948, registered.....	\$102 lot

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE

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

	Sat., Dec. 23	Mon., Dec. 23-16d.	Tues., Dec. 31	Wed., Jan. 1	Thurs., Jan. 2	Fri., Jan. 3
Silver, per oz.....	Closed	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.
Gold, p. fine oz.....	Closed	£76 1/4	£76 1/4	£76 1/4	£76 1/4	£76 1/4
Consols, 2 1/2%.....	Closed	£103	£103 1-16	Holiday	£103 3-16	£103 7-16
British 3 1/2%.....	Closed	£113 1/4	£113 1/4		£114	£113 1/4
W. L.....	Closed					
1960-90.....	Closed					

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

	Sat., Dec. 23	Mon., Dec. 23-16d.	Tues., Dec. 31	Wed., Jan. 1	Thurs., Jan. 2	Fri., Jan. 3
Bar N.Y. (for'n) 34 1/2.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Holiday	34 1/2	34 1/2
U. S. Treasury (newly mined) 71.11.....	71.11	71.11	71.11	Holiday	71.11	71.11

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

	Sat., Dec. 28	Mon., Dec. 30	Tues., Dec. 31	Wed., Jan. 1	Thurs., Jan. 2	Fri., Jan. 3
Boots Pure Drugs.....	37/9	37/9	37/9	37/9	38/-	38/-
British Amer Tobacco.....	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	88/9	88/9
Cable & Wire ord.....	£57	£57	£57	£57 1/2	£58	£58
Central Min & Invest.....	£10 1/2	£10 1/2	£10 1/2	£10 1/2	£10 1/2	£10 1/2
Cons Goldfields of S. A.....	36/3	36/3	36/3	36/3	36/10 1/2	36/10 1/2
Courtauld's S & Co.....	31/9	31/9	31/10 1/2	31/10 1/2	31/10 1/2	31/10 1/2
De Beers.....	£4 1/2	£4 1/2	£4 1/2	£4 1/2	£4 1/2	£4 1/2
Distillers Co.....	64/9	65/-	65/3	65/3	65/6	65/6
Electric & Musical Ind.....	7/9	7/9	7/9	7/10 1/2	7/9	7/9
Ford Ltd.....	Closed	16/9	16/9	Holiday	17/-	17/-
Hudsons Bay Co.....	22/6	22/6	22/6	22/6	22/6	22/6
Imp Tob of G B & I.....	100/-	100/-	100/-	100/7 1/2	100/-	100/-
London Mid Ry.....	£13 1/2	£13 1/2	£13 1/2	£13 1/2	£13 1/2	£13 1/2
Rand Mines.....	£6 1/4	£6 1/4	£6 1/4	£6 1/4	£6 1/4	£6 1/4
Rio Tinto.....	£7 1/4	£7 1/4	£7 1/4	£7 1/4	£7 1/4	£7 1/4
Rolls Royce.....	73/9	73/9	73/9	73/9	73/9	73/9
Shell Transport.....	38/9	38/9	38/9	38/9	38/9	38/9
United Molasses.....	23/3	23/3 1/2	23/3	23/3	23/3	23/3
Vickers.....	30/-	30/-	30/-	30/-	30/7 1/2	30/7 1/2
West Witwatersrand.....						
Area.....	15/1 1/2	13/3			15/1 1/2	15/1 1/2

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
Allegemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (6%).....	170	170	170	172	172	172
Berliner Kraft u. Licht (8%).....	213	213	214	214	214	218
Commerz Bank (6%).....	141	142	143	146	146	146
Deutsche Bank (6%).....	149	149	143	Holiday	150	151
Deutsche Reichsbahn (German Rys. 7%).....	149	149	143	Holiday	150	151
Dresdner Bank (6%).....	139	140	142	144	144	144
Ferbelindustrie I. G. (7%).....	200	201	200	203	204	204
Reichsbank (new shares).....	122	123	123	123	126	126
Siemens & Halske (8%).....	282	281	281	285	287	287
Vereingte Stahlwerke (6%).....	143	144	145	147	146	146

REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of corporate bonds, notes, and preferred stocks called for redemption, including those called under sinking fund provisions. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the Chronicle.

Company and Issue—	Date	Page
Alcron & Barberton Belt RR. 1st mtg. 4s.....	Jan. 15	3736
Alabama Power Co. 1st mtg. 5s.....	Mar. 1	1424
Alaska Pacific Salmon Co. preferred stock.....	Feb. 5	3878
* Allied Owners Corp. 1st mtg. bonds.....	Jan. 29	2110
Allied Stores Corp. 4 1/2% debentures.....	Jan. 31	3385
Appalachian Electric Power Co. 4 1/2% bonds.....	Jan. 20	3879
4% bonds.....	Jan. 20	3879
Arkansas Western Gas Co. 1st mtg. bonds.....	Jan. 18	3737
Bates Valve Bag Corp. 6% debentures.....	Feb. 1	3830
Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge Co. 1st mtg. 7s.....	Apr. 1	2036
Bedford Pulp & Paper Co. 1st mtg. 6 1/2s.....	Feb. 14	3387
Boston Edison Co. 1st mtg. bonds.....	Jan. 10	3551
Catholic Bishop of Chicago. series D notes.....	Jan. 18	3739
* Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. 1st mtg. bonds.....	Feb. 1	2115
City Water Co. of Chattanooga 1st mtg. bonds.....	Jan. 11	3740
* Commonwealth & Southern Corp. 6% debts., series A.....	Feb. 1	2116
Commonwealth Telephone Co. 1st mtg. bonds.....	Jan. 20	3742
Crucible Steel Co. of America 10-year debts.....	Jan. 31	2117
Cuban American Manganese Corp. 8% conv. pref. stock.....	Jan. 15	3232
* Daniels & Fisher Stores 4 1/2% bonds.....	Jan. 15	2117
* Denver & Rio Grande Western RR. 3 1/2% cdfs.....	Feb. 1	2118
Detroit Edison Co. 4 1/2% bonds.....	Mar. 1	3886
* El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) 7% pref. stock A.....	Jan. 27	2119
6% preferred stock B.....	Jan. 27	2119
* Electric Auto-Lite Co. 4% debentures.....	Feb. 8	2119
* Federal Enameling & Stamping Co. 1st coll. bonds.....	Feb. 1	2120
* Fontanu Power Co. 1st mtg. 6s.....	Feb. 1	2120
German-Atlantic Cable Co. 1st mtg. 7% bonds.....	Apr. 1	1433
Great Consolidated Electric Power Co., Ltd.—		
1st mortgage bonds.....	Feb. 1	2889
Greenfield Gas Light Co. 1st mtg. 4 1/2% bonds.....	Feb. 1	3889
First mortgage 4 1/2% bonds.....	Feb. 1	3889
Gruen Watch Co. class B pref. stock.....	Feb. 1	2352
Gulf Public Service Co. 1st mtg. 6s.....	Apr. 1	1573
Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., 6% pref. stock.....	Jan. 1	

NATIONAL BANKS

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

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

	Amt. of Reduction
Dec. 26—The Peoples National Bank of Southbridge, Southbridge, Mass. From \$100,000 to \$10,000	\$90,000

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED

	Amt. of Increase
Dec. 26—The Peoples National Bank of Southbridge, Southbridge, Mass. From \$10,000 to \$70,000	\$60,000
Dec. 26—National Bank of Hyde Park in Chicago, Chicago, Ill. From \$200,000 to \$250,000	50,000

DIVIDENDS

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

The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
All-Penn Oil & Gas (quar.)	5c	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Amerada Corp. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Amerex Holding Corp. (s.-a.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
American Box Board Co.	25c	Jan. 23	Jan. 10
American Cities Power & Light \$3 cl. A (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Opt. div. 1-32 shs. cl. B or cash.			
American Dairies preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
American Factors, Ltd. (monthly)	10c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
American Fidelity & Casualty (quar.)	15c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
American Light & Traction (quar.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
American Steamship Co. (year-end)	\$10	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
American Sugar Refining	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Arlington Mills (irregular)	\$1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Bangor Hydro Electric (quar.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Bankers Commercial Corp. 6% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Barker's Bread, Ltd., 5% pref. (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Beatty Bros. Ltd., 6% 1st pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Boston Edison Co. (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Brandon Corp.	\$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Burkhardt (F.) Mfg. Co. \$2.20 pref. (quar.)	55c	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Business System Ltd. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
B preferred (quar.)	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Calgary Power Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Canadian Silk Products class A (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Central Hudson Gas & Electric (quar.)	10c	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
4 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Central States Electric Co., 7% pref. A	143 3/4c	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
7% preferred A	109.975c	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
6% preferred B	137 1/2c	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
6% preferred B	19 1/2c	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
6% preferred C	19 1/2c	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
Chain Store Products Corp. \$1 1/2 conv. pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Chesapeake-Camp Corp., 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Cohen (Dan) Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Conde Nast Publications (resumed)	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Conn (C. G.) Ltd. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 6	Dec. 26
6% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 6	Dec. 26
Connecticut River Power Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Consolidated Royalties, Inc., 6% pref. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Continental Gas & Electric Corp.	\$6 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Copper-Bessemer prior preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 24	Jan. 10
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 17
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Preferred (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Denver Union Stockyards Co. (quar.)	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Fairmount Creamery (interim)	20c	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Farr Alpaca Co. liquidating	25c		Dec. 27
Fibreboard Products, prior preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
First National Bank (Toms River, N. J.)	87 1/2c	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Special	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Fisher (H.) Packing Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
5% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
General American Oil Co. (Texas), 6% pref. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
General Brewing Corp. 6% conv. pref. (quar.)	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
General Industries Co. (initial quar.)	12 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
General Mills, Inc. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Gibraltar Fire & Marine Insurance Co. (s.-a.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Extra	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Globe Grain & Milling (liquidating)	\$1	Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Halle Bros. Co., pref. (quar.)	60c	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Holly Sugar Corp., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 20	Jan. 15
Honomu Sugar	20c	Dec. 20	Jan. 15
Institutional Securities (ins. shares)	3c	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
International Bronze Powders, Ltd. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
6% cum. part. preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Kootenay Belle Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	12c	Jan. 22	Jan. 15
Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Massachusetts Utilities Assoc., pref. (quar.)	62 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Maui Agricultural Co.	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Michigan Bakeries, Inc.	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
37 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
\$1 non-cum. prior preferred (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Midwest Piping & Supply	25c	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
National Shirt Shops (Dela.)	20c	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Prior preferred	\$1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 26
New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.	95c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Newberry (J.J.) Realty Co., 6 1/2% pf. A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
6% preferred B (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
New York Trap Rock Corp.	25c	Dec. 28	Dec. 26
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Northwest Engineering	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Oahu Railway & Land (monthly)	10c	Jan. 10	Jan. 7
Monthly	10c	Feb. 10	Feb. 7
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd. (monthly)	10c	Mar. 10	Mar. 7
Patino Mines & Enterprises Consol. Inc.	5c	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Div. of 3s. per sh. paid in U. S. funds at the rate of 60c. per share.			
Philadelphia Electric Co. (quar.)	45c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Piedmont & Northern Ry. Co.	50c	Jan. 20	Jan. 6
Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 11	Dec. 26
Portland Gas Light Co. \$6 preferred	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., 5 1/4% pref. 7% preferred	\$1.31 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 10

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Reliance Steel Corp.	10c	Jan. 11	Dec. 31
Rhode Island Electric Protective Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Extra	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Rhodes (M. H.), Inc.	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Convertible preferred	70c	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Rice-Stix Dry Goods	50c	Jan. 22	Jan. 8
Richmond Insurance Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Special	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Rochester American Insurance Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	25c	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Extra	20c	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
St. Croix Paper (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
St. Louis County Water preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
San Diego Gas & Electric 5% pref. (initial)	23.1c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Covers period beginning Oct. 8 and ending Dec. 31, 1940.			
Schuykill Valley Nav. & RR. Co. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 9	Dec. 28
Guaranteed (s.-a.)	\$7 1/4	Jan. 9	Dec. 28
Security Storage Co. (reduced) (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 10	Jan. 4
Shaler Co. class A (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Class B (quar.)	20c	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Class B (extra)	20c	Dec. 31	Dec. 23
Sioux City Stockyards Co. (extra)	37 1/2c	Dec. 28	Dec. 27
\$1 1/2 participating preferred (partic. div.)	37 1/2c	Dec. 28	Dec. 27
Southern California Edison (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Extra	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Original preferred (special)	25c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Spud Valley Gold Mines, Ltd.	\$1 1/2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Strathmore Paper Co., 6% preferred	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 28
Sun Glow Industries, Inc. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Traders Finance Corp. 7% pref. B (final)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Union Oil of Calif. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 10	Jan. 10
United Light & Railways 7% pr. pref. (mo.)	58 1-3c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
United States Plywood Corp. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 20	Jan. 11
Washington Gas Light Co. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
\$4 1/2 cum. conv. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Wico Electric 6% pref. A (quar.)	30c	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Williams (R. C.) & Co.	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Wilson Line, pref. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Woolson Spice Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Zeller's, Ltd., preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

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

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Abbott Laboratories 4 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Aeronautical Securities (quar.)	10c	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Affiliated Fund, Inc. (quar.)	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Air Reduction Co., Inc. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Extra	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	12 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Albany Packing Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 22	Dec. 20
Amalgamated Sugar 1st pref. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
American Airlines, Inc.—			
\$4 1/2 preferred (initial) (quar.)	\$1.06 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
American Alliance Insurance (quar.)	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Extra	20c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
American Can Co. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
American District Telegraph (N. J.)—			
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
5% preferred (initial)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Div. is \$1 1/2 on new 5% pref. under exchange offer, subsequent payments will be \$1 1/4.			
American Fork & Hoe Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
American Furniture Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
American News Co.	30c	Jan. 15	Jan. *4
American Oak & Leather Co.—			
5% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	-----
American Radiator & Standard—			
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Amer. Rolling Mill Co., 4 1/2% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 16
American Teleg. & Teleg. (quar.)	\$2 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 16
American Turf Assoc.	25c	Jan. 6	Dec. 20
Amoskeag Co. semi-ann.	75c	July 3	June 21
\$4 1/2 preferred (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	July 3	June 21
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—			
5% preferred (semi-annual)	\$2 1/2	Feb. 1	Dec. 27
Atlantic Refining Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 1	Jan. 6
Atlas Thrift Plan Corp. 7% pref. (quar.)	17 1/2c	Jan. 12	Dec. 14
Artloom Corp. (resumed)	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Axe-Houghton Fund, Inc.	15c	Jan. 8	Dec. 30
Backstay Welt Co. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 6	Dec. 23
Baldwin Rubber Co. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 20	Jan. 15
Extra	\$1.60	Jan. 6	Jan. 2
Banco di Napoli Trust Co. (N. Y.) (annual)	\$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Bankers Securities Corp. 6% preferred	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Bayuk Cigars, Inc., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Bell Telephone Co. (Penna.) 6 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Bell Telephone Stores, Inc. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Blitmore Hats, Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Co., com.	25c	Feb. 27	Feb. 17
Bralorne Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	20c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Extra	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
British Columbia Electric Ry., Ltd.—			
5% prior preferred (s.-a.)	2 1/2%	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
British Columbia Power class A (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
British Columbia Telephone 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Budd Wheel Co.	20c	Jan. 13	Jan. 3*
Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power—			
1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Burdine's, Inc., preferred (quar.)	70c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Business Capital Corp. class A (quar.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Calgary Power Co., Ltd., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
California-Oregon Power 7% preferred	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
6% preferred (1927)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
California Packing Corp.	25c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry	35c	Jan. 24	Jan. 3
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.	25c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Canadian Bronze Co., Ltd., common	\$37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Common (interim)	150c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Canadian Converters Co., Ltd.	150c	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Canadian Foreign Securities Co.	16c	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Canadian General Investments (quar.)	\$12 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Canadian Industries, 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Canadian Light & Power (s.-a.)	150c	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Canadian Pacific Ry., preferred (final)	\$2 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Canadian Wieries Ltd. (year-end)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 20	Dec. 19
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Central Agulre Assoc. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Central New York Power, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 10

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record	Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Central Power Co. 7% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	International Utilities Corp., 1 1/4% preferred	\$1.81 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 20
6% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	\$3 1/2 prior preferred	\$7 3/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 20
Central Republic Co.	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 28	Interstate Department Stores	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Chain Belt Co.	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Chase National Bank (s.-a.)	70c	Feb. 1	Jan. 17*	Interstate Home Equipment	70c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Chemical Fund, Inc.	14c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Investment Foundation Ltd., 6% cum. pref. (qu)	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Chilton Co. (quar.)	10c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Iowa Electric Light & Power Co.—			
Cinc. New Ori. & Tex. Pac. Ry.—				7% preferred A	187 1/2c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	6 1/2% preferred B	181 1/2c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 2	May 15	6% preferred C	175c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Joliet & Chicago Railroad (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 6	Dec. 26
Cincinnati Postal Terminal & Realty Co.—				Joplin Water Works Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Julian & Kokege (semi-ann.)	\$1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Cleve. Cin. Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (s.-a.)	\$5	Jan. 31	Jan. 4	Kaufman Dept. Store	20c	Jan. 28	Jan. 10
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 20	Kellogg Switchboard & Supply	15c	Jan. 31	Jan. 7
Clinton Water Works Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 7
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.—				Kennedy's Utilities, \$1.25 conv. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1.62	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Klein (D. Email) Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Commercial Alcohols, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Klein (D. Email) Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Concord Gas Co., preferred	150c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Kroger Grocery & Baking, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Conn. (C. G.) Ltd.	8c	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Krueger (G.) Brewing	12 1/2c	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
Conn. & Passumpsic River RR. 6% preferred	\$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	K W Battery Co., Inc. (quar.)	5c	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Consolidated Car Heating Co., Inc. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Lane Bryant, Inc., 7% preferred (quar.)	1 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Consolidated Cigar Corp.—				Langendorf United Bakeries, class A (quar.)	1 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
6 1/2% cumulative prior preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Class B	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Preferred (quar.)	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 27	Lehman Corp. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 7	Dec. 20
Consolidated Laundries, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Lerner Stores Corp. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Consolidated Oil Corp.	12 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Continental Insurance Co. (year-end)	40c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Lexington Telephone Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Semi-annual	80c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Liberty Loan Corp. \$3 1/2 pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Coon (W. B.) Co. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 11	Link Belt Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 7
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 11	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Corn Products Refining (quar.)	75c	Jan. 20	Jan. 3	Little Schuylkill Navigation RR. & Coal (s.-a.)	\$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Jan. 3	Louisville Gas & Electric (Ky.) 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Creamery Package Mfg. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Crown-Collier Publishing Co., 7% pref. (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Crown Drug Co., pref. (quar.)	43 1/2c	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Crum & Foster (quar.)	30c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Extra (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
8% preferred (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 31	Mar. 17	Mc Call Corp. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cypress Abbey Co. (year-end)	2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	McCull Frontenac Oil Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Dayton & Michigan Railroad, pref. (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 7	Dec. 14	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Dejay Stores, Inc.	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	McCroxy Stores, 6% pref. (final)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Detroit Edison Co. (final)	\$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 27	McLellan Stores, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 31	Jan. 24
Detroit Gasket & Mfg.	25c	Jan. 20	Jan. 4	Mahon (R. C.) Co., class A (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Detroit Michigan Stove (quar.)	50c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Preferred (quar.)	55c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Quarterly	50c	May 15	May 5	Manhattan Bond Fund, Inc., ordinary	11c	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Detroit River Tunnel Co. (s.-a.)	\$4	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Extraordinary	2c	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Diamond Match Co., pref. (semi-ann.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Manufacturers Trust Co. pref. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Dome Mines, Ltd.	150c	Apr. 21	Mar. 31	Margay Oil Corp. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
(Quarterly)	150c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Maritime Teleg. & Teleg. Co., Ltd. (quar.)	17 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Dominguez Oil Fields (monthly)	25c	Jan. 31	Jan. 17	Extra	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	7% preferred (quar.)	17 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Extra	10c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	Marshall Field & Co. (quar.)	10c	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Dominion Tar & Chem. Co., Ltd., 5 1/2% pf. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Marvens, Ltd., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 14	Nov. 28
Dominion Textile, Ltd. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Massachusetts Investors Trust	35c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Dow Chemical Co. (quar.)	75c	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Massachusetts Valley RR. (s.-a.)	\$3	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Middle States Petroleum, class A	37c	Jan. 31	Jan. 10*
Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.—				Class B	5c	Jan. 31	Jan. 10*
\$4.50 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Midland Oil Corp., \$2 preferred	125c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Duquesne Light Co. 5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Mississippi Power & Light, \$6 pref.	\$2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Eason Oil Co., \$1 1/4 cum. conv. pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 5	Dec. 24	Monsanto Chemical Co., \$4.25 pref. A (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	June 2	May 10
East Pennsylvania RR. guaranteed (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 21	Dec. 31	\$4.25 preferred B (semi-ann.)	\$2 1/4	June 2	May 10
East Pennsylvania RR. Co. (semi-ann.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 21	Dec. 31	Montana Power Co., \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Eastern Steel Products (year-end)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Montgomery Ward & Co.	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., 5% cum. pf. (qu.)	25c	Jan. 12	Dec. 16	Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol. (quar.)	38c	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Electric Bond & Share, \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 6	Montreal Telegraph Co.	155c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
\$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 6	Montreal Tramway (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Electric Household Utilities	10c	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Monroe Loan Society, class A	5c	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) 7% pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Morrell (John) & Co.	50c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
6% preferred B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Morris (Philip) & Co. (quar.)	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Ely & Walker Dry Goods	50c	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Mt. Diablo Oil Mining & Development Co. (qu.)	1c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
1st preferred (s.-a.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Mountain States Power	37 1/2c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
2nd preferred (s.-a.)	\$3	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Mountain States Teleg. & Teleg. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Employers Reinsurance (stock div.)	33 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 31	Munsing (Paper Co., 1st pref. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Eversharp, Inc., new 5% pref (quar.)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Mutual System, Inc.	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Falstaff Brewing, preferred (semi-ann.)	3c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28	8% preferred	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Farallone Packing Co. (quar.)	5c	Jan. 20	Jan. 2	National Automotive Fibres	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Firestone Tire & Rubber	25c	Jan. 20	Jan. 2	National Blauco Co.	40c	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
Federal Service Finance (Wash., D. C.) (quar.)	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	National Bond & Share Corp.	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	National Cash Register	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Fenton United Cleaning & Dyeing 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Jan. 16	Jan. 14	National Chemical & Mfg. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fidelity Fund, Inc. (year-end)	23c	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	National City Lines, \$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance (year-end)	40c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	\$2 class A (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Semi-annual	80c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	National Distillers Products (quar.)	50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
File's (Wm.) Sons	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 16	National Electric Welding Machine Co. (qu.)	2c	May 1	Apr. 21
Preferred (quar.)	\$1.18 1/4	Jan. 25	Jan. 16	Quarterly	2c	May 1	Apr. 21
Fireman's Fund Insurance (quar.)	\$1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Quarterly	2c	Aug. 1	July 22
Fishman (M. H.) Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Quarterly	2c	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Foundation Co. (Canada) (quar.)	125c	Jan. 18	Dec. 31	National Fuel Gas (quar.)	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Four-Star Petroleum	1c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	National Lead Co. pref. B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Frederick Grain & Malting	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	National Money Corp., class A (quar.)	10c	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Preferred (quar.)	30c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	\$1 1/2 preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Fyr-Fyter (quar.)	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	National Oil Products	50c	Jan. 20	Jan. 16
Gardner-Denver Co. (quar.)	25c	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	National Power & Light, \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	National Steel Car Corp., Ltd. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Gardner Electric Light Co. (s.-a.)	\$4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Naybob Gold Mines (initial) (quar.)	1c	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
General Electric Corp. (quar.)	5c	Jan. 18	Jan. 10	Quarterly	1c	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
General Foods Corp., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	New England Power Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 16
General Outdoor Advertising Co. class A (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock			
Class A (quar.)	\$1	May 15	May 5	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Niagara Hudson Pow. Corp., 5% 1st pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	May 15	May 5	5% 2d series A & B preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Gillette Safety Razor pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 2	Norfolk & Western Ry., 4% pref. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 19	Jan. 31
Gimbel Bros., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Norman Bearing Corp. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 29	Jan. 23
Golden State Co., Ltd. (quar.)	20c	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Quarterly	15c	June 28	June 22
Great American Insurance Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Quarterly	15c	Sept. 30	Sept. 21
Extra	20c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	North Penn Gas \$7 prior pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Great Lakes Power Co. Ltd. ser. A pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Northern Central Railway (semi-annual)	\$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Guarantee Co. of North America (Que.) (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Northern Ontario Power Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Extra	\$2 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Common	112c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Harrison-Walker Refractories, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Jan. 6	Northern States Power Co. (Del.)			
Hartford Electric Light (extra)	.0458	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Common (irregular)	.0458	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	6% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Hartford Times, Inc., 5 1/2% pref. (quar.)	68 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) cum. pf. (qu)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Hat Corp. of America, 6 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Oliver Farm Equipment (initial)	50c	Jan. 6	Dec. 27
Hawaiian Electric, 6% preferred (final)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	Oneida Ltd. (extra)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Hayes Industries, Inc., (quar.)	30c	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Pacific Finance Co., 8% preferred (quar.)	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hecker Products Corp. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 10	6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	16 1/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hercules Powder Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hershey Chocolate (quar.)	75c	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	Pacific Gas & Electric (quar.)	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Convertible preferred (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	Pacific Lighting Corp. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Convertible preferred (additional)	\$1	Feb. 15	Jan. 25	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—			

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 Dec. 31, 1940, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 31, 1940	Dec. 24, 1940	Jan. 3, 1940
Assets			
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury <i>x</i>	9,757,527,000	9,647,199,000	7,331,603,000
Redemption fund—F. R. notes.....	972,000	1,241,000	1,619,000
Other cash <i>†</i>	51,324,000	43,729,000	73,253,000
Total reserves	9,809,823,000	9,697,169,000	7,406,475,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations direct and guaranteed.....	245,000	532,000	110,000
Other bills discounted.....	491,000	516,000	2,238,000
Total bills discounted	736,000	1,048,000	2,348,000
Industrial advances:			
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:			
Bonds.....	379,573,000	379,573,000	410,582,000
Notes.....	265,782,000	265,782,000	344,387,000
Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed	645,355,000	645,355,000	754,969,000
Total bills and securities	647,847,000	648,170,000	759,348,000
Due from foreign banks.....	17,000	17,000	17,000
Federal Reserve notes of other banks.....	4,773,000	4,426,000	4,140,000
Uncollected items.....	234,325,000	221,168,000	204,611,000
Bank premises.....	13,229,000	9,721,000	9,895,000
Other assets.....	13,229,000	13,292,000	17,061,000
Total assets	10,719,915,000	10,593,963,000	8,401,547,000
Liabilities			
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	1,576,404,000	1,573,086,000	1,265,159,000
Deposits—Member bank reserve acct ^x	7,556,979,000	7,393,928,000	6,403,172,000
U. S. Treasurer—General account.....	131,605,000	215,090,000	128,867,000
Foreign.....	633,979,000	612,667,000	141,089,000
Other deposits.....	492,197,000	439,773,000	164,333,000
Total deposits	8,814,760,000	8,711,458,000	6,837,461,000
Deferred availability items.....	201,083,000	180,156,000	177,514,000
Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends.....	175,000	1,737,000	388,000
Total liabilities	10,592,422,000	10,486,437,000	8,280,522,000
Capital Accounts			
Capital paid in.....	51,096,000	51,096,000	51,121,000
Surplus (Section 7).....	56,447,000	53,326,000	53,326,000
Surplus (Section 13-b).....	7,070,000	7,109,000	7,109,000
Other capital accounts.....	12,880,000	15,997,000	9,469,000
Total liabilities and capital accounts	10,719,915,000	10,593,963,000	8,401,547,000
Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	94.4%	94.3%	91.4%
Commitments to make industrial advances	700,000	701,000	1,797,000

† "Other cash" does not include Federal reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1941

Clearing House Members	* Capital	* Surplus and Undivided Profits	Net Demand Deposits, Average	Time Deposits, Average
Bank of New York.....	6,000,000	14,147,800	224,823,000	17,249,000
Bank of Manhattan.....	20,000,000	26,884,500	611,256,000	38,074,000
National City Bank.....	77,500,000	80,275,900	a2,587,575,000	182,518,000
Chem Bank & Trust Co.....	20,000,000	57,904,700	800,077,000	6,835,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	90,000,000	†185,796,600	b2,196,743,000	79,134,000
Manufacturers Trust Co.....	41,743,000	40,686,600	764,359,000	116,997,000
Cent Hanover Bk & Tr Co.....	21,000,000	75,103,700	c1,162,734,000	56,727,000
Corn Exch Bank Tr Co.....	15,000,000	20,356,600	326,847,000	29,209,000
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	109,720,700	775,026,000	813,000
Irving Trust Co.....	50,000,000	53,692,500	716,824,000	5,627,000
Continental Bk & Tr Co.....	4,000,000	4,490,900	64,659,000	1,044,000
Chase National Bank.....	100,270,000	136,482,200	d3,245,172,000	43,690,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	500,000	4,207,500	60,920,000	3,629,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	25,000,000	83,413,000	e1,270,913,000	69,340,000
Title Guar & Trust Co.....	6,000,000	1,539,200	17,416,000	2,328,000
Marine Midland Tr Co.....	5,000,000	10,005,900	141,280,000	3,121,000
New York Trust Co.....	12,500,000	28,015,400	432,821,000	38,268,000
Comm'l Nat Bk & Tr Co.....	7,000,000	8,746,900	131,361,000	2,049,000
Public Nat Bk & Tr Co.....	7,000,000	10,544,800	96,578,000	53,362,000
Totals	518,518,000	952,314,900	15,637,384,000	750,014,000

* As per official reports: National, Dec. 31, 1940; State, Dec. 31, 1940; trust companies, Dec. 31, 1940. *†* As of Sept. 30, 1940. Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a \$297,609,000 (latest available date); b \$64,787,000 (latest available date); c \$3,226,000 (Jan. 2); d \$77,625,000 (latest available date); e \$20,787,000 (Dec. 31).

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				
	30 Industrials	20 Railroads	15 Utilities	Total 65 Stocks	10 Industrials	10 First Grade Rails	10 Second Grade Rails	10 Utilities	Total 40 Bonds	
Jan. 3	132.00	28.36	19.96	44.00	108.25	95.32	50.02	109.45	90.76	
Jan. 2	130.57	28.03	19.86	43.54	108.45	95.32	49.84	109.69	90.82	
Jan. 1		HOLIDAY			HOLIDAY			HOLIDAY		
Dec. 31	131.13	28.13	19.85	43.70	108.56	95.27	50.19	109.61	90.9	
Dec. 30	131.04	27.99	19.79	43.62	108.54	95.01	49.67	109.72	90.7	
Dec. 28	130.11	27.85	19.80	43.36	108.35	94.70	49.09	109.75	90.4	

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago RR.—Preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 7	Dec. 10
Plymouth Cordage Co. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Plymouth Rubber Co., Inc., 7% pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Potomac Electric Power Co., 6% pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5 1/2% preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Power Corp. of Canada (interim).....	\$1 1/2	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
6% preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
6% partic. preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Preferred Accident Insurance Co. (extra).....	20c	Jan. 10	Dec. 23
Premier Gold Mining (quar.).....	3c	Jan. 15	Dec. 26
Preston East Dome Mines (quar.).....	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Extra.....	5c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Procter & Gamble Co., pref. (quar.).....	\$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Prudential Investors \$6 pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Public Service Co. (N. J.), 6% pref. (monthly).....	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
6% preferred (mo.).....	50c	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Puget Sound Power & Light, \$5 prior pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Quaker Oats Co. 6% pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Quarterly Income Shares, nc.....	20c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Quebec Power Co.....	25c	Jan. 27	Dec. 20*
Radio Corp. of America.....	20c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Railroad Employees Corp., preferred (quar.).....	20c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Railway & Light Securities Co.—6% preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 23
Reading Co. (quar.).....	25c	Feb. 13	Jan. 16
2nd preferred (quar.).....	50c	Jan. 9	Dec. 19
Regent Co. common (quar.).....	50c	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Reliable Stores Corp., common (quar.).....	12 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
5% convertible preferred (quar.).....	37 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Republic Investors Fund, Inc. 6% preferred A & B (quar.).....	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR. 7% gtd. preferred (s.-a.).....	\$3 1/4	May 1	Apr. 30
6% guaranteed preferred (s.-a.).....	\$3	May 1	Apr. 30
Rickel (H. W.) & Co. (s.-a.).....	8c	Jan. 11	Dec. 21
Rochester Button Co. (quar.).....	25c	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Preferred (quar.).....	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. Preferred (quar.).....	\$1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
St. Lawrence Corp. 4% pref. (quar.).....	25c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. 6% preferred (quar.).....	150c	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Scott Paper Co., \$4 1/2 cum. pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
\$4 cum. preferred (quar.).....	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Shatterproof Glass Corp. (quar.).....	12 1/2c	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Shawinigan Water & Power Co. (quar.).....	23c	Feb. 25	Jan. 25
Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar.).....	4c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Silbak Premier Mines.....	14c	Jan. 25	Jan. 3
Smith (Howard) Paper Mill, pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Solar Aircraft, class A pref. (semi-ann.).....	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
South Pittsburgh Water Co., 4 1/2% pf. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
7% pref. (final).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	-----
6% preferred (final).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	-----
Southern Calif. Edison Co., Ltd.—Original preferred (quar.).....	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
5 1/2% series C preferred (quar.).....	34 3/4c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Southern California Gas, 6% pref. (quar.).....	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
6% preferred A (quar.).....	37 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Southern Canada Power (quar.).....	120c	Feb. 15	Jan. 3
Preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Southern New England Telephone.....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Southwestern Life Ins. Co. (Dallas) (quar.).....	35c	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Spicer Mfg. Corp. \$3 preferred (quar.).....	75c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons, \$5 preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Standard Brands, Inc., pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Standard Fire Insurance Co. (N. J.) (quar.).....	75c	Jan. 23	Jan. 16
Standard Oil (Ohio) \$5 pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Wks. (quar.).....	40c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Stanley Works, preferred (quar.).....	31 1/2c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Steel Co. of Canada (quar.).....	143 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Extra.....	132c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Preferred (quar.).....	143 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Stetson (John B.), preferred.....	\$2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Stony Brook RR. (s.-a.).....	\$3	Jan. 6	Dec. 31
Super Mold Corp. (quar.).....	50c	Jan. 20	Jan. 7
Superheater Co. (quar.).....	12 1/2c	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Symington Gould Corp.....	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Tacony-Palmira Bridge pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 18
Tennessee Corp., common (resumed).....	25c	Mar. 12	Feb. 24
Thatcher Mfg. Co., \$3.60 preferred (quar.).....	90c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Tivoli Brewing Co. (quar.).....	5c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Towle Mfg. Co. (quar.).....	\$1 1/2	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Trade Bank & Trust (N. Y.) (quar.).....	15c	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Tuckett Tobacco Co., 7% pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Udylite Corp.....	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Union Electric of Missouri, \$5 pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
United Bond & Share Ltd. (quar.).....	15c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
United Fruit Co.....	\$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal (quar.).....	\$2 1/4	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
United Shoe Machinery (quar.).....	62 1/2c	Jan. 6	Dec. 17
Preferred.....	37 1/2c	Jan. 6	Dec. 17
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. Preferred (quar.).....	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., common Preferred (quar.).....	68 3/4c	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Preferred (quar.).....	\$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 12
United States Sugar Corp., pref. (quar.).....	\$7 1/2c	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	July 15	July 2
United Stockyards Corp. conv. pref. (quar.).....	17 1/2c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Preferred (quar.).....	17 1/2c	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Universal Leaf Tobacco (quar.).....	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Valley Mould & Iron pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Vapor Car Heating Co., Inc. 7% pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Mar. 9	3-1-41
Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Co.....	10c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Virginian Ry. preferred (quar.).....	37 1/2c	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Preferred (quar.).....	37 1/2c	May 1	Apr. 19
Preferred (quar.).....	37 1/2c	Aug. 1	July 19
Vulcan Detinning Co., 7% pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Wash. Ry. & Elec. Co. 5% pref. (s.-a.).....	\$2 1/2	June 2	May 15
5% preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5% preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	June 2	May 15
West Penn Electric Co. 7% pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 17
6% preferred (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Jan. 17
West Penn Power pref. (quar.).....	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Western Grocers, Ltd. (quar.).....	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Preferred (quar			

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 resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.

Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on April 20, 1937, as follows: The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly. Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans," would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured." A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937 issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON DEC. 24, 1940 (In Millions of Dollars)

Federal Reserve Districts—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS													
Loans and investments—total	25,604	1,231	11,215	1,214	1,977	752	710	3,639	758	426	726	588	2,368
Loans—total	9,354	652	3,458	479	768	299	374	1,078	377	218	345	314	1,002
Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans	5,016	322	2,032	234	314	137	196	656	220	114	206	215	370
Open market paper	303	65	97	34	8	11	4	36	10	3	21	1	13
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	545	25	393	25	21	4	7	46	4	2	4	4	10
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	466	17	220	33	23	14	11	64	13	7	10	13	41
Real estate loans	1,230	80	193	50	181	48	34	132	58	12	31	24	387
Loans to banks	40	4	26	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	1
Other loans	1,754	139	497	103	210	84	120	143	69	80	73	56	180
Treasury bills	732	25	284	—	17	3	3	315	16	—	26	37	6
Treasury notes	2,137	40	1,219	28	149	154	43	284	39	20	53	38	70
United States bonds	6,959	340	3,064	340	637	175	110	1,093	148	117	97	99	739
Obligations guar. by U. S. Govt.	2,749	57	1,650	90	137	63	63	281	64	29	79	42	195
Other securities	3,632	117	1,540	277	279	68	117	588	114	42	126	58	356
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	11,715	626	6,815	504	734	229	152	1,447	204	119	208	148	408
Cash in vault	562	150	120	26	53	27	16	89	14	7	18	13	29
Balances with domestic banks	3,387	197	243	237	377	243	198	658	186	126	310	278	334
Other assets—net	1,187	73	423	80	91	38	49	73	22	17	20	31	270
LIABILITIES													
Demand deposits—adjusted	22,382	1,360	11,204	1,068	1,543	576	449	2,980	542	330	569	519	1,242
Time deposits	5,419	230	1,091	260	740	200	190	1,002	192	116	145	137	1,116
United States Government deposits	475	14	53	41	44	36	41	136	12	2	13	30	53
Inter-bank deposits:													
Domestic banks	8,919	382	3,897	453	500	344	335	1,345	397	177	445	278	366
Foreign banks	663	21	606	5	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	17
Borrowings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	770	23	326	18	20	33	12	23	5	8	3	4	295
Capital accounts	3,827	247	1,639	216	384	100	96	411	96	61	107	89	381

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2, 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 DEC. 31, 1940

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted	Dec. 31, 1940	Dec. 24, 1940	Dec. 18, 1940	Dec. 11, 1940	Dec. 4, 1940	Nov. 27, 1940	Nov. 20, 1940	Nov. 13, 1940	Nov. 6, 1940	Jan. 3, 1940
ASSETS										
Gold etc. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. & Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)	19,750,781	19,680,782	19,660,781	19,629,780	19,594,780	19,546,295	19,491,799	19,393,798	19,324,301	15,304,121
Other cash	275,109	228,561	248,004	269,522	274,433	298,738	304,688	308,168	309,787	315,569
Total reserves	20,025,890	19,909,343	19,908,785	19,899,302	19,869,213	19,845,033	19,796,487	19,701,966	19,634,088	15,619,690
Bills discounted:										
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	851	1,799	1,810	2,257	1,585	1,209	1,207	951	949	623
Other bills discounted	2,064	2,401	2,539	2,529	2,550	2,626	2,899	3,293	3,542	6,185
Total bills discounted	2,915	4,200	4,349	4,786	4,135	3,835	4,106	4,244	4,491	6,808
Industrial advances	7,538	7,598	7,433	7,492	7,569	7,616	7,912	8,215	8,161	10,883
United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed:										
Bonds	1,284,600	1,284,600	1,284,600	1,284,600	1,295,900	1,299,700	1,314,700	1,330,000	1,377,700	1,351,045
Notes	899,500	899,500	899,500	899,500	899,500	904,500	916,900	924,100	949,600	1,133,225
Total U. S. Govt securities, direct and guaranteed	2,184,100	2,184,100	2,184,100	2,184,100	2,195,400	2,204,200	2,231,600	2,254,100	2,327,300	2,484,270
Total bills and securities	2,194,553	2,195,898	2,195,832	2,196,378	2,207,104	2,215,651	2,243,318	2,266,559	2,339,952	2,501,961
Due from foreign banks	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	31,628	26,542	22,893	21,465	20,661	23,608	21,678	23,784	20,970	29,790
Uncollected items	912,398	914,424	1,024,464	785,658	773,326	788,713	876,632	942,969	696,906	841,095
Bank premises	40,062	41,188	41,221	41,220	41,193	41,248	41,274	41,274	41,268	41,734
Other assets	47,596	46,931	46,545	59,047	56,253	55,851	55,374	55,145	55,364	58,254
Total assets	23,261,866	23,145,601	23,251,065	23,014,632	22,979,362	22,981,304	23,045,482	23,041,638	22,797,980	19,102,476
LIABILITIES										
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	5,930,997	5,964,938	5,883,575	5,819,333	5,773,207	5,703,129	5,669,742	5,642,700	5,629,576	4,947,763
Deposits—Member banks' reserve accounts	14,025,639	13,837,243	13,804,436	14,152,454	14,153,573	14,291,954	14,126,719	14,051,798	13,979,418	11,720,622
United States Treasurer—General account	368,481	481,494	570,452	235,468	284,916	198,606	309,577	403,851	465,268	651,075
Foreign	1,132,909	1,111,262	1,140,085	1,105,580	1,132,478	1,153,293	1,152,579	1,125,150	1,122,101	462,425
Other deposits	599,644	600,207	562,138	581,807	575,976	532,137	596,171	562,736	558,413	251,072
Total deposits	16,126,567	16,030,206	16,077,111	16,075,309	16,116,943	16,175,990	16,185,046	16,143,535	16,125,200	13,025,194
Deferred availability items	832,779	773,925	914,266	741,558	714,660	727,957	818,148	883,710	675,244	779,077
Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends	2,196	5,437	5,129	7,761	4,972	5,088	4,656	4,935	4,331	1,332
Total liabilities	22,892,539	22,774,506	22,800,081	22,643,961	22,609,782	22,612,164	22,677,590	22,674,880	22,434,351	18,753,366
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS										
Capital paid in	138,579	138,267	138,213	137,944	137,890	137,775	137,750	137,719	137,720	135,889
Surplus (Section 7)	157,064	151,720	151,720	151,720	151,720	151,720	151,720	151,720	151,720	151,720
Surplus (Section 13-b)	26,785	26,839	26,839	26,839	26,839	26,839	26,839	26,839	26,839	26,839
Other capital accounts	46,899	54,269	54,212	54,168	53,131	52,806	51,583	50,480	47,350	34,662
Total liabilities and capital accounts	23,261,866	23,145,601	23,251,065	23,014,632	22,979,362	22,981,304	23,045,482	23,041,638	22,797,980	19,102,476
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	90.8%	90.8%	90.7%	90.9%	90.8%	90.8%	90.6%	90.5%	90.3%	87.0%
Commitments to make industrial advances	5,226	6,253	6,304	6,429	6,505	7,106	7,114	7,269	7,288	8,454
Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities										
1-15 days bills discounted	1,370	2,059	2,111	2,614	2,055	1,690	933	1,312	1,816	743
16-30 days bills discounted	209	467	503	424	320	366	1,188	500	243	145
31-60 days bills discounted	693	810	762	788	781	705	730	960	1,004	1,703
61-90 days bills discounted	154	224	229	251	262	259	316	476	639	3,741
Over 90 days bills discounted	489	640	744	709	717	815	939	996	789	476
Total bills discounted	2,915	4,200	4,349	4,786	4,135	3,835	4,106	4,244	4,491	6,808

Weekly Returns of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted	Dec. 31, 1940	Dec. 24, 1940	Dec. 18, 1940	Dec. 11, 1940	Dec. 4, 1940	Nov. 27, 1940	Nov. 20, 1940	Nov. 13, 1940	Nov. 6, 1940	Jan. 3, 1941
<i>Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities (Concluded)</i>										
1-15 days industrial advances	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,477	\$ 1,518	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,316	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,467	\$ 1,471
16-30 days industrial advances	49	196	213	341	321	186	188	120	108	164
31-60 days industrial advances	125	110	95	276	302	490	573	515	518	187
61-90 days industrial advances	170	156	86	76	82	103	165	296	305	511
Over 90 days industrial advances	5,666	5,659	5,521	5,485	5,548	5,593	5,587	5,873	5,763	8,559
Total industrial advances	7,538	7,593	7,433	7,492	7,569	7,616	7,912	8,215	8,161	10,833
<i>U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:</i>										
1-15 days	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16-30 days	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
31-60 days	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
61-90 days	74,800	74,800	74,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Over 90 days	2,109,300	2,109,300	2,109,300	2,184,100	2,195,400	2,204,200	2,231,300	2,254,100	2,327,300	2,484,270
Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed	2,184,100	2,184,100	2,184,100	2,184,100	2,195,400	2,204,200	2,231,300	2,254,100	2,327,300	2,484,270
<i>Federal Reserve Notes—Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank</i>										
	6,256,650	6,247,538	6,190,277	6,135,348	6,064,953	5,996,665	5,962,586	5,935,887	5,891,395	5,268,551
	325,653	282,436	306,702	316,015	291,746	293,536	292,844	293,187	261,819	320,788
In actual circulation	5,930,997	5,965,102	5,883,575	5,819,333	5,773,207	5,703,129	5,669,742	5,642,700	5,629,576	4,947,763
<i>Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank—</i>										
Gold cts. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.	6,379,500	6,364,500	6,302,500	6,261,500	6,176,500	6,095,500	6,070,500	6,034,000	5,987,500	5,371,000
By eligible paper	1,688	2,912	3,045	3,459	2,770	2,458	2,719	2,772	2,976	1,371
Total collateral	6,381,188	6,367,412	6,305,545	6,264,959	6,179,270	6,097,958	6,073,219	6,036,772	5,990,476	5,372,371

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.
 † These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 31, 1940

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
<i>ASSETS</i>													
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	19,750,781	1,136,171	9,757,527	1,046,557	1,331,413	553,294	384,635	2,899,447	494,577	311,096	420,712	280,159	1,135,193
Redemption fund—Fed. Res. notes	9,692	1,213	972	1,073	660	1,108	629	1,229	169	332	410	509	1,388
Other cash	275,109	26,617	51,324	18,754	19,963	18,806	19,055	36,352	16,482	6,576	15,285	14,010	31,885
Total reserves	20,035,582	1,164,001	9,809,823	1,066,384	1,352,036	573,208	404,319	2,937,028	511,228	318,004	436,407	294,678	1,168,466
<i>Bills discounted:</i>													
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed	851	100	245	187	150	10	2	---	---	109	48	---	---
Other bills discounted	2,064	---	491	278	150	41	36	157	28	107	667	40	69
Total bills discounted	2,915	100	736	465	300	51	38	157	28	216	715	40	69
Industrial advances	7,538	974	1,756	2,052	250	781	334	269	---	---	---	---	---
<i>U. S. Govt. securities, direct & guar.:</i>													
Bonds	1,284,600	92,213	379,572	107,633	128,648	68,168	49,278	146,651	55,508	36,611	62,958	49,948	107,406
Notes	899,500	64,568	265,783	75,369	90,082	47,732	34,500	102,688	38,868	25,636	44,085	34,974	75,209
Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed	2,184,100	156,781	645,355	183,007	218,731	115,900	83,784	249,339	94,376	62,247	107,043	84,922	182,615
Total bills and securities	2,194,553	157,855	647,847	185,524	219,281	116,732	84,156	249,765	94,404	62,682	107,838	85,240	183,229
Due from foreign banks	31,628	635	4,773	1,865	1,947	3,328	3,385	4,136	2,896	1,514	2,261	1,024	3,864
Fed. Res. notes of other banks	912,398	82,594	234,525	63,085	102,207	76,132	43,435	126,885	52,651	19,555	36,161	29,530	45,638
Uncollected items	40,062	2,833	9,701	4,501	4,587	2,590	1,091	3,040	2,318	1,367	3,059	1,226	2,849
Bank premises	47,596	3,168	13,228	4,909	5,074	2,756	1,766	5,069	1,917	1,396	2,198	1,865	4,250
Other assets	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total assets	23,261,866	1,411,089	10,719,915	1,326,273	1,685,136	774,748	539,054	3,325,929	665,415	404,518	587,925	413,564	1,408,300
<i>LIABILITIES</i>													
F. R. notes in actual circulation	5,930,997	479,728	1,576,404	410,704	540,941	283,520	195,853	1,262,396	221,148	158,709	211,215	97,865	492,514
<i>Deposits:</i>													
Member bank reserve account	14,025,633	756,465	7,556,979	703,580	920,969	354,132	246,999	1,711,100	326,872	174,476	279,690	240,275	754,096
U. S. Treasurer—General account	368,481	6,044	131,605	13,664	16,328	12,547	84,537	23,893	22,857	16,861	10,926	10,926	16,553
Foreign	1,132,909	54,872	633,979	75,944	72,069	33,322	27,123	92,992	23,248	17,049	22,473	23,248	56,590
Other deposits	599,544	8,236	492,197	26,675	4,774	4,245	5,481	5,324	7,167	5,376	13,164	2,446	24,459
Total deposits	16,126,567	825,617	8,814,760	819,863	1,014,140	404,335	292,150	1,893,953	381,180	219,758	332,188	276,895	851,728
Deferred availability items	832,779	79,913	201,083	60,412	95,814	70,836	37,533	122,197	51,417	16,344	33,301	27,390	36,530
Other liabilities, incl. accrued divs.	2,196	269	175	875	149	246	80	153	56	81	48	61	3
Total liabilities	22,892,539	1,385,527	10,592,422	1,291,854	1,651,044	758,937	525,616	3,278,699	653,801	394,892	576,752	402,220	1,380,775
<i>CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</i>													
Capital paid in	138,579	9,335	51,096	11,882	14,198	5,366	4,693	14,533	4,212	2,975	4,462	4,208	11,619
Surplus (Section 7)	157,064	10,905	56,447	15,144	14,323	5,247	5,725	22,824	4,925	3,162	3,613	3,974	10,785
Surplus (Section 13-b)	26,785	2,874	7,070	4,393	1,007	3,244	713	1,429	533	1,000	1,138	1,263	2,121
Other capital accounts	46,899	2,448	12,880	3,000	4,564	1,954	2,307	8,444	1,944	2,499	1,960	1,899	3,000
Total liabilities and capital accounts	23,261,866	1,411,089	10,719,915	1,326,273	1,685,136	774,748	539,054	3,325,929	665,415	404,518	587,925	413,564	1,408,300
Commitments to make indus. advs.	5,226	244	700	162	727	540	24	299	50	35	4	2,44	---

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

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
<i>Federal Reserve notes:</i>													
Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent	6,256,650	502,343	1,660,126	429,044	569,587	299,792	220,270	1,294,126	234,319	163,870	219,247	106,582	557,344
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	325,653	22,615	83,722	18,340	28,646	16,272	24,417	31,730	13,171	5,161	8,032	8,717	64,830
In actual circulation	5,930,997	479,728	1,576,404	410,704	540,941	283,520	195,853	1,262,396	221,148	158,709	211,215	97,865	492,514
<i>Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to banks:</i>													
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	6,379,500	510,000	1,685,000	440,000	575,000	315,000	225,000	1,310,000	244,000	165,500	225,000	111,000	574,000
Eligible paper	1,688	100	331	372	---	10	---	---	---	190	685	---	---
Total collateral	6,381,188	510,100	1,685,331	440,372	575,000	315,010	225,000	1,310,000	244,000	165,690	225,685	111,000	574,000

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Jan. 3

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Jan. 8 1941	0.06%	---	Feb. 19 1941	0.06%	---
Jan. 15 1941	0.06%	---	Feb. 26 1941	0.06%	---
Jan. 22 1941	0.06%	---	Mar. 5 1941	0.06%	---
Jan. 29 1941	0.06%	---	Mar. 12 1941	0.06%	---
Feb. 5 1941	0.06%	---	Mar. 19 1941	0.06%	---
Nat. Defense Series	---	---	Mar. 26 1941	0.06%	---
Feb. 13 1941	0.06%	---	April 2 1941	0.06%	---

Quotations for U. S. Treasury Notes—Friday, Jan. 3

Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked	Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked
Mar. 15 1941	1 1/4%	101.16	101.18	Sept. 15 1943	1%	102.2	102.4
June 15 1941	1 1/4%	101.18	101.18	Dec. 15 1943	1 1/4%	102.18	102.20
Dec. 15 1941	1 1/4%	101.28	101.30	Mar. 15 1944	1%	102.1	102.3
Mar. 15 1942							

Stock and Bond Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.

Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices						Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices							
	Dec. 28	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3		Dec. 28	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
Treasury							Treasury						
4½s, 1947-52	(High) 122.4	121.29	121.29	121.29	121.26	121.26	2½s, 1945	(High) 110.21	110.18	110.18	110.18	107.30	107.24
	(Low) 122.4	121.29	121.29	121.26	121.16	121.16		(Low) 110.21	110.18	110.18	107.30	107.24	107.24
	(Close) 122.4	121.29	121.29	121.26	121.16	121.16		(Close) 110.21	110.18	110.18	107.30	107.24	107.24
Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	6	6	5	5	5	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	5	5	17	1	1
4s, 1944-54	(High) 113.30	113.30	113.30	113.16	113.16	113.16	2½s, 1948	(High) 108.21	108.12	108.12	107.30	107.24	107.24
	(Low) 113.30	113.30	113.30	113.15	113.15	113.15		(Low) 108.21	108.12	108.12	107.30	107.24	107.24
	(Close) 113.30	113.30	113.30	113.16	113.16	113.16		(Close) 108.21	108.12	108.12	107.30	107.24	107.24
Total sales in \$1,000 units	6	6	6	6	6	6	Total sales in \$1,000 units	11	11	11	17	1	1
3½s, 1946-56	(High) 108.14	108.12	108.12	108.5	109.7	109.7	2½s, 1949-53	(High) 108.20	108.20	108.20	106.7	105.31	105.31
	(Low) 108.13	108.12	108.12	108.5	109.7	109.7		(Low) 108.20	108.20	108.20	106.7	105.31	105.31
	(Close) 108.13	108.12	108.12	108.5	109.7	109.7		(Close) 108.20	108.20	108.20	106.7	105.31	105.31
Total sales in \$1,000 units	7	1	1	1	1	1	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	1	1	1	1	1
3½s, 1941-43	(High) 109.16	109.13	109.13	109.6	109.7	109.7	2½s, 1950-52	(High) 106.19	106.19	106.19	106.7	105.31	105.31
	(Low) 109.14	109.13	109.13	109.6	109.7	109.7		(Low) 106.19	106.19	106.19	106.7	105.31	105.31
	(Close) 109.14	109.13	109.13	109.6	109.7	109.7		(Close) 106.19	106.19	106.19	106.7	105.31	105.31
Total sales in \$1,000 units	5	2	2	2	2	2	Total sales in \$1,000 units	8	8	8	1	1	1
3½s, 1943-47	(High) 112.31	112.30	112.30	112.12	112.12	112.12	2½s, 1951-53	(High) 104.19	104.16	104.16	103.2	103.2	103.2
	(Low) 112.31	112.30	112.30	112.12	112.12	112.12		(Low) 104.19	104.16	104.16	103.2	103.2	103.2
	(Close) 112.31	112.30	112.30	112.12	112.12	112.12		(Close) 104.19	104.16	104.16	103.2	103.2	103.2
Total sales in \$1,000 units	2	16	1	2	2	2	Total sales in \$1,000 units	5	5	5	4	4	4
3½s, 1949-52	(High) 111.22	111.18	111.18	111.9	110.17	110.17	2s, 1942-47	(High) 108.3	108.5	107.29	107.26	107.25	107.25
	(Low) 111.2	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Low) 108.3	108.5	107.29	107.25	107.25	107.25
	(Close) 111.22	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Close) 108.3	108.5	107.29	107.25	107.25	107.25
Total sales in \$1,000 units	3	11	8	8	8	8	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	3	5	9	9	9
3s, 1946-48	(High) 110.22	110.25	110.25	109.31	110.22	110.22	2½s, 1942-44	(High) 103.9	103.9	103.9	103.2	103.2	103.2
	(Low) 110.22	110.25	110.25	109.31	110.22	110.22		(Low) 103.9	103.9	103.9	103.2	103.2	103.2
	(Close) 110.22	110.25	110.25	109.31	110.22	110.22		(Close) 103.9	103.9	103.9	103.2	103.2	103.2
Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	6	2	2	2	2	Total sales in \$1,000 units	5	5	5	4	4	4
3s, 1951-55	(High) 111.22	111.18	111.18	111.9	110.17	110.17	2½s, 1942-47	(High) 108.3	108.5	107.29	107.26	107.25	107.25
	(Low) 111.2	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Low) 108.3	108.5	107.29	107.25	107.25	107.25
	(Close) 111.22	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Close) 108.3	108.5	107.29	107.25	107.25	107.25
Total sales in \$1,000 units	3	11	8	8	8	8	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	3	5	9	9	9
2½s, 1955-60	(High) 111.22	111.18	111.18	111.9	110.17	110.17	2½s, 1945-47	(High) 110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2
	(Low) 111.2	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Low) 110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2
	(Close) 111.22	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Close) 110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2
Total sales in \$1,000 units	3	11	8	8	8	8	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	2	3	3	3	3
2½s, 1945-47	(High) 110.2	110.2	110.2	109.24	109.22	109.22	2½s, 1948-51	(High) 110.22	110.25	110.25	110.22	110.25	110.25
	(Low) 110.2	110.2	110.2	109.24	109.22	109.22		(Low) 110.22	110.25	110.25	110.22	110.25	110.25
	(Close) 110.2	110.2	110.2	109.24	109.22	109.22		(Close) 110.22	110.25	110.25	110.22	110.25	110.25
Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	2	2	2	2	2	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	6	2	2	2	2
2½s, 1948-51	(High) 111.22	111.18	111.18	111.9	110.17	110.17	2½s, 1951-54	(High) 110.22	110.25	110.25	110.22	110.25	110.25
	(Low) 111.2	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Low) 110.22	110.25	110.25	110.22	110.25	110.25
	(Close) 111.22	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Close) 110.22	110.25	110.25	110.22	110.25	110.25
Total sales in \$1,000 units	3	11	8	8	8	8	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	6	2	2	2	2
2½s, 1956-59	(High) 111.22	111.18	111.18	111.9	110.17	110.17	2½s, 1956-59	(High) 111.2	111	111.2	110.22	110	110
	(Low) 111.2	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Low) 111.2	111	111.2	110.22	110	110
	(Close) 111.22	111.16	111.16	111.4	110.6	110.6		(Close) 111.2	111	111.2	110.22	110	110
Total sales in \$1,000 units	3	11	8	8	8	8	Total sales in \$1,000 units	26	6	6	8	8	8
2½s, 1958-63	(High) 111.2	111	111.2	109.29	109.29	109.29	2½s, 1958-63	(High) 111.2	111	111.2	109.29	109.29	109.29
	(Low) 111.2	111	111.2	109.29	109.29	109.29		(Low) 111.2	111	111.2	109.29	109.29	109.29
	(Close) 111.2	111	111.2	109.29	109.29	109.29		(Close) 111.2	111	111.2	109.29	109.29	109.29
Total sales in \$1,000 units	9	21	21	1	1	1	Total sales in \$1,000 units	9	21	21	1	1	1
2½s, 1960-65	(High) 111.16	111.9	111.15	110.17	110	110	2½s, 1960-65	(High) 111.16	111.9	111.15	110.17	110	110
	(Low) 111.16	111.9	111.15	110.17	110	110		(Low) 111.16	111.9	111.15	110.17	110	110
	(Close) 111.16	111.9	111.15	110.17	110	110		(Close) 111.16	111.9	111.15	110.17	110	110
Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	1	32	20	30	30	Total sales in \$1,000 units	1	1	32	20	30	30

* Odd lot sales. † Deferred delivery sale ‡ Cash sale
 Note—The above table includes only sale of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
 3 Treas. 3½s, 1941-43...101.22 to 101.22 | 1 Treas. 3½s, 1946-49...112.27 to 112.27
 2 Treas. 3½s, 1943-45...108.4 to 108.4 | 1 Treas. 2½s, 1955-60...110.14 to 110.14
 1 Treas. 3½s, 1944-46...109.4 to 109.4

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

New York Stock Record

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range for Year 1940 On Basis of 100-Shares Low		Range for Previous Year 1939	
Saturday Dec. 28	Monday Dec. 30	Tuesday Dec. 31	Wednesday Jan. 1	Thursday Jan. 2	Friday Jan. 3		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
*50 51	51½ 51½	53 53	53 53	53 53	53 53	800	Abbott Laboratories...No par	49½ Dec 17	70½ Feb 14	53 Apr	71½ Sept	
*119½ 122½	120 120	*118½ 122½	*118½ 122½	*120 122½	*120 122½	50	4½% conv preferred...100	110 May 22	147 Feb 8	120 Apr	149½ Sept	
*36¾ 43	*36¾ 43	*36¾ 43	*36¾ 43	*36¾ 43	*36¾ 43	600	Abraham & Straus...No par	30 May 22	46½ Apr 5	33½ Apr	49½ No.	
49¼ 49¼	50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50	50 50	600	Aeme Steel Co...25	34½ May 25	60 Nov 8	31½ Mar	56½ Oct	
6¼ 6¼	6¾ 6¾	6¾ 6¾	6¾ 6¾	6¾ 6¾	6¾ 6¾	8,700	Adams Express...No par	4¼ May 28	9 Jan 3	6¼ Aug	11½ Sept	
*21¾ 22	21¾ 21¾	*22 22½	*22 22½	22¾ 22¾	22¾ 22¾	300	Adams-Millis corp...No par	16½ June 5	27½ Apr 8	19 Sept	25 Mar	
15½ 15½	15½ 15½	15½ 15½	15½ 15½	15½ 15½	15½ 15½	900	Address-Mutgr Corp...10	12½ June 15	19½ Jan 4	15½ Sept	27½ Jan	
39¾ 40½	39¾ 40¾	40 40¾	40 40¾	40 40¾	40 40¾	12,200	Air Reduction Inc...No par	36½ June 10	58½ Jan 2	46¼ Apr	68 Sept	
12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	600	Air Way El Appliances...No par	3½ May 23	7½ Mar 11	3¼ Jan	14 Sept	
*74½ 74½	*65 74½	*74½ 74½	*74½ 74½	*74½ 74½	*74½ 74½	13,200	Alabama & Vicksburg Ry...100	60 May 21	77 Mar 26	68 Feb	68 Feb	
4¾ 4¾	4¾ 4¾	4¾ 4¾	4¾ 4¾	4¾ 4¾	4¾ 4¾	40	Alaska Juneau Gold Min...10	100 May 31	100 Dec 31	117 Apr	130 Dec	
9½ 10	7 10	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	12,800	Albany & Susque RR Co...100	3½ June 4	1½ Jan 8	5½ July	2 Sept	
8¾ 9	*8½ 9	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	4,200	Allegheny Corp...No par	5½ June 10	14½ Jan 8	5½ Aug	20½ Sept	
20 20½	20 20½	20 20½	20 20½	20 20½	20 20½	1,300	5½% dt A with \$30 war...100	4¼ May 21	12½ Jan 8	4¼ Sept</		

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 28 to Friday Jan. 3) and rows for various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table with columns for 'Shares' and 'Sales' for various stock categories.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies and their current prices, including American Bosch Corp, Am Brake Shoe & Fdy, etc.

Range for Year 1940 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices for various stocks in 1940.

Range for Previous Year 1939

Table with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices for various stocks in 1939.

* Bid and asked prices; no sale on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 28 to Friday Jan. 3) and price ranges per share. Includes sub-sections for Stock Exchange, Closed, and New Year's Day.

Sales for the Week

Table of stock prices for the New York Stock Exchange. Columns include stock names, par values, and price ranges for the week and previous year (1940 and 1939).

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. ¶ New stock. †† Cash sale. ‡‡ Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 28 to Friday Jan. 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and sales volumes.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies like Conde Nast Pub Inc., Consol Edison of N.Y., etc., with columns for 'Range for Year 1940' and 'Range for Previous Year 1939'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. s Ex-div. g Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 28 to Friday Jan. 3) and rows for various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table with columns for Shares and rows for various stock sales.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies and their current prices.

Range for Year 1940 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices for the year 1940.

Range for Previous Year 1939

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices for the year 1939.

* Bid and asked price. no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range for Year 1940 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1939	
Saturday Dec. 28	Monday Dec. 30	Tuesday Dec. 31	Wednesday Jan. 1	Thursday Jan. 2	Friday Jan. 3		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
6 1/2 6 3/4	6 1/2 6 3/4	6 1/2 6 3/4	6 1/2 6 3/4	6 3/8 6 3/4	6 3/8 6 3/4	7,700	Illinois Central RR Co.	5 1/2 May 21	13 3/4 Jan 3	9 Aug	20 1/2 Jan	
12 1/2 12 3/4	13 13	13 1/4 13 1/4	13 1/4 13 1/4	13 1/2 13 3/4	13 1/2 13 3/4	800	6% preferred series A....	12 May 21	24 1/4 Jan 3	16 1/4 Apr	35 Jan	
*33 1/2 36	33 3/8 33 3/8	*33 1/2 37	*33 1/2 37	*33 1/2 37	*34 36	100	Leased lines 4%	31 June 12	43 1/4 Apr 6	38 1/2 Sept	49 Mar	
3 3	3 3	2 7/8 2 7/8	2 7/8 2 7/8	2 7/8 2 7/8	*2 3/4 3 1/4	1,160	RR Sec etcs series A....	23 Dec 23	6 1/2 Jan 3	4 3/4 Sept	11 1/2 Jan	
20 1/8 20 3/8	20 1/8 20 1/8	20 1/8 20 1/4	20 1/8 20 1/4	x20 20	*20 1/4 20 1/2	2,300	Indianapolis P & L Co. No par	20 Dec 26	23 Nov 4	---	---	
5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	*5 1/2 5 3/4	5 1/2 5 1/2	1,000	Indian Refining	5 May 23	9 1/2 Apr 1	4 3/4 Apr	9 1/2 Sept	
23 1/2 24	23 3/4 23 3/4	23 3/4 24	23 3/4 24	*23 1/2 24 1/4	*23 3/8 24 1/4	1,100	Industrial Rayon	16 3/8 May 21	29 Jan 3	16 3/4 Apr	29 1/2 Jan	
106 1/2 107	107 1/2 107 1/2	*107 107 1/2	*107 107 1/2	107 1/2 107 1/2	*107 109	600	Ingersoll-Rand	72 May 26	118 Jan 4	86 Apr	131 Sept	
*159 1/2 90	*159 1/2 89	*159 1/2 89	*159 1/2 89	*159 1/2 89	*159 1/2 89	1,800	6% preferred	140 May 31	158 Apr 16	147 1/2 May	157 Aug	
89 1/2 90	89 1/2 89 1/4	89 1/2 89	89 1/2 89	89 1/2 89	89 1/2 90	1,800	Inland Steel Co. No par	66 1/2 May 22	94 Nov 9	67 Apr	98 1/2 Sept	
12 3/8 12 3/4	12 3/8 12 3/8	12 3/8 12 3/8	12 3/8 12 3/8	12 3/8 12 3/8	12 3/8 12 3/8	3,600	Inspiration Cons Copper ..	7 1/2 May 22	15 7/8 Apr 11	67 Apr	21 Sept	
6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	600	Insurances Cts Inc.	4 1/2 June 11	7 1/2 Nov 18	4 1/4 Apr	5 7/8 Oct	
23 3/4 23 3/4	24 24 1/2	23 3/4 23 3/4	23 3/4 23 3/4	23 3/4 23 3/4	23 3/4 23 3/4	1,100	Interchemical Corp. No par	21 1/4 Aug 16	47 1/2 Mar 20	17 1/2 Apr	46 1/4 Dec	
111 11 11 1/2	*111 11 1/2	111 11 1/2	111 11 1/2	*111 11 1/2	*111 11 1/2	1,300	Intercontinental Rubber ..	91 June 10	11 3/4 Mar 28	90 Apr	109 1/2 Dec	
4 1/8 4 1/8	3 1/2 3 1/2	*3 3/4 4	*3 3/4 4	3 3/4 4	3 3/4 4	1,300	Intercontinental Iron	21 1/2 July 9	6 1/2 Nov 14	2 1/4 Apr	5 7/8 Sept	
10 3/8 10 3/8	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	10 3/4 10 3/4	10 3/4 10 3/4	10,400	Interlake Iron	6 1/2 May 21	12 3/4 Jan 4	7 1/2 Aug	16 3/8 Sept	
*2 1/4 2 3/8	2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	*2 1/2 2 3/8	2 1/2 2 1/2	1,000	Internat Agricultural	1 May 21	2 1/2 Dec 9	1 1/2 Apr	3 7/8 Oct	
*4 1/8 4 3/4	4 0 4 1/4	4 0 4 1/4	4 0 4 1/4	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	5,000	Prior preferred	18 1/2 May 21	4 Dec 17	16 Apr	41 Oct	
155 1/2 157 1/2	156 156	159 3/4 159 3/4	159 3/4 159 3/4	*159 164	160 1/2 160 1/2	700	Int. Business Machines. No par	13 1/2 June 11	19 1/2 Mar 12	14 1/2 Sept	19 1/2 Mar	
49 1/8 50	50 50 1/2	49 50 3/8	49 50 3/8	50 51 1/4	50 1/2 50 1/2	9,000	Internat'l Harvester	38 May 22	62 3/4 Jan 4	45 1/2 Sept	7 1/2 Sept	
*170 173	173 173	*169 1/2 174	169 1/2 174	*171 172 3/4	169 1/2 169 1/2	200	Preferred	145 May 25	173 Dec 30	142 Sept	16 1/2 Aug	
1 3/8 1 3/8	1 3/8 1 3/8	1 3/8 1 3/8	1 3/8 1 3/8	1 3/8 1 3/8	1 3/8 1 3/8	4,300	Int. Hydro-Elec Sys class A. 25	15 Dec 11	5 1/2 Jan 5	3 1/2 Apr	8 1/4 Jan	
9 1/4 9 3/8	9 3/8 9 3/8	9 1/4 9 1/4	9 1/4 9 1/4	9 3/8 9 3/8	9 3/8 9 3/8	8,500	Int Mercantile Marine. No par	5 1/2 May 22	14 1/2 Apr 20	2 1/2 Aug	17 1/2 Sept	
3 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	3 3/4 3 3/4	3 3/4 3 3/4	3 3/4 3 3/4	3 3/4 3 3/4	1,800	Internat'l Mining Corp.	31 May 23	7 Jan 3	5 1/2 Apr	10 Sept	
23 1/4 23 1/4	23 3/4 23 1/4	23 1/4 23 1/4	23 1/4 23 1/4	23 3/4 23 3/4	23 3/4 23 3/4	35,300	Int Nickel of Canada. No par	19 3/8 June 5	3 3/4 Jan 4	35 Dec	5 1/2 Jan	
*130 140	*130 137 1/8	*130 137 1/8	*130 137 1/8	130 130 1/4	*128 1/2 140	300	Preferred	109 June 3	133 Jan 11	123 Sept	138 May	
14 7/8 15 1/8	15 1/8 15 1/8	14 3/4 15 1/8	14 3/4 15 1/8	14 1/2 15	14 1/2 14 7/8	10,600	Inter Paper & Power Co.	10 1/2 May 21	21 1/2 May 3	6 3/4 Aug	14 1/4 Jan	
66 1/8 66 3/8	66 3/8 67	66 1/2 67	66 1/2 67	65 3/4 66 1/2	65 3/4 67	5,700	5% conv preferred	5 1/2 May 21	7 3/4 Apr 29	25 1/4 Aug	57 1/2 Dec	
2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	900	Internat Rys of CentAm No par	1 3/4 May 18	5 1/2 Jan 24	3 1/4 Jan	6 1/4 May	
*38 39 3/4	*38 39 3/4	38 1/2 38 1/2	38 1/2 38 1/2	*38 3/4 40 1/8	37 1/2 37 1/2	220	5% preferred	37 June 10	56 1/2 Feb 6	39 1/2 Jan	60 1/2 June	
*39 40 1/8	39 39	39 39	39 39	*38 3/4 40 1/8	39 1/8 39 1/8	300	International Salt	26 1/2 May 28	30 1/2 Dec 27	29 Jan	38 Sept	
29 1/4 29 1/4	28 1/2 29 1/4	28 1/2 28 3/4	28 1/2 28 3/4	*28 1/2 29 1/4	28 1/2 29 1/4	900	International Shoe	25 May 23	36 1/2 Jan 5	31 1/4 May	40 1/2 Sept	
26 1/2 26 1/2	*26 1/2 27 1/4	27 3/4 28 1/4	27 3/4 28 1/4	28 1/2 28 1/2	29 29	1,100	International Silver	13 1/2 May 15	30 Nov 19	19 Apr	33 Oct	
*95 103	*95 100	*96 100	*96 100	*95 99 1/2	95 95	100	7% preferred	97 1/2 Jan 15	109 Dec 4	84 Jan	107 Dec	
2 2 1/2	1 7/8 2 1/2	1 7/8 2 1/2	1 7/8 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	36,000	Inter Tele & Teleg. No par	1 3/4 May 15	4 1/4 Jan 5	3 7/8 Sept	9 1/2 Jan	
6 1/2 6 1/2	*6 3/8 6 3/4	6 1/4 6 3/4	6 1/4 6 3/4	*6 1/2 7	6 1/2 7	1,500	Foreign share etcs. No par	1 7/8 May 15	4 7/8 Jan 3	4 Sept	9 1/2 Feb	
*86 95	*86 95	*85 1/4 88	*85 1/4 88	*85 1/4 89	88 88	2,300	Interstate Dept Stores. No par	4 1/2 May 11	10 1/2 Jan 3	7 7/8 Aug	14 1/4 Jan	
7 3/8 7 3/8	*7 1/2 8	*7 1/2 8	*7 1/2 8	*7 1/2 7 3/4	8 1/4 8 1/4	600	Preferred	7 1/2 June 11	9 1/2 Dec 13	7 1/2 Sept	8 7/8 June	
30 30	30 31	31 1/2 33	31 1/2 33	31 3/8 32 1/2	32 32	1,600	Introy Corp. No par	5 1/4 May 21	8 3/4 Jan 9	14 Nov	10 1/2 Jan	
*12 1/2 13	130 130	130 130	130 130	*130 130	*130 130	30	Island Creek Coal	20 1/2 May 23	35 Dec 31	18 Apr	32 1/2 Sept	
12 1/4 12 1/4	12 1/4 12 1/4	12 1/2 12 3/8	12 1/2 12 3/8	12 3/4 12 3/4	12 3/4 12 3/4	4,000	6% preferred	122 June 21	130 Dec 23	119 1/2 Sept	125 Mar	
4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	2,200	Jarvis (W B) Co.	9 May 21	17 Jan 3	13 Sept	18 Oct	
57 1/2 58 1/2	58 1/2 60 1/8	60 1/4 61	60 1/4 61	59 3/8 59 3/8	60 60 3/4	4,900	Johns-Manville	44 June 10	77 1/2 Jan 4	59 Sept	105 Jan	
*125 128	*125 128	*125 128	*125 128	126 1/2 126 3/8	125 3/4 125 3/4	80	Preferred	122 1/4 May 22	132 Jan 15	122 Aug	133 June	
106 1/2 107 1/2	106 1/2 107 1/2	106 1/2 107	106 1/2 107	106 1/2 107	105 106 1/2	2,200	Jones & Laughlin S & I pref. 100	48 1/2 May 15	109 1/2 Dec 16	35 Apr	33 Sept	
*10 1/8 11	10 1/4 10 1/4	10 5/8 11	10 5/8 11	11 1/8 11 1/8	11 1/8 11 3/4	800	Kalamazoo Stove & Furn. 10	9 1/2 June 10	16 Apr 4	19 Jan	19 1/2 Jan	
*120	*120	*120 121	*120 121	120 1/2 120 1/2	*120 1/2	10	Kan City P & L pt ser B No par	117 1/2 May 28	121 Mar 15	117 1/2 Jan	12 1/2 Jan	
4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 3/8	4 1/4 4 3/8	4 1/4 4 3/8	4 1/2 4 1/2	*4 1/2 5	1,800	Kansas City Southern. No par	3 1/2 May 21	7 1/2 Apr 4	5 1/4 Apr	11 1/2 Jan	
*15 15 1/2	15 1/2 15 3/8	14 7/8 14 7/8	14 7/8 14 7/8	*14 1/2 15	14 16	300	4% preferred	11 May 23	20 1/2 Nov 15	11 Apr	24 Sept	
*13 1/2 14	13 1/2 13 1/2	13 3/4 13 3/4	13 3/4 13 3/4	*13 1/2 14	13 14	300	Kaufmann Dept Stores	9 May 23	16 1/2 Jan 8	8 3/4 Apr	16 1/2 Nov	
*104 105	*104 105	*104 105	*104 105	*104 105	*104 105	1,800	5% conv preferred	92 May 21	104 1/2 Dec 20	90 Sept	99 1/2 Jan	
104 104	*99 1/2 109 3/4	*104 109 3/4	*104 109 3/4	104 1/4 105	*104 105 40	40	Kayser (J) & Co.	7 Dec 19	16 1/2 Jan 8	12 1/2 Apr	18 Jan	
17 1/8 17 3/8	17 3/8 17 3/8	17 3/4 18	17 3/4 18	17 3/8 18	17 3/8 18	2,200	Kelth-Albee-Orphen pf. 100	95 Jan 9	109 Apr 18	85 Apr	100 1/2 Dec	
8 8 1/8	8 1/8 8 1/4	8 8 1/8	8 8 1/8	8 8 1/8	8 1/4 8 1/4	2,400	Keith Hayes Wh'l conv of A. 1	8 1/2 May 21	18 1/2 Nov 14	7 1/2 Apr	14 1/4 Mar	
103 104	*102	*103	*103	*103	*103	150	Class B	4 1/2 May 22	9 1/2 Apr 23	5 Aug	10 1/4 Mar	
36 3/8 37 1/8	36 3/8 37 3/8	37 37 3/8	37 37 3/8	36 3/8 37 3/8	36 1/4 37	26,300	Kendall Co \$6 pt pf A. No par	87 1/2 June 20	105 Dec 26	79 June	99 Sept	
13 1/4 14	13 1/4 13 1/4	13 3/8 13 3/8	13 3/8 13 3/8	*13 1/4 14	*13 1/4 14	500	Kennecott Copper	24 1/2 May 21	38 1/2 Jan 3	28 Apr	46 1/2 Sept	
*38 39	*37 1/2 38 3/8	38 1/4 38 1/4	38 1/4 38 1/4	37 3/8 37 3/8	*36 1/2 37 1/2	300	Keystone Steel & W Co. No par	10 May 21	15 3/4 Nov 9	8 1/2 Apr	16 1/2 Sept	
*1 1/2 1 3/8	1 1/2 1 3/8	*1 1/2 1 3/8	*1 1/2 1 3/8	*1 1/2 1 3/8	*1 1/2 1 3/8	200	Kimberly-Clark	27 1/2 May 21	46 3/4 Apr 18	20 Apr	38 Dec	
*23 1/2 24 1/2	23 1/2 24 1/2	24 24 1/2	24 24 1/2	23 1/2 24 1/2	24 24 1/2	4,700	Kinney (G R) Co.	1 1/2 May 22	2 1/2 Jan 24	1 3/4 Apr	4 Sept	
25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	4,500	5% prior preferred	17 1/2 May 20	31 1/2 Apr 8	12 7/8 Apr	30 1/2 Oct	
*3 3 1/2	*2 3/4 3 1/2	2 3/4 2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4	*2 3/4 3 1/2	2 3/4 3 1/2	100	Kresge Dept Stores	2 May 21	4 Feb 26	3 1/2 Dec	5 1/4 Jan	
25 1/2 25 1/2	*26 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	*26 26 1/2	*26 26 1/2	200	Kress (S H) & Co. No par	22 1/2 Aug 13	29 1/2 Jan 3	23 1/2 Sept	29 1/2 July	
28 1/2 28 1/2	28 3/4 28 3/4	28 3/4 28 3/4	28 3/4 28 3/4	28 3/4 29	28 3/4 29	2,600	Kroger Grocery & Bak. No par	23 1/2 May 22	34 1/2 Apr 9	20 1/4 Apr	29 1/2 Oct	
*5 5/8 6	5 5/8 5 5/8	6 6	6 6	*5 1/4 6	*5 1/4 6	50	Laclede Gas Lt Co St Louis 100	4 May 21	9 1/2 Jan 5	7 Apr	13 1/2 Jan	
15 16 1/2	15 1/2 15 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	17 1/4 17 1/4	15 1/2 18	70	5% preferred	8 1/2 May 23	21 1/2 Sept 12	12 1/2 Sept	23 1/2 Jan	
12 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 3/8 12 3/8	12 3/8 12 3/8	900	Lambert Co (The) No par	11 1/2 Dec 27				

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT—

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec 28 to Friday Jan 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'. Columns include 'Range for Year 1940' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1939' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list numerous stock names and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In co-ownership. ‡ Def delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. † Ex-div. ‡ Ex-rights. § Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 28 to Friday Jan. 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range for Year 1940' and 'Range for Previous Year 1939'. Rows list various stock companies and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range for Year 1940 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1939	
Saturday Dec. 28	Monday Dec. 30	Tuesday Dec. 31	Wednesday Jan. 1	Thursday Jan. 2	Friday Jan. 3		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
11 1/8 11 1/4	11 1/8 11 1/8	10 7/8 11 1/4	10 7/8 11 1/4	10 7/8 11 1/8	10 7/8 11 1/8	5,500	Behenley Distillers Corp. No par	7 1/2 May 21	14 1/4 Mar 27	10 Aug	17 1/2 Mar	
86 88	86 88	85 86	85 86	84 86	85 85	500	5 1/4 preferred No par	88 Dec 17	88 Dec 17	61 Sept	75 1/2 Aug	
34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 35 1/2	36 36	800	Scott Paper Co. No par	34 May 14	49 Jan 4	44 1/2 Sept	52 1/2 July	
*109 114	*111 114	*111 114	*111 114	112 112	112 112	30	\$4.50 preferred No par	107 1/2 June 25	115 1/2 Jan 11	105 Sept	117 1/2 May	
*111 1/2	*111 1/2	*111 1/2	*111 1/2	*111 1/2	*111 1/2	3,700	\$4 preferred No par	101 1/4 June 24	111 1/2 Dec 23			
1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8	1,200	Seaboard Air Line No par	1 1/2 May 16	1 1/2 Jan 2	1 1/2 Aug	1 Sept	
12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	2,400	4-2% preferred No par	1 1/2 Oct 15	1 1/2 Jan 2	1 Apr	3 1/2 Sept	
2 1/8 2 1/8	2 1/8 2 1/8	2 1/8 2 1/8	2 1/8 2 1/8	2 1/8 2 1/8	2 1/8 2 1/8	400	Seaboard Oil Co of Del. No par	11 May 21	20 Jan 2	15 1/2 Aug	24 1/2 Sept	
7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	8,900	Seagrave Corp. No par	11 1/2 Sept 26	27 1/2 Nov 14	1 1/2 June	3 1/2 Jan	
10 10 10	10 10 10	10 10 10	10 10 10	10 10 10	10 10 10	7,600	Sears Roebuck & Co. No par	6 1 1/4 May 21	88 Apr 6	60 1/4 Apr	85 1/2 Nov	
13 13 13	13 13 13	13 13 13	13 13 13	13 13 13	13 13 13	800	Serval Inc. No par	8 1/4 June 10	16 1/2 Jan 11	11 1/2 Apr	18 1/2 Jan	
64 1/2 64 1/2	64 1/2 66	66 66	66 66	66 66	67 1/2 67 1/2	310	Sharon Steel Corp. No par	8 1/2 May 21	16 1/2 Nov 8	10 1/4 Apr	21 1/4 Jan	
3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4 3 1/4	3 1/4 3 1/4	2,200	\$5 conv preferred No par	5 1 1/4 Aug 1	7 3/4 Nov 15	5 1/2 Dec	7 1/2 Sept	
*53 1/4 53 1/2	*53 1/4 53 1/4	*53 1/4 54 7/8	*53 1/4 54 7/8	*53 1/4 54 7/8	*53 1/4 54 7/8	200	Sharp & Dohme No par	3 May 21	5 1/4 Jan 11	3 7/8 May	7 1/2 Sept	
4 1/8 5	4 1/8 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	5,500	\$3.50 conv preferred A. No par	40 1/2 Aug 16	56 Apr 5	43 June	54 Oct	
*38 38 1/4	*38 1/4 38 1/4	*38 1/4 38 1/2	*38 1/4 38 1/2	*38 1/4 38 1/2	*38 1/4 38 1/2	40	Shattuck (Frank G) No par	4 1/2 May 21	7 1/2 Mar 13	6 1/2 Dec	11 1/4 Feb	
10 1/4 11	10 1/4 11	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	4,000	Shaffer (W A) Pen Co. No par	3 1/2 May 29	40 1/2 Feb 13	28 Jan	38 1/2 Apr	
*105 107	*105 1/8 105 1/8	*105 1/8 105 1/2	*105 1/8 105 1/2	*105 1/8 105 1/2	*105 1/8 105 1/2	1,300	Shell Union Oil No par	7 3/4 June 6	13 1/2 Jan 4	9 7/8 Aug	17 1/2 Sept	
4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	1,300	5 1/4 conv preferred No par	95 1/2 June 14	108 1/2 Feb 7	98 1/2 Aug	107 1/2 Nov	
19 1/8 19 1/8	19 1/8 19 1/2	19 1/4 19 1/2	19 1/4 19 1/2	19 1/4 19 1/2	19 1/4 19 1/2	2,300	Silver King Coalition Mines No par	6 1/2 Nov 9	6 1/2 Nov 9	4 1/2 Apr	8 1/2 Sept	
*13 1/2	*13 1/2	*13 1/2	*13 1/2	*13 1/2	*13 1/2	2,000	Simmons Co. No par	12 1/2 May 23	24 Jan 3	17 1/2 Apr	32 1/2 Jan	
26 1/8 26 1/8	26 1/8 26 1/8	26 1/8 26 1/8	26 1/8 26 1/8	26 1/8 26 1/8	26 1/8 26 1/8	600	Simmons Petroleum No par	15 1/2 May 31	21 1/2 Apr 29	21 1/2 Dec	34 June	
20 1/8 20 1/8	20 1/8 21 1/2	20 1/8 21 1/2	20 1/8 21 1/2	20 1/8 21 1/2	20 1/8 21 1/2	2,000	Simonds Saw & Steel No par	17 1/2 May 24	31 Nov 12	16 1/2 Apr	25 1/2 Oct	
110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	110 110	30	Shelly Oil Co. No par	12 1/4 June 4	23 1/4 May 10	15 1/2 Aug	29 1/2 Jan	
*112 1/2 113	*112 1/2 113	*112 1/2 113	*112 1/2 113	*112 1/2 113	*112 1/2 113	30	Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron No par	67 May 24	120 Apr 8	70 Apr	127 Dec	
*17 1/2 18	*17 1/2 18 1/4	*17 1/2 18 1/4	*17 1/2 18 1/4	*17 1/2 18 1/4	*17 1/2 18 1/4	500	\$6 preferred No par	105 May 22	114 1/2 May 6	10 1 1/2 Apr	11 1/2 Dec	
8 9 1/8	8 9 1/8	8 9 1/8	8 9 1/8	8 9 1/8	8 9 1/8	1,800	Smith (A C) Corp. No par	5 May 21	11 1/2 Jan 4	9 Dec	17 1/4 Mar	
15 15 14 1/8	15 15 14 1/8	15 15 14 1/8	15 15 14 1/8	15 15 14 1/8	15 15 14 1/8	1,500	Snider Packing Corp. No par	14 Dec 19	24 1/2 Feb 9	12 1/2 Apr	24 Sept	
8 8 1/4	8 8 1/4	8 8 1/4	8 8 1/4	8 8 1/4	8 8 1/4	6,700	Socony Vacuum Oil Co Inc. No par	7 1/2 May 21	12 1/2 Jan 2	10 1/2 Aug	15 1/2 Sept	
12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	2,400	South Am Gold & Platinum No par	13 July 1	21 1/2 Mar 11	11 1/2 Sept	3 1/2 Sept	
17 1/8 17 1/8	17 1/8 17 1/8	17 1/8 17 1/8	17 1/8 17 1/8	17 1/8 17 1/8	17 1/8 17 1/8	1,100	Soeastern Greyhound Lines No par	10 May 22	16 1/2 Jan 3	13 Sept	18 1/2 July	
*142 1/2 150	*142 1/2 150	*142 1/2 150	*142 1/2 150	*142 1/2 150	*142 1/2 150	2,900	So Porto Rice Sugar No par	16 Aug 13	30 1/2 May 10	14 Apr	35 1/2 Sept	
26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	3,500	8% preferred No par	128 May 28	152 1/2 Apr 23	127 Apr	143 Dec	
7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	27,500	Southern Calif Edison No par	23 1/4 May 22	30 1/2 May 6	23 1/2 Jan	29 1/2 Dec	
12 12 12	12 12 12	12 12 12	12 12 12	12 12 12	12 12 12	10,100	Southern Pacific Co. No par	6 1/2 May 21	15 1/2 Jan 3	10 1/2 Apr	21 1/2 Jan	
21 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	5,700	Southern Ry. No par	8 May 21	20 1/2 Jan 3	11 1/2 Apr	23 1/2 Jan	
*24 27	*25 1/8 27	*25 1/8 27	*25 1/8 27	*25 1/8 27	*25 1/8 27	100	5% preferred No par	13 1/2 May 21	34 1/2 Jan 4	15 1/2 Apr	36 1/2 Sept	
1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	3,000	Mobile & Ohio st r cts No par	17 1/2 Nov 6	39 Jan 4	34 Mar	43 1/2 Nov	
4 1/8 4 1/8	4 1/8 4 1/8	4 1/8 4 1/8	4 1/8 4 1/8	4 1/8 4 1/8	4 1/8 4 1/8	600	Sparks Withington No par	11 1/2 May 21	3 1/2 Apr 24	1 1/2 Apr	3 1/2 Jan	
*55 75	*55 75	*55 75	*55 75	*55 75	*55 75	300	Spear & Co. No par	3 1/2 June 12	7 Jan 5	4 1/2 Apr	9 1/2 Sept	
*20 1/8 20 1/8	*20 1/8 20 1/8	*20 1/8 20 1/8	*20 1/8 20 1/8	*20 1/8 20 1/8	*20 1/8 20 1/8	300	\$5.50 preferred No par	60 1/2 Oct 14	72 May 14	60 Sept	70 1/2 Nov	
37 1/8 37 1/8	37 1/8 37 1/8	37 1/8 37 1/8	37 1/8 37 1/8	37 1/8 37 1/8	37 1/8 37 1/8	8,700	Spencer Kellogg & Sons No par	14 1/2 May 29	23 1/4 Apr 11	14 1/2 Apr	22 1/2 Dec	
36 1/2 37	37 1/2 38	36 3/8 37 1/8	36 3/8 37 1/8	36 3/8 37 1/8	36 3/8 37 1/8	3,800	Sperry Corp (The) v t e. No par	33 May 21	47 Feb 9	36 Apr	51 1/2 Sept	
57 1/2 57 1/2	57 1/2 58	57 1/2 58	57 1/2 58	57 1/2 58	57 1/2 58	400	Sulzer Mfg Co. No par	19 May 21	38 1/2 Apr 3	11 Apr	34 1/2 Dec	
6 6 1/4	6 6 1/4	6 6 1/4	6 6 1/4	6 6 1/4	6 6 1/4	7,700	\$3 conv pref A. No par	45 1/4 May 28	58 1/2 Dec 12	42 Apr	53 Dec	
52 52	52 1/2 53	52 1/2 53	52 1/2 53	52 1/2 53	52 1/2 53	670	Speigel Inc. No par	4 1/2 May 22	11 1/2 Jan 3	8 1/4 Aug	16 1/2 Mar	
35 1/2 37	35 1/2 37 1/2	35 1/2 37 1/2	35 1/2 37 1/2	35 1/2 37 1/2	35 1/2 37 1/2	1,700	Conv \$4.50 pref. No par	46 May 22	66 1/2 Apr 10	57 1/2 Dec	75 1/4 Mar	
*114 1/2 117	*114 1/2 117	*114 1/2 117	*114 1/2 117	*114 1/2 117	*114 1/2 117	23,700	Square D Co. No par	26 1/2 May 23	40 1/2 Apr 10	18 1/2 Apr	34 1/2 Dec	
6 6 1/8	6 6 1/8	6 6 1/8	6 6 1/8	6 6 1/8	6 6 1/8	200	5% conv preferred No par	112 Dec 3	112 Dec 2			
*111 1/2 113 1/4	*111 1/2 113 1/4	*111 1/2 113 1/4	*111 1/2 113 1/4	*111 1/2 113 1/4	*111 1/2 113 1/4	5,300	Standard Brands No par	5 May 23	7 1/2 Apr 6	5 1/2 Dec	7 1/4 Jan	
2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4	4,100	\$4.50 preferred No par	98 June 19	113 Dec 14	9 1/2 Oct	10 1/2 June	
11 1/4 12 1/8	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	500	Standard Gas & El Co. No par	1 May 12	2 1/2 Jan 4	2 Dec	5 1/2 Jan	
14 1/8 14 1/8	14 1/8 14 1/8	14 1/8 14 1/8	14 1/8 14 1/8	14 1/8 14 1/8	14 1/8 14 1/8	1,800	\$4 preferred No par	2 1/2 May 22	7 1/2 Jan 8	4 1/2 Apr	10 1/2 Jan	
17 1/8 18	18 18 1/8	18 18 1/8	18 18 1/8	18 18 1/8	18 18 1/8	2,100	\$6 cum prior pref No par	9 1/2 May 25	18 1/2 Jan 9	10 Apr	20 1/2 Oct	
25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 26	25 1/2 26	25 1/2 26	25 1/2 26	25 1/2 26	22,600	\$7 cum prior pref No par	12 1/2 May 21	23 1/2 Jan 8	13 1/2 Apr	25 1/2 Oct	
33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	33 1/2 33 1/2	53,200	Standard Oil of Calif. No par	16 1/4 Oct 10	26 1/2 Jan 4	24 1/2 Sept	33 1/2 Sept	
37 1/2 38 1/2	37 1/2 38 1/2	37 1/2 38 1/2	37 1/2 38 1/2	37 1/2 38 1/2	37 1/2 38 1/2	800	Standard Oil of Indiana No par	20 1/2 May 28	29 Apr 4	22 1/2 Aug	30 Sept	
63 1/2 63 1/2	63 1/2 64 1/2	63 1/2 64 1/2	63 1/2 64 1/2	63 1/2 64 1/2	63 1/2 64 1/2	1,200	Standard Oil of New Jersey No par	29 1/2 May 21	46 1/2 Jan 5	38 Aug	53 1/2 Sept	
7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	4,100	Starratt Co (The) L. S. No par	23 May 21	38 1/2 Dec 30	20 1/4 Apr	36 Sept	
4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	1,600	Stearling Products Inc. No par	56 May 21	80 1/4 Jan 3	65 Apr	80 Dec	
7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	7 1/8 7 1/8	9,600	Stewart-Warner Corp. No par	4 1/2 May 15	8 1/2 Feb 15	6 1/2 Aug	12 1/2 Jan	
7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	7 1/4 7 1/4	13,100	Stokely Bros & Co Inc. No par	4 Dec 19	8 1/4 Apr 2	3 1/2 Apr	7 1/4 Sept	
58 59 1/2	59 1/4 59 1/4	58 1/2 58 1/2	58 1/2 58 1/2	58 1/2 58 1/2	58 1/2 58 1/2	2,600	Stone & Webster No par	5 May 21	12 1/2 Jan 8	8 1/2 Apr	17 1/2 Jan	
*124 1/2 125	*125 125 1/2	*125 125 1/2	*125 125 1/2	*125 125 1/2	*125 125 1/2	10	Studabaker Corp (The) No par	5 1/4 May 21	12 1/2 Feb 21	5 1/2 Apr	10 Oct	
8 1/4 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	2,800	Sun Oil Co. No par	46 1/4 Aug 6	65 1/2 May 4	45 1/2 Sept	66 Jan	
18 1/2 18 1/2	18 18 1/2											

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Dec. 28 to Friday Jan. 3) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

STOCKS

Table with columns for 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range for Year 1940' (Lowest, Highest), and 'Range for Previous Year 1939' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stock companies and their price ranges.

Table with columns for 'Range for Year 1940' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1939' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stock companies and their price ranges.

Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. † In receivership ‡ Del. delivery ¶ New stock † Cash sale ‡ Ex-div. † Ex-rights † Called for redemption.

Bond Record—New York Stock Exchange

FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE—Prices are "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

The italic letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 3				BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 3					
Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Range for Year 1940	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Range for Year 1940
		Low	High				Low	High	
United States Government									
Treasury 4 1/2s	1947-1962	A O	121.16	122.4	55	117.2	122.20		
Treasury 4s	1944-1964	J D	113.16	113.30	12	111.18	115.6		
Treasury 3 1/2s	1946-1966	M S		*115.10	115.16		111.16	116.11	
Treasury 3 1/4s	1941-1943	J D		*101.23	101.27		101.25	104.24	
Treasury 3 1/4s	1943-1947	J D	107.25	108	13	107.16	109.30		
Treasury 3 1/4s	1943-1941	F A O	102.18	102.18	5	102.22	105.17		
Treasury 3 1/4s	1943-1945	A O	108.5	108.14	9	107.12	110.1		
Treasury 3 1/4s	1944-1946	A O	109.7	109.6	10	107.30	110.21		
Treasury 3 1/4s	1946-1949	J D	112.12	112.31	19	108.23	113.19		
Treasury 3 1/4s	1949-1952	J D	114.1	114.9	10	109.14	115.1		
Treasury 3s	1946-1948	J D	111.20	111.20	3	108.6	112.28		
Treasury 3s	1951-1955	M S	113.21	113.21	10	107.20	113.23		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1956-1960	M S	110.6	110.6	138	104.20	110.30		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1946-1947	M S	109.20	110.2	6	106.20	110.10		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1948-1961	M S	110.9	110.9	1	105.24	111.14		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1951-1964	J D	109.31	110.25	9	104.16	110.25		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1956-1959	M S	110	110	40	103.24	111.3		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1958-1963	J D	109.29	111.2	31	103.13	111.4		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1960-1965	J D	110	111	84	103.15	111.27		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1946-1945	J D	109	109	1	103.18	109.22		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1948-1948	M S	110.18	110.21	6	105.13	110.31		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1949-1953	M S	107.24	108.21	30	103.2	108.23		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1950-1952	M S	108.20	108.20	1	103.4	108.28		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1951-1953	J D	105.11	105.11	2	101.7	106.18		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1951-1953	J D	106.18	106.19	4	102.2	106.21		
Treasury 2 1/2s	1947-1947	J D	106.19	106.28	2	102.28	107.15		
Treasury 2s	1946-1960	J D	105.31	106.22	3	101.13	106.28		
Treasury 2s	1953-1955	J D	104.16	104.19	13	101.25	104.26		
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.									
3 1/2s	Mar 15 1944-1964	M S		*108.4	108.10		105.22	108.24	
3s	May 15 1944-1949	M S	107.26	107.22	28	105.20	108.21		
3s	Jan 15 1942-1947	J J		*103	103.6		103.6	105.15	
2 1/2s	Mar 1 1942-1947	M S		*103	103.6		103.7	105.2	
Home Owners Loan Corp.									
3s series A	May 1 1942-1962	M S		107.25	108.5		105.4	108.12	
2 1/2s series C	1942-1944	J J		*103.9	103.9		103.1	104.25	
1 1/2s series M	1945-1947	J D		103.2	103.2		100.5	103.25	
New York City									
Transit Unification Issue—		J D	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	325	88 1/2	104 1/2	
3% Corporate stock	1980								
Foreign Govt. & Municipal									
Agricultural Mtnge Bank (Colombia)									
*Gtd sink fund 6s	1947	F A O	22	23	2	20	28 1/2		
*Gtd sink fund 6s	1948	F A O	22 1/2	22 1/2	2	20	29		
Akerhus (King of Norway) 4s	1968	M S	*21	29 1/2		40	66		
*Antioquia (Dept) coll 7s A	1945	J J	7 1/2	8 1/2	8	7 1/2	15 1/2		
*External s f 7s series B	1945	J J	7 1/2	8 1/2	14	7 1/2	16		
*External s f 7s series C	1945	J J	7 1/2	8 1/2	1	7 1/2	15 1/2		
*External s f 7s series D	1945	J J	7 1/2	8 1/2	20	7 1/2	15 1/2		
*External s f 7s 1st series	1957	A O	7 1/2	7 1/2	4	7 1/2	14 1/2		
*External s f 7s 2d series	1957	A O	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	7 1/2	14 1/2		
*External s f 7s 3d series	1957	A O	7 1/2	7 1/2	11	7 1/2	14 1/2		
*External s f 7s 3d series	1957	A O	7 1/2	7 1/2	11	7 1/2	14 1/2		
Antwerp (City) external 6s	1958	J D	14	14	5	12	77		
Argentine (National Government)									
S f external 4 1/2s	1948	M N	79 1/2	80	43	70 1/2	96 1/2		
S f external 4 1/2s	1971	M N	67	67	37	61 1/2	95		
S f extl conv loan 4s Feb.	1972	F A O	63 1/2	63 1/2	15	54 1/2	87 1/2		
S f extl conv loan 4s Apr.	1972	F A O	63 1/2	63 1/2	15	55 1/2	87 1/2		
Australia 30-year 5s	1955	J J	54 1/2	54 1/2	11	39	91		
External 6s of 1927	1957	M S	48	47 1/2	34	34	84		
External g 4 1/2s of 1928	1956	M S	48	47 1/2	34	34	84		
*Austrian (Govt) s f 7s	1957	J J		8 1/2	2	6 1/2	12		
*Bavaria (Free State) 6 1/2s	1945	F A O	26	25 1/2	6	12 1/2	27		
Belgium 25-yr extl 6 1/2s	1949	M S	43	44	6	32	102 1/2		
External s f 6s	1955	J D	*40			30 1/2	100 1/2		
External 30-year s f 7s	1955	J D	47 1/2	47 1/2	2	35	108		
*Berlin (Germany) s f 6 1/2s	1950	A O	22	25 1/2	23	12	26 1/2		
*External sinking fund 6s	1958	J D	26	23 1/2	10	7 1/2	27		
*Brazil (U S of) external 8s	1941	A O	18 1/2	17 1/2	48	10 1/2	23 1/2		
*External s f 6 1/2s of 1926	1957	J D	15 1/2	14 1/2	93	8 1/2	18 1/2		
*External s f 6 1/2s of 1927	1957	A O	15 1/2	14 1/2	48	8 1/2	18 1/2		
*7s (Central Ry)	1952	J D	16 1/2	16	17	8 1/2	18 1/2		
Brihan (City) s f 5s	1957	M S	54	54	2	33	79		
Sinking fund gold 5s	1958	F A O	52	52	2	33	78		
20-year s f 6s	1950	J D	57 1/2	58	6	42	87 1/2		
*Budapest (City) of 6s	1952	J D		*5 1/2		4 1/2	10 1/2		
Buenos Aires (Prov of)									
*6s stamped	1961	M S	*55			65	65		
External s f 4 1/2-4 1/2s	1977	F A O	51	48 1/2	49	38 1/2	65 1/2		
Refunding s f 4 1/2-4 1/2s	1976	F A O	50	48	14	39 1/2	63 1/2		
External ready 4 1/2-4 1/2s	1976	F A O	50	49	9	41	67		
External s f 4 1/2-4 1/2s	1975	M N	51	50	4	40	67 1/2		
3% external s f 3 bonds	1984	J J	30	31	1	31	45 1/2		
Bulgaria (Kingdom of)									
*Secured s f 7s	1967	J J	*7	8 1/2		7	14 1/2		
*Stabilisation loan 7 1/2s	1968	M N	*7 1/2	8 1/2		7 1/2	15		
Canada (Dom of) 30-yr 4s									
5s	1952	M N	91 1/2	91 1/2	28	89	101 1/2		
10-year 2 1/2s	Aug 15 1945	F A O	91 1/2	92	4	72	96 1/2		
25-year 3 1/2s	1961	J J	82 1/2	81 1/2	22	61	93 1/2		
7-year 2 1/2s	1944	J J	93	93	5	78	96 1/2		
30-year 3s	1967	J J	79 1/2	78 1/2	12	58 1/2	89		
30-year 3s	1968	M N	78 1/2	78 1/2	7	59 1/2	88 1/2		
*Carlsbad (City) 8s	1954	J J	*10 1/2			6	11 1/2		
*Cent Agric Loan (Ger) 7s	1950	M S	22 1/2	25 1/2	6	14	27 1/2		
*Farm Loan s f 6s	July 15 1960	J J	26	25 1/2	20	10	27		
*8m Jan. 1937 coupon on	1960	A O	25	25	1	9 1/2	24		
*Farm Loan s f 6s	Oct 15 1960	A O	25	25 1/2	40	10	27 1/2		
*8m Apr. 1937 coupon on	1960	A O	25	25 1/2	1	10	25		
Chile (Rep) Extl s f 7s	1942	M N	*10 1/2	14 1/2		11 1/2	17		
*7s assented	1942	M N	10	10 1/2	18	10	14 1/2		
*External sinking fund 6s	1960	A O	10	10 1/2	4	10 1/2	17		
*6s assented	1960	A O	10 1/2	10	30	10	14 1/2		
*Extl sinking fund 6s	Feb 1961	F A O	*10 1/2			10 1/2	17		
*6s assented	Feb 1961	F A O	10	10 1/2	7	10	14 1/2		
*Ry extl s f 6s	Jan 1961	J J	10 1/2	10 1/2	8	10 1/2	17		
*6s assented	Jan 1961	J J	10 1/2	10 1/2	17	10	14 1/2		
Extl sinking fund 6s	Sept 1961	M S	*10 1/2			11	16 1/2		
*6s assented	Sept 1961	M S	10	10 1/2	12	10	14 1/2		
External sinking fund 6s	1962	A O	*10 1/2			11 1/2	17		
*6s assented	1962	A O	10	10 1/2	7	10	14 1/2		
*External sinking fund 6s	1963	M N	*10 1/2	13		11 1/2	16 1/2		
*6s assented	1963	M N	10 1/2	10 1/2	4	10 1/2	14 1/2		
Foreign Govt. & Munic. (Cont.)									
*Chile Mtnge Bank 6 1/2s	1957	J D	9 1/2	9 1/2	4	9 1/2	9 1/2		
*6 1/2s assented	1957	J D	9	9 1/2	3	9	9 1/2		
*Sink fund 6 1/2s of 1926	1961	J D	10 1/2	10 1/2	1	10 1/2	16		
*6 1/2s assented	1961	J D	9 1/2	10	7	9	13 1/2		
*Guar sink fund 6s	1961	A O	*9 1/2	9 1/2	26	9 1/2	14		
*6s assented	1961	A O	9	10	1	10	16		
*Guar sink fund 6s	1962	M N	9	9 1/2	5	9	13 1/2		
*6s assented	1962	M N	*8 1/2	10	12	11	17 1/2		
*Chilean Cons Munic 7s	1960	M S	9	9 1/2	12	8	13		
*7s assented	1960	M S	*7 1/2			8	13		
*Chinese (Hukuang Ry) 5s	1951	J D	25	25 1/2	6	12 1/2	27	</	

BONDS		Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask		Bonds Sold	Range for Year 1940	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 3				Low	High		Low	High
Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Contd.)								
Oriental Devel'g 6s	1953	M S	45	42 1/2	45	1	39 1/2	65
Extr'l deb 5 1/2s	1958	M O	---	41 1/2	41 1/2	8	37 1/2	68
Ocho (City) s f 4 1/2s	1955	A O	---	23 1/2	24	7	19 1/2	75
Panama (Rep) extr'l 5 1/2s	1953	J D	---	103 1/2	103 1/2	6	96 1/2	102 1/2
*Extr'l s f 5s ser A	1963	M N	---	66 1/2	67	5	63 1/2	85 1/2
*Stamped assented (series A)	1963	M S	64	63 1/2	64	52	60 1/2	74 1/2
*Peru (Rep) of external 7s	1947	M S	7	6 1/2	7	13	5 1/2	10 1/2
*Nat Loan extr'l s f 6s 1st ser	1959	M S	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	13	4 1/2	10 1/2
*Nat Loan extr'l s f 6s 2d ser	1960	J D	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	22 1/2	4 1/2	10 1/2
*Poland (Rep) of gold 6s	1940	A O	---	7 1/2	7 1/2	58	4 1/2	10 1/2
*4 1/2s assented	1958	A O	---	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	3 1/2	10 1/2
*Stabilization loan s f 7s	1947	F A	---	5 1/2	7 1/2	13	3 1/2	10 1/2
*4 1/2s assented	1968	A O	---	3	3 1/2	13	3	9 1/2
*External sink fund g 8s	1950	J J	---	3 1/2	3 1/2	6	3	7 1/2
*4 1/2s assented	1963	J D	---	3 1/2	3 1/2	20	3	7
*Porto Alegre (City) of 8s	1961	J J	---	8 1/2	8 1/2	1	6	11 1/2
*Extr'l loan 7 1/2s	1966	J S	---	8 1/2	8 1/2	1	6 1/2	11
*Prague (Greater City) 7 1/2s	1952	M N	---	8	10	---	8 1/2	13
*Frussa (Free State) extr'l 6 1/2s	1951	M S	26	25 1/2	26	4	12	27
*External s f 6s	1952	A O	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	7	11 1/2	27 1/2
Queensland (State) extr'l s f 7s	1941	A O	---	86	87	15	69	103
*2 1/2-year external 6s	1947	F A	---	58 1/2	59	3	41 1/2	98
*Rhine-Main-Danube 7s A	1950	A O	---	25 1/2	25 1/2	7	15	27
*Rio de Janeiro (City) of 8s	1946	A O	---	7 1/2	8 1/2	33	5 1/2	11 1/2
*Extr'l sec 6 1/2s	1953	F A	---	6 1/2	7 1/2	24	4 1/2	10 1/2
Rio Grande do Sul (State) of—								
*8s extr'l loan of 1921	1946	A O	---	9 1/2	10 1/2	14	7	13
*6s ext'l s f g	1968	M N	---	7 1/2	8 1/2	20	5 1/2	11 1/2
*7s ext'l loan of 1926	1966	J D	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	12	5	12
*7s municipal loan	1967	J D	---	8 1/2	8 1/2	11	7	12
*Rome (City) extr'l 6 1/2s	1952	F A	---	30 1/2	30 1/2	24	27	61
*Roumania (Kingdom) of 7s	1959	F A	---	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	12 1/2
*February 1937 coupon paid	1959	F A	---	5 1/2	5 1/2	1	5 1/2	9 1/2
*Saarbruecken (City) 6s	1953	J S	---	25	25 1/2	5	22	25 1/2
*Sexte ext'l s f 4s	1964	M S	63	62	63	14	53 1/2	80
Sao Paulo (City of, Brazil)—								
*8s ext'l secured s f	1952	M N	---	10	10	5	5	12
*6 1/2s ext'l secured s f	1957	M N	---	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	5	10 1/2
San Paulo (State) of—								
*8s ext'l loan of 1921	1936	J J	---	26 1/2	26 1/2	1	13 1/2	26 1/2
*8s external	1950	J J	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	98	6	17 1/2
*7s ext'l water loan	1956	M S	---	17	16 1/2	17	4 1/2	17
*6s ext'l dollar loan	1968	J J	16	15 1/2	16	6	4 1/2	15 1/2
*Secured s f 7s	1940	A O	44	43 1/2	44	26	20 1/2	43 1/2
*Baxton State Mfgs Indst 7s	1946	J D	---	25	25	12	23 1/2	27 1/2
*Sinking fund g 6 1/2s	1946	A O	---	25	25	8	8 1/2	26 1/2
Serbs Croats & Slovenes (Kingdom)								
*8s secured ext'l	1962	M N	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8	6 1/2	15 1/2
*7s series B sec ext'l	1962	M N	---	6 1/2	6 1/2	2	6 1/2	14 1/2
*Silesia (Prov) of ext'l 7s	1958	J D	---	3 1/2	3 1/2	2	3 1/2	5 1/2
*4 1/2s assented	1958	J D	---	3 1/2	3 1/2	5	3	5 1/2
*Silesian Landowners Assn 6s	1947	F A	26	26	26	1	9	27
Sydney (City) s f 5 1/2s	1955	F A	---	40	42	40	37	87
Taiwan Elec Pow at 5 1/2s	1971	J J	---	40 1/2	46	25	35 1/2	63
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912	1952	M S	---	29	29	20	41	87
*External s f 5 1/2s guar	1961	A O	---	43	46	6	39	62 1/2
*Uruguay (Republic) ext'l 8s	1946	F A	---	51	46	6	52 1/2	65
*External s f 6s	1960	M N	---	49 1/2	49 1/2	42	63	63
*External s f 6s	1964	M N	---	49 1/2	49 1/2	48	63	63
3 1/2s-4 1/2s (\$ bonds of '37)								
external readjustment	1970	M N	---	39 1/2	40	36	32 1/2	55 1/2
3 1/2-4 1/2s (\$ bonds of '37)								
external conversion	1979	M N	---	35 1/2	35 1/2	2	33	53
3 1/2-4 1/2s ext'l conv.	1978	J D	---	35 1/2	35 1/2	3	31 1/2	51 1/2
4 1/2-4 1/2s ext'l readj.	1975	F A	---	41	41	10	34	56 1/2
3 1/2s ext'l readjustment	1952	F A	---	34 1/2	40 1/2	---	36	56
*Venetian Prov Mfgs Bank 7s	1952	M N	---	12 1/2	32	---	24	51
*Vienna (City) of 6s	1962	M N	---	2 1/2	3	7	8	13 1/2
*Warsaw (City) external 7s	1958	F A	---	2 1/2	3	7	2 1/2	7 1/2
*4 1/2s assented	1958	F A	---	2 1/2	3	7	2 1/2	7 1/2
Yokohama (City) ext'l 6s	1961	J D	---	47 1/2	49 1/2	5	41 1/2	69

BONDS		Interest Period	Bank Elig. & Rating See A	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask		Bonds Sold	Range for Year 1940	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 3					Low	High		Low	High
RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES									
*Abtibi Pow & Pap 1st 5s	1953	J D	cc 2	---	45 1/2	46	19	27 1/2	60
Adams Express coll tr g 4s	1948	M S	yy bb 1	---	100	101	5	97 1/2	104 1/2
Coll trust 4s of 1907	1947	J D	yy bb 1	---	100	100	1	98 1/2	104 1/2
10-year deb 4 1/2s stamped	1946	F A	yy bb 1	---	107 1/2	---	---	100	108 1/2
*Atlantic Elec Co ext'l 7s	1952	A O	cc 1	---	122 1/2	39	---	30	80 1/2
Aia Gt Sou 1st cons A 5s	1943	J D	aa 4	---	107 1/2	107 1/2	3	109	110 1/2
1st cons 4s series B	1943	J D	aa 4	---	107 1/2	107 1/2	3	105	108 1/2
Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s	1948	A O	yy b 2	---	40	56	---	45	61
6s with warr assented	1948	A O	yy b 2	---	46	50 1/2	---	48	61
Alb & Susq 1st guar 3 1/2s	1948	A O	bbb 3	---	81	81	---	68 1/2	97
Allegheny Corp coll trust 5s	1944	F A	yy bb 2	---	97 1/2	97 1/2	123	89	97 1/2
Coll & conv 6s	1949	J D	yy b 2	---	85	84 1/2	115	58	86
*5s stamped	1950	A O	cc 2	---	60	59 1/2	118	26 1/2	63 1/2
Allegh & West 1st gu 4s	1998	A O	yy bb 2	---	103 1/2	104 1/2	---	59	68 1/2
Allegh Val gen guar g 4s	1942	M S	aa 2	---	103 1/2	104 1/2	5	103 1/2	107 1/2
Allied Stores Corp deb 4 1/2s	1950	A O	yy bb 2	---	103	103	---	99	102 1/2
4 1/2s debentures	1951	F A	yy bb 2	---	104 1/2	103 1/2	27	89	103 1/2
Allis-Chalmers Mfg conv 4s	1952	M S	aa 3	---	107 1/2	107 1/2	35	106 1/2	111
*Alpine-Montan Steel 7s	1955	M S	yy b 2	---	104 1/2	104 1/2	---	17 1/2	26
Am & Foreign Pow deb 5s	2030	M N	yy b 2	---	53 1/2	51 1/2	158	44	68 1/2
Amer I G Chem conv 5 1/2s	1949	M S	yy bb 3	---	104 1/2	104 1/2	---	100 1/2	105 1/2
Am Internat Corp conv 5 1/2s	1949	J J	yy b 1	---	103	103	7	91	105 1/2
Amer Telep & Teleg—									
20-year sinking fund 5 1/2s	1943	M N	aa 3	---	104 1/2	104 1/2	45	104 1/2	109 1/2
3 1/2s debentures	1961	A O	aa 3	---	108 1/2	110 1/2	24	104 1/2	111
3 1/2s debentures	1968	J D	aa 3	---	108 1/2	109 1/2	46	103 1/2	110 1/2
Am Type Founders corp deb	1950	J J	yy bb 3	---	106	106	2	93 1/2	107
Am Wat Wks & Elec 6s ser	1975	M N	yy bb 2	---	109	108 1/2	18	96	110 1/2
Anacosta Cop Min deb 4 1/2s	1950	A O	yy bb 2	---	105 1/2	106	5	102	107 1/2
*Anglo-Chilean Nitrate									
S f income deb	1967	J an	yy cc 2	---	31 1/2	31 1/2	8	27 1/2	41
*Ann Arbor 1st g 4s	1995	Q J	yy bb 1	---	48 1/2	50	4	32	50
Ark & Mem B & Term 5s	1964	M S	yy bb 4	---	98 1/2	99 1/2	---	97 1/2	99 1/2
Armour & Co (Del) 4s B	1955	F A	aa 2	---	106	105 1/2	47	95 1/2	106
1st m s f 4s ser C (Del)	1957	J J	aa 2	---	106 1/2	106 1/2	31	95	106 1/2
Atholston Top & Santa Fe—									
General 4s	1995	A O	aa 2	---	108 1/2	109 1/2	166	101 1/2	109 1/2
Adjustment gold 4s	1995	Nov	yy bb 3	---	---	91 1/2	---	77 1/2	88 1/2
Stamped 4s	1995	M N	yy bb 3	---	90	91	56	76 1/2	91
Conv gold 4s of 1909	1955	J D	aa 2	---	99	100	14	92	100
Conv 4s of 1905	1955	J D	aa 2	---	100	100	1	90 1/2	100
Conv gold 4s of 1910	1960	J D	aa 2	---	85 1/2	85 1/2	---	95	96
Conv deb 4 1/2s	1948	J D	aa 2	---	103 1/2	104 1/2	32	100	105 1/2
Rocky Mtn Div 1st 4s	1965	J J	aa 2	---	100 1/2	101 1/2	10	99	102 1/2
Trans-Con Short L 1st 4s	1968	J J	aa 2	---	111 1/2	111	---	108	111 1/2
Cal-Aris 1st & ref 4 1/2s A	1962	M S	aa 2	---	110	111	---	104 1/2	111 1/2
Atl Knorr & Nor 1st g 5s	1946	J J	aa 2	---	112	114	---	114	114
Atl & Charl A L 1st 4 1/2s A	1944	J J	bbb 3	---	98 1/2	98 1/2	1	92	99
1st 30-year 5s series B	1944	J J	bbb 3	---	100 1/2	101	3	93	101 1/2

BONDS		Interest Period	Bank Elig. & Rating See A	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask		Bonds Sold	Range for Year 1940	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 3					Low	High		Low	High
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.)									
Atl Coast L 1st cons 4s July 1952	1952	M S	xxx bb 3	74 1/2	74	75 1/2	118	64 1/2	77 1/2

BONDS										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
Week Ended Jan. 3										Week Ended Jan. 3									
Interst	Bank	Friday	Last	Week's		Bonds	Range		Bonds	Friday	Last	Week's		Bonds	Range				
				Rate	Price		Low	High				Low	High		Rate	Price	Low	High	
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.) *Chicago & East Ill 1st 6s. 1934 *Chic & E Ill Ry gen 5s. 1951 *Certificates of deposit Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5s. 1982 Chicago Great West 1st 4s. 1959 *Chic Ind & Louisv ref 6s. 1947 *Refunding 4s series B. 1947 *Refunding 4s series C. 1947 *1st & gen 5s series A. 1966 *1st & gen 5s ser B. May 1966 Chic Ind & Sou 50-year 4s. 1956 Chic Milwaukee & St Paul *Gen 4s series A. May 1 1989 *Gen 3 3/4s ser B. May 1 1989 *Gen 4 1/2s series C. May 1 1989 *Gen 4 1/2s series E. May 1 1989 *Gen 4 1/2s series F. May 1 1989 *Chic Milw St Paul & Pac RR *Mtxe & 5s series A. 1975 *Conv adj 5s. Jan 1 2000										Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.) Del Power & Light 1st 4 1/2s. 1971 1st & ref 4 1/2s. 1969 1st mortgage 4 1/2s. 1969 *Den & R G 1st cons gen 4s. 1938 *Consol gold 4 1/2s. 1938 *Den & R G W gen 5s. Aug 1955 *Assented (subj to plan) *Ref & Imp 5 ser B. Apr 1978 *Des M & Ft Dodge 4s cts. 1935 *Des Plains Val 1st 4 1/2s. 1947 Detroit Edison 4 1/2s ser D. 1961 Gen & ref M 4s ser F. 1965 Gen & ref mtge 3 1/2s ser G. 1966 Detroit & Mac Isl len g 5s. 1995 *Second gold 4s. 1995 Detroit Term & Tunnel 4 1/2s. 1961 Dow Chemical deb 2 1/2s. 1950 Dul Miss & R Range Ry 3 1/2s 1962 *Dul Sou Shore & A V g 5s. 1937 Duquesne Light 1st M 3 1/2s. 1965 East Ry Minn Nor Div 1st 4s 1948 East T Va & Ga Div 1st 5s. 1958 Ed El III (N Y) 1st cons g 5s. 1995 Electric Auto Lite conv 4s. 1952 Elgin Joliet & East Ry 3 1/2s. 1970 El Paso & S W 1st 5s. 1965 5s stamped. 1965 *Erie RR 1st cons g 4s prior 1996 *1st consol gen len g 4s. 1996 *Conv 4s series A. 1953 *Series B. 1953 *Gen conv 4s series D. 1953 *Ref & Imp 5s of 1927. 1967 *Ref & Imp 5s of 1930. 1975 *Erie & Jersey 1st s f 6s. 1965 *Genessee River 1st s f 6s. 1967 *N Y & Erie RR ext 1st 4s. 1947 *3d mtge 4 1/2s. 1938 *Ernesto Breda 7s. 1954 Fairbanks Morse deb 4s. 1958 Federal Light & Trac 1st 5s. 1942 5s International series. 1942 1st len s f 5s stamped. 1942 1st len 6s stamped. 1942 30-year deb 6s series B. 1954 Firestone Tire & Rub 3 1/2s. 1948 *Fla Cent & Pennin 5s. 1943 *Florida East Coast 1st 4 1/2s. 1959 *1st & ref 5s series A. 1974 *Certificates of deposit *Ponds Johns & Glover RR (Amended) 1st cons 2-4s. 1982 *Proof of claim filed by owner. *Certificates of deposit Fort St U D Co 1st 4 1/2s. 1941 Francisco Sugar coll trust 6s. 1956 Gas & El of Berg Co deb g 5s 1948 Gen Am Investors deb 5s A. 1952 *Gen Elec (Germany) 7s. 1945 *Sinking fund deb 6 1/2s. 1940 *20-year s f deb 6s. 1948 Gen Steel Cast 5 1/2s w w. 1949 *Georgia & Ala Ry 5s. Oct 1 1945 *Ga Caro & Nor 1st ext 6s 1934 *Good Hope Steel & Trac 7s. 1945 Goodrich (B F) 1st 4 1/2s. 1956 Gotham Silk Hosi deb 5s w w. 1946 Gouv & Owegatchie 1st 5s. 1942 Grand R & I ext 1st gu g 4 1/2s 1941 Grays Point Term 1st gu 6s. 1947 Gt Cons Int Pow (Japan) 7s. 1944 1st & gen s f 6 1/2s. 1950 Great Northern 4 1/2s ser A. 1961 General 5 1/2s series B. 1952 General 5s series C. 1973 General 4 1/2s series D. 1976 General 4 1/2s series E. 1977 General mtge 4s series G. 1946 Gen mtge 4s series H. 1946 *Gen Bay & West deb cts A. 1967 *Debtures cts B. 1967 Gulf Mob & Nor 1st 5 1/2s B. 1950 1st mtge 5s series C. 1950 Gulf Mobile & Ohio 4s ser B 1975 *Gen mtge Inc 5s ser A. 2015 Gulf & Ship Island RR 1st & ref Term M 6s stpd. 1952 Gulf States Steel s f 4 1/2s. 1961 Gulf States Util 3 1/2s ser D. 1969 *Harpen Mining 6s. 1949 Hooking Val 1st cons g 4 1/2s. 1999 Hoe (R) & Co 1st mtge. 1944 *Housatonic Ry cons g 5s. 1937 Houston Oil 4 1/2s deb. 1954 Hudson Coal 1st s f 5s ser A. 1962 Hudson Co Gas 1st 5s. 1949 Hudson & Manhat 1st 5s A. 1957 *Adj Income 5s. Feb 1957 Illinois Bell Tel 3 1/2s ser B. 1970 Illinois Central RR 1st gold 3 1/2s. 1951 Extended 1st gold 3 1/2s. 1951 1st gold 3s sterling. 1951 Collateral trust gold 4s. 1952 Refunding 4s. 1955 Purchased lines 3 1/2s. 1952 Collateral trust gold 4s. 1953 Refunding 5s. 1955 40-year 4 1/2s. Aug 1 1966 Cairo Bridge gold 4s. 1950 Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s. 1951 Louisv Div & Term g 3 1/2s. 1953 Omaha Div 1st gold 3s. 1951 St Louis Div & Term g 3s. 1951 Gold 3 1/2s. 1951 Springfield Div 1st g 3 1/2s 1951 Western Lines 1st g 4s. 1951 Ill Cent and Chic St L & N O Joint 1st ref 5s series A. 1963 1st & ref 4 1/2s series C. 1963 *Inader Steel Corp 6s. 1948 Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4s. 1950 *Ind & Louisville 1st gu 4s. 1956									

For footnotes see page 93. Attention is directed to the new column incorporated in this tabulation pertaining to bank eligibility and rating of bonds. See A.

BONDS		Bank Elig. & Rating See A	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask		Bonds Sold	Range for Year 1940		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask	Bonds Sold	Range for Year 1940	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE	Week Ended Jan. 3			Low	High		No.	Low				High	Low
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.)													
Ind Union Ry 3 3/8s series B. 1936	M S	aaa2	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2
Industrial Ray 4 1/2s	J	bbb2	100	100	106 3/4	100	106 3/4	100	106 3/4	100	106 3/4	100	106 3/4
Inland Steel 1st mte 3 3/8s ser F 1961	A O	aa3	106 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	107 3/4
Inspiration Cons Copper 4s-1952	A O	aa3	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Interlake Iron conv deb 4s-1947	A O	bb3	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Int-Ort Nor 1st 6s ser A-1952	J	cccc	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
*Adjustment 6s ser A. July 1952	A O	cc1	1	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
*1st 6s series B-1956	J	cccc	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
*1st 6s series C-1956	J	cccc	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
Internat Hydro El deb 6s-1944	A O	bb3	49	46 1/2	49	46 1/2	49	46 1/2	49	46 1/2	49	46 1/2	49
Int Merco Marine s f 6s-1941	A O	cccc	70	70	71 1/2	70	71 1/2	70	71 1/2	70	71 1/2	70	71 1/2
Internat Paper 5s ser A & B-1947	J	bb3	103	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5s B-1972	M N	aa3	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5s B-1972	M N	aa3	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Int Telep & Telog deb 4 1/2s-1952	J	bb3	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Debutent 6s-1955	F	aa3	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
*Iowa Cent Ry 1st & ref 4s-1951	M S	cc1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
James Frankl & Clear 1st 4s-1959	J	bb2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Jones & Laughlin Steel 4 1/2s A1961	M S	bb3	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Kanawha & Mich 1st 4s 1990	A O	bbb4	95	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
*K C F S & M Ry ref 4s 1936	A O	zb1	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
*Certificates of deposit													
Kan City So 1st gold 3s-1950	A O	bbb3	67 1/2	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	68
Ref & Impt 5s-1950	J	bb3	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Kansas City Term 1st 4s-1960	J	aaa4	107 1/2	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108
Karstadt (Rudolph) Inc													
*Ctfs w stmp (par \$645) 1943	z	cc1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
*Ctfs w stmp (par \$925) 1943	M N	aa3	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
*Ctfs with war (par \$925) 1943	M N	aa3	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Keith (B F) Corp 1st 6s-1946	M S	bb3	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Kentucky Central gold 4s-1987	J	bb3	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Kentucky & Ind Term 4 1/2s-1981	J	bb3	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Stamped													
Plain													
4 1/2s unguaranteed													
Kings County El L & P 6s-1997	A O	aaa4	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
Kings Co Lighting 1st 5s-1954	J	aa2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
1st & ref 6 3/4s	J	aa2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Koppers Co 4s series A-1951	M N	aa3	103 1/2	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104
Kresge Foundation 3% notes 1950	M S	aa2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
*Kreuger & Toll secured 6s-1959	M S	z	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Uniform cts of deposit													
*Laedde Gas Lt ref & ext 5s 1939	A O	bbb1	93 1/2	96	96	93 1/2	96	93 1/2	96	93 1/2	96	93 1/2	96
Ref & ext mtge 6s-1942	A O	bb2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Coll & ref 5 1/2s series C-1953	F	aa2	61 1/2	56 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	61 1/2	56 1/2	61 1/2
Coll & ref 5 1/2s series D-1960	F	aa2	61	56 1/2	61	56 1/2	61	56 1/2	61	56 1/2	61	56 1/2	61
Coll tr 6s series A-1942	F	aa2	61	48 1/2	61	48 1/2	61	48 1/2	61	48 1/2	61	48 1/2	61
Coll tr 6s series B-1942	F	aa2	61	47	61	47	61	47	61	47	61	47	61
Lake Erie & Western RR													
5s extended at 3% to	J	bbb3	84 1/2	88	88	84 1/2	88	84 1/2	88	84 1/2	88	84 1/2	88
2d gold 5s-1941	J	bbb3	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Lake Sh & Mich So g 3 1/2s-1997	J	aa2	93	91 1/2	93	91 1/2	93	91 1/2	93	91 1/2	93	91 1/2	93
Lautaro Nitrate Co Ltd													
*1st mtge income rev-1975	Dec	cc1	28	28 1/2	28	27	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Lehigh C & Nav s f 4 1/2s A-1954	J	bb2	63	65	61	42	70 1/2	63	65	61	42	70 1/2	63
Cons sink fund 4 1/2s ser C-1954	J	bb2	61 1/2	63	17	42 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	63	17	42 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2
Lehigh & New Eng RR 4s A-1965	A O	bbb3	92 1/2	94	19	79 1/2	95	92 1/2	94	19	79 1/2	95	92 1/2
Lehigh & N Y 1st gu g 4s-1945	M S	bb3	36	34	36	30	41	36	34	36	30	41	36
Lehigh Valley Coal Co													
*5s stamped-1944	z	b1	61	80	80	37 1/2	70	61	80	80	37 1/2	70	61
*1st & ref s f 6s-1954	F	aa2	37 1/2	39	40	22	40	37 1/2	39	40	22	40	37 1/2
*5s stamped-1954	z	b1	39	40	5	22	40	39	40	5	22	40	39
*1st & ref s f 6s-1964	F	aa2	34	39	23	26 1/2	35	34	39	23	26 1/2	35	34
*5s stamped-1964	z	b1	38	38	2	20	38	38	38	2	20	38	38
*1st & ref s f 6s-1974	F	aa2	34	63 1/2	24	35	35	34	63 1/2	24	35	35	35
*5s stamped-1974	z	b1	37	37	1	20	37	37	37	1	20	37	37
*Sec 6% notes extended to 1943	J	z	80	85	60	80	85	80	85	60	80	85	80
*6s stamped-1943	z	b2	80	83	2	49 1/2	83	80	83	2	49 1/2	83	80
Leh Val Harbor Term gu 5s-1954	F	aa2	43	40 1/2	43 1/2	39	30	43 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2	39	30	43 1/2
Lehigh Valley N Y 4 1/2s ext. 1950	J	bb2	45	46 1/2	25	30	51	45	46 1/2	25	30	51	45
Lehigh Valley RR													
*Gen cons g 4s-2003	M N	z	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2
*General cons 4 1/2s-2003	M N	z	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2
*General cons 5s-2003	M N	z	21	19	21	19	21	19	21	19	21	19	21
Leh Val Term Ry ext 5s-1951	A O	bbb1	48 1/2	50	13	40	53 1/2	48 1/2	50	13	40	53 1/2	48 1/2
Lex & Baet 1st 50-yr 6s gu-1955	A O	aa3	119	119	5	109	118 1/2	119	119	5	109	118 1/2	119
Libby McNeill & Libby 4s-1954	J	bb4	106	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Liggett & Myers Tobacco 7s-1944	A O	aaa4	122 1/2	123	15	121 1/2	127 1/2	122 1/2	123	15	121 1/2	127 1/2	122 1/2
*Debutent-1951	F	aa4	130 1/2	130 1/2	2	120 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	2	120 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2
Lion Oil Ref conv deb 4 1/2s-1952	A O	bb3	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	90	101	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	90	101	97 1/2
Little Miami gen 4s series A-1962	M N	aa3	100	100	2								

BONDS				BONDS			
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			
Week Ended Jan. 3				Week Ended Jan. 3			
Interest	Bank	Friday	Week's	Interest	Bank	Friday	Week's
Period	Elig. &	Last	Range or	Period	Elig. &	Last	Range or
	Rating	Sale	of		Rating	Sale	of
	See A	Price	Friday's		See A	Price	Friday's
			Bids & Asked				Bids & Asked
			Low High				Low High
			No. Bonds				No. Bonds
			Range				Range
			for Year				for Year
			1940				1940
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.)							
N Y Dock 1st gold 4s	1961	F A y b 3	57	57	13	46 1/2	61 1/2
Conv 5% notes	1947	A O y ccc2	59 1/2	60 1/2	12	46	60 1/2
N Y Edison 3 1/2 ser D	1965	A O x aaa4	108 1/2	108 1/2	2	104 1/2	110 1/2
1st lien & ref 3 1/2 ser E	1966	A O x aaa4	110	110 1/2	3	105	111
N Y & Erie—See Erie RR							
N Y Gas El Lt H & Pow g 5s	1948	J D x aaa4	*125 1/2	125 1/2	18	120 1/2	128 1/2
Purchase money gold 4s	1949	F A x aaa4	118 1/2	119 1/2	18	113 1/2	119 1/2
*N Y & Greenwood Lake 6s 1946	M N x cc 2		26	26 1/2	2	8 1/2	26
N Y & Harlem gold 3 1/2s	2000	M N x cc 2	99 1/2	99 1/2	3	97	100 1/2
N Y & Lack & West 4s ser A	1973	M N y bbb2	50	51 1/2	16	43 1/2	60
4 1/2 ser B	1973	M N y bbb2	*54	57		50	64
N Y L E & W Coal & RR 5 1/2 ser D	1942	M N z cc 1	*95	99		79 1/2	96
N Y L E & W Dk & Imp 5 1/2 ser D	1943	J y bbb 2	95	95	6	65	95
N Y & Long Branch gen 4s	1941	M S y bbb 3	*79	91		71	90
*N Y New Hav & Hart RR							
*Non conv deb 4s	1947	M S z ccc1	15 1/2	18 1/2	15	11	20
*Non conv debenture 3 1/2 ser 1947	M S z ccc1		16	18	6	14	19 1/2
*Non conv deb 3 1/2s	1954	A O z ccc1	15 1/2	18	29	11 1/2	19 1/2
*Non conv debenture 4s	1955	J y ccc1	18 1/2	17 1/2	23	11	20 1/2
*Non conv debenture 4s	1958	M N z ccc1	18 1/2	16	18	10	20 1/2
*Conv debenture 3 1/2s	1958	J y ccc1	21 1/2	19	21 1/2	12 1/2	24 1/2
*Conv debenture 6s	1948	J y ccc1	33 1/2	31	34	20	19 1/2
*Collateral trust 6s	1940	A O z ccc1	3 1/2	3 1/2	28	2 1/2	6 1/2
*Debenture 4s	1957	M N z ccc1	3 1/2	3 1/2	184	12	23 1/2
*1st & ref 4 1/2 ser of 1927	1937	J D z ccc 1	20	18 1/2	20	18 1/2	23 1/2
*Harlem R & Pt Ch 1st 4s 1954	M N z cc 2		78 1/2	80 1/2	26	58	81
*N Y Ont & West ref g 4s	1992	M S z cc 2	5 1/2	4 1/2	30	3	8 1/2
*General 4s	1955	J D z c 2	1 1/2	2	12	1 1/2	4 1/2
*N Y Prov & Boston 4s	1942	A O y b 2	99 1/2	100	6	85	100
N Y & Putnam 1st con g 4s	1993	A O y b 2	50 1/2	50 1/2	1	43	54 1/2
N Y Queens El Lt & Pow g 3 1/2s	1965	M N x aaa4	*108 1/2	109 1/2		107	110 1/2
N Y Rys prior lien 6s stamp	1958	J y bbb4	107 1/2	107 1/2	2	105	108 1/2
N Y & Richmond Gas 1st 6s	1961	M N x bbb3	*105 1/2			100 1/2	106 1/2
N Y Steam Corp 1st 3 1/2s	1963	J y xaa 4	107 1/2	108 1/2	17	101	109 1/2
*N Y Susq & W 1st ref 6s	1937	J y ccc 2	26	25	26	9	30
*2d gold 4 1/2s	1937	F A z c 2	*8 1/2	9 1/2		5 1/2	12
*General gold 6s	1940	F A z c 1	8 1/2	8 1/2	1	5 1/2	14
*Terminal 1st gold 6s	1943	M N z bb 1	61 1/2	60	62	6	39 1/2
N Y Teleg 3 1/2 ser B	1967	J y xaa4	110 1/2	111 1/2	10	106	112
N Y Trap Rock 1st 6s	1946	J y bb 2	*91 1/2	92 1/2		80 1/2	92
6s stamped	1946	J y bb 2	96 1/2	97	15	78	97 1/2
*N Y West & Best 1st 4 1/2s	1946	J y c 2	6	5 1/2	6 1/2	83	8 1/2
Niagara Falls Power 3 1/2s	1966	A O x aaa3	110 1/2	110 1/2	7	107 1/2	112
Niag Lock & O Pow 1st 5s	1958	A O y b 2	*108 1/2	107 1/2		107	109 1/2
Niagara Share (Mo) deb 5 1/2s	1950	M N x aa 2	109 1/2	102 1/2	100	96 1/2	104 1/2
*Nort South 1st & ref 5s	1981	F A z c 2	12 1/2	12 1/2	7	8	13 1/2
*Certificates of deposit			12 1/2	12 1/2	8	7 1/2	17 1/2
*Clts of dep (issued by reorga- ization manager)	1961	z c 2	*11 1/2	13 1/2		12	14
*Nortfolk & South 1st g 5s	1941	M N z ccc2	75 1/2	75 1/2	3	54 1/2	79
*Clts of dep (issued by reorga- ization manager)	1941	z ccc2	*70	79		69	75
Norf & W Ry 1st cons g 4s	1996	O A x aaa4	126	125 1/2	20	117 1/2	128 1/2
North Amer Co deb 3 1/2s	1949	F A x a 4	106	106	4	102 1/2	107 1/2
Debenture 3 1/2s	1954	F A x a 4	105	105	7	101	106 1/2
Debenture 4s	1959	F A x a 4	105 1/2	105 1/2	26	102 1/2	108 1/2
North Cent gen & ref 5s	1974	F A x aa 2	*121 1/2			114	118
Gen & ref 4 1/2 ser A	1974	M S x aa 2	*116			107	115 1/2
Northern Ohio Ry—							
*1st gtd g 6s	1945	A O z ccc3	70	72	4	45	72 1/2
*1st mtg 6s (stamped can- cellation of guarantee)	1945	A O z ccc2					
*Certificates of deposit			35	44 1/2		40 1/2	40 1/2
North Pacific prior lien 6s	1907	Q J y bb 2	76	75 1/2	76	59 1/2	76 1/2
Gen Gen ry & 1st 3e Jan	2047	J y bb 2	45 1/2	46	160	31 1/2	46
Ref & 1st mtg 4 1/2 ser A	2047	J y bb 2	51	48 1/2	52	37 1/2	55
Ref & 1st mtg 6s series B	2047	J y bb 2	63	61	63 1/2	330	45
Ref & 1st mtg 5s series C	2047	J y bb 2	63	61	63 1/2	330	45
Ref & 1st mtg 5s series D	2047	J y bb 2	63	61	63 1/2	330	45
Ref & 1st mtg 5s series E	2047	J y bb 2	63	61	63 1/2	330	45
Northern States Power 3 1/2s	1967	F A x aa 4	109 1/2	109	109 1/2	34	105 1/2
Northwestern Teleg 4 1/2 ser 1944	J y bbb3		*100 1/2			95	95
*Og & L Cham 1st gu g 4s	1948	J z c 2	4	4	6	3 1/2	8 1/2
Ohio Connecting Ry 1st 4s	1943	M S x aaa3	*108			107 1/2	108 1/2
Ohio Edison 1st mtg 4s	1965	M N x a 4	107	106 1/2	7	105	109 1/2
1st mtg 4s	1967	M N x a 4	107 1/2	107 1/2	8	104 1/2	110
1st mtg 3 1/2s	1972	J y x a 4	109 1/2	109 1/2	19	101 1/2	112
Oklahoma Gas & Elec 3 1/2s	1966	J y x a 4	108 1/2	108 1/2	2	107 1/2	110 1/2
4s debentures	1946	J y x a 4	*105 1/2			103	107
Ontario Power N F 1st g 6s	1946	F A x a 3	100 1/2	99 1/2	24	90	108 1/2
Ontario Transmission 1st 5s	1946	M N x aa 2	*102 1/2	104		93	105 1/2
Oregon RR & Nav con g 4s	1943	J y x aa 2	111 1/2	111 1/2	1	108	112 1/2
Ore Short Line 1st cons g 5s	1946	J y x aa 2	116 1/2	116 1/2	1	112 1/2	118 1/2
Quar stpd cons 6s	1946	J y x aa 2	118 1/2	118 1/2	1	113	119
Ore-Wash RR & Nav 4s	1961	J y x aa 2	106 1/2	106 1/2	27	104	108 1/2
Otis Steel 1st mtg 4 1/2s	1962	J y y bb 2	87 1/2	86 1/2	40	68	85 1/2
Pacific Coast Co 1st g 5s	1946	J y b 3	*60	61 1/2		53	62 1/2
Pacific Gas & El 4s series G	1964	J D x aaa2	111 1/2	111 1/2	22	109 1/2	113 1/2
1st & ref mtg 3 1/2 ser H	1961	J D x aaa2	110 1/2	110 1/2	50	108	112 1/2
1st & ref mtg 3 1/2 ser I	1961	J D x aaa2	*109 1/2	110 1/2		105 1/2	111 1/2
*Pac RR of Md 1st ext g 4s	1938	F A z bb 2	85	85	7	71	85
*2d ext gold 6s	1938	F A z bb 2	*78			74	80
Pacific Tel & Tel 3 1/2 ser B	1966	A O x aaa4	*108 1/2	109 1/2		103 1/2	110 1/2
Ref mtg 3 1/2 ser C	1966	J D x aaa4	109 1/2	109 1/2	13	104 1/2	112
Paduach & Ill 1st g 4 1/2s	1955	J x aa 2	*103 1/2	105 1/2		102 1/2	103 1/2
Panhandle East Pipe L 4s	1952	M S x a 4	*102 1/2	103 1/2		102 1/2	105
Paramount Broadway Corp—							
1st M s f g 3e loan cts	1956	F A y b 2	54	52 1/2	54	24	40
Paramount Pictures 3 1/2 deb	1947	M S x bbb3	96	94	96	54	76
Parmelee Trans deb 6s	1944	A O y ccc3	42	42	2	36	47
Fat & Pasado G & E cons 5s	1949	M S x aaa3	*123 1/2			121	126
*Paulista Ry 1st s f 7s	1942	M S z b 2	69	69	3	56 1/2	72
Penn Co gu 3 1/2 con tr ser B	1941	F A z b 2	*100 1/2			100 1/2	102 1/2
Quar 3 1/2 trust cts C	1946	J y x aa 3	*104 1/2			105 1/2	106
Quar 4 1/2 trust cts D	1944	J y x aa 3	*105 1/2			102	107 1/2
Quar 4 1/2 ser E trust cts	1952	M N x aa 3	*107 1/2	108		99 1/2	108 1/2
28-year 4s	1965	F A x a 3	106	106	10	99	107 1/2
Pennsylvania Glass Sand 3 1/2s	1960	J y bbb3	*105 1/2			104 1/2	104 1/2
Pa Ohio & Det 1st & ref 4 1/2s A	1977	D y x a 3	104 1/2	104 1/2	3	96	105
4 1/2 ser B	1981	J y x a 3	*104 1/2	106		97 1/2	104
Penna Pow & Lt 3 1/2s	1969	F A x a 4	109 1/2	109 1/2	25	104 1/2	110 1/2
4 1/2 debentures	1974	F A x bbb4	110 1/2	110 1/2	13	100	110 1/2
Pennsylvania RR cons g 4s	1943	M N x aaa2	*107			107 1/2	109 1/2
Consol gold 4s	1948	M N x aa 2	115	115	115 1/2	6	110 1/2
4s stpd dollar May 1	1948	M N x aa 2	114 1/2	114 1/2	5	111	115
Gen mtg 3 1/2 series C	1970	A O x a 3	97 1/2	97	69	81	98 1/2
Consol sinking fund 4 1/2s	1960	F A x aaa2	124 1/2	124	124 1/2	4	115 1/2
General 4 1/2 series A	1965	J D x a 3	107 1/2	107 1/2	134	94 1/2	108 1/2
General 5s series B	1968	J D x a 3	114 1/2	113 1/2	40	100 1/2	115 1/2
Debenture g 4 1/2s	1970	A O x bbb4	96 3/4	95 1/2	96 3/4	96	79
General 4 1/2 series D	1981	A O x a 3	103 1/2	103 1/2		89 1/2	105
Gen mtg 4 1/2 series E	1984	J y x a 3	102 1/2	102 1/2		89	105
Conv deb 3 1/2s	1952	A O x bbb4	90	89 1/2	90 3/4	53	75 1/2
Peoples Gas L & C cons 6s	1943	A O x aa 2	*110 1/2	113 1/2		110 1/2	116
Refunding gold 6s	1947	M S z b 2	*118	119		111	118 1/2
*Peoria & East 1st 4s stmp 1940	A O z b 2		50	50 1/2	10	43	71
*Certificates of deposit			50	50 1/2	4	43 1/2	70 1/2
*Income	Apr 1990	Apr z cc 2					

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 3										BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Jan. 3									
Interest Period	Bank Elig. & Rating See A	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's & Ask		Bonds Sold	Range for Year 1940		Interest Period	Bank Elig. & Rating See A	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's & Ask		Bonds Sold	Range for Year 1940					
			Low	High		Low	High				Low	High		Low	High				
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.)																			
*Seaboard All Fla 6s A cts. 1935	F	A z c 2	2 7/8	2 7/8	34	1 1/4	4	109 1/4	109 1/4	3	107	111 1/4	3	107	111 1/4				
*6s Series B certificates 1935	F	A z c 1	2 1/2	2 1/2	20	1 1/2	3 1/4	55	60	8	40	52 1/2	8	40	52 1/2				
Shell Union Oil 2 1/4s debs. 1954	J	J x a a 4	98 3/4	100	111	93 3/4	100 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/2	13	70	84	13	54 1/2	68 1/2				
Shinyatsu El Pow 1st 6 1/2s. 1952	J	D y b 1	47	52	20	45	67	67 1/2	67 1/2	106	107 1/2	108	106	109 1/2					
*Stemets & Halake deb 6 1/2s. 1951	M	S z c 1	22 1/2	25 1/2	4	14 1/2	27 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	150	30 1/2	48	150	30 1/2	48				
*Silesta Elec Corp 6 1/2s. 1946	F	A z c 1	70	70	3	12 1/2	71	13 1/2	15	109	10 1/2	20	109	10 1/2	20				
Silestan-Am Corp coll tr 7s. 1941	F	A y c c c 1	103	103 1/2	21	94	103 1/2	30	30 1/2	11	25 1/2	31	11	25 1/2	31				
Simmons Co deb 4s. 1952	A	O y b b b 2	103 1/2	104	11	99 1/2	104 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	6	41	51 1/2	6	41	51 1/2				
Skelly Oil 3s debs. 1950	F	A z c c c 1	106 1/2	107 1/2	8	102 1/2	108	10	10	12	5	13	12	5	13				
Socony-Vacuum Oil 3s debs. 1954	J	J x a a 4	107 1/2	109	68	101 1/2	109	8 1/2	8 1/2	198	4	9 1/2	198	4	9 1/2				
South & Nor Ala RR g 5s. 1963	A	O x a 3	108 1/2	108 1/2	5	115	119	8 1/2	8 1/2	4	9 1/2	47 1/2	4	9 1/2	47 1/2				
South Bell Tel & Tel 3 1/4s. 1962	A	O x a a 3	107 1/2	109	68	101 1/2	109	8 1/2	8 1/2	198	4	9 1/2	198	4	9 1/2				
3s debentures. 1979	J	J x a a 3	105	105 1/2	6	101	106	8 1/2	8 1/2	62	3 1/2	9 1/2	62	3 1/2	9 1/2				
Southern Colo Power 6s A. 1947	J	J x b b b 3	102 1/2	102 1/2	5	97 1/2	102 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	76	4	9 1/2	76	4	9 1/2				
Southern Kraft Corp 4 1/4s. 1946	J	D x b b b 3	106 1/2	106 1/2	5	104	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	9	98	104 1/2	9	98	104 1/2				
Southern Natural Gas—																			
1st mtg pipe line 4 1/2s. 1951	A	O x b b b 4	106 1/2	106 1/2	5	104	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	9	98	104 1/2	9	98	104 1/2				
Southern Pacific Co—																			
4s (Cent Pac coll) 1949	J	D y b b 3	35 1/2	38 1/2	105	30 1/2	48 1/2	78 1/2	79	40	56	82	40	56	82				
1st 4 1/2s (Oregon Lines) A. 1977	M	S y b b 2	45 1/2	45 1/2	210	35	53	92	92	1	63 1/2	95	1	63 1/2	95				
Gold 4 1/2s. 1968	M	S y b 3	40 1/2	38 1/2	40	30	50 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	28	78	97 1/2	28	78	97 1/2				
Gold 4 1/2s. 1969	M	S y b 3	40 1/2	38 1/2	40	30	50 1/2	58	57	28	16	62	28	16	62				
Gold 4 1/2s. 1981	M	S y b 3	40 1/2	38 1/2	40	30	50 1/2	*31	40	31	37	37	31	37					
10-year secured 3 1/2s. 1946	J	J y b b 2	49 1/2	47 1/2	49	42 1/2	58	*61	65	60	70	70	60	70					
San Fran Term 1st 4s. 1950	A	O x b b b 2	71	68 1/2	24	63 1/2	80 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	2	106 1/2	109 1/2	2	106 1/2	109 1/2				
So Pac RR 1st ref guar 4s. 1955	J	J y b b 2	58	56	142	52	65 1/2	128	128	120	128 1/2	128 1/2	120	128 1/2	128 1/2				
1st 4s stamped. 1955	J	J y b b 1	*	60	2	113 1/2	115 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	3	107 1/2	112 3/4	3	107 1/2	112 3/4				
Southern Ry 1st cons g 5s. 1944	J	J x b b b 3	90 1/2	92	63	83	95 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	9	103 1/2	107 1/2	9	103 1/2	107 1/2				
Devel & gen 4s series A. 1956	A	O y b b 2	60	59 1/2	176	42	61 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	27	53 1/2	72	27	53 1/2	72				
Devel & gen 4s. 1956	A	O y b b 2	77	76 1/2	69	53 1/2	72	53 1/2	53 1/2	27	53 1/2	72	27	53 1/2	72				
Devel & gen 6 1/2s. 1956	A	O y b b 2	81 1/2	81 1/2	55	57	84 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Mem Div 1st g 5s. 1966	J	J y b b 2	80 1/2	80 1/2	11	73 1/2	82	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
St Louis Div 1st g 4s. 1951	J	J y b b 2	76	76	1	63	78	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
So'western Bell Tel 3 1/2s B. 1964	J	D x a a 4	109 1/2	109 1/2	8	108 1/2	112	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
1st & ref 3s series C. 1963	J	J x a a 4	109	109	12	102	109 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
*Spokane Internat 1st g 5s. 1955	J	J z c c 1	29 1/2	30 1/2	12	15	33	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Standard Oil N J deb 3s. 1961	J	D x a a 4	105 1/2	105 1/2	24	101 1/2	107	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
2s debenture. 1953	J	J x a a 4	104 1/2	105 1/2	30	100 1/2	107	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Studebaker Corp conv deb 6s 1945	J	J z b b 2	106	105 1/2	49	81	113 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Superior Oil 3 1/2s debs. 1950	A	O y b b b 3	100	100	55	99 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Swift & Co 1st M 3 1/2s. 1950	M	N x a a 4	106	106	13	103 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Tenn Coal Iron & RR gen 5s. 1951	J	J x a a 3	113 1/2	113 1/2	2	113 1/2	115 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Term Assn St L 1st cons 6s. 1946	F	A x a a 4	110	110	20	104 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Gen refund s g 4s. 1952	J	J x a a 4	110	110	21	76 1/2	92	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Texas & Pa gen 5 1/2s A. 1950	F	A x b b b 3	88 1/2	88 1/2	21	76 1/2	92	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Texas Corp 3s deb. 1959	A	O x a a 4	106 1/2	106 1/2	37	102	108 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Texas Corp 3s debs. 1965	M	N x a a 4	105 1/2	105 1/2	122	103 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Texas & N O con gold 5s. 1943	J	J y b b 4	77	82	55	77 1/2	82	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Texas & Pacific 1st gold 5s. 1920	J	D x a 3	106 1/2	106 1/2	1	104 1/2	110 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Gen & ref 5s series B. 1977	A	O x b b b 3	62 1/2	61 1/2	68	53 1/2	72 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Gen & ref 5s series C. 1979	A	O x b b b 3	62 1/2	61 1/2	35	53 1/2	72	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Gen & ref 5s series D. 1980	J	D x b b b 3	62 1/2	61 1/2	27	53 1/2	72	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Tex Pac Mo Pac Ter 5 1/2s A. 1964	M	S x a 2	96 1/2	93	6	88 1/2	97 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	10	103 1/2	103 1/2				
Third Ave Ry 1st ref 4s. 1960	J	J y b 2	65	63 1/2	143	45	66 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
*Adj Income 6s. Jan 1960	A	O y c c c 1	23 1/2	22 1/2	24	23 1/2	25 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
*Third Ave RR 1st g 5s. 1937	J	J y b b 3	*100	*100		95	101	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Tokyo Elec Light Co Ltd—																			
1st 6s dollar series. 1953	J	D y b 1	45 1/2	43 1/2	33	40	66 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Tol & Ohio Cent ref & Imp 3 1/2s *60	J	D x b b b 3	94 1/2	94 1/2	11	82 1/2	95 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Tol St Louis & West 1st 4s. 1950	A	O y b b 3	*68 1/2	*73 1/2		55 1/2	77	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Tol W V & Ohio 4s series C. 1942	M	S x a a 2	*104 1/2	*98		96	99 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Toronto Ham & Buff 1st g 4s. 1946	J	T x a 4	*124 1/2	*98		96	99 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Trenton G & El 1st g 5s. 1949	M	S x a a 3	*107	108		121 1/2	125	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Tri-Cont Corp 5s conv deb A. 1953	J	J y b b 1	*107	108		104	108 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
*Tyrol Hydro-El Pow 7 1/2s. 1955	M	N z b 1	*27	27		14 1/2	27 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
*Guar sec s f 7. 1952	F	A z c c c 1	*26	26		13 1/2	21 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	18	101 1/2	103	18	101 1/2				
Ujigawa Elec Power s t 7s. 1945	M	S y b 1	84	80	2														

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Dec. 28, 1940) and ending the present Friday (Jan. 3, 1941). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High, Jan), STOCKS (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High, Jan). Includes entries like Acme Wire Co, Aero Supply Mfg, Alabama Gt Southern, etc.

For footnotes see page 99.

STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940		STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Share	Range for Year 1940		
		Low	High		Low	High			Low	High				
City & Suburban Homes 10	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	400	5 1/4	Nov 7	Empire Power part stock *	---	6 3/4	7	---	20 1/2	Nov 26	
Clark Control Co. 1	---	---	---	---	12	May 17 1/2	Emsoo Derrick & Equip. 5	---	---	---	200	6	Nov 11	
Claude Neon Lights Inc. 1	---	---	---	1,000	3 1/4	May 3	Equity Corp common 10c	---	---	---	7,600	1 1/2	May 11	
Clayton & Lambert Mfg. 4	---	---	---	---	3 1/4	Mar 6	\$3 conv preferred 1	20	19 1/2	20 1/4	1,200	19	Apr 25 1/2	
Cleveland Elec Illum. 4	---	38 1/4	41 1/4	2,000	30	May 48 1/4	Esquire Inc. 1	---	2 1/2	2 1/2	600	2 1/2	Dec 5 1/2	
Cleveland Tractor com. *	---	5 1/2	5 1/2	300	4	May 7 1/2	Eureka Pipe Line com. 50	---	21 1/4	21 1/4	100	20 1/4	Dec 31	
Clinchfield Coal Corp. 100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	600	1	May 2 1/2	Eversharp Inc com. 1	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	Oct 2	
Club Alum Utensil Co. 1	---	2 1/2	2 1/2	400	2	May 3 1/2	Fairchild Aviation 1	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	900	7 1/2	May 12 1/2	
Cockshutt Flow Co com. *	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	Sept 6	Fairchild Eng & Airplane 1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10,000	3 1/2	Dec 6 1/2	
Cohn & Rosenberger Inc. *	---	---	---	---	6 1/2	May 8 1/2	Falstaff Brewing 1	---	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	6	Sept 10 1/2	
Colo Development ord. *	---	---	---	3,500	3 1/2	May 2 1/2	Fanny Farmer Candy 1	---	24 1/2	25	150	17 1/2	May 28	
6% conv preferred. \$1	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	May 4 1/2	Fansteel Metallurgical *	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	600	8	June 15 1/2	
Colorado Fuel & Iron warr.	3 1/2	3 1/2	4	1,200	3 1/2	May 7 1/2	Fedders Mfg Co. 25	---	8 1/2	8 1/2	300	5 1/2	May 9 1/2	
Colt Patent Fire Arms. 25	79 1/4	78	80 1/4	200	67	May 88	Fire Assoc (Phila). 10	---	---	---	---	8 1/2	Jan 21	
Columbia Gas & Elec	---	---	---	---	51	June 70 1/4	Florida P & L \$7 pref. *	116	114 3/4	116	450	51 1/2	Jan 70	
5% preferred. 100	---	57	58	60	1	Dec 2 1/2	Ford Motor Co Ltd. *	---	---	---	---	84 1/2	May 116	
Columbia Oil & Gas 1	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	2,800	---	---	Ford Motor Co Ltd. *	---	---	---	---	1	June 3 1/2	
Commonwealth & Southern	---	---	---	---	1 1/4	Dec 1 1/2	Am dep rets ord reg. \$1	---	1	1 1/2	2,800	---	---	
Warrants 100	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	18,500	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/2	Ford Motor of Canada *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Commonwealth Distribution 1	---	---	---	---	21 1/4	June 38 1/4	Class A voting *	9 1/2	8 3/4	9 1/2	6,700	8 1/2	June 17 1/2	
Community Pub Service 25	24	22 1/2	24	650	1 1/2	Dec 3 1/2	Class B voting *	---	9 1/2	9 1/2	100	8 1/2	July 17	
Community Water Serv. 1	---	---	---	---	10 1/2	Sept 18	Ford Motor of France *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Compo Shoe Mach. 1	---	13 1/2	13 1/2	500	1 1/2	Dec 3 1/2	Amer dep rets. 100 trees	---	---	---	---	---	---	
V text to 1946. 1	---	---	---	---	42 1/2	Dec 45	Fox (Peter) Brewing Co. 5	---	---	---	---	---	12 1/2	June 1 1/2
Cong Gas & Coke Secur. *	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	Aug 1 1/2	Franklin Co Distilling 1	---	---	---	700	3 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
Common *	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	May 3 1/2	Froedtert Grain & Malt *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
\$3 preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	65 1/2	Dec 83 1/2	Common. 1	---	9 1/2	9 1/2	300	8 1/2	May 11 1/2	
Cong Telep & Elec Corp. 1	---	---	---	---	111	May 120	Conv partic pref. 15	---	20	20	100	16 1/2	May 20 1/2	
Consol Biscuit Co. 1	---	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	108	Sept 112 1/2	Fruehauf Trailer Co. 1	21 1/2	20 3/4	21 1/2	1,100	18	Nov 32 1/2	
Consol G E L P Balt com. *	69 1/2	66 1/2	70 1/2	2,600	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Fuller (Geo A) Co com. 1	---	39	39	75	12	July 4 1/2	
4 1/2% series B pref. 100	---	---	---	---	18	June 39 1/2	\$3 conv stock. 100	---	49	49 1/2	75	30	May 54 1/2	
4% pref series C. 100	---	---	---	---	75	May 105	Gatameell Co \$6 conv pt. *	90	90	90	20	85 1/2	Feb 90	
Consol Gas Utilities. 1	---	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,100	1 1/2	Oct 1 1/2	Genall Power Co. 100	---	---	---	---	52	July 78	
Consol Min & Smelt Ltd. 5	24	23 1/2	25	600	3 1/2	May 8	6% preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	Dec 1 1/2	
Consol Retail Stores. 1	---	3 1/2	3 1/2	300	84	May 98	Gellman Mfg Co com. 1	---	1	1	2,400	3 1/2	May 1 1/2	
8% preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	May 8	Gen Alloys Co. *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Consol Steel Corp com. 1	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	3,300	3 1/2	May 98	Gen Electric Co Ltd. *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cont G & E 7% prior pf 100	---	89	92 1/4	110	3 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Amer dep rets ord reg. \$1	16	16	16 3/4	600	9	May 27 1/2	
Continental Oil of Mex. 1	---	---	---	---	4	May 11 1/2	Gen Fireproofing com. *	---	35	35	30	25	Feb 4 1/2	
Cont Roll & Steel. 1	---	8 1/2	8 1/2	600	6 1/2	May 11 1/2	Gen Gas & Ed 8% pref B. *	---	5 1/2	5 1/2	900	5 1/2	June 10	
Cook Paint & Varnish *	10 1/2	9 3/4	11	2,700	23	May 33 1/2	General Investment com. 1	---	55 1/2	55 1/2	30	50	Feb 65	
Cooper-Bessemer com. *	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	May 6 1/2	\$6 preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	---	---	
\$3 prior preference. 100	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	May 11	Warrants. 100	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Copper Range Co. 1	---	4 1/2	5	150	3 1/2	May 11	Gen Outdoor Adv 6% pt 100	---	80	80 1/4	30	65	May 90	
Corauocopa Gold Mines 5c	---	---	---	---	55	May 77 1/2	Gen Pub Serv \$6 pref. *	---	29 1/2	30	20	25 1/2	May 48	
Corroon & Reynolds. 1	---	68 1/2	68 1/2	30	6	Dec 13 1/2	Gen Rayon Co A stock. *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
\$4 preferred A. 100	---	---	---	---	2	Dec 7 1/2	General Shareholdings Corp	---	58 1/2	58	60	270	55	June 81
Cosden Petroleum com. 1	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	May 6 1/2	Common. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
5% conv preferred. 50	---	---	---	---	11 1/2	May 24 1/2	\$6 conv preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Courtauld's Ltd. \$1	---	12 1/2	14	8,700	3 1/2	May 6 1/2	General Tire & Rubber	---	103	104	100	98	Aug 106	
Creole Petroleum. 5	---	5 1/2	6	1,400	1 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	6% preferred A. 100	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Crocker Wheeler Elec. *	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	1,400	1 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Gen Water G & E com. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Croft Brewing Co. 1	---	---	---	1,500	1 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	\$3 preferred. 100	---	98	97 1/2	98	150	88	May 101 1/2
Crowley, Milner & Co. *	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	July 8 1/2	Georgia Power \$6 pref. *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Crown Cent Petrol (Md). 5	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	500	18	Jan 22 1/2	\$5 preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Crown Cork Internat A. 1	---	4 1/4	4 1/4	100	1 1/2	May 1 1/2	Gilbert (A C) com. 100	---	5 1/2	5 1/2	100	4 1/2	May 7 1/2	
Crown Drug Co com. 25c	1	1	1	1,100	1 1/2	Jan 22 1/2	Preferred. 100	---	45	45	30	40 1/2	July 49	
7% conv preferred. 25	---	22	22	25	4	Nov 8 1/2	Gilchrist. *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Crystal Oil Ref com. *	---	---	---	---	5	July 8 1/2	Gladding McBean & Co. *	---	8 1/2	8 1/2	4,000	5 1/2	May 9 1/2	
\$6 preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	108	Nov 11 1/2	Glen Alden Coal. *	---	19	19 1/2	100	17	Dec 32 1/2	
Cuban Atlantic Sugar. 5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	700	1 1/2	Nov 1 1/2	Godchaux Sugars class A. *	---	4 1/2	5	600	4 1/2	Dec 11 1/2	
Cuban Tobacco com. 1	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	Nov 1 1/2	\$7 preferred. 100	---	95	95	100	91 1/2	Nov 105	
Cuneo Press 6 1/4% pref. 100	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	50	6 1/2	Aug 8	Goldfield Consol Mines. 1	---	---	---	1,100	15	Jan 11 1/2	
Curtis Light G Inc com 2.50	---	1 1/4	1 1/4	100	2 1/2	May 4 1/2	Goodman Mfg Co. 50	---	---	---	---	25	Feb 28 1/2	
Darby Mfg Co (Mo). 5	---	3 1/2	4	800	16	July 19	Gorham Inc class A. 100	---	14 1/2	15 1/2	75	1	June 18	
Darby Petroleum com. 5	---	---	---	---	21	May 32	\$3 preferred. 100	---	33	33	200	18	June 33	
Davenport Hosiery Mills. *	---	28 1/2	28 1/2	40	4 1/2	May 8	Gorham mfg common. 10	---	4 1/2	4 1/2	300	4	June 8	
Dayton Rubber Mfg. 1	---	10 1/2	11 1/4	400	3	June 5	Grand Rapids Varnish. 1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	300	4 1/2	Sept 11 1/2	
Class A conv. 35	---	5 1/2	5 1/2	1,500	1 1/2	May 1 1/2	Gray Mfg Co. 10	---	5 1/2	5 1/2	600	4 1/2	Sept 11 1/2	
Decca Records common. 1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	200	14	Feb 33	Great At & Pac Tea	---	96	98	175	88	May 114 1/2	
Dejay Stores. 1	---	---	---	---	84 1/2	Feb 103	Non-vot com stock. 100	---	130 1/2	130 1/2	25	123 1/2	May 135	
Dennison Mfg of A com. 5	---	---	---	---	29	Sept 3 1/2	7% let preferred. 100	---	---	---	4,200	36 1/2	Aug 91 1/2	
\$8 prior pref. 60	---	---	---	---	7 1/2	May 12 1/2	Greater N Y Brewery. 1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	36 1/2	Aug 91 1/2	
8% debenture. 100	---	101	101	20	15 1/2	May 18 1/2	Gt Northern Paper. 25	---	41	42	100	36 1/2	Apr 49 1/2	
Derby Oil & Ref Corp com. *	---	10 1/2	10 1/2	300	3 1/2	May 18 1/2	Greenfield Tap & Die. 25	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	1,200	6 1/2	May 10 1/2	
A conv preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	May 2 1/2	Grocery Svs Prod com. 25c	---	1	1 1/2	1,000	1	Dec 2 1/2	
Detroit Gasket & Mfg. 1	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	Feb 2 1/2	Guardian Investors. 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	8,300	1 1/2	Dec 1 1/2	
6% preferred w w. 20	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	Dec 1 1/2	Guif Oil Corp. 25	---	32 1/2	33 1/2	4,400	25 1/2	June 30 1/2	
Detroit Gray Iron Fdy. 1	---	---	---	---	12 1/2	May 25	Guif Stores Util \$5.50 pt. *	---	111 1/2	111 1/2	20	107 1/2	May 115 1/2	
Det Mich Stove Co com. 1	---	---	---	---	21 1/2	Sept 28	\$6 preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	3	Nov 3 1/2	
Detroit Paper Prod. 1	---	---	---	---	12	Nov 15 1/2	Gypsum Lime & Alabastine. *	---	8	8	700	5 1/2	Feb 14	
Detroit Steel Prod. 10	20	21	21	300	1 1/2	June 1 1/2	Hall Lamp Co. 5	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	150	20 1/2	May 40 1/2	
De Vilbiss Co common 10	---	---	---	---	13	Mar 13 1/2	Hawthorn Elec Light. 25	---	64	64	80	62	May 70 1/2	
7% preferred. 100	---	---	---	---	5 1/2	June 9 1/2	Hartford Rayon v t c. 1	---	---	---	---	1 1/2	Nov 1 1/2	
Diamond Shoe common. 4	---	---	---	---	13 1/2	Jan 13 1/2	Hartman Tobacco Co. *	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Distilled Liquors. 2 1/2	---	---	---	---	3 1/2	Dec 7 1/2								

STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940				STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940			
			Low	High		Low	High	Low	High				Low	High					
Illinois Zinc Co.....			8 3/4	9 3/4	350	3 3/4	Sept	9 3/4	Dec	Mesabirron Co.....	1		1 1/2	2 1/2	4,100	7 1/2	Oct	3 1/2	Jan
Illuminating Shares A.....						55	June	63 1/2	Mar	Metal Textile Corp.....	250		1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Oct	3 1/2	Feb
Imperial Chemical Indus.....										Partie preferred.....	15					33 1/2	Dec	42 1/2	Jan
Am dep rets regis.....			72 1/2	73 1/2	200	5 1/2	Jan	6	Jan	Metropolitan Edison.....						103	Aug	108 1/2	Jan
Imperial Oil (Can) corp.....	6		5 1/2	6	5,000	5 1/2	Dec	12 1/2	Jan	\$6 preferred.....						3 1/2	May	1	Nov
Registered.....			5 1/2	6	300	5 1/2	May	12 1/2	Jan	Michigan Bumper Corp.....	1				1,900	4 1/2	May	8	Apr
Imperial Tobacco of Can.....	5		8 1/2	9 1/2	900	7 1/2	June	13 1/2	Jan	Michigan Steel Tube.....	2.60					3 1/2	Dec	1 1/2	Apr
Imperial Tobacco of Great										Michigan Sugar Co.....					100	3 1/2	Dec	1 1/2	Apr
Britain & Ireland.....	£1		8 1/2	8 1/2	300	6	July	24 1/2	Feb	Preferred.....	10				200	3	Dec	6 1/2	Apr
Indiana Pipe Line.....	7 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	300	3	Sept	4 1/2	July	Micromatic Hone Corp.....	1				100	6 1/2	Nov	9	June
Indiana Service 6% pt.100			13 1/2	13 1/2	50	10	Mar	22	Apr	Middle States Petroleum.....						2 1/2	July	4 1/2	Jan
7% preferred.....	100		14 1/2	14 1/2	10	10 1/2	Mar	21 1/2	Apr	Class A v t c.....	3				2,800	2 1/2	Mar	4 1/2	Jan
Indian Ter Illum Oil.....	1									Class B v t c.....	1				900	5 1/2	June	9 1/2	Jan
Non-voting class A.....	1									Middle West Corp com.....	5				2,600	5	June	7 1/2	Jan
Class B.....	1									Midland Oil Corp.....									
Industrial Finance.....										\$2 conv preferred.....									
V t c common.....	1		1/4	1/4	400	1/4	Dec	7/8	Apr	Midland Steel Products.....									
7% preferred.....	100		10 1/4	10 1/4	25	9	Jan	16 1/4	Dec	\$2 non cum div shares.....					50	12	May	19	Apr
Insurance Co of No Am.....	10	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	600	50 1/2	May	75	Dec	Midvale Co.....	117		117	117	50	97	May	121	Nov
International Cigar Mach.....			19	19	100	17 1/2	June	23 1/2	Apr	Mid-West Abrasive.....	50c					1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Apr
Internat Hydro Elec.....										Midwest Oil Co.....	10				900	6 1/2	May	8 1/2	May
Pref \$3.50 series.....	50		5 1/2	5 1/2	900	5 1/2	Dec	15 1/2	Jan	Midwest Piping & Sup.....						9 1/2	May	13 1/2	Dec
Internat Intersw Inc.....	1		1 1/2	1 1/2	1,000	4 1/2	June	12 1/2	Jan	Mining Corp of Canada.....						7 1/2	Dec	1	Feb
Internat Metal Indus A.....										Minnesota Min & Mfg.....					825	43 1/2	May	70 1/2	May
Internat Paper & Pow warr										Minnesota P & L 7% pt 100						90	May	94 1/2	Nov
Internat Petroleum.....										Mississippi River Power.....									
Coupon shares.....										6% preferred.....	100	116 1/4	115 1/2	116 1/4	110	107 1/2	June	118 1/2	Dec
Registered shares.....										Missouri Pub Serv com.....					100	3	Nov	5 1/2	Apr
International Products.....										Mock Jud Voehringer.....									
Internat Safety Razor B.....										Common.....	\$2.50				600	5	May	11 1/2	Jan
International Utility.....										Molybdenum Corp.....	1	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	2,900	5 1/2	May	9 1/2	Apr
Class A.....	1		6	6	200	5	Sept	9 1/2	Mar	Monarch Machine Tool.....					200	24 1/2	Jan	47 1/2	Sept
Class B.....	1		1 1/2	1 1/2	400	1 1/2	Dec	3 1/2	Jan	Monogram Pictures com.....					100	8 1/2	Dec	1	Jan
\$1.75 preferred.....			13	13	50	8	Aug	18 1/2	Jan	Monroe Loan Soc A.....	1				100	1 1/2	June	2 1/2	Dec
\$3.50 prior pref.....			32 1/2	32 1/2	150	23 1/2	May	37	Jan	Montana Dakota Util.....	10				300	6	May	9 1/2	Dec
International Vitamin.....	1		3 1/2	3 1/2	200	2 1/2	May	4 1/2	July	Montgomery Ward A.....					110	13 1/2	May	17 1/2	Dec
Interstate Home Equip.....	1		9 1/2	9 1/2	950	6 1/2	June	10 1/2	Apr	Montreal Lt H & Pow.....					200	15 1/2	May	26 1/2	Jan
Interstate Hosiery Mills.....										Moody Investors part pf.....						22	July	30	Jan
Interstate Power \$7 pref.....										Moore (Tom) Dist Stmp.....	1				200	3 1/2	Apr	3 1/2	May
Investors Royalty.....	1				7,400	12	Mar	15 1/2	Jan	Mtge Bank of Col Am shs.....						2 1/2	May	5	Nov
Iron Fireman Mig v t c.....			17	17 1/2	450	12	May	18 1/2	Oct	Mountain City Corp.....	5c	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3,700	2 1/2	May	4 1/2	Feb
Irving Air Cnstr.....			12 1/2	13 1/2	800	12	May	17 1/2	Feb	Mountain Producers.....	10				1,300	4 1/2	May	6 1/2	May
Italian Superpower A.....										Mountain States Power									
Jacobs (F L) Co.....	1		3 1/2	3 1/2	3,900	1 1/2	May	2 1/2	Dec	common.....					300	12	May	21 1/2	Apr
Jeanette Glass Co.....					300	1 1/2	May	3 1/2	Feb	Mountain Sts Tel & Tel 100					100	12 1/2	May	14 1/2	May
Jersey Central Pow & Lt.....										Murray Ohio Mig Co.....					700	6 1/2	May	13 1/2	Apr
5 1/2% preferred.....	100		95 1/2	95 1/2	25	80	May	96	Dec	Muskegon Piston Ring.....	2 1/2					11 1/2	May	17 1/2	Mar
6% preferred.....	100		101 1/2	102 1/2	50	90	May	103	Sept	Muskego Co common.....						6	June	10	Mar
7% preferred.....	100					97	May	111	Dec	6% preferred.....	100					75	May	81 1/2	Jan
Johnson Publishing Co.....	10					1 1/2	Oct	1 1/2	Oct	Nachman-Springfield.....						8 1/2	May	11 1/2	Jan
Jones & Laughlin Steel.....	100	36 1/2	35	36 1/2	2,800	18	June	39 1/2	Nov	Nat Bellows Hess com.....	1				5,100	11	June	17 1/2	Jan
Julian & Kokenge com.....						23	Nov	27 1/2	Mar	National Breweries com.....					100	16 1/2	Nov	31	Jan
Kansas G & E 7% pref.100						113	June	120	Mar	National Candy Co.....					100	6 1/2	Nov	11 1/2	Feb
Kennedy's Inc.....	5		8	8	200	5	May	8 1/2	Dec	National City Lines com.....					100	85	June	17 1/2	Apr
Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp A.....			3 1/2	3 1/2	100	2 1/2	Dec	6 1/2	Apr	\$3 conv preferred.....	50				100	35	May	47 1/2	Apr
Kimberly-Clark 6% pt.100						111	Jan	112 1/2	Jan	National Container (Del).....	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	500	7 1/2	May	14 1/2	May
Kingsbury Breweries.....	1				200	1/4	Dec	1 1/2	Mar	National Fuel Gas.....					1,700	10	June	13 1/2	Jan
Kings Co Ltg 7% pt B.100						79	Nov	95	Mar	Nat Mfg & Stores com.....					400	1 1/2	May	3 1/2	Feb
5% preferred D.....	100		54	54	10	54	Dec	73 1/2	Mar	National P & L \$6 pref.....	92				850	7 1/2	June	9 1/2	Jan
Kington Products.....	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3,200	1	May	2	Jan	National Refining com.....						2	July	3 1/2	Apr
Kirby Petroleum.....	1				300	1 1/2	June	2 1/2	Jan	Nat Rubber Mach.....					900	3 1/2	May	6 1/2	Feb
Kirkland Lake & M Co Ltd.....	1					1 1/2	June	1 1/2	Jan	National Steel Car Ltd.....					110	23	Dec	54 1/2	Jan
Klein (D Emil) Co com.....						10 1/2	Sept	15	Apr	National Sugar Refining.....					2,300	6 1/2	Oct	11 1/2	Feb
Kleitert (I B) Rubber Co.....	10					8 1/2	Aug	10 1/2	Jan	National Tea 5 1/2% pref.10					900	5 1/2	May	8 1/2	Mar
Knot Corp common.....					400	3 1/2	Dec	8 1/2	Apr	National Transit.....	12.50				1,100	8 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Apr
Kobacker Stores Inc.....						8	Dec	11	Nov	Nat Tunnel & Mines.....		2 1/2	2 1/2	3	1,100	1	May	3 1/2	Dec
Koppers Co 6% pref.100			100 1/2	101 1/2	220	75	May	101	Dec	Nat Union Radio.....	30c				2,400	1 1/2	May	1 1/2	July
Kresge Dept Stores.....						49	Oct	75	Apr	Navarro Oil Co.....		10 1/2	9 1/2	11	2,500	8	May	12 1/2	Jan
4% conv 1st pref.....	100					11 1/2	June	13 1/2	Nov	Nebraska Pow 7% pref.100		115	115	115	90	110 1/2	May	117 1/2	Apr
Kress (S H) special pref.10						4 1/2	May	7 1/2	Apr	Nehl Corp 1st preferred.....						8 1/2	May	8 1/2	Apr
Kreuger Brewing Co.....	1					34 1/2	Dec	44 1/2	Oct	Nelson (Herman) Corp.....	5				1,300	3	May	6	Jan
Lackawanna RR (N J).....	100		35	35	60	10	June	25 1/2	Jan	Neptune Meter class A.....						4 1/2	May	9 1/2	Dec
Lake Shores Mines Ltd.....	1		11 1/2	12 1/2	4,200	10	June	25 1/2	Jan	Nestle Le Mar Co cl A.....						4 1/2	May	9 1/2	Dec
Lake Foundry & Mach.....	1	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	6,100	2 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Mar	Nevada-California Elec.....	10				200	1 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Dec
Lane Bryant 7% pref.100						27 1/2													

STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940		STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940			
		Low	High		Low	High			Low	High					
Ohio Brass Co cl B com.		20 1/4	20 3/4	450	17	May 24 1/4	May		4 1/4	4 1/4	100	4 1/4	May 5	July	
Ohio Edison \$6 pref.	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	125	95	May 110 3/4	Mar	Ryan Aeronautical Co.		2	2 1/2	700	1 1/4	Dec 3	Dec
Ohio Oil 6% preferred.	100	109 1/4	109 3/4	500	94	June 111	Nov	Ryan Consol Petrol.		1	1	500	1 1/4	May 2	Feb
Ohio Power 6% pref.	100	113 1/4	114 1/4	50	110 1/4	May 117	Sept	Ryerson & Haynes com.					1 1/4	Aug 4 1/4	Jan
Ohio P S 7 1/2 1st pref.	100	115	116	40	104	May 116 1/4	Mar	St Lawrence Corp Ltd.					9	May 15 1/4	Apr
6% 1st preferred.	100				96	June 109	Oct	Class A \$2 conv pref.	50			7,900	2 1/2	May 4 1/4	Apr
Oilstocks Ltd common.					5 1/2	Oct 8 1/4	Apr	St Regis Paper com.	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	475	48 1/2	May 32	May
Oklahoma Nat Gas com.	15	21 1/4	21 3/4	1,500	13 1/4	May 21 3/4	Dec	7% preferred.	100	78 1/2	80	6,200	2 1/4	Dec 9 1/4	Dec
\$3 preferred.	50	51	51 1/4	150	39	May 54	Dec	Samson Oil Co.		3 1/4	4		26	Dec 35	Jan
\$5 1/2 conv prior pref.	50	116 1/4	116 3/4	150	100	May 117	Mar	Sanford Mills.					26	Dec 35	Jan
Omar Inc.	1				4 1/4	Nov 8 1/4	Feb	Savoy Oil Co.	5	1/2	1/2	500	1 1/4	Aug 1	Jan
Overseas Securities.		72 3/4	72 3/4	1,500	14 1/4	July 3 1/4	Feb	Schiff Co common.					9	May 14	Jan
Pacific Can Co common.					13 1/4	Feb 15 1/4	May	Schulte (D A) com.	1	1/2	1 1/4	4,600	1 1/2	Dec 1 1/4	Dec
Pacific G & E 6% 1st pf.	25	34	33 3/4	1,000	28	May 34 1/4	Nov	Conv preferred.	25	13	13 3/4	200	13	Dec 16	Dec
5 1/4% 1st preferred.	25	31 1/2	31 3/4	500	26 1/4	May 31 1/4	Jan	Scovill Mfg.	25	27 1/2	28 3/4	500	22 1/2	May 34	May
Pacific Lighting \$5 pref.	107	107	107	60	100	June 108 1/4	Jan	Scranton Elec \$6 pref.					116	Dec 116	Dec
Pacific P & L 7% pref.	100	83	83	180	72	May 95 1/4	Feb	Scranton Lacc common.					19	July 21 1/2	Mar
Pacific Public Service.		4 1/4	4 1/4	200	3 1/2	Dec 6 1/4	Feb	Scranton Spring Brook.							
\$1.30 1st preferred.					17 1/4	Dec 20	Feb	Water service \$6 pref.	85	84	88	200	44	June 95	Dec
Pantepec Oil of Venezuela.								Soulin Steel Co com.	12	11 1/2	12 1/4	1,100	4 1/4	May 13 1/4	Nov
American shares.	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/4	8,600	2 1/4	June 5 1/4	Feb	Warrants.		1 1/2	1 1/2	1,900	1 1/2	May 1 1/2	Nov
Paramount Motors Corp.	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3	Sept 3 1/4	Jan	Securities Corp general.		1/2	1/2	1,300	3 1/2	Oct 1	Apr
Parker Pen Co.	10				8	May 12 1/4	Dec	Seaman Bros Inc.					35	June 40	Apr
Parkersburg Rig & Reel.	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	900	5 1/2	Dec 10 1/4	Jan	Segal Lock & Hardware.	1	3 1/2	4 1/2	5,700	3 1/2	Jan 1 1/4	Mar
Patchogue-Plymouth Mills.		732	732	30	20	May 38	Dec	Selberling Rubber com.	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,200	3 1/2	Dec 8 1/2	Jan
Peninsular Telephone com.	32	32	32	100	27	May 36 1/4	May	Selby Shoe Co.		3 3/4	3 3/4		8 1/2	Nov 11	Jan
\$1.40 preferred.	25				30	May 33	Oct	Selected Industries Inc.							
Penn-Mex Fuel.	500				3 1/4	Mar 3 1/4	Sept	Common.	1	1/2	1 1/2	5,900	1 1/2	Aug 1/2	Jan
Penn Traffic Co.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6,900	2 1/4	May 3	Mar	Convertible stock.	5	21 1/2	2 1/4	950	2	Dec 6 1/4	Jan
Pennrod Corp com.		13 1/2	14	1,600	11 1/4	Jan 22 1/4	Apr	\$5.50 prior stock.	25	44	45	200	35	May 69 1/4	Apr
Penn Cent Airlines com.	1				11 1/4	Jan 22 1/4	Apr	Allotment certificates.	25	45	46	100	37	May 60	Apr
Pennsylvania Edison Co.		64 1/2	65 1/2	150	64	Apr 66 1/4	Oct	Selfridge Provincial Sls Ltd.							
\$5 series pref.					33	June 38 1/4	May	Ak dep rets ord reg.	1	1/2	3/4	100	1/2	Dec 3/4	Dec
\$2.80 series pref.								Bentley Safety Control.		1 1/2	3/4	300	1 1/2	May 1 1/2	Mar
Pennsylvania Gas & Elec.					3 1/2	Dec 2	Jan	Berrick Corp class B.	1				1	May 2 1/4	Mar
Class A common.		1/2	1/2	300	1/2	Dec 2	Jan	Seton Leather common.					5 1/2	Sept 8 1/4	Apr
Penn Fr & L 7 1/2 pref.	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	75	103 1/2	May 114 1/2	Dec	Shattuck Denn Mining.	5	4	4 1/2	1,200	3 1/4	May 6 1/4	Apr
\$6 preferred.		110 1/2	110 1/2	50	97 1/2	May 112	Feb	Shawinang Wat & Pow.		10 1/2	10 1/2	300	10	May 18 1/2	Jan
Penn Salt Mfg Co.	177	177	181	100	158 1/4	May 192	Nov	Sherwin-Williams com.	25	78 1/2	78 1/2	2,300	62 1/2	June 100	Apr
Pennsylvania Sugar com.	50				10 1/4	Oct 16 1/4	Apr	5% cum pref ser AAA 100		108 1/2	109 1/2	160	106	May 11 1/4	Jan
Penn Water & Power Co.	54	53	55 1/2	850	53	Dec 72 1/4	Jan	Sherwin-Williams of Can.					5 1/4	May 11 1/4	Mar
Pepperell Mfg Co.	100	90	91 1/4	200	53	May 91 1/4	Dec	Silex Co common.		13	13	25	8	May 15 1/4	Apr
Perfect Circle Co.		25	25	150	22	May 28 1/4	Mar	Simmons-Boardman Pub.					19	Jan 25 1/4	Nov
Pharis Tire & Rubber.	1	4	4 1/4	300	3 1/2	Dec 8 1/4	Jan	\$3 conv pref.							
Philadelphia Co common.					4 1/4	June 8 1/4	Jan	Simmons H'ware & Paint.					1 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Oct
Phila Elec Co \$5 pref.					113 1/4	June 120	Jan	Simplicity Pattern com.	1	1	1 1/2	400	1 1/2	June 1 1/2	Apr
Phila Elec Pow 8% pref.	25	31 1/2	31 1/2	25	29 1/4	July 31 1/2	Feb	Simpson's Ltd B stock.					9 1/2	Mar 9 1/2	Mar
Phillips Packing Co.		2 1/2	3 1/4	2,300	3	Dec 6 1/2	Feb	Singer Mfg Co.	100	109 1/4	109 1/4	360	99	Aug 155	Jan
Phoenix Securities.								Singer Mfg Co Ltd.							
Common.	7 1/4	6 1/2	7 1/2	6,000	5	May 15 1/4	Mar	Amer dep rets ord reg.	1				1 1/4	July 2 1/4	May
Conv \$3 pref ser A.	10	30 1/2	30 1/2	150	20 1/2	May 47 1/4	Apr	Stout City G & E 7% pt 100					95	May 105 1/4	Mar
Pierce Governor common.		17 1/4	17 1/4	800	9 1/2	Jan 18 1/4	May	Skinner Organ.	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Dec 3 1/2	Feb
Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3,000	1	June 2	Jan	Solar Aircraft Co.	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	500	3 1/2	Dec 3 1/2	Dec
Pitney-Bowes Postage.								Solar Mfg Co.	1	1/2	1/2	300	1 1/2	Dec 1 1/2	Jan
Meter.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,200	6	May 8 1/4	Apr	Sonotone Corp.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	600	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/4	Apr
Pitta Bess & L E R E.	50				39	May 46 1/4	Nov	Soss Mfg com.	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	300	3 1/4	May 5	Apr
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.	50	63	65 1/4	890	43	May 73 1/4	Nov	South Coast Corp com.	1	1/2	1/2	500	1/2	May 2 1/2	Jan
Pittsburgh Metallurgical.	10	13 1/2	13 1/2	300	9	May 14 1/4	Dec	South Penn Oil.	25	38 1/2	38 1/2	1,300	28	May 44	Jan
Pittsburgh Plate Glass.	25	95 1/4	95 1/4	900	65	June 104	Mar	Southwest Pa Pipe Line.	10				21	Aug 35	Feb
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.	1	3 1/4	3 1/4	800	1 1/4	May 3 1/4	Dec	Southern Calif Edison.							
Pleugh Inc com.	7.50				7	Sept 11	Jan	5% original preferred.	25	46	46	10	35	May 48	Oct
Pneumatic Scale com.	10				10	June 15	Feb	6% preferred B.	25	30 1/4	30 1/4	100	27	May 31 1/4	Nov
Polaris Mining Co.	25c	7 1/2	7 1/2	600	3 1/2	Dec 1 1/4	Jan	5 1/4% pref ser C.	25	29 1/2	29 1/2	100	24 1/4	June 30 1/4	Mar
Potero Sugar common.	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,300	1 1/2	May 1 1/4	Apr	Southern Colo Pow cl A.	25	1/2	1/2	100	1/2	Dec 2	Jan
Powdrell & Alexander.	5	4	4	800	2 1/4	May 4 1/4	Jan	7% preferred.	100	161 1/4	161 1/4	10	66	Mar 72	Apr
Power Corp. of Canada.	100	3	3	50	3	Dec 8 1/4	Feb	Southern New Engl Tel.	100				164	Dec 170 1/4	Mar
6% 1st preferred.	100				55	July 81 1/4	Jan	Southern Phosphate Co.	10				4 1/4	May 6 1/4	Jan
Pratt & Lambert Co.		20 1/4	21 1/2	600	16	May 24 1/4	Apr	Southern Pipe Line.	10				4 1/4	Oct 11 1/4	Apr
Premier Gold Mining.	1			900	3 1/2	May 1 1/4	Jan	Southern Union Gas.					14 1/2	Jan 20	May
Prentice-Hall Inc com.	1				32	May 42	Mar	Preferred A.	25				5	July 7 1/4	Apr
Pressed Metals of Am.	1	8	8 1/2	500	4 1/4	May 10	Feb	Southland Royalty Co.	5	5	5 1/2	1,100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Dec
Producers Corp of New.	20	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Dec 1 1/2	June	Spalding (A G) & Bros.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,200	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/4	Mar
Prosperity Co class B.		4 1/4	4 1/2	100	2 1/4	May 5 1/4	Jan	5% 1st preferred.		7	7 1/2	60	7 1/4	Dec 16	Apr
Providence Gas.		8 1/2	8 1/2	100	8 1/4	May 9 1/4	Feb	Spanish & Gen Corp.					1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Jan
Prudential Investors.		8 1/2	8 1/2	2,200	4 1/4	May 9 1/4	Apr	Am dep rets ord reg.	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Nov 2 1/4	Jan
\$6 preferred.					95	May 103	Oct	Spencer Shoe Corp.		1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1	Nov 2 1/4	Jan
Public Service of Colorado.								Standard Meyer Inc.					1 1/2	Nov 2 1/4	Jan
6% 1st preferred.	100	105 1/4	105 1/4	10	104 1/4	May 107	May	Standard Brewing Co.					3 1/2	Dec 16 1/4	Mar
7% 1st preferred.	100				109	June 113 1/4	Mar	Standard Cap & Seal com.	1	4 1/4	3 1/4	3,000	3	Dec 16 1/4	Mar
Public Service of Indiana.					35	May 59 1/4	May	Conv preferred.	10	14 1/2	13 1/2	600	11 1/2	Dec 24	Mar
\$7 prior preferred.	97	95	97	250	67	May 106 1/4	May	Standard Dredging Corp.							

STOCKS (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940					
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High		
Toledo Edison 6% pref 100	100	108 1/2	108 1/2	20,000	95	May	109	Mar	104	May	115	Jan
7% preferred	100	104	104	100	104	Apr	115	Jan	104	Apr	115	Jan
Tonopah-Belmont Dev 10c	100	1/16	1/16	1,900	1/16	Oct	1/16	Apr	1/16	Oct	1/16	Apr
Tonopah Mining of Nev. 1	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,900	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Trans Lux Corp.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Transwestern Oil Co.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Tri-Continental warrants	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Truena Pork Stores Inc.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Tubise Chastillon Corp.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Tung-Sol Lamp Works	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
80c conv preferred	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Udylite Corp.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Ulien & Co ser A pref.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Series B pref.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Unexcelled Mtg Co.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Union Gas of Canada.	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Union Investment com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Un Stk Yds of Omaha.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Aircraft Prod.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Chemicals com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
\$3 cum & part pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Un Cigar-Whelan Sts.	10c	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Elastic com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Gas Corp com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
1st \$7 pref. non-voting.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Option warrants.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United G & E 7% pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Lt & P com A.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Common class B.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
\$6 1st preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Milk Products.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
\$3 partic pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Molasses Co.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Am dep rets ord reg.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United N J RR & Canal 100	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Profit Sharing. 25c	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
10% preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Shoe Mach com. 25	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Specialties com. 1	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S Roll Co class B.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S Granite com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S and Int'l Securities.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
\$5 1st pref with warr.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S Lines pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S Plywood Corp.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
\$1 1/2 conv preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S Radiator com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S Rubber Reclaiming.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
U S Stores common.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
1st \$7 conv pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Stores common.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
United Wall Paper.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Universal Cooler class A.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Class B.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Universal Corp v t c.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Universal Insurance.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Universal Pictures com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Universal Products Co.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Utah-Idaho Sugar.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Utah Pow & Lt \$7 pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Utah Radio Products.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Utility Equities com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
\$5.50 priority stock.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Utility & Ind Corp com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Conv preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Valspar Corp com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
\$4 conv preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Van Norman Mach Tool 2 1/2	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Venezuelan Petroleum.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Va Pub Serv 7% pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Vogt Manufacturing.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Vultee Aircraft Co.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Waco Aircraft Co.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Wagner Baking v t c.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
7% preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Wat & Bond class A.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Class B.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Walker Mining Co.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Wayne Knitting Mills.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Wellington Oil Co.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Westworth Mtg.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
West Texas Util \$8 pref.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
West Va Coal & Coke.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Western Air Express.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Western Grocer com.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Western Maryland Ry.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
7% 1st preferred.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Western Tablet & Stationery Common.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Westmoreland Coal.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Westmoreland Inc.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Dec	2 1/2	Feb
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg.	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	2 1/2							

BONDS (Concluded)		Bank Elig. & Rating See A	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week \$	Range for Year 1940	BONDS (Concluded)		Bank Elig. & Rating See A	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week \$	Range for Year 1940	
Houston Lt & Pr 3 1/2s	1966	x aa 3	110 1/4	110 1/4 110 1/4	1,000	106 1/2 111 1/2	Power Corp(Can) 4 1/2s	1959	x a 2	105 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	6,000	105 1/2 109 3/4	
*Hungarian Ital Bk 7 1/2s	1963	z c 1	71	71 71	5,000	64 81	*Prussian Electric 6s	1954	z b 1	26	25 1/2 26	3,000	14 26 1/2	
Hygrade Food 6s A	1949	y b 2	71	71 71	5,000	64 81	Public Service Co of Colo—							
6s series B	1949	y b 2	71	71 71	5,000	64 81	1st mtge 3 1/2s	1964	x aa 2	109	109 1/2	6,000	105 1/2 109 3/4	
Idaho Power 3 1/2s	1967	x aa 3	107 1/2	107 1/2 110	20,000	105 1/2 109 1/2	s f debs 4s	1949	x bbb4	105 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	11,000	104 1/2 107 1/2	
Ill Pr & Lt 1st 6s ser A	1953	x bbb3	107 1/2	107 1/2 107 1/2	11,000	98 1/2 107	Public Service of N J—							
1st & ref 5 1/2 ser B	1954	x bbb3	106 1/2	106 1/2 107 1/2	26,000	96 1/2 106 1/2	6% perpetual certificates	1949	y aa 3	159 1/2	159 1/2	20,000	128 161	
1st & ref 5s ser C	1956	x bbb3	106 1/2	106 1/2 106 1/2	8,000	93 102	Pub Serv of Oklahoma—							
S f deb 5 1/2s	1957	y bbb 3	102 1/2	101 1/2 102 1/2	12,000	57 74 1/2	4s series A	1966	x a 4	105 1/2	105 1/2	2,000	104 1/2 108	
Indiana Hydro Elec 5s	1958	y bbb 1	100 1/2	101 1/2	7,000	56 73 1/2	Puget Sound P & L 5 1/2s	1949	y bb 3	102 1/2	102 1/2 102 1/2	8,000	83 102	
Indiana Service 5s	1950	y b 2	73 1/2	73 1/2 74 1/2	7,000	56 73 1/2	1st & ref 5s ser C	1950	y bb 3	102 1/2	102 1/2 102 1/2	8,000	83 102	
1st lien & ref 5s	1963	y b 2	73 1/2	73 1/2 73 1/2	10,000	60 99 1/2	1st & ref 4 1/2 ser D	1950	y bb 3	100	99 1/2 100 1/2	42,000	81 100 1/2	
*Indianapolis Gas 5s A	1952	z bb 1	80 1/2	80 80 1/2	10,000	60 99 1/2	Queens Boro Gas & Elec—							
Indianapolis Pow & Lt 3 1/2s	1970	x a 3	108 3/4	110	3,000	17 1/2 43 1/2	5 1/2s series A	1952	y bb 4	89	88 89	17,000	80 99	
International Power Sec—						6,000	21 49 1/2	*Ruhr Gas Corp 6 1/2s	1953	z b 1	30	30	1,000	18 30
*6 1/2s series C	1955	y b 1	19 1/2	18 19 1/2	3,000	17 1/2 43 1/2	*Safe Harbor Water 4 1/2s	1953	z ccc1	107 1/2	107 1/2	54,000	105 1/2 109 1/2	
*7s series E	1957	y b 1	23 1/2	23 1/2 25	6,000	19 1/2 23	San Joaquin L & P 6s B	1952	x aaa2	137 1/2	137 1/2	1,000	127 137 1/2	
*7s series F	1952	y b 1	21	21 21 1/2	214,000	51 1/2 72 1/2	*Saxon Pub Wks 6s	1937	z ccc1	25	25	12	26 1/2	
Interstate Power 6s	1952	y ccc2	38 1/2	38 39 1/2	32,000	29 51	*Schulte Real Est 6s	1951	z cc 2	36	36	1,000	23 39	
Iowa-New L & P 6s	1957	x bbb4	105 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2	21,000	103 106 1/2	Scrpp (E W) Co 5 1/2s	1943	x bbb2	101 1/2	101 1/2 101 1/2	14,000	100 1/2 104	
6s series B	1961	y bbb 4	105 1/2	105 1/2	103	106 1/2	Scullin Steel Inc 3s	1951	y b 2	82 1/2	81 1/2 82 1/2	28,000	57 83	
Iowa Pow & Lt 4 1/2s	1958	x aa 3	106 3/4	108 3/4	25 1/2	52	Swainking W & P 4 1/2s	1967	x a 2	87 1/2	86 1/2 87 1/2	6,000	64 98 1/2	
*Isarco Hydro Elec 7s	1952	z ccc1	220	26	4,000	29 1/2 42	1st 4 1/2 series D	1970	x a 2	86 1/2	86 1/2 86 1/2	3,000	64 97 1/2	
Itallan Superpower 6s	1963	y ccc 1	30 1/2	34	8,000	39 53 1/2	Sheridan Wyo Coal 6s	1947	y b 2	94	93 1/2 94	5,000	87 95 1/2	
Jacksonville Gas —						102 1/2 107 1/2	Sou Carolina Pow 5s	1957	y bbb2	103 1/2	103 1/2	11,000	96 1/2 103 1/2	
5s stamped	1942	z b 3	44 1/2	45 1/2	1,000	117 128 1/2	Southeast P & L 6s	2025	y bb 4	110 1/2	110 1/2 110 1/2	44,000	102 113 1/2	
Kansas Elec Pow 3 1/2s	1966	x aa 2	104 1/2	110	1,000	104 1/2 109 1/2	Sou Counties Gas 4 1/2s	1968	x aa 3	102 1/2	102 1/2 102 1/2	4,000	102 1/2 105 1/2	
Kansas Gas & Elec 6s	2022	x a 2	128 1/2	128 1/2	17,000	104 1/2 109 1/2	Sou Indiana Ry 4s	1951	y bb 2	49	51 1/2	25,000	37 53	
Lake Sup Dist Pow 3 1/2s	1966	x a 4	107 1/2	107 1/2 107 1/2	30	33	So west Pow & Lt 6s	2022	y bb 4	105 1/2	105 1/2 106	3,000	90 105 1/2	
*Leonard Tlets 7 1/2s	1946	z ccc1	228	40	4,000	103 1/2 106	S'west Pub serv 6s	1945	x bbb4	106	106	105	108 1/2	
Long Island Ltg 6s	1945	x bbb3	105	104 1/2 105	7,000	103 1/2 108 1/2	Spaulding (A G) 5s	1989	z b 2	42 1/2	45	14,000	40 60	
Louisiana Pow & Lt 5s	1957	x a 4	107 1/2	107 1/2 107 1/2	19	23	Standard Gas & Electric—							
Mausfeld Min & Smelt—						58 1/2 83	6s (stamped)	1948	y b 3	70	69 70	38,000	49 74 1/2	
6s stamped	1941	z dd 1	28	35	81	96 1/2	*Con v 6s (stamped)	1948	y b 3	69 1/2	69 69 1/2	23,000	49 74 1/2	
McCord Rad & Mfg—						104 1/2 109 1/2	Debenture 6s	1951	y b 3	69 1/2	69 1/2 70 1/2	19,000	48 74 1/2	
6s stamped	1948	y b 4	73 1/2	77	58 1/2	83	Debenture 6s—Dec 1	1966	y b 3	70	69 70	30,000	48 74 1/2	
Memphis Comm Appeal—						89 103	6s gold debs	1957	y b 3	70	69 70	6,000	48 74 1/2	
Deb 4 1/2s	1952	x bbb2	103	105 1/2	4,000	81 96 1/2	Standard Pow & Lt 6s	1957	y b 3	70	68 1/2 70	23,000	49 74 1/2	
Mengol Co conv 4 1/2s	1947	y b 2	95 1/2	95 1/2	10,000	104 1/2 109 1/2	*Starrett Corp Inc 5s	1950	z ccc2	19	19 1/2	6,000	14 1/2 24 1/2	
Metroplitan Ed 4s E	1971	x aa 2	110 1/2	107 1/2	14,000	106 111	Stinnes (Hugo) Corp—							
4s series G	1965	x a 2	110 1/2	107 1/2	12,000	91 1/2 102 1/2	*7s 2d stamped 4s	1940	z	54 1/2	54 1/2	6,000	27 55	
Middle States Pet 6 1/2s	1945	y bb 2	102 1/2	102 1/2	23,000	51 1/2 70	*Cts of dep	1946	z	40	40	2,000	40 48 1/2	
Midland Valley RR 5s	1943	y bb 2	102 1/2	102 1/2	8,000	98 106	7s 2d stamped 4s	1946	z	46	46 46	1,000	18 38 1/2	
Midw Gas Light 4 1/2s	1967	x bbb2	103	104 1/2	23,000	98 1/2 104 1/2	*Ternl Hydro El 6 1/2s	1953	y b 1	27	26 1/2 27	3,000	21 1/2 46	
Minn P & L 4 1/2s	1978	x bbb3	103	104 1/2	3,000	102 1/2 108	Texas Elec Service 6s	1960	x bbb4	106 1/2	107 1/2	18,000	101 1/2 107 1/2	
1st & ref 5s	1955	x bbb3	107 1/2	107 1/2	1,000	96 105	Texas Power & Lt 5s	1956	x a 2	107 1/2	107 1/2 108	13,000	104 1/2 108 1/2	
Mississippi Power 5s	1955	x bbb2	103 1/2	103 1/2	9,000	97 105 1/2	6s series A	2022	y bbb2	112 1/2	112 1/2	109	121 1/2	
Miss Power & Lt 5s	1957	x bbb3	105 1/2	105 1/2	7,000	107 1/2 110 1/2	Tide Water Power 5s	1979	y bb 3	97 1/2	97 97 1/2	15,000	88 1/2 103 1/2	
Miss River Pow 1st 5s	1951	x a 2	107 1/2	107 1/2	16,000	86 98	Tiets (L) see Leonard—							
Missouri Pub Serv 5s	1960	y bb 4	97 1/2	98 1/2	95	102 1/2	Twin City Rap Tr 5 1/2s	1952	y b 4	60 1/2	60 61	21,000	56 69	
Nassau & Suffolk Ltg 5s	1945	y bb 2	100 1/2	101 1/2	6,000	109 113 1/2	*Ulen & Co—							
Nat Pow & Lt 6s A	2026	y bbb2	112 1/2	112 1/2	5,000	101 109	Conv 6s 4th stp	1950	z	6 1/2	6 1/2	17,000	6 1/2 12 1/2	
Deb 5s series B	2030	y bbb2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1,000	20 28	United Elec N J 4s	1949	x aaa4	118 1/2	118 1/2	1,000	114 119	
*Nat Pub Serv 5s ctra	1978	x	25 1/2	25 1/2	1,000	20 28	United El Service 7s	1950	y b 1	221 1/2	26	20 1/2 45 1/2		
Nebraska Power 4 1/2s	1981	x aaa2	110 1/2	110 1/2	12,000	108 111 1/2	*United Industrial 6 1/2s	1941	z ccc1	30	30	11,000	16 34 1/2	
6s series A	2022	x aa 2	127 1/2	130	2,000	102 110	United Light & Pow Co—							
Nelander Bros Realty 6s	1948	x bbb3	107 1/2	107 1/2	62	95	Debenture 6s	1975	y b 2	87 1/2	85 1/2 87 1/2	5,000	73 89 1/2	
Nevada-Calif Elec 5s	1956	y b 3	91 1/2	92 1/2	233,000	115 122 1/2	Debenture 8 1/2s	1974	y b 2	90	89 1/2 90	18,000	74 1/2 94 1/2	
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	1948	x aaa2	121 1/2	121 1/2	1,000	51 71 1/2	1st lien & cons 5 1/2s	1959	x bbb3	106 1/2	107 1/2	13,000	104 1/2 110	
N E Gas & El Assn 5s	1947	y b 4	62 1/2	62 1/2 64 1/2	5,000	52 71 1/2	Un Lt & Rys (Del) 5 1/2s	1952	y bb 3	96 1/2	94 1/2 96 1/2	32,000	78 97 1/2	
6s	1948	y b 4	62 1/2	62 1/2 64 1/2	72,000	51 71 1/2	United Lt & Rys (Me)—							
Conv deb 5s	1950	y b 4	62 1/2	62 1/2 63 1/2	105	110	6s series A	1952	x bbb3	120	120 1/2	9,000	110 120 1/2	
New Eng Power 3 1/2s	1961	x aaa3	109 1/2	111	45,000	88 1/2 99 1/2	Deb 6s series A	1973	y b 2	85	86 1/2	2,000	72 1/2 89	
New Eng Pow Assn 5s	1948	y bb 3	96 1/2	96 1/2 97 1/2	42,000	93 100 1/2	Utah Power & Light Co—							
Debenture 5 1/2s	1954	y bb 3	99 1/2	99 99 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2	1st lien & gen 4 1/2s	1944	x bbb3	101	102	10,000	85 106 1/2	
New Orleans Pub Serv—						97 104 1/2	Deb 6s series A	2022	y bb 2	106 1/2	106 1/2 106 1/2	23,000	99 104 1/2	
5s stamped	1942	y bb 3	100 1/2	102 1/2	81	103 1/2	Va Pub Service 5 1/2 A	1946	y bb 3	101 1/2	101 1/2 101 1/2	8,000	95 104	
*Income 6s series A	1949	y bb 4	103 1/2	104 1/2	102	106 1/2	1st ref 5s series B	1950	y bb 3	102 1/2	103	7,000	94 102 1/2	
New York Penn & Ohio—						104 1/2 105 1/2	Deb s f 6s	1946	y b 3	101 1/2	101 1/2 101 1/2	114,000	4 10 1/2	
*Ext 4 1/2s stamped	1950	y bbb2	103 1/2	103 1/2	29,000	102 1/2 105 1/2	Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—							
N Y State E & G 4 1/2s	1980	x a 4	105 1/2	105 1/2	2,000	104 1/2 110 1/2	*6s income deb	1954	z cc 2	5	4 1/2 5 1/2	107 108 1/2		
1st mtge 3 1/2s	1964	x a 4	109	109 1/2	102	106 1/2	Wash Ry & Elec 4s	1951	x aa 4	110 1/2	110			

Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Arundel Corp, Balt Transit Co, Consol Gas E L & Pow, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Amer Pneumatic Service Co, Amer Tel & Tel, Assoe Gas & Elec class A, etc.

Main table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Armour & Co common, Asbestos Mfg Co, Associates Invest Co, etc.

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members Principal Exchanges

Bell System Teletype

Trading Dept. OGO. 405-406 Municipal Dept. OGO. 521

10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Abbott Laboratories com, Acme Steel Co, Advanced Alum Castings, etc.

For footnotes see page 103

California Securities
AKIN-LAMBERT COMPANY

Established 1921
639 South Spring Street, Los Angeles
STOCKS—BONDS MEMBER
Los Angeles Stock Exchange
Telephone VANDike 1071
Bell System Teletype LA 23-24

Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table listing various stocks such as Aircraft Accessories, Bandini Petroleum, and others, with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range for Year 1940.

For footnotes see page 103.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
Table listing stocks like Stone & Webster Inc., Studebaker Corp., etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange—See page 109.
Table listing stocks like American Stores, American Tel & Tel, etc.

St. Louis Listed and Unlisted Securities
EDWARD D. JONES & Co.
Established 1922
Investment Securities
Boatmen's Bank Building, ST. LOUIS

San Francisco Stock Exchange
Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
Table listing stocks like A S Aloe Co., American Invest com., etc.

Table listing stocks like Aircraft Accessories, Alaska-Juneau Gold, etc.

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

Schwabacher & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway, New York

Cortlandt 7-4150

Private Wire to own offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles

Table of stock prices for various companies including Bank of California, Bishop Oil Co, Calamba Sugar, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range for Year 1940.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Cal Ore Pr 6%, Cities Service Co, Cons Edison Co, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range for Year 1940.

* No par value. a Odd lot sales. b Ex-stock dividend. c Admitted to unlisted trading privileges. d Deferred delivery. Cash sale—Not included in range for year. e Ex-dividend. f Ex-rights. g Listed. h In default. i Title changed from The Wahl Co. to Eversharp, Inc.

Canadian Markets

(Continued from page 105)

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of stock prices for various companies on the Toronto Stock Exchange, including Silverwoods, Preferred, Simpsons B, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range for Year 1940.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of stock prices for various companies on the Toronto Stock Exchange Curb Section, including Brett-Tretheway, Bruck Silk, Canada Vinegars, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range for Year 1940.

* No par value.

Canadian Markets LISTED AND UNLISTED

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 3 (American Dollar Prices)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Bond Name, Bid, Ask. Includes Abitibi P & P, Alberta Pac Grain, Algoma Steel, British Col Pow, Canada Cement, etc.

Provincial and Municipal Issues Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 3 (American Dollar Prices)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Province, Bid, Ask. Includes Province of Alberta, Province of British Columbia, Province of Manitoba, etc.

Railway Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 3 (American Dollar Prices)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Bond Name, Bid, Ask. Includes Canadian Pacific Ry, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry, etc.

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Jan. 3 (American Dollar Prices)

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Bond Name, Bid, Ask. Includes Canadian National Ry, Canadian Northern Ry, Grand Trunk Pacific Ry, etc.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Large table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1940. Lists various stocks like Agnew-Surpass Shoe, Alberta-Pacific Grain, etc.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1940. Lists various stocks like General Steel Wares, Goodyear T, etc.

Montreal Curb Market

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1940. Lists various stocks like Abitibi Pow & Paper Co, Aluminum Ltd, etc.

* No par value. † Canadian market.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High). Includes Mines, Oil, and various stock listings.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High). Includes various stock listings such as Equitable Life, Extension Oil, and many others.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range for Year 1940 (Low, High). Includes Abitibi Pow & Paper, Acme Gas, Alberta-Pacific Grain, and many other listings.

* No par value.

(Concluded on page 103)

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 3

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for date, bid, and ask prices.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks with columns for bank name, par, bid, and ask prices.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including World War Bonus and various improvement bonds.

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including Bank of Manhattan, National City, and others.

Public Authority Bonds

Table of Public Authority Bonds including California Toll Bridge and Holland Tunnel.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including Bank of New York, Guaranty, and others.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including Philippine Government and U.S. Panama bonds.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table of Telephone and Telegraph Stocks including Am Dist Teleg, Bell Teleg, and others.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds including 3s 1955 opt 1945 and others.

Chain Store Stocks

Table of Chain Store Stocks including B/G Foods Inc, Bohack (H C) common, and others.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including Atlanta, Burlington, Chicago, and others.

FHA Insured Mortgages

Bids and Offerings Wanted

WHITEHEAD & FISCHER

44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Whitehall 3-6850

FHA Insured Mortgages

Table of FHA Insured Mortgages listing various states and their bond prices.

A servicing fee from 1/4% to 3/4% must be deducted from interest rate.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with columns for date, bid, and ask prices.

Obligations of Governmental Agencies

Table of Obligations of Governmental Agencies including Commodity Credit Corp and Home Owners' Loan Corp.

SPECIALIZING

F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES

The best "Hedge" security for Banks and Insurance Co's. Circular on request

STORMS AND CO.

Commonwealth Building PITTSBURGH, PA. Phone Atlantic 1170

For footnotes see page 109.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 3—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway
NEW YORK

Dealers in
GUARANTEED
STOCKS
Since 1855

Tel. RE ctor
2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

	Par	Dividend in Dollars	Bid	Asked
Alabama & Vicksburg (Illinois Central)	100	6.00	67	72
Albany & Susquehanna (Delaware & Hudson)	100	10.50	102	107
Allegheny & Western (Buff Roch & Pitts)	100	6.00	74	77
Beech Creek (New York Central)	50	2.00	31	32½
Boston & Albany (New York Central)	100	8.75	88½	90
Boston & Providence (New Haven)	100	8.50	10	15
Canada Southern (New York Central)	100	3.00	37½	40
Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio com (L & N-A C L)	100	5.00	91½	93
Cleve Cin Chicago & St Louis pref (N Y Central)	100	5.00	71	74
Cleveland & Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)	50	3.50	82	85
Betterment stock	50	2.00	48	51
Delaware (Pennsylvania)	25	2.00	48	51
Fort Wayne & Jackson pref (N Y Central)	100	5.50	61	64
Georgia RR & Banking (L & N-A C L)	100	9.00	147	152
Lackawanna RR of N J (Del Lack & Western)	100	4.00	35	38
Michigan Central (New York Central)	100	50.00	600	800
Morris & Essex (Del Lack & Western)	50	3.875	23	25
New York Lackawanna & Western (D L & W)	100	5.00	45	48
Northern Central (Pennsylvania)	50	4.00	97	100
Oswego & Syracuse (Del Lack & Western)	50	4.50	33	37½
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie (U S Steel)	50	3.00	43	47
Preferred	50	1.00	82	
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago (Penna) pref	100	7.00	173	179½
Pennsburgh Youngstown & Ashabula pref (Penna)	100	7.00	161	
Rensselaer & Saratoga (Delaware & Hudson)	100	6.64	53½	56
St Louis Bridge 1st pref (Terminal RR)	100	6.00	138	143
Second preferred	100	3.00	68	71
Tunnel RR St Louis (Terminal RR)	100	6.00	135	140
United New Jersey RR & Canal (Pennsylvania)	100	10.00	247	252
Utica Chenango & Susquehanna (D L & W)	100	6.00	43	
Valley (Delaware Lackawanna & Western)	100	5.00	52	62
Vicksburg Shreveport & Pacific (Illinois Central)	100	5.00	55	59
Preferred	100	5.00	62	66
Warren RR of N J (Del Lack & Western)	50	3.50	19	23
West Jersey & Seashore (Penn-Reading)	50	3.00	56	59½

Railroad Equipment Bonds

	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
Atlantic Coast Line 4½s	01.00	0.50		
Baltimore & Ohio 4½s	01.40	1.10		
Bessemer & Lake Erie 2½s	01.40	1.10		
Boston & Maine 5s	02.00	1.25		
Canadian National 4½s-5s	04.50	3.75		
Canadian Pacific 4½s	04.50	3.75		
Central RR of N J 4½s	01.25	0.75		
Central of Georgia 4s	04.00	3.00		
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	01.20	0.80		
Chle Buri & Quincy 2½s	01.35	1.00		
Chle Milw & St Paul 6s	02.50	1.75		
Chle & North Western 4½s	01.60	1.25		
Clinchfield 2½s	02.00	1.50		
Del Lack & Western 4s	02.50	1.25		
Denv & Rio Gr West 4½s	02.00	1.25		
Erie 4½s	01.60	1.15		
Fruit Growers Express 4s, 4½s and 4½s	01.30	1.00		
Grand Trunk Western 5s	04.00	3.00		
Great Northern Ry 2s	01.40	1.10		
Illinois Central 3s	01.80	1.50		
Kansas City Southern 3s	01.85	1.40		
Lehigh & New Engl 4½s	01.45	1.10		
Long Island 4½s	01.75	1.25		
Louisiana & Ark 3½s	01.75	1.25		
Maine Central 5s	02.00	1.25		
Merchants Despatch 2½s, 4½s & 5s	01.40	1.15		
Missouri Pacific 4½s	01.40	1.10		
Nash Chat & St Louis 2½s	02.00	1.50		
New York Central 4½s	01.40	1.10		
2½s	01.90	1.50		
N Y Chic & St Louis 4s	02.60	2.00		
N Y N H & Hartford 3s	02.10	1.60		
Northern Amer Car 4½s-5½s	04.25	3.75		
Northern Pacific 2½s-2½s	01.70	1.30		
No W Retr Line 3½s-4s	03.25	2.50		
Pennsylvania 4½s series D 4s series E	01.00	0.50		
2½s series G & H	01.80	1.40		
Pere Marquette 2½s-2½s and 4½s	01.70	1.25		
Reading Co 4½s	01.35	1.00		
St Louis-San Fran 4s-4½s	01.65	1.25		
St Louis S'western 4½s	01.60	1.20		
Shippers Car Line 5s	03.00	2.00		
Southern Pacific 4½s	01.50	1.20		
2½s	02.25	1.50		
Southern Ry 4s	01.25	1.00		
Texas & Pacific 4s-4½s	01.40	1.10		
Union Pacific 2½s	01.60	1.20		
Western Maryland 2s	01.90	1.20		
Western Pacific 5s	02.00	1.50		
West Fruit Exp 4½s-4½s	01.50	1.15		
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2½s	01.40	1.10		

Railroad Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Akron Canton & Youngstown 5½s	1945	52
6s	1945	52½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s secured notes	1944	54½
Boston & Albany 4½s	1943	91
Chicago & Clearfield 4s	1955	102½
Chicago Indiana & Southern 4s	1956	70
Chicago St Louis & New Orleans 5s	1951	72
Chicago Stock Yards 5s	1961	104
Cleveland Terminal & Valley 4s	1955	60
Connecting Railway of Philadelphia 4s	1951	112
Cuba RR Improvement and equipment 5s	1960	720
Dayton Union Railway 3½s	1965	101½
Florida Southern 4s	1945	77
Hoboken Ferry 5s	1946	50
Illinois Central-Louisville Div & Terminal 3½s	1953	57
Indiana Illinois & Iowa 4s	1950	70½
Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf 5s	1978	94
Memphis Union Station 5s	1959	116
New Orleans Great Northern Income 5s	2032	712½
New York & Harlem 3½s	2000	100
New York & Hoboken Ferry 5s	1946	35
New York Philadelphia & Norfolk 4s	1948	101
Norwich & Worcester 4½s	1947	100
Pennsylvania & New York Canal 5s extended to	1949	60
Philadelphia & Reading Terminal 5s	1941	102
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie 5s	1947	118
Portland Terminal 4s	1961	91
Providence & Worcester 4s	1947	94
Richmond Terminal Ry 3½s	1965	105½
Tennessee Alabama & Georgia 4s	1957	60
Terre Haute & Peoria 5s	1942	106
Toledo Peoria & Western 4s	1967	101
Toledo Terminal 4½s	1957	110½
Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo 4s	1946	94
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal 3½s	1951	106
Vicksburg Bridge 1st 4-6s	1968	77
Washington County Ry 3½s	1954	45
West Virginia & Pittsburgh 4s	1990	63

Insurance Companies

	Par	Bid	Ask	Par	Bid	Ask	
Aetna Cas & Surety	10	125¼	129¼	Home	5	32½	34½
Aetna	10	51¼	53¼	Home Fire Security	10	18½	20½
Aetna Life	10	27¼	29¼	Homestead Fire	10	18½	20½
Agricultural	25	78¼	82	Ins Co of North Amer	10	73	73¼
American Alliance	10	22¼	24	Jersey Insurance of N Y	20	42¼	45¼
American Equitable	5	18¼	20	Knickerbocker	5	7¼	8¼
Amer Fidel & Cas Co com	5	11	12½	Lincoln Fire	5	1¼	2¼
American Home	10	4¼	6¼	Maryland Casualty	1	1½	2½
American Newark	2½	12¼	14¼	Mass Bonding & Ins	12½	65	68
American Re-Insurance	10	44¼	46¼	Merch Fire Assur com	5	47	51
American Reserve	10	14	15¼	Merch & Mfrs Fire N Y	5	6¼	7¼
American Surety	25	47¼	49¼	National Casualty	10	37	40
Automobile	10	38¼	40¼	National Fire	10	59¼	61¼
Baltimore American	2½	7¼	8¼	National Liberty	2	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shippers	25	102¼	105¼	National Union Fire	20	150	160
Boston	100	600	620	New Amsterdam Cas	2	16¼	18¼
Camden Fire	5	19¼	21¼	New Brunswick	10	33¼	35¼
Carolina	10	28¼	30¼	New Hampshire Fire	10	44¼	46¼
City of New York	10	22¼	23¼	New York Fire	5	14¼	15¼
City Title	5	8	9	Northeastern	5	4	5
Connecticut Gen Life	10	23	25	Northern	12.50	90¼	103¼
Continental Casualty	5	34	36¼	North River	2.50	24¼	26
Eagle Fire	2½	1	2½	Northwestern National	25	124	128
Employers Re-Insurance	10	56	58	Pacific Fire	25	121¼	125
Excess	5	7¼	9	Pacific Indemnity Co	10	37¼	40
Federal	10	52	54	Phoenix	10	85¼	89¼
Fidelity & Dep of Md	28	120	125	Preferred Accident	5	12	14¼
Fire Assn of Phila	10	67	68¼	Providence-Washington	10	32¼	34¼
Firemen's Fd of San Fr	25	98	100	Reinsurance Corp (N Y)	2	6¼	8¼
Firemen's of Newark	5	8¼	10	Republic (Texas)	10	27¼	29
Franklin Fire	5	30¼	32¼	Revere (Paul) Fire	10	26	27½
General Reinsurance Corp	5	40	42	Rhode Island	5	2¼	4
Georgia Home	10	24	27	St Paul Fire & Marine	25	246	256
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	10	24	26	Seaboard Fire & Marine	5	6¼	8¼
Glens Falls Fire	5	44¼	46¼	Seaboard Surety	10	37	39
Globe & Republic	5	8¼	9¼	Security New Haven	10	35¼	37¼
Globe & Rutgers Fire	15	11	13¼	Springfield Fire & Mar	25	46¼	48¼
2d preferred	15	58¼	63	Standard Accident	10	4	4
Great American	5	27¼	29¼	Stuyvesant	100	210	260
Great Amer Indemnity	1	10	12	Sun Life Assurance	100	421	431
Hallfax	10	10¼	12	Travelers	100	421	431
Hanover	10	26¼	28¼	U S Fidelity & Guar Co	2	21	22¼
Hartford Fire	10	85	88	U S Fire	4	50	52
Hartford Steam Boiler	10	57	59	U S Guaranties	10	71¼	74
				Westchester Fire	2.50	33¼	35¼

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

	Par	Bid	Ask	Par	Bid	Ask	
Alabama Mills Inc	1¼	2¼		Muskegon Piston Ring 2½	14	15½	
American Aroh	31	34		National Casket	15	18	
Amer Bemberg A com	16¼	18¼		Preferred	89	94	
American Cyanamid	10	12	12¼	Nat Paper & Type com	1	4¼	5¼
5% conv pref 1st ser	10	11¼	12¼	5% preferred	50	42¼	44¼
2d series	10	11¼	12¼	New Britain Machine	5	9¼	11
3d series	10	11¼	12¼	Pan Match Co	10	102¼	12¼
Amer Distilling Co 5% pt 10	10	3¼	4¼	Pan Amer Match Corp	25	172	181
American Enka Corp	5	52	54¼	Pepsi-Cola Co	1	5¼	6¼
American Hardware	25	24¼	26	Permutit Co	1	70	150
Amer Maise Products	5	16¼	18¼	Petroleum Conversion	1	1¼	2¼
American Mfg 5% pref 100	100	75	82¼	Petroleum Heat & Power	1	1¼	2¼
Arden Farms com v t e	10	1¼	2¼	Pilgrim Exploration	1	2¼	3
3% part preferred	100	37¼	39¼	Pollak Manufacturing	5	9¼	11¼
Arlington Mills	100	27	30	Remington Arms com	5	5¼	6¼
Art Metal Construction	10	16¼	18¼	Safety Car Htg & Ltg	50	59	61½
Autocar Co com	10	13¼	15¼	Seovill Manufacturing	25	27¼	29
				Singer Manufacturing	100	108	109½
Botany Worsted Mills of AS	5	2¼	3¼	Skendoo Rayon Corp	5	4	5¼
1½% preferred	10	3¼	4¼	Standard Sorew	20	40	43¼
Brown & Sharpe Mfg	50	178	182	Stanley Works Inc	25	49¼	51¼
Buckeye Steel Castings	5	20¼	23¼	Stromberg-Carlson	5	5¼	6¼
Cessna Aircraft	1	2¼	3¼	Sylvania Indus Corp	5	18¼	20¼
Chle Buri & Quincy	100	24	27	Talon Inc com	5	49	52
Chilton Co common	10	4	5	Tampax Inc com	1	2¼	3¼
City & Suburban Homes	10	5¼	6¼	Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel common	10	11¼	12¼
Coca Cola Bottling (N Y)	5	59	64	Tennessee Products	2	2	2¼
Columbia Baking com	12	14	15	Thompson Auto Arms	1	31¼	32¼
\$1 cum preferred	22	22	25	Time Ind	114	118	
Consolidated Aircraft	5	58¼	60¼	Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Common	5	12¼	13¼
\$3 cum pref	5	23¼	25¼	Trico Products Corp	2	33¼	35¼
Crowell-Collier Pub	5	8¼	9¼	Triumph Explosives	2	3	4¼
Cuban-Amer Manganese	2	8¼	9¼	United Artists Theat com	5	½	1
Dentists Supply com	10	56¼	59¼	United Drill & Tool	7	7	8¼
Devote & Reynolds B com	14	14	16	Class A	5	5	6¼
Diaphone Corp	10	30¼	34	Class B	5	5	6¼
Dixon (Jos) Crucible	100	29¼	32	United Piece Dye Works	1	1	2
Domestic Finance cum pf	10	28¼	31	Preferred	100	62¼	64¼
Draper Corp	5	75	79¼	Veeder-Root Inc com	5	23¼	24¼
Dun & Bradstreet com	1	1¼	2¼	Warner & Swasey	5	16¼	17¼
Farnsworth Telev & Rad	1	10¼	12¼	Welch Grape Juice com 2½	100</		

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 3—Continued

Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold . Quoted

JACKSON & CURTIS

ESTABLISHED 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges

115 BROADWAY
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NEW YORK CITY
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Public Utility Stocks

Table of Public Utility Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Power, Amer Util Serv, etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table of Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and bond descriptions like Amer Gas & Pow, etc.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Aeronaical Securities, Investors Fund, etc.

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and bond descriptions like Ashtabula Water Works, etc.

For footnotes see page 109.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Jan. 3—Concluded

If You Don't Find the Securities Quoted Here

In which you have interest, you will probably find them in our monthly Bank and Quotation Record. In this publication quotations are carried for all active over-the-counter stocks and bonds. The classes of securities covered are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Banks and Trust Companies—
Domestic (New York and Out-of-Town)
Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds
Foreign Government Bonds
Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks
Investing Company Securities
Joint Stock Land Bank Securities
Mill Stocks
Mining Stocks | Municipal Bonds—
Domestic
Canadian
Public Utility Bonds
Public Utility Stocks
Railroad Bonds
Railroad Stocks
Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks
Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks
U. S. Government Securities
U. S. Territorial Bonds |
|---|---|

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

Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons
Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL & CO., INC.

52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HANover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Due to the European situation some of the quotations shown below are nominal.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Anhalt 7s to.....1948	f24	---	Housing & Real Imp 7s '48	f24	---
Antioquia 8s.....1948	f53	---	Hungarian Cent Mut 7s '37	f3	---
Bank of Colombia 7%.....1947	f21 1/2	---	Hungarian Ital Bk 7 1/2 s '32	f3	---
7s.....1948	f21 1/2	---	Hungarian Discount & Exchange Bank 7s.....1938	f3	---
Barranquilla 8s '35-40-48	f24	---	Jugoslavia 5s funding.....1956	10	15
Bavaria 6 1/2 s to.....1945	f23	---	Jugoslavia 2d series 5s.....1956	10	15
Bavarian Palatinate Cons Cities 7s to.....1945	f22	---	Koholy 6 1/2 s.....1943	f24	---
Bogota (Colombia) 6 1/2 s '47	f17	---	Land M Bk Warsaw 8s '41	f3	---
8s.....1945	f16 1/2	---	Leipzig O'land Pr 6 1/2 s '46	f24	---
Bolivia (Republic) 8s.....1947	f4 1/2	5	Leipzig Trade Fair 7s.....1953	f24	---
7s.....1968	f3 3/4	4	Luneberg Power Light & Water 7s.....1948	f24	---
7s.....1969	f3 3/4	4	Mannheim & Palat 7s.....1941	f24	---
6s.....1940	f4 1/2	5 1/2	Meridionale Elec 7s.....1957	f31	35
Brandenburg Elec 6s.....1953	f24	---	Montevideo scrip.....	f32	---
Brazil funding 5s.....1931-51	f34	34 1/2	Munich 7s to.....1945	f24	---
Brazil funding scrip.....	f50	---	Munich Bk Hessen 7s to '45	f24	---
Bremen (Germany) 7s.....1935	f24	---	Munichl Gas & Elec Corp Recklinghausen 7s.....1947	f24	---
6s.....1940	f24	---	Nassau Landbank 6 1/2 s '38	f24	---
British Hungarian Bank.....1962	f8	---	Nat Bank Panama (A & B) 4s.....1946-1947	f63	---
Brown Coal Ind Corp.....1953	f24	---	(C & D) 4s.....1948-1949	f60	---
6 1/2 s.....1953	f24	---	Nat Central Savings Bk of Hungary 7 1/2 s.....1962	f3	---
Buenos Aires scrip.....	f15	---	Nationals Hungarian & Ind Mtg 7s.....1948	f3	---
Burmester & Wain 6s.....1940	f15	---	Oldenburg-Free State.....1945	f24	---
Caldas (Colombia) 7 1/2 s '46	f8 3/4	9	Oberpals Elec 7s.....1946	f24	---
Call (Colombia) 7s.....1947	f17 1/2	18 1/2	Panama City 6 1/2 s.....1952	f50	---
Callao (Peru) 7 1/2 s.....1944	f4	5 1/2	Panama 5% scrip.....	f20	25
Cauca Valley 7 1/2 s.....1946	f8 1/2	9	Poland 3s.....1956	f1	---
Ceara (Brazil) 8s.....1947	f3	---	Porto Alegre 7s.....1958	f7 1/2	---
Central Agric Bank—see German Central Bk			Protestant Church (Germany) 7s.....1946	f24	---
Central German Power Madgeburg 6s.....1934	f24	---	Prov Bk Westphalia 6s '33	f24	---
City Savings Bank			6s 1938.....1941	f24	---
Budapest 7s.....1953	f3	---	Rio de Janeiro 6%.....1933	f6 1/2	---
Colombia 4s.....1946	f74	---	Rom Cath Church 8 1/2 s '46	f24	---
Cordoba 7s stamped.....1937	f32	---	R C Church Welfare 7s '46	f24	---
Costa Rica funding 6s.....'51	f11	13	Saarbruecken M Bk 6s '47	f24	---
Costa Rica Pac Ry 7 1/2 s '49	f14 1/2	16 1/2	Salvador 7s 1957.....1957	f7	---
5s.....1949	f11	13	4s scrip.....1948	f9	---
Cundinamarca 6 1/2 s.....1959	f7 1/2	8	8s.....1948	f7 1/2	9
Dortmund Mun Util 6 1/2 s '48	f24	---	8s cts of deposit.....1948	f7 1/2	---
Duesseldorf 7s to.....1945	f24	---	Santa Catharina (Brazil).....1947	f7 1/2	---
Duisburg 7% to.....1945	f24	---	8%.....1947	f7 1/2	---
East Prussian Pow 6s.....1953	f24	---	Santa Fe 4s stamped.....1942	f12	14
Electric Pr (Ger'y) 6 1/2 s '50	f24	---	Santander (Colom) 7s.....1943	f7 1/2	8 1/2
6 1/2 s.....1953	f24	---	Sao Paulo (Brazil) 6s.....1943	f24	---
European Mortgage & Investment 7 1/2 s.....1966	f16	---	Saxon Pub Works 7s.....1945	f24	---
7 1/2 s income.....1966	f2	---	Saxon State Mtg 6s.....1951	f24	---
7s.....1967	f16	---	Saxon State Mtg 6s.....1947	f24	---
7s income.....1967	f2	---	Siem & Halske deb 6s.....2930	200	---
Farmers Natl Mtg 7s.....'63	f3	---	State Mtg Bk Jugoslavia 5s.....1956	f10	17
Frankfurt 7s to.....1945	f24	---	2d series 5s.....1956	f10	17
French Nat Mall 8s 6s '52	25	35	Stettin Pub Util 7s.....1946	f24	---
German Atl Cable 7s.....1945	f32	---	Toho Electric 7s.....1955	65	---
German Building & Landbank 6 1/2 s.....1948	f24	---	Tollma 7s.....1947	f17	---
German Central Bank Agricultural 6s.....1938	f24	---	Uruguay conversion scrip.....	f35	---
German Conversion Office Funding 3s.....1946	24 1/2	26 1/2	Uruguay Electric 6s.....1953	f24	---
German scrip.....	f2	3 1/2	Vesten Elec Ry 7s.....1947	f24	---
Gras (Austria) 8s.....1954	f12	---	Wurtemberg 7s to.....1945	f24	---
Guatemala 8s.....1948	38	43			
Hanover Hars Water Wks 6s.....1957	f24	---			
Haiti 6s.....1953	50	---			
Hamburg Electric 6s.....1938	f24	---			

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Alden Apt 1st mtg 3s.....1957	f34	6	Metropol Playhouses Inc—3 Feb 5s.....1945	67	69
Beacon Hotel Inc 4s.....1958	f5 1/2	20	N Y Athletic Club—2s.....1955	14	16
B'way Barclay Inc 2s.....1956	f18 1/2	24	N Y Majestic Corp—4s with stock stmp.....1956	3 1/2	5
B'way & 41st Street—1st leasehold 3 1/2 s.....1944	24	26	N Y Title & Mtg Co—5 1/2 s series BK.....	50	52
Broadway Motors Bldg—4-6s.....1948	63	66	5 1/2 s series C-2.....	35	37
Brooklyn Fox Corp.....1957	f10	12	5 1/2 s series F-1.....	55 1/2	57 1/2
Chanln Bldg 1st mtg 4s '45	28	30	5 1/2 s series Q.....	47	49
Cheeseborough Bldg 1st 6s '48	48 1/2	---	Oilerom Corp v te.....	f1 1/2	3
Colonade Construction—1st 4s (w-s).....1948	18 1/2	20	1 Park Avenue—2d mtg 6s.....1951	54	---
Court & Remsen St Off Bldg 1st 3 1/2 s.....1950	23	26	103 E 57th St 1st 6s.....1941	20	22
Dorset 1st & fixed 2s.....1957	23	---	165 Broadway Building—Secs 1 cts 4 1/2 s (w-s) '58	26 1/2	28
Eastern Ambassador Hotel units.....	2	3	Prudence Secur Co—5 1/2 s stamped.....1961	59	---
Equit Off Bldg deb 5s 1952	26 1/2	28 1/2	Realty Assoc Sec Corp—5s income.....1943	61	63
Deb 5s 1952 legended.....	27	---	Roxy Theatre—1st mtg 4s.....1957	60 1/2	63
50 Broadway Bldg—1st income 3s.....1946	11 1/2	12 1/2	Savoy Plaza Corp—3s with stock.....1956	7 1/2	8 1/2
500 Fifth Avenue—6 1/2 s (stamped 4s).....1949	f5 1/2	7 1/2	Shermeth Corp—1st 5 1/2 s (w-s).....1956	f10	11
52d & Madison Off Bldg—1st leasehold 3s Jan 1 '52	36	39	60 Park Place (Newark)—1st 3 1/2 s.....1947	28	---
Film Center Bldg 1st 4s '49	31 1/2	---	61 Broadway Bldg—3 1/2 s with stock.....1950	17 1/2	19
40 Wall St Corp 6s.....1958	f11 1/2	12 1/2	616 Madison Ave—3s with stock.....1957	19	---
42 Bway 1st 6s.....1939	f25	---	Syracuse Hotel (Syracuse) 1st 3s.....1955	76	---
1400 Broadway Bldg—1st 4s stamped.....1948	33	35	Textile Bldg—1st 3s.....1958	21	23
Fuller Bldg deb 6s.....1944	23 1/2	---	Trinity Bldg Corp—1st 5 1/2 s.....1939	f22	23
Fuller Bldg deb 6s.....1949	31	---	2 Park Ave Bldg 1st 4-5s '46	42 1/2	---
Graybar Bldg 1st 1st 6s '46	76 1/2	78	Walbridge Bldg (Buffalo)—3s.....1950	11	13
Harriman Bldg 1st 6s.....1951	f11 1/2	13	Wall & Beaver St Corp—1st 4 1/2 s w-s.....1951	17	19
Hearst Brisbane Prop 6s '42	25 1/2	27	Westinghouse Bldg—1st mtg 4s.....1948	35	40
Hotel St George 4s.....1950	26	27 1/2			
Lefcourt Manhattan Bldg 1st 4-5s.....1948	43	46			
Lefcourt State Bldg—1st lease 4-6 1/2 s.....1948	32	---			
Lewis Morris Apt Bldg—1st 4s.....1951	43 1/2	---			
Lexington Hotel units—Lincoln Building—Income 5 1/2 s w-s.....1963	32 1/2	70			
London Terrace Apts—1st & gen 3-4s.....1952	28 1/2	30			
Ludwig Baumann—1st 5s (Bklyn).....1947	43	---			
1st 5s (L I).....1951	65	---			

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. d Coupon. e Ex interest. f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. r In receivership. r Quotation shown is for all maturities. w 1 When issued w-s With stock. z Ex-stock dividend. y Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. z Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. * Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer. † Quotation based on \$84.50 of principal amount. 5% was paid on July 2, 5 1/2% on Sept. 25 and 5% in Oct.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range for Year 1940	
			Low	High		Low	High
Allegheny Lud Steel com.*	---	---	24 1/2	24 1/2	85	16	May 26 1/2
Blaw-Knox Co.....	10	9	10	10	157	5 1/2	May 11 1/2
Byers (A M) Co com.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	100	6 3/4	Aug 13 1/2
Clark (D L) Candy com.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	5	June 8
Columbia Gas & Elec com.....	---	---	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,275	4 1/2	Dec 7 1/2
Copperwell Steel.....	5	5	13 1/2	13 1/2	35	15 1/2	Jan 25
Duquesne Brewing Co.....	5	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	9 1/2	June 14
Electric Products.....	3	3	3	3	838	3	Dec 6 1/2
Fort Pitt Brewing.....	1	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Jeannette Glass pref.....	26	27	26	27	30	25	July 32
Koppers Co pref.....	100	102 1/2	100	102 1/2	150	90	Nov 102
Lone Star Gas Co com.....	---	---	9 1/2	9 1/2	2,949	7 1/2	May 10 1/2
Mt Fuel Supply Co.....	10	10	5 1/2	5 1/2	3,065	4 1/2	May 6 1/2
National Fireproofing Cp.....	70c	70c	70c	70c	465	60c	Sept 1.50
Pittsburgh Brew Co com.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	310	90c	July 2 1/2
Preferred.....	31	31	31	31	150	28	May 36 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal Co com 100	---	---	6 1/2	7 1/2	675	4	May 7 1/2
Preferred.....	100	100	37 1/2	45 1/2	420	22	Jan 45 1/2
Pittsburgh Oil & Gas.....	5	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	638	1 1/2	Feb 1 1/2
Pittsburgh Plate Glass.....	25	25	96	96	245	66	June 104 1/2
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt.....	---	---	6 1/2	6 1/2	410	4 1/2	May 8 1/2
San Toy Mining Co.....	1	1	1c	1c	1,000	1c	Feb 1c
Shamrock Oil & Gas Co com 1	---	---	2 1/2	2 1/2	1,930	1 1/2	May 2 1/2
6% pref.....	100	100	80	80	80	55	June 80
6% pref.....	10	10	8	8	27	5 1/2	Sept 8
Westinghouse Air Brake.....	---	---	20 1/2	21 1/2	1,130	15 1/2	May 28 1/2
Westinghouse Elec & Mfg 50	---	---	102 1/2	105	130	77 1/2	May 117 1/2

* No par value.

Committee Appointed to Study Extending Trading Hours on New York Stock Exchange

William McC. Martin Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, announced on Dec. 31 the appointment of the following committee for the purpose of making a thorough study of trading hours: Edgar Scott, Chairman; Howard B. Dean, Sidney Rheinstein, Sylvester P. Larkin, Ernest L. Jones. The committee was appointed following the receipt by the Exchange of a petition, signed by many members and member firms, asking that trading hours on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday be extended until 4 o'clock. The committee, it is said, will examine into all phases of the subject and report its recommendations back to the Board of Governors.

A recent article in the Exchange's monthly publication advocating an increase in the trading hours was referred to in these columns Nov. 30, page 3157.

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—INSURANCE—MISCELLANEOUS

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

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4619 to 4623, both inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately \$21,770,548.

Hayes Manufacturing Corp. (2-4619, Form A-2) of Grand Rapids, Mich. has filed a registration statement covering 300,189 shares of \$2 par common stock. 200,189 shares will be offered to public through underwriters at market price, and 100,000 shares will be offered to A. J. Miranda Jr., I. J. Miranda, and F. William Zelcer at \$2.50 per share and may be resold to public at market price. Proceeds of the issue will be used for plant and equipment repairs, for purchase of additional machinery and equipment, and for working capital. A. A. Anderson is Vice-President of the company. A. W. Porter, Inc., A. J. Miranda Jr., et al, may be the underwriters. Filed Dec. 28, 1940.

Continental Air Lines, Inc. (2-4620, Form A-2) of Denver, Colo. has filed a registration statement covering 100,000 shares of \$1.25 par common stock which will be offered at \$5 per share. Proceeds of the issue will be used to purchase three aeroplanes, equipment and for working capital. Robert F. Six is President of the company. H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc. has been named underwriter. Filed Dec. 28, 1940.

Savannah Gas Co. (2-4621, Form A-2) of Savannah, Ga., has filed a registration statement covering \$1,000,000 of 3 3/4% 1st mortgage bonds, \$210,000 of 3 1/2% serial notes, and \$190,000 of 4% serial notes. The 1st mortgage bonds are due in 1966; of the 3 1/2% serial notes, \$30,000 are due in 1942 and 1943, \$35,000 due in 1944 and 1945, and \$40,000 in 1946 and 1947; of the 4% serial notes, \$45,000 are due in 1948 and 1949, \$50,000 due in 1950 and 1951. Proceeds of the issue will be used to refund debt, to redeem the \$25 par 7% cumulative preferred stock and toward other disbursements incident to financing. F. W. Seymour is President of the company. Central Republic Co. has been named underwriter. Filed Dec. 30, 1940.

Southern Counties Gas Co. of California (2-4622, Form A-2) of Los Angeles, Calif. has filed a registration statement covering \$11,500,000 of 3% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1971. Filed Dec. 30, 1940. (See subsequent page for further details).

Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corp. (2-4623, Form A-2) of Kingston, Pa. has filed a registration statement covering \$7,500,000 of 3 1/4% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1966. Filed Dec. 31, 1940 (see subsequent page for further details).

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Dec. 28, page 3878.

Abbott Laboratories, Inc.—To Build Mexican Unit—Company will build an office and manufacturing building in Mexico City, through its wholly-owned subsidiary there, which will double present capacity. The new building will contain 28,000 square feet of floor space and is scheduled to be completed in the latter part of 1941.—V. 151, p. 3224.

Acme Steel Co.—New Chairman, &c.—Effective Jan. 1, James E. McMurray will retire from his position as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Ralph H. Norton, President, will become Chairman and will be succeeded as President by Charles S. Traer, now Vice-President and manager of production. Frederick C. Gifford will retire from his position as First Vice-President and director of sales but will continue as a director. Chester M. Chesney, now Vice-President and Secretary, will become First Vice-President as well as Secretary, while Carl J. Sharp, now Vice-President and Treasurer, will become Vice-President and director of sales. Mr. Sharp will be succeeded as Treasurer by Thornton A. Rand, now Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.—V. 151, p. 2482.

Air Investors, Inc.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the \$2 non-cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 24. Last previous payment on this issue was made on Dec. 23, 1936, and totaled 60 cents per share.—V. 151, p. 538.

Akron Brass Mfg. Co., Inc.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1940	1939
Net income after operating expenses, Federal income taxes and other deductions.....	\$64,173	\$62,854
Earnings per share on common stock.....	\$1.29	\$1.26

—V. 151, p. 3384.

Alabama Great Southern RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway.....	\$729,449	\$681,358	\$620,332	\$569,998
Net from railway.....	253,349	212,785	186,079	86,706
Net ry. oper. income.....	151,379	147,582	127,077	69,359
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	7,494,008	7,024,590	6,181,551	6,852,832
Net from railway.....	2,443,679	2,220,469	1,493,211	1,852,281
Net ry. oper. income.....	1,515,894	1,606,026	1,208,081	1,130,696

—V. 151, p. 3224.

Alabama Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—12 Mos.—
Gross revenue.....	\$1,915,136	\$1,962,083	\$22,689,051	\$21,814,546
Operating expenses.....	782,754	765,083	8,503,992	8,829,533
Taxes.....	293,213	317,833	3,462,825	3,412,957
Prov. for depreciation.....	238,360	217,690	2,839,330	2,612,280
Gross income.....	\$600,809	\$661,477	\$7,882,904	\$8,959,776
Interest and other deduc.....	399,261	401,678	4,844,330	4,864,234
Net income.....	\$201,548	\$259,799	\$3,038,573	\$4,095,543
Dividends on pref. stock.....	195,178	195,178	2,342,138	2,342,138
Balance.....	\$6,369	\$64,621	\$696,435	\$1,753,405

—V. 151, p. 3224.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.—12 1/2-Cent Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 12 1/2 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 7. This compares with 15 cents paid in each of the six preceding quarters; dividends of 25 cents paid on May 1 and Feb. 1, 1939, and previously regular dividend of 15 cents and extra dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed each three months. Company stated that in view of increased costs and taxes directors felt it desirable for company to strengthen its cash reserves by reducing the dividend.—V. 150, p. 121.

Albany Packing Co.—Extra Dividend—Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$6 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Allegheny Corp.—Time for Filing Plan Extended—The Marine Midland Trust Co., New York, as trustee for Allegheny 5s of 1950, and Allegheny Corp. have extended to and including Feb. 28, 1941, the time within which a plan of readjustment for the 5s of 1950 may be

submitted, under the terms of the agreement dated Sept. 28, 1939, under which Manufacturers Trust Co. is holding in trust common stock of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, common stock of Chesapeake Corp., common and 5% cumulative preferred stock of Missouri Pacific R.R., cash and Allegheny Corp. secured debentures.

Bonds Purchased—The Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, as trustee for 5% bonds of 1950, has purchased for cancellation \$765,000 face value of bonds, using up approximately \$475,000 of cash directed by Allegheny to be applied for this purpose under the amended indenture. This money represents a part of the cash received upon the transfer of the St. Joseph properties to the Missouri Pacific trustee in connection with the settlement of Terminal Shares litigation.

To Withdraw Funds—The corporation was authorized Jan. 2 by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell to withdraw \$97,131 from a special fund held by J. P. Morgan & Co. to pay accrued indebtedness of the corporation and to increase the minimum working fund of the corporation. On July 1, 1939 the fund amounted to \$413,325 and currently stands at \$1,621,445, including the year-end extra dividend of 62 1/2 cents a share paid on 944,016 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common stock held as collateral for the Allegheny's 5% bonds of 1944.—V. 151, p. 3548.

Alberene Stone Co. of Virginia—Year-End Dividend—Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 23. Dividend of 15 cents was paid on July 23 last and one of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 22, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2930.

Allied Owners Corp.—Tenders—The Manufacturers Trust Co. will until Jan. 29 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first lien cumulative income bonds due July 1, 1958, to exhaust the sum of \$78,355 at lowest prices offered.—V. 150, p. 3191.

Alligator Co.—Year-End Dividend—Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 18 to holders of record Dec. 16.—V. 143, p. 3989.

Alloy Cast Steel Co.—Year-End Dividend—Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 80 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 27. Regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents was paid on Oct. 21, last.—V. 151, p. 2034.

American Asphalt Roof Corp.—Year-End Dividend—Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$10 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28. Like amount was paid on Dec. 27, 1939, and dividends of \$2 per share were paid on Dec. 28, 1937, and on Dec. 23, 1936.—V. 151, p. 237.

American Box Board Co.—25-Cent Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 23 to holders of record Jan. 10. Last previous distribution was the 35 cent dividend paid on Nov. 23, 1937.—V. 150, p. 4115.

American Cities Power & Light Corp.—Dividend—Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1-32d of one share of class B stock on each share of convertible class A stock optional dividend series, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 11. Class A stockholders have option of receiving 75 cents in cash in lieu of dividend in class B stock provided written notice is received by corporation on or before Jan. 21.—V. 150, p. 2034.

American European Securities Co.—\$2.50 Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of \$2.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 27 to stockholders of record Dec. 24. Dividends of \$5 were paid on Oct. 3 last.—V. 151, p. 2035.

American Forging & Socket Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for 3 Months Ended Nov. 30, 1940	
Gross sales less returns, allowances and discounts.....	\$699,249
x Cost of goods sold.....	679,960
Operating profit.....	\$19,289
Other income.....	15,214
Total income.....	\$34,503
Other deductions.....	429
Federal taxes—on income (estimated).....	8,178
Net income.....	\$25,896
x Plus selling, administrative and gen. expenses, including depreciation.....	
Balance Sheet Dec. 1, 1940	

American Machine & Metals, Inc.—Sells Halliwell Division—The company has sold its Halliwell division to a new corporation, Halliwell, Inc. The new company will continue the business with headquarters at 261 Broadway, N. Y. City. The Halliwell division has been engaged in the manufacture and distribution of machine and supplies used in beauty shops and the dissimilarity between the manufacturing and merchandising products in this division from the other company products has become increasingly marked during the past several years. It has therefore been deemed advisable to concentrate the corporation's effort in the field of industrial machinery.—V. 151, p. 2932.

American Maize Products Co.—New Official—The appointments of Theodore Sander Jr. as financial Vice-President, and of James T. Bishop as Vice-President in charge of development and research, were announced on Dec. 30.—V. 151, p. 3872.

American National Co.—Reorganization—Hearing on a plan of reorganization has been set for Jan. 4 by Judge Frank L. Klob in Federal Court at Toledo. Edward C. Kirschner, trustee, has presented a plan whereby a new company will have total assets of \$997,000 after creditors are paid 50% in cash and the remainder in cumulative preferred stock on which 5% dividends are to be paid semi-annually until claims are paid off. The trustee pointed out that the company has operated at a loss each year since 1930, except during 1934 and 1936.—V. 148, p. 3052.

American News Co.—30-Cent Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 4. Previously regular bi-monthly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.—V. 151, p. 1132.

American Oak Leather Co.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 14. Dividend of \$1 was paid on Aug. 18 last; one of 50 cents paid on May 20 and Feb. 20 last, and dividends totaling \$4.25 per share distributed during 1939.—V. 89, p. 347.

American Power & Light Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—3 Mos.—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939		
<i>Subsidiaries</i>				
Operating revenues	\$26,993,115	\$25,862,109	\$107,542,019	\$100,428,974
Operating expenses	10,361,731	9,963,482	41,748,121	39,578,882
Direct taxes	4,975,755	3,698,661	17,120,242	14,263,157
Prop. retire. & depletion reserve approps.	2,698,011	2,557,392	10,557,448	10,037,383
Net oper. revenues	\$8,957,618	\$9,642,574	\$38,116,208	\$36,549,552
Other income (net)	43,462	33,685	151,577	122,089
Gross income	\$9,001,080	\$9,676,259	\$38,267,785	\$36,671,641
Int. to pub. & other deductions	3,962,886	3,951,796	15,838,572	15,987,026
Int. chgd. to construct'n	Cr29,578	Cr271	Cr50,609	Cr12,461
Prof. divs. to public.	1,792,936	1,792,935	7,171,741	7,171,739
Portion applic. to min. interests	13,116	14,117	53,965	62,414
a Net equity	\$3,261,720	\$3,917,682	\$15,254,116	\$13,462,923
Amer. Pow. & Lt. Co.—				
a Net equity	\$3,261,720	\$3,917,682	\$15,254,116	\$13,462,923
Other income	14,211	21,662	73,616	99,078
Total	\$3,275,931	\$3,939,344	\$15,327,732	\$13,562,001
Expenses, incl. taxes	195,249	125,996	605,204	439,089
Bal. before int. & other deductions	\$3,080,682	\$3,813,348	\$14,722,528	\$13,122,912
Int. & other deductions	708,127	720,356	2,833,949	2,898,948
Bal. carried to consol. earned surplus	\$2,372,555	\$3,092,992	\$11,888,579	\$10,223,964
a Of American Power & Light Co., in income of subsidiaries.—V. 151, p. 3737.				

American Steamship Co.—\$10 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$10 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 27. A dividend of \$5 was paid on Oct. 1, last; \$1 was paid on July 1 and April 1, last; \$10 was paid on Dec. 21, 1939; \$2 on Oct. 2, 1939; \$1 on July 1 and on April 1, 1939; \$6 on Dec. 24, 1938, one of \$2 on Oct. 1, 1938, and dividends of \$1 per share were paid on July 1, 1938, and each three months previously.—V. 151, p. 2179.

American Sugar Refining Co.—Common Dividend—

Directors at a special meeting held Dec. 30 declared a year-end dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. Last previous common dividend was the 25 cent distribution made on July 2, 1938.—V. 151, p. 2035, 979; V. 150, p. 1586.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.—Weekly Output—

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Co. for the week ending Dec. 28, 1940, totaled 55,439,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 10.6% over the output of 50,129,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1939.

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:

Week End.	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Dec. 7	60,466,000	56,234,000	47,052,000	43,911,000	47,357,000
Dec. 14	60,839,000	56,222,000	46,947,000	42,701,000	49,479,000
Dec. 21	62,722,000	56,160,000	47,564,000	43,240,000	50,201,000
Dec. 28	55,439,000	50,129,000	42,574,000	36,991,000	43,821,000

Monthly Power Output—

The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works & Electric Co. for the month of November totaled 251,341,944 kwh., as compared with 237,600,440 kwh. for the corresponding month of 1939, an increase of 6%.

For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1940, power output totaled 2,550,647,471 kwh., as against 2,230,126,032 kwh. for the same period last year, an increase of 14%.—V. 151, p. 3879.

Ann Arbor RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$347,123	\$394,177	\$322,961	\$305,612
Net from railway	89,122	111,577	73,524	46,088
Net ry. oper. income	53,441	72,661	40,606	17,057
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,782,906	3,651,408	3,165,862	3,646,354
Net from railway	777,305	726,678	453,200	645,630
Net ry. oper. income	371,230	338,024	83,666	284,273

Armour & Co. (Ill.).—Financial Report—

George A. Eastwood, President, states in part as follows:

Sales and Earnings—Our volume of business in 1940, measured both in tonnage and in dollar value, showed gains over 1939, reflecting a substantial increase in hog receipts which was of benefit in reducing unit costs in our plants and in our sales division. Our dollar volume for the year amounted to \$733,949,084, an increase of 2.6% over 1939. On this large volume we had an operating profit of \$9,158,582, a profit of one-ninth of a cent a pound, proving clearly that packer profits have no measurable effect either on meat prices or livestock prices, and providing a complete and effective answer to suspicious with respect to packer profits. As a matter of fact they are less than reasonable and it is our hope and purpose to increase these profits so that our shareholders may be paid a reasonable return on their money invested in the business.

Consolidated net earnings for the year, after deducting special charges of \$351,113 representing loss on sale of non-operating real estate and \$500,040 representing foreign earnings not immediately realizable because of exchange restrictions, amounted to \$8,307,429. Of this net, \$358,012 was earned by the Illinois company and its subsidiaries, excluding the Delaware company, this being the first year since 1936 that the Illinois company had shown any earnings. The remainder, \$7,949,417, was earned by the Delaware company, all the common stock of which is owned by the Illinois company.

Earned Surplus—The consolidated unappropriated earned surplus at the end of our 1940 fiscal year amounted to \$12,829,891, an increase of \$8,986,953 over the previous year. The principal factor contributing to this increase was the settlement during the year of our claim against the Government for a refund of that portion of the processing taxes which had been paid before the tax was held unconstitutional, and the Government's claim against the company arising out of the so-called unjust enrichment tax liability under an Act of Congress passed in 1936. The amount of our claim against the Government had never been taken into account on our books but we had maintained a reserve of \$8,146,128 against any liability we might have under the unjust enrichment tax. The settlement which, in effect, wiped out the claim and counterclaim except for a comparatively small sum paid to the Government out of our reserve, enabled the transfer of \$7,905,820 from the reserve to consolidated unappropriated earned surplus. There was also added to surplus \$4,560,539 representing the remainder of consolidated earnings for the fiscal year 1940 after deducting dividends paid on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Delaware company. Deductions from surplus included a \$3,000,000 transfer from surplus to reserve for contingencies and other lesser sums totaling \$479,406 for other appropriate purposes.

Company closed the year with a consolidated working capital of \$100,690,126. Of this amount \$74,906,632 was held by the Delaware company and its subsidiaries. During the year \$8,000,000 of the Illinois company's serial notes were paid off before maturity and \$807,000 of the Delaware company's long-term debt was also paid off.

Dividend Policy—Dividends were paid quarterly during the year on the guaranteed preferred stock of Armour & Co. of Delaware, but no dividends

were paid on the several classes of the Illinois company's stock. Many shareholders undoubtedly have been disappointed in not receiving dividends and such feelings are understandable in view of the fact that our consolidated earnings for the year were more than sufficient to cover the preferred dividend requirements and our surplus account was augmented as described above. Inasmuch as the company's earnings in excess of the guaranteed dividends on the Delaware preferred stock accrue to the benefit of the shareholders, I desire to state on behalf of the directors their reasons for having thus far retained the year's earnings in the business rather than disbursing them as dividends.

A clear understanding of the matter requires review of the company's financial situation prior to and since the recapitalization effected in 1934. The 1934 recapitalization corrected, in large part, the ill effects of the huge losses sustained by the company in the early 'thirties. Those losses had just about wiped out the company's surplus and substantially reduced its working capital. After the recapitalization in 1934 the earned surplus account was still woefully small. The funded debt of the company amounted to \$89,129,100, more than half of which was due to mature within the succeeding five years and the portion not maturing within five years was bearing interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

Since Oct. 27, 1934, the company's consolidated earnings have amounted to approximately \$47,000,000, and out of these earnings \$37,379,474, or approximately 80%, has been disbursed in the form of dividends to Illinois and Delaware shareholders.

Throughout these six years there has been a steady reduction in the funded debt and at present it amounts to \$63,974,000 as compared with \$89,129,100 in 1934, a reduction in six years of \$25,155,100. A part of the money with which this reduction was effected came from earnings left in the business, but part came out of working capital, causing it to be reduced from \$114,040,730, where it stood at the end of 1934, to \$100,690,126 at the end of 1940. Now the working capital must be made adequate, and the earned surplus account increased. Any dividend payments will result in a reduction of working capital, and it is highly important to maintain it and improve it to the end that eventually the Delaware preferred stock can be retired.

The directors have therefore deemed it advisable, in view of these facts, to let our earnings remain in the business rather than to make current disbursement of them in the form of dividends.

Taxes—The Federal income tax liabilities for the fiscal years 1935 and 1936 have been determined and settled on what we consider a very satisfactory basis. The tax liability of the company for 1937 to 1940, inclusive, is still open, but we believe our reserves are adequate to cover any additional tax that may be found to be due.

Business Outlook—At this writing, more than a month of the current fiscal year is behind us and our business has been good. Receipts of livestock have been large, heavier than expected, in fact, and our plants have been operating near to capacity. Nevertheless, we have kept our output moving into consumptive channels without burdensome accumulations. The increase in employment occasioned by the national preparedness program is creating an improved demand for meat. This improvement is reflected in volume of sales rather than higher prices. High prices have an allure, but high prices are not good in the long run; they lessen consumption of meat by the people in the income group which has greatest need for meat.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Statement

[Armour & Co. of Illinois and Subs., Inc.; Armour & Co. of Delaware, and its Domestic and Foreign Subs.]

	53 Wks. End.		Years Ended	
	Nov. 2, '40	Oct. 28, '39	Oct. 29, '38	Oct. 30, '37
Sales	733,949,084	715,318,910	723,537,907	788,229,705
Cost of sales, &c.	659,334,661	645,254,353	663,677,941	717,298,229
Sell., adv. & gen. exp. &c.	44,028,262	41,714,143	41,082,576	41,132,807
Ordinary taxes	8,010,287	8,495,642	7,987,115	7,543,671
Depreciation	6,518,232	6,386,470	5,874,603	5,804,219
Loss foreign exchange transactions	-----	b391,771	894,121	167,062
Contrib'n to employees' pension plan	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Balance	15,457,642	12,476,531	3,421,551	15,733,718
Other income	964,152	1,154,541	603,341	875,179
Total income	16,421,794	13,631,072	4,024,892	16,608,898
Interest & amortization	3,602,989	3,725,982	3,949,761	4,473,667
Federal income tax, &c.	e2,988,985	1,921,903	d1,027,299	d2,268,942
Loss sale real estate	351,113	133,173	-----	-----
Property net loss of sub.	-----	-----	311,923	-----
Minority interest	5,802	21,341	Cr6,989	42,787
c Foreign exchange loss	402,579	699,095	-----	-----
Foreign earns not readily real.	500,040	117,521	248,078	110,769
Miscell. deductions	262,857	-----	-----	-----
Net income	8,307,429	7,012,057	loss1,505,090	9,712,792
7% pref. divs. (Del.)	3,746,890	3,746,890	2,810,167	4,683,613
Parent co. pref. divs.	-----	-----	-----	5,346,126
Common stock divs.	-----	-----	-----	2,845,933
Surplus	4,560,539	3,265,167	def4,315,257	def3,162,879
Common shares (par \$5)	4,065,827	4,065,992	4,065,992	4,065,992
Earnings per share	\$0.26	Nil	Nil	\$0.62

a Other than miscellaneous taxes included in expenses. b Net realized loss. c Unrealized loss. d Includes \$26,350 in 1938 and \$35,000 in 1937 for surtax on undistributed earnings. e Provision for United States and foreign income taxes.

Condensed Balance Sheet (Illinois Company)

[Armour & Co. of Illinois and Subs., Inc.; Armour & Co. of Delaware and its Domestic and Foreign Subsidiaries]

	Nov. 2, '40	Oct. 28, '39
Assets—		
b Land, bldgs., machry. & fixture equipment	130,949,452	133,060,422
Refrigerator cars, delivery equip., tools, &c.	10,972,142	11,050,590
Cash	14,455,862	22,262,859
Notes and accounts	38,100,647	37,293,880
Intercompany accounts receivable	740,470	671,945
Net equity in foreign exchange contracts	-----	530,231
d Funds deposited with trustees	-----	260,035
a Inventories	85,884,381	81,973,447
Investments, stocks, bonds and advances	10,843,471	10,729,661
Deferred charges	3,967,075	4,190,937
Goodwill	333,584	482,135
Total	296,247,084	302,506,142
Liabilities—		
7% preferred stock, Delaware company	53,888,200	53,972,300
c 6% conv. prior stock (Illinois company)	53,299,600	53,299,600
7% pref. stock, Illinois company	3,371,500	3,371,500
New common (par \$5)	20,329,135	20,329,960
Notes payable	17,677,448	14,432,002
Acceptances payable	861,457	3,219,159
Accounts payable	8,312,968	8,600,157
Serial notes due May 28, 1940	-----	4,000,000
Processing taxes payable	-----	8,146,129
Accrued interest, wages, Federal income taxes and general and social security taxes	5,559,682	6,476,379
Reserve for Federal income taxes	5,497,677	3,778,440
Armour & Co. of Del. 1st mtg. 20-yr. 4% bonds, ser. B, due within one year under sink fund prov.	582,000	559,000
Funded debt	63,974,000	72,781,000
Reserve for contingencies	4,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve for N. Y. State Workmen's Compensation insurance	80,000	40,000
Minority stockholders' equity in sub. cos.	229,529	281,976
Deferred income	e500,040	-----
Surplus	58,083,846	48,818,541
Total	296,247,084	302,506,142

a Packing house products, at market values less allowances for selling expenses; other products and supplies at cost or market, whichever is lower. b After depreciation reserve of \$58,938,954 in 1940 and \$55,100,722 in 1939.

c Represented by 532,996 no par shares. d Funds deposited with trustees for Armour & Co. of Del. 1st mtge. bonds. e Foreign earnings not readily realizable in United States currency because of exchange restrictions.

Income Account of Armour & Co. of Del. (Including Domestic & Foreign Subs.)

	53 Weeks	52 Weeks	52 Weeks	52 Weeks
Period Ended—	Nov. 2, '40	Oct. 28, '39	Oct. 29, '38	Oct. 30, '37
Gross sales to trade & oper. revs. less discts., returns & allowances	675,138,687	348,898,757	347,685,177	371,955,960
Interco. & interplant sales and oper. revs.	170,384,904	166,479,512	170,788,979	213,725,983
Total	845,523,591	515,378,269	518,474,156	585,681,943
Cost of sales & oper. exps. incl. transport. cost.	783,445,990	471,341,491	481,100,166	540,341,737
Net profit from sales	62,077,601	44,036,779	37,373,990	45,340,206
Loss arising from fluctuation of foreign exchange rates	402,579	b1,086,494	886,013	161,635
Sell., adv., gen. & admin. expenses	36,985,778	21,738,005	20,860,640	20,344,476
Prov. for depreciation	4,892,757	4,491,245	3,911,435	3,806,280
Tax (other than misc. taxes, incl. in exps. but not separately classified & Fed. inc. taxes)	5,291,390	4,947,179	4,469,129	4,220,785
Profit	14,505,097	11,773,856	7,246,773	16,807,630
Other income	876,256	c1,048,526	431,265	805,948
Total income	15,381,353	12,822,382	7,678,038	17,612,978
Contrib. to employees' pension fund	433,200	275,479	271,380	265,320
Other deductions (net)	23,973	2,817	313,430	Cr265,790
Prov. against investm'ts and advances			104,923	110,709
Loss on sale of non-operated real estate	171,791			
Foreign earns. not readily realizable	500,040			
Int. & amort. of debt discount & expenses	3,410,145	2,908,046	2,949,286	2,923,690
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	2,886,954	1,908,067	z986,799	z2,119,242
Min. equity in net income of subs.	5,801	21,341	Cr6,988	42,787
Net income	7,949,417	7,706,631	3,059,209	12,417,019
Divs. paid: 7% pref. stk.	3,746,890	3,746,890	2,840,266	4,768,776
Common stock			2,840,266	8,000,000

z Includes \$24,000 (\$30,000 in 1937) surtax on undistributed earnings. b Net realized loss on foreign exchange transactions of \$392,965 and unrealized loss arising from fluctuation of foreign exchange rates of \$693,529. c Includes \$694,454 equity in current year net income of Winslow Bros. & Smith Co. to the extent that such income has been received as dividends in this or prior years.

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Delaware Company and Subs.)

	Nov. 2, '40	Oct. 28, '39	Oct. 29, '38
Assets—			
Land, bldgs., machry. & equipment	104,431,128	105,532,656	110,125,692
Cash	11,966,171	14,218,639	4,865,905
Notes and accounts receivable	37,152,787	21,401,518	19,715,238
Inter-company accounts receivable	655,905	404,622	5,188,454
Net equity in foreign exchange contracts		530,231	
Funds deposited with trustees		260,635	
x Inventories	65,153,708	50,068,934	49,772,176
Invests., stocks, bonds & advances	10,026,657	9,830,668	10,780,549
Deferred charges	3,578,991	3,564,017	3,797,553
Goodwill	333,584	482,135	687,240
Total	233,298,931	206,293,455	204,932,848
Liabilities—			
7% pref. stock Delaware company	53,888,200	53,972,300	55,782,500
y Common stock	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Funded debt	63,974,000	64,781,000	65,557,000
Reserve for contingencies	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,536,030
Reserve for N. Y. State Workmen's Compensation Insurance	40,000		
Notes payable	17,677,448	827,002	47,500
Processing tax payable		1,979,827	1,979,827
Accrued interest, wages, local and State and social security taxes	3,269,590	3,433,753	2,590,105
Res. for Federal income taxes	4,879,947	3,115,629	1,910,808
Acceptances payable	861,457	2,631,159	6,850,355
Accounts payable	12,751,498	5,373,699	3,225,889
Delaware co. bonds for sinking fund	582,000	559,000	538,000
Inter-co. current accts. payable		669,054	
Min. stkholders' equity in sub. cos.	229,529	281,976	283,552
Deferred income	z500,040		
Surplus	61,645,222	57,669,057	53,531,281
Total	233,298,931	206,293,455	204,932,848

x Packing house products at market values, less allowance for selling expenses; other products and supplies at cost or market, whichever is lower. y All owned by Armour & Co. (Illinois). z Foreign earnings not readily realizable in United States currency because of exchange restrictions. —V. 150, p. 986.

Arnold Print Works—Initial Preferred Dividend—
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 75 cents per share on the 5% preferred stock, par \$30, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 24. This issue became cumulative as of July 1 last.—V. 151, p. 2181.

Associated Real Estate Corp.—\$3 Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$3 per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 23. Arrears as of Dec. 31, 1940 amount to \$9 per share.—

Astor Trading Corp. of New Jersey—Stock Offered—
Ericson, Juneman & Co., New York, are offering 10,000 units (each unit consisting of one share of no par value cumulative 6% dividend preferred stock and one share of 10c. par value common stock) at \$8.75 per unit.
Transfer Agent—Registrar & Transfer Co., New Jersey. Registrar—United States Corporation Co., New Jersey.

Capitalization—

Preferred stock (no par)	30,000 shs.	None
Common stock (par 10c.)	100,000 shs.	70,000 shs.

History and Business—Corporation was chartered in New Jersey, Aug. 22, 1938. Company is engaged in the business of discounting commercial paper originating in the sale of automobile accessories, parts and tires. The commercial paper thus purchased consists of buyers' notes which are payable to automobile accessory dealers. These notes are for a maximum of 20 weekly instalments so that the security for the notes consists not only of conditional sales agreements covering the merchandise purchased but the most important part of the collateral is a chattel mortgage on the purchaser's automobile itself.

Upon completion of the proposed financing the company will also deal in and purchase commercial paper and securities in diversified merchandise lines as well as in factoring commercial accounts.

Company started with and is operating on a small capital. Because of lack of working capital it was necessary for the company to make loans from discount companies.
Purpose—The proceeds of this offering will enable the company to retain for itself the substantial part of its earnings which would otherwise have to be paid to discount companies.

Directors—Robert I. Weiss (Pres.); Burnard Margoles (Sec.-Treas.); and Henry Weiss.

Balance Sheet Dec. 13, 1940

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash	\$5,372	Notes payable (fully secured)	\$10,633
Notes receivable	68,123	Astor Trading Corp., N. Y. (partly secured)	54,223
Advs. against sales comm.	564	Accrued taxes and expenses	599
Exchanges receivable	148	Reserves for losses on customers' notes	4,416
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses	601	Reserve for discount received but not yet earned	4,326
Fixed assets (net)	1,404	Common stock	7,000
Other assets	6,200	Surplus earned	1,215
Total	\$82,411	Total	\$82,411

Atlanta Birmingham & Coast RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$298,193	\$277,253	\$267,332	\$268,589
Net from railway	36,540	19,624	14,210	3,515
Net ry. oper. income	def10,266	def19,993	def24,661	def33,498
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,135,566	3,185,059	3,078,889	3,391,408
Net from railway	286,117	418,381	301,188	363,059
Net ry. oper. income	def225,087	def82,481	def201,138	def55,071

—V. 151, p. 3226.

Atlantic Coast Line RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939	
Operating revenues	\$4,367,499	\$3,885,690	\$44,976,127	\$42,902,597
Operating expenses	3,167,810	3,112,855	36,035,928	33,344,444
Net oper. revenues	\$1,199,689	\$772,835	\$8,940,199	\$9,558,153
Taxes	350,000	300,000	4,250,000	4,150,000
Operating income	\$849,689	\$472,835	\$4,690,199	\$5,408,153
Equip. & jt. facil. rents	144,858	101,640	2,017,938	2,033,105
Net ry. oper. income	\$704,831	\$371,195	\$2,672,261	\$3,375,048

—V. 151, p. 3227.

Atlanta & West Point RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$167,037	\$153,280	\$143,306	\$139,622
Net from railway	35,036	20,556	16,254	4,551
Net ry. oper. income	5,055	def3,792	def8,522	def19,028
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,742,120	1,662,222	1,525,792	1,663,332
Net from railway	280,233	254,940	145,260	201,441
Net ry. oper. income	10,418	def11,058	def116,791	def37,635

—V. 151, p. 3226.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended Oct. 31—	1940	1939
Net sales	\$1,246,076	\$2,052,212
Cost of operations, materials, sales & adminis.	1,210,984	2,060,518
Depreciation	24,389	37,552
Profit from operations	\$10,704	loss\$45,858
Other credits & charges		Dr92,334
Total credit to earned surplus for period	\$83,338	loss\$138,194

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Oct. 31 '40	Apr. 30 '40	Oct. 31 '40	Apr. 30 '40
Assets—				
Cash in banks and on hand	\$80,523	\$142,780	\$83,694	\$93,132
Bank cts. of depos	500,000		204,167	204,167
Accts. & notes rec. (less reserves)	z275,142	325,803	3,654	3,307
Inventories	462,633	278,742	Pro. for inc. and cap. stock taxes	8,687
Cash surrender val. of insurance	40,817	40,817	Notes pay not cur.	29,167
Prepaid insur., tax. rent, ac. & adv.	17,836	23,969	Res. for conting.	26,266
Sundry inv.	24,724	221,918	Oper. reserves	82,555
Notes rec. on sale of investment	8,000		Common stock	a320,490
Leaseholds		15,000	Capital surplus	1,122,255
Vessels, plants and equip. (less res.)	550,825	1,569,468	Earned surplus	b83,338
Deferred items	3,771	4,497		def256,832
Total	\$1,964,271	\$2,622,994	Total	\$1,964,271

x Represented by 320,490 no par shares. y Accounts and drafts payable z Accounts receivable only. a Par \$1. b Since May 1, 1940.—V. 151, p. 3880.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.—New Trustee—
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on Jan. 2, Thomas I. Parkinson was elected a trustee. Mr. Parkinson is President of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., a director of the Chase National Bank, and a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and of The Rockefeller Foundation.—V. 150, p. 273.

Autocar Co.—Unfilled Orders—
Company is ending 1940 with largest backlog on its books in its history. Business contracted for this year has exceeded \$33,000,000 and indications are that a considerable part of this business will be carried over into the new year. The carryover would have been much smaller except for a "bottle-neck" in the armor plate and axle industries, which has delayed work on some of the large contracts from the Government.
Orders from the Federal Government this year have exceeded \$18,500,000, most of it for scout cars, which are partly armored.
Business from regular sources in 1940 has been considerably better than last year and shows every indication of equaling, if not exceeding, the 1937 level. Sales last year amounted to \$11,903,340; in 1938, \$10,243,414 and in 1937, \$13,536,390.—V. 151, p. 2036.

Bagley Building Corp.—Year-End Dividend—
Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 25 cents per share on the voting trust certificates for common stock, payable Dec. 17 to holders of record Dec. 18. Dividend of 15 cents was paid on Aug. 1 last and on Dec. 27, 1939.

Baltimore Transit Co.—Earnings—
[Including Baltimore Coach Co.]

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues	\$1,113,726	\$1,042,877	\$11,513,878
Operating expenses	864,771	830,010	9,540,783
Net oper. revenues	\$248,956	\$212,867	\$1,973,095
Taxes	119,904	89,913	1,146,253
Operating income	\$129,052	\$122,954	\$826,842
Nonoperating income	1,904	2,221	19,633
Gross income	\$130,956	\$125,176	\$846,496
Fixed charges	5,293	7,160	58,758
Net income	\$125,663	\$118,016	\$787,738
Int. declared on series A 4% & 5% debentures			352,827
Remainder			\$434,910

Interest on series A debentures is at 3/4 rates—1 1/2% on the 4s and 1 1/4% on the 5s—declared payable July 1. The December, 1940 statement will show the total interest declared for both years, at 3/4 rates, aggregating 3% on the 4s and 3 3/4% on the 5s.—V. 151, p. 3551.

(Joseph) Bancroft & Sons—To Pay \$2 Preferred Dividend
Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, payable on Dec. 26. Like

amount was paid on Dec. 22, 1939, and last previous payment was the \$1.75 dividend distributed in October, 1931.—V. 151, p. 2183.

Bankers Industrial Service, Inc.—Promoters Jailed—
The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice reported Dec. 20 the sentencing of five individuals convicted of fraud in connection with the sale of the class A common stock.
Leo E. Gaffney (President) of Plainfield, N. J., was sentenced to serve 3½ years. Frank Ware of Garden City, L. I., a former officer, received a prison term of 1½ years. Willard R. Jeffery (director) of Scranton, Pa., was sentenced to a prison term of one year and one day. Medford H. White of Wilmington, a certified public accountant, was given a sentence of 1½ years imprisonment. Henry I. Pitney, a broker of New York City, was placed on probation for two years, execution of the sentence of one year and one day having been suspended.

Among the other misrepresentations alleged to have been made by the defendants were statements that the company had a net profit of approximately \$22,000 for the year 1935 and \$27,000 for the year 1936; that no compensation had ever been paid to the directors of the company or its subsidiary; that the DuPont family of Wilmington was interested in the company; that the company was a sound and prosperous corporation; and that as of Dec. 31, 1936, it had current assets of \$271,969.—V. 151, p. 3880.

Barcalo Manufacturing Co.—Accumulated Dividends—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.65 per share on account of accumulations on the \$3.30 cumulative prior preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 4, and another dividend of \$4½ cents per share on the same issue, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17. Arrears after these payments will amount to \$4.12½ per share.—V. 151, p. 541.

Barium Stainless Steel Corp.—Petition to Reorganize Dismissed—

Petition for reorganization of the corporation was filed by three creditors in the Federal District Court in Cleveland on Dec. 3. Thereafter, steps were taken by them to withdraw as petitioning creditors and the attorneys for the corporation filed the motion papers necessary to secure dismissal of the action in the Federal Court at Cleveland, with the result that the Court on Dec. 27 granted the applications of the petitioning creditors for leave to withdraw and for the dismissal of the petition, and the suit has been dismissed.

Officials stated that the corporation is now in a position to proceed with its proposed financing, which was postponed by reason of the pending petition. Frank Huston, President, declared that, with the clearing up of this matter, the corporation may now conclude various pending negotiations which should, in his opinion, produce business for the corporation in the immediate future.—V. 151, p. 3386.

Beatrice Creamery Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—3 Mos.—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939		
Net sales	\$19,023,379	\$17,565,843	\$67,934,920	\$60,906,155
x Net profit	470,939	525,741	1,623,435	1,921,724
y Earnings per share	\$0.93	\$1.07	\$3.00	\$3.80

x After Federal income taxes. y On common stock.—V. 151, p. 3551

Beaumont Sour Lake & Western Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$218,053	\$227,083	\$213,245	\$199,613
Net from railway	69,502	79,259	78,898	26,972
Net ry. oper. income	14,168	23,391	23,900	def31,314

From Jan. 1—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	2,504,579	2,512,526	2,499,512	2,652,839
Net from railway	1,000,791	1,000,006	989,421	1,006,725
Net ry. oper. income	415,538	409,252	427,045	333,224

—V. 151, p. 3227.

Beech-Nut Packing Co.—Bonus to Employees—
Company has notified employees that for the 29th consecutive year, it will share its profits with workers by continuing the policy of rewarding plant and office employees based on the length of service. The total distribution this year will amount to \$200,000.—V. 151, p. 3227.

Bell Aircraft Corp.—New Wage Contract—
Corporation officials announced on Dec. 25 the signing of a new labor contract with Local 501, United Automobile Workers of America, providing wage increases, vacations with pay and other concessions to about 4,000 employees. Ray P. Whitman, Vice-President and Treasurer of the corporation, said that the contract was signed last week-end. The company and union leaders agreed that Local 501 would have bargaining rights for employees in the new Bell plant being constructed at Niagara Falls airport. Wage increases will result in an addition of about \$500,000 to the company's payroll.—V. 151, p. 2487.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939		
Operating revenues	\$6,494,125	\$6,170,011	\$69,672,087	\$65,565,710
Uncollectible oper. rev.	23,577	20,900	229,113	257,303
Operating revenues	\$6,470,548	\$6,149,111	\$69,442,974	\$65,308,407
Operating expenses	4,509,407	4,212,219	46,815,652	44,699,783
Net operating revs.	\$1,961,141	\$1,936,862	\$22,627,322	\$20,608,624
Operating taxes	583,449	533,944	6,945,770	5,785,798
Net operating income	\$1,377,692	\$1,402,918	\$15,681,552	\$14,822,826
Net income	929,902	955,692	10,767,207	9,880,751

Expansion Program—
Directors appropriated \$16,950,753 for essential replacements and additions to telephone equipment, making total such appropriations this year \$38,106,008.—V. 151, p. 3387.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.—Listing—
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$10,000,000 10-year 2½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1950, which are issued and outstanding.—V. 151, p. 3387.

Berland Shoe Stores, Inc.—Extra Dividend—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 19. Regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents per share was paid on Nov. 1 last.—V. 151, p. 99.

Bessemer & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,815,878	\$1,892,647	\$1,070,120	\$748,384
Net from railway	1,083,999	1,123,893	606,723	169,440
Net ry. oper. income	839,188	918,213	510,806	246,347

From Jan. 1—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	17,101,979	12,875,387	7,942,283	17,272,971
Net from railway	9,378,924	6,074,637	2,713,981	2,359,926
Net ry. oper. income	7,080,876	4,895,771	2,177,134	7,939,032

—V. 151, p. 3738.

Boulevard Gardens Housing Corp.—\$2,400,000 Loan—
The Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York has made a loan of \$2,400,000 to the corporation, the loan being secured by a first mortgage on a completed public housing project consisting of 10 six-story brick buildings in Queens County located on a plot bounded on the south by 31st Ave. (Patterson Ave.), on the west by 54th St. (Second St.) and Hobart St. (Old Bowers Bay Road), on the north by 30th Ave. and on the east by 57th St. The existing mortgage, which was made by the corporation to the United States of America to secure \$3,450,000, was paid and satisfied at the closing. Lawyers Title Corp. of New York issued the title insurance policy.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings.

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939		
Gross earnings from oper.	\$3,314,391	\$2,929,470	\$34,381,368	\$34,184,989
Operating expenses	1,614,559	1,423,588	16,960,087	16,373,517
x Net earnings	\$1,699,832	\$1,505,882	\$17,421,281	\$17,811,172

x Before depreciation and amortization.—V. 151, p. 3228.

Birmingham Fire Insurance Co. of Ala.—Extra Div.
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 18.—V. 146, p. 1391.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for Years Ended Sept. 30 (Including Subsidiaries)

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Net sales	\$36,976,024	\$35,346,364	\$4,643,890	\$6,153,606
Cost of goods sold	3,845,507	3,106,895	2,832,837	3,218,848
Gross profit	\$3,130,516	\$2,239,469	\$1,811,052	\$2,934,758
Selling and service costs	1,283,373	1,124,722	1,161,378	1,287,547
Admin. & gen. expense	319,301	286,904	264,981	318,102
Operating profit	\$1,527,842	\$827,844	\$384,693	\$1,329,109
Other deductions, less				
Federal inc. taxes (est.)	148,741	71,751	27,800	58,961
Exchange adjustment	287,549	125,894	x73,553	x217,978
a26,457		a34,347		
Net profit	\$1,065,095	\$595,851	\$283,358	\$1,052,169
Preferred dividends				y20,000
Common dividends	471,474	372,845	186,423	548,186
Surplus	\$593,621	\$223,006	\$96,935	\$483,933
Shs. com. stk. (no par)	377,179	372,845	372,845	365,457
Earnings per share	\$2.82	\$1.60	\$0.76	\$2.82

x Includes \$1,759 (\$20,630 in 1937) for surtax on undistributed profits. y Final dividend of 50 cents per share, the preferred stock having been redeemed. z Includes sales of \$102,421 (\$82,368 in 1939) to foreign subsidiary not consolidated. a Adjustment upon translation of foreign currency amounts for net working assets of foreign subsidiaries into United States dollars.

Note—Provision for depreciation charged to manufacturing costs and expenses amounted to \$159,320 in 1940, \$150,322 in 1939 and \$154,283 in 1938.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1940	1939	Liabilities—	1940	1939
Cash	\$1,080,245	\$756,436	x Common stock	\$1,885,895	\$1,864,225
Notes, bills & accounts receivable	918,023	665,211	Accounts payable	327,021	227,545
Mdse. inventories	2,201,208	1,885,358	Accrued accounts	34,416	21,644
Cash surr. value of life insurance	87,142	76,879	Est. Federal income taxes	269,048	104,674
Inv. in Australian subsidiaries, ac.	300,655	283,647	Reserve for contingencies	70,594	25,000
Real est. not used in operations	105,000	105,000	Other reserves	58,625	42,670
Mortgage receiv.	48,400	60,500	Capital surplus	2,711,229	2,711,228
Sundry accounts	32,296	30,963	Earned surplus	1,506,531	931,517
x Land, buildings, mach. & equip.	z2,036,414	z2,021,797			
Goodwill	1	1			
Deferred charges	53,973	42,711			
Total	\$8,863,358	\$5,928,503	Total	\$8,863,358	\$5,928,503

x After Reserve for depreciation of \$2,000,644 in 1940 and \$1,902,195 in 1939. y Represented by 372,845 no par shares. z Includes \$28,800 (\$250,544 in 1939) cash appropriated and set aside by the British subsidiary for construction of new plant under construction.—V. 151, p. 3387.

Bremner-Norris Realty Investment, Ltd.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$1 per share on the com. stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 26. Regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid on June 25, last.—V. 145, p. 102.

British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939		
Gross earnings	\$1,498,628	\$1,358,612	\$15,326,169	\$14,365,256
Operating expenses	918,781	798,345	9,436,389	8,696,331
Net earnings	\$579,847	\$560,267	\$5,889,780	\$5,668,925

—V. 151, p. 3388.

(E. L.) Bruce Co.—To Pay 25-Cent Common Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 26. This will be the first dividend paid since Aug. 1, 1930, when 62½ cents per share was distributed.—V. 150, p. 2184.

Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc.—Initial Pref. Divs.—
Directors have declared an initial dividend of \$1.50 per share on the new 6% preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 31.—V. 151, p. 2934.

Burlington-Rock Island RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$102,353	\$142,298	\$111,922	\$127,102
Net from railway	def1,640	42,674	10,091	17,184
Net ry. oper. income	def16,655	22,963	def2,985	def7,131

From Jan. 1—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	1,136,110	1,277,940	1,324,829	1,265,704
Net from railway	51,114	155,682	155,226	178,335
Net ry. oper. income	def122,109	def15,878	def47,598	def93,337

—V. 151, p. 3229.

California Oregon Power Co.—Accumulated Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100; a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$100; and \$1.50 on the 6% pref. stock, series C of 1927, par \$100, all payable on account of accumulations on Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31. Like amounts were paid on Oct. 15, July 15 and April 15, last, and dividends at double these amounts were paid on Jan. 15, last.—V. 151, p. 3553.

California Public Service Co.—Acquisition—Sale of Bonds and Issue of Stock Approved—

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 27 approved applications filed by Peoples Light & Power Co., a registered holding company, and California Public Service, one of its subsidiary companies pursuant to Sections 6 (b) and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rule U-12D-1 promulgated thereunder. The transactions involved are as follows:

- (1) The purchase by California of the water and electric properties of Central Mendocino County Power Co. for \$235,000.
- (2) The issuance and sale by California to provide funds for the above acquisition of \$140,000 first mortgage bonds, 4½%, series B, due 1964, at the par value thereof of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co., the holder of all presently outstanding first mortgage bonds.
- (3) The issuance and sale by California to provide funds for the above acquisition of 3,800 shares of common stock (\$25 par) to Peoples, which holds all of the outstanding common stock, at the par value thereof, \$95,000.
- (4) The issuance and sale by California of an additional 2,000 shares of common stock (\$25 par) to Peoples at par, \$50,000, the proceeds from such sale to be applied to the making of permanent improvements and additions which will not be used as the basis for additional bonds or other funded debt securities.
- (5) The pledge of the common stock by Peoples under the trustee indenture securing its own collateral lien bonds, all of the presently outstanding common stock being so pledged.—V. 151, p. 2795.

Cambria & Indiana RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$151,874	\$152,225	\$129,827	\$109,048
Net from railway	65,565	54,893	60,199	42,004
Net ry. oper. income	93,664	93,232	102,778	53,586

From Jan. 1—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	1,426,706	1,300,719	1,075,373	1,191,449
Net from railway	510,534	452,001	326,824	457,636
Net ry. oper. income	859,155	839,128	753,513	841,667

—V. 151, p. 3229.

Canada Cement Co., Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account—Years Ended Nov. 30—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
x Total profits	\$5,253,009	\$3,978,203	\$3,551,996	\$3,967,257
Bond interest	505,488	592,507	616,882	639,382
Mortgage interest	25,300	27,300	36,625	39,125
Depreciation written off property account	1,500,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Executive remuneration	75,748	74,013	69,437	69,437
Legal expense	1,120	1,120	1,824	8,505
Legal and other bond conversion expenses	110,000	110,000	110,000	112,155
Provision for Dominion & provincial inc. taxes	1,780,000	395,000	286,000	336,000
Reserves	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Directors' fees	10,850	12,140	11,600	11,600
Net income	\$1,332,220	\$1,475,648	\$1,124,512	\$1,461,054
Preferred dividends	1,004,345	1,004,345	1,305,649	903,911
x Includes income from investments.				

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—	1940	1939	1940	1939
a Land, buildings, equipment, &c.	37,937,856	38,896,798	20,086,900	20,086,900
Inventories	1,199,604	1,807,578	6,403,905	6,403,905
Accts. receivable	1,201,521	611,987	10,500,000	13,500,000
Loans to employees for pur. of co.'s shares	1,603	1,603	595,000	645,000
Govt. bonds and other securities	652,346	986,194	572,489	285,441
Cash	1,916,488	1,286,850	37,188	45,938
Def. chgs. to oper.	129,599	148,630	251,086	251,086
Bond refund. exps.	1,210,000	1,320,000	1,373,856	495,555
Investments	93,500	1,047,000	55,900	55,900
Total	44,340,914	45,906,639	44,340,914	45,906,639

a After deducting depreciation. b Represented by 600,000 shares (no par).—V. 151, p. 2487.

Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Gross earnings	\$408,632	\$446,332	\$4,590,092	\$4,807,732
Operating expenses	212,366	216,858	2,400,344	2,304,530
Net earnings	\$196,266	\$229,474	\$2,189,748	\$2,503,202

—V. 151, p. 3359.

Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc.—Transfer Agent—

Empire Trust Co. has been appointed as transfer agent for company's capital stock effective Jan. 1, 1941.—V. 151, p. 3739.

Canadian National Lines in New England—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$111,295	\$124,025	\$117,163	\$107,590
Net from railway	11,071	24,965	8,072	12,478
Net ry. oper. income	def37,466	def68,117	def44,287	def47,794
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,432,573	1,288,741	1,254,918	1,344,389
Net from railway	def74,864	def112,790	def121,715	def61,060
Net ry. oper. income	def659,031	def610,141	def593,909	def531,998

—V. 151, p. 3229.

Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$178,154	\$167,895	\$119,142	\$132,546
Net from railway	39,942	33,833	15,586	def17,422
Net ry. oper. income	11,982	11,401	def11,958	def38,686
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,619,461	2,017,829	1,990,465	2,114,844
Net from railway	790,349	340,921	258,187	308,258
Net ry. oper. income	439,474	49,115	def61,400	9,988

—V. 151, p. 3229.

Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$35,675	\$112,125	\$101,761	\$70,157
Net from railway	def29,034	6,517	13,160	def22,561
Net ry. oper. income	def56,034	26,845	def24,274	def44,988
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,069,853	934,941	788,892	1,041,326
Net from railway	def124,764	def231,699	def354,632	def131,876
Net ry. oper. income	def431,562	def518,201	def656,300	def409,338

—V. 151, p. 3229.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Gross earnings	\$15,889,426	\$15,437,307	\$154,629,230	\$137,549,531
Working expenses	10,816,808	9,845,031	123,795,998	113,407,680
Net earnings	\$5,072,618	\$5,592,276	\$30,833,232	\$24,141,851

—V. 151, p. 3739.

(Philip) Carey Mfg. Co.—Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 24. Last previous distribution was the 15 cent dividend paid on Dec. 27, 1937.—V. 151, p. 3229.

Central of Georgia Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,414,598	\$1,264,719	\$1,228,584	\$1,195,119
Net from railway	239,889	134,426	152,142	64,377
Net ry. oper. income	115,497	30,261	52,668	def20,099
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	15,036,212	14,077,421	13,529,649	15,382,318
Net from railway	2,034,764	1,812,136	1,577,691	2,088,925
Net ry. oper. income	533,857	524,455	210,664	862,082

—V. 151, p. 3739.

Central Illinois Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—12 Mos.—
Gross revenue	\$856,328	\$832,639	\$9,685,537	\$9,135,987
Operating expenses	349,899	319,338	3,788,550	3,723,320
Taxes	167,694	137,245	1,749,647	1,484,114
Prov. for depr. & amort.	115,000	90,000	1,355,000	1,072,600
Gross income	\$223,735	\$286,055	\$2,792,339	\$2,855,953
Int. & other deductions	45,982	65,139	697,650	784,659
Net income	\$177,753	\$220,917	\$2,094,689	\$2,071,294
Divs. on preferred stock	41,800	41,800	501,607	501,607
Amortiz. of pref. stk. exp	15,951	15,951	191,406	191,406
Balance	\$120,002	\$163,166	\$1,401,676	\$1,378,281

—V. 151, p. 3390.

Central Mexico Light & Power Co.—Deposit Time

Extended— Holders of first mortgage 6% 30-year gold bonds are being notified that the time within which they may become parties to the deposit and extension agreement has been extended to July 1, 1941. To date holders of these bonds have deposited under the agreement \$1,028,000 principal amount of bonds, or more than 97% of the total issue outstanding, according to the announcement.—V. 151, p. 100.

Central New York Power Corp.—Files with SEC—

Corporation and its parent (Niagara Hudson Power Corp.) have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission amendments to their appli-

cations regarding the sale of securities by the subsidiary company to the parent company and to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

Central proposes to issue and sell \$5,000,000 of 3 1/4% general mortgage bonds due in 1965 to the Equitable Life at 101 and to apply the proceeds to the cost of certain facilities. It proposes also to issue and sell not more than 9,000 additional shares of its 5% preferred stock (\$100 par) to the parent company at not less than par and to use the proceeds as working capital. It proposes further to sell not more than 7,417 treasury shares of 5% preferred stock, which it reacquired in 1938, to Niagara Hudson Power at par to reimburse its own treasury. The funds then will be used to meet \$741,560 of notes payable to banks.—V. 151, p. 3883.

Central RR. of New Jersey—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,912,694	\$3,025,512	\$2,429,790	\$2,469,965
Net from railway	551,810	885,627	501,595	473,788
Net ry. oper. income	def83,072	231,706	def218,133	def82,881
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	32,548,207	30,537,622	26,619,673	29,978,096
Net from railway	7,608,251	8,339,360	6,868,728	8,153,963
Net ry. oper. income	1,063,004	1,729,123	340,404	2,206,128

—V. 151, p. 3390.

Chain Store Investors Trust—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 27. Similar amounts paid on Oct. 15 and July 15, last.—V. 151, p. 2796.

Charleston & Western Carolina Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$210,079	\$208,575	\$179,602	\$206,510
Net from railway	52,777	37,705	46,488	57,061
Net ry. oper. income	29,726	18,113	29,230	34,796
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,365,635	2,276,642	1,982,247	2,328,498
Net from railway	649,054	701,604	468,129	747,385
Net ry. oper. income	372,177	429,268	239,026	462,544

—V. 151, p. 3230.

Cherry-Burrell Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End. Oct. 31—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross profit & other inc.	\$3,277,288	\$2,775,663	\$2,647,382	\$3,641,871
Selling & admin. exps.	2,399,843	2,116,439	2,019,330	2,132,674
Int. and amort. of bond discount, &c.	129,148	104,354	94,967	110,297
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	143,334	96,802	80,030	209,882
Federal surtax on undistributed profits			7,244	45,244
Net income	\$604,963	\$458,068	\$445,811	\$1,143,774
Preferred dividends	68,720	69,461	70,693	71,628
Common dividends	378,033	355,476	355,476	673,923
Balance	\$158,210	\$33,131	\$19,642	\$398,223
Shs. com. stk. out. (par \$5)	444,745	444,345	444,345	444,345
Earnings per share	\$1.21	\$0.87	\$0.84	\$2.41

Assets—	1940	1939	1940	1939	
Cash	\$636,419	\$1,133,242	Accounts payable	\$496,565	\$452,851
Notes & accts. rec. (trade) less res.	1,942,495	1,578,554	Accrued payroll, bonuses, comm., State and local taxes, roys., &c.	323,077	232,964
Accrued interest	2,094	1,978	Res. for Fed. & Dom. inc. taxes	144,000	100,000
Inventories	2,683,563	2,263,002	Unearned income	27,169	23,520
Notes & accts. rec., not current	57,954	46,671	Prof. (\$100 par)	1,371,000	1,377,400
Def'd develop. exp.	244,856	233,427	Com. stk. (\$5 par)	3,706,208	3,702,875
Other def. charges	71,173	61,923	Capital surplus	470,962	470,274
Adv. to employees	14,442	15,371	Earned surplus	1,888,024	1,765,729
Inv. in a majority owned unconsol. English sub., at cost	1	36,437			
Invest. in Central Fibre Products Co., Inc., at cost (min. interest)	632,633	632,633			
Misc. invests., at nominal value		3			
x Prop., plant & equipment	2,106,467	2,083,805			
Pat. license rights, less amortizat'n.	34,908	38,567			
Total	\$8,427,005	\$8,125,613	Total	\$8,427,005	\$8,125,613

x After reserve for depreciation of \$1,571,068 in 1940 and \$1,481,281 in 1939.—V. 151, p. 2348.

Chesapeake Corp.—Sells 4,000 Shares Pere Marquette—

The corporation in liquidation has sold 4,000 shares of Pere Marquette RR. common stock for tax purposes. The corporation's total holdings of Pere Marquette formerly amounted to 27,500 shares of common.—V. 151, p. 3390.

Chicago Artificial Ice Co.—30-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 12. Dividend of 40 cents was paid on Dec. 27, 1939.—V. 138, p. 2914.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$8,765,707	\$8,699,422	\$8,440,369	\$8,582,488
Net from railway	3,101,868	2,690,414	2,920,045	2,740,706
Net ry. oper. income	1,739,579	1,586,595	1,666,925	1,392,722
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	88,485,006	88,065,908	84,880,514	92,239,139
Net from railway	23,312,372	22,558,133	23,241,315	23,316,880
Net ry. oper. income	11,172,348	10,531,478	10,757,345	11,833,431

Chicago Great Western RR.—Acquisitions Approved—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 19 approved the acquisition by the trustees of the company of the properties of the Leavenworth Terminal Railway & Bridge Co., as an intermediate step in effectuating in part the confirmed plan for the reorganization of the Chicago Great Western.

The ICC also approved the acquisition by the company, and its trustees, of the properties of the Mason City & Fort Dodge RR., as an intermediate step in effectuating in part the confirmed plan for the reorganization of the road.

The supplemental report of the Commission states: By reports and orders of Aug. 4, 1938 and April 17, 1939, we approved a plan for the reorganization of the Chicago Great Western. The plan was approved by the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, and, after due acceptance on behalf of the requisite percentages of the classes of creditors and stockholders entitled to vote and voting thereon, was confirmed by the court on March 26, 1940.

Section 77(f) provides in part that upon confirmation of a plan this Commission shall, without further proceedings, grant authority for the transfer of any property, and for the sale, consolidation, or merger of the debtor's property to the extent contemplated by the plan and not inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of the Interstate Commerce Act as now or hereafter amended.

The plan provides that, upon reorganization, the assets of the debtor shall become vested in either the existing debtor company, with amended articles of incorporation, or in a new corporation organized for the purpose, and, among other things, that the properties of the Leavenworth Terminal Railway & Bridge Co., and of the Mason City and Fort Dodge RR., both wholly owned subsidiaries, shall be transferred to the reorganized company.

A new company, the Chicago Great Western Ry., has been organized to acquire the property of the debtor pursuant to the plan. By an order entered Aug. 21, 1940, upon petition of the duly designated reorganization committee, the court found that the conveyance of the properties of the Bridge company to the trustees of the debtor's property at this time would expedite and simplify the reorganization, and would be in accordance with, and proper steps in carrying out, the provisions of the plan, the property so conveyed to be operated by the trustees as part of the debtor's estate and later conveyed to the reorganized company. The court further authorized and directed the trustees to take the necessary step, indicated in the order, to accomplish the purpose stated, and authorized and directed the committee to petition this Commission for the requisite authorization for carrying out the pertinent portions of the order. By another order entered on the same date, the court made similar findings and gave similar authority and directions relative to the conveyance of the properties of the Mason City Co., except that this company's properties are to be conveyed to the debtor and its trustees.

Earnings for November and Year to Date

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,742,922	\$1,573,624	\$1,541,195	\$1,502,495
Net from railway	701,061	553,062	504,568	453,770
Net ry. oper. income	350,676	245,456	209,607	128,741
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	16,909,178	16,616,739	15,616,699	17,221,562
Net from railway	4,732,695	4,716,252	3,493,178	4,050,052
Net ry. oper. income	1,416,370	1,506,137	441,542	718,289

Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$464,846	\$392,221	\$294,914	\$301,843
Net from railway	199,073	168,676	60,250	88,464
Net ry. oper. income	132,883	118,839	49,922	56,236
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	4,293,201	3,492,440	3,149,803	3,576,045
Net from railway	1,507,741	1,080,514	843,429	1,141,778
Net ry. oper. income	1,083,921	810,738	539,075	774,045

Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$798,466	\$835,813	\$744,331	\$786,632
Net from railway	234,868	245,980	108,916	65,256
Net ry. oper. income	106,081	115,531	def33,164	def73,576
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	8,625,809	8,562,759	7,591,597	9,287,711
Net from railway	2,572,981	1,707,879	1,069,861	1,319,539
Net ry. oper. income	1,090,900	299,603	def437,090	def83,380

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$7,701,786	\$7,655,279	\$7,093,367	\$7,093,549
Net from railway	1,559,093	1,810,065	1,349,550	915,206
Net ry. oper. income	907,145	1,026,949	494,633	166,663
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	84,710,456	80,380,457	74,287,821	83,102,467
Net from railway	17,547,532	14,072,202	9,102,208	7,903,408
Net ry. oper. income	8,525,100	5,437,691	def324,832	121,544

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

(Includes Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry.)

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$6,642,745	\$6,469,882	\$6,477,553	\$6,477,553
Net from railway	1,521,449	1,302,738	1,213,002	1,213,002
Net railway operating income	760,925	563,802	460,842	460,842
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	73,789,233	72,214,570	71,486,796	71,486,796
Net from railway	16,407,300	14,192,920	11,692,967	11,692,967
Net railway operating income	6,900,642	4,861,820	1,934,110	1,934,110

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.—Earnings

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,510,855	\$1,556,273	\$1,451,273	\$1,582,812
Net from railway	283,152	382,960	245,265	296,441
Net ry. oper. income	73,679	203,475	29,820	72,462
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	16,492,140	16,242,796	15,338,249	16,628,649
Net from railway	2,775,578	2,563,228	2,136,599	1,974,887
Net ry. oper. income	286,407	140,923	def279,027	def195,549

Chicago & Southern Air Lines—Operations—

D. D. Walker, Vice-President, announced on Dec. 30 that company would show an increase of 79% in revenue passengers carried for the year of 1940.

The report shows that Chicago and Southern Air Lines flew 16,076,347 revenue passenger miles during the 12 months of 1940, an increase of 74.0% over the year of 1939 when the airline, operating between Chicago and New Orleans, flew 9,241,742 passenger miles. The year of 1939 covered the operation of 10-passenger Lockheed planes, however, the report for 1940 includes seven months of operation with 21-passenger Douglas airliners. During the year of 1940 a total of 41,875 revenue passengers were carried against 23,353 for the same months of 1939. This was an increase of 18,522 passengers, or a total of 79% over the number carried in the previous year.

The total number of passengers carried in December, 1940, showed a decrease of 32.1% under November, 1940, and an increase of 14.0% over the month of December, 1939. Chicago and Southern flew a total of 1,070,193 revenue passenger miles in December, 1940, as against 1,421,412 in November, 1940, and 922,362 in December, 1939.—V. 151, p. 3555.

Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pac. Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,506,842	\$1,598,572	\$1,344,012	\$1,240,633
Net from railway	556,055	615,386	488,936	347,041
Net ry. oper. income	369,733	446,435	382,100	332,883
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	16,650,655	16,245,585	13,798,686	15,775,500
Net from railway	6,302,673	6,205,107	4,502,017	6,078,872
Net ry. oper. income	4,407,418	4,619,583	3,483,686	4,499,859

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$244,000 first mortgage bonds 3 1/4% series due 1966 has been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 106 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Irving Trust Co. of N. Y.—V. 151, p. 3740.

Cities Service Power & Light Co.—To Merge Subsidiary

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 20 approved the joint application of Cities Service Power & Light Co. and Toledo Light & Power Co., the objective of which is the elimination of Toledo, an intermediate holding company, by liquidation.

Cities Service Power & Light Co. owns all of the preferred and common stocks of Toledo as well as \$2,100,000 notes payable. Toledo has no publicly held securities outstanding.

Toledo owns all of the outstanding common stocks of Toledo Edison Co. and Lake Shore Coach Co. It also owns an issue of bonds and an issue of preferred stock of The Community Traction Co.

The Toledo Edison Co. is engaged principally in serving the City of Toledo, Ohio, and neighboring cities with electricity. It generates practically all of its electric requirements, obtaining part, however, from the Ohio Power Co. and Interstate Iron Corp., non affiliates, and from Ohio Public Service Co., an affiliate.

Lake Shore Coach Co. is an interurban bus transportation company operating between Toledo and Cleveland and intermediate points. The Community Traction Co. operates a street railway in the City of Toledo and has one subsidiary, the Maumee Valley Transportation Co., which operates a transportation business outside of Toledo.

The liquidation plan contemplates that Power & Light will exchange all of the outstanding securities of Toledo, which it will own, for all the assets of the latter. As stated above, Toledo owns all of the common stocks of The Toledo Edison Co. and Lake Shore Coach Co. and owns an issue of bonds and an issue of preferred stock of The Community Traction Co. In addition to a cash item of \$86,000, Toledo carries in its assets an item of \$1,340,000 designated as discount and expense applicable to refunded bonds of The Toledo Edison Co. Toledo also has on its books an earned surplus balance of approximately \$385,000. In the course of liquidating the affairs of Toledo, only the tangible assets represented by the aforementioned investments, cash and miscellaneous current assets, will be taken into the accounts of the parent, Power & Light. The intangibles represented by the so-called discount and expense will not be carried over into the accounts of the parent. The item of earned surplus will likewise be omitted from inclusion in the accounts of the parent.

The accounting procedure under which Toledo will be liquidated, therefore, will result in an exchange of securities by the parent with no change in the carrying value of their investment other than a small reduction necessary to reflect the cash and miscellaneous current assets received by it and classified elsewhere.—V. 150, p. 3740.

Cleveland Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Net profit	\$149,222	\$76,515	\$804,303	\$597,879
Earnings per share of common stock			\$2.56	\$1.90

a After expenses and charges, including payment of capital reduction sinking fund.

Dividend Payment—

Action of Judge Frank J. Lausche of Common Pleas court at Cleveland, Ohio, lifting a temporary injunction permits the company to pay a dividend of \$1 on common stock declared Dec. 15, 1939.

After directors had declared the dividend, which was to have been paid Dec. 28, 1939, to holders of record Dec. 21, 1939, the City of Cleveland obtained a temporary injunction against payment of the dividend on the grounds that the company did not have sufficient funds in its interest fund account.

Payment of the dividend which totals \$313,944 was made on Dec. 28, 1940, to holders of record Dec. 21, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2797.

Clinchfield RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$687,669	\$685,112	\$532,467	\$541,931
Net from railway	367,455	372,130	257,873	239,781
Net ry. oper. income	309,659	313,118	231,806	245,146
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	7,685,920	6,553,794	5,336,507	6,363,050
Net from railway	3,985,508	3,347,130	2,322,143	2,995,896
Net ry. oper. income	3,270,098	2,929,686	1,959,219	2,844,042

Colonial Finance Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1940	1939	1938
Net profit after all charges	\$621,814	\$417,153	\$431,795
Preferred dividends	147,429	147,130	147,130
Common dividends	257,600	205,749	205,271
Surplus	\$216,786	\$64,274	\$79,394
Earnings per share on common stock (par \$1)	\$2.30	\$1.31	\$1.40

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

	1940	1939	1940	1939
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cash	2,080,196	1,925,495	Coll. trust notes payable	5,560,000
Notes & accts. rec.	13,350,906	11,648,238	Unsec. notes pay.	9,178,313
Other cur. receiv.	73,480	121,303	Accts. & ins. payable, &c. accr.	117,994
Listed securities	34,588	34,588	Dealers' reserves	108,688
Repossessed autos.	9,117	3,269	Reserve for taxes	185,189
Other receiv. and investments	172,366	222,687	Deferred certifs.	41,018
Def. charges (inc. paid int., taxes, insur. & sundry)	46,364	43,072	Reserves for losses	251,388
Fixed assets	199,648	189,085	Deferred income	608,839
			Prof. stock, 5 1/2% cum. (par \$100)	2,696,800
			Com. stock (par \$1)	207,668
			Earned surplus	1,396,750
			Capital surplus	1,195,755
			x Treasury stock	Dr16,736
				Dr16,736
Total	15,966,666	14,187,737	Total	15,966,666

x Cost of 1,465 common shares.—V. 150, p. 4123.

Colonial Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Sales of this company (formed by merger of David Pender Grocery Co. and Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.), for five weeks ended Nov. 30, 1940, amounted to \$4,941,799. For 48 weeks ended Nov. 30, 1940, sales were \$42,007,431, an increase of approximately 13% over corresponding period of 1939, according to Hunter C. Phelan, President.—V. 151, p. 3740.

Columbus & Greenville Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$102,813	\$116,746	\$131,213	\$120,321
Net from railway	23,796	2,061	32,105	18,570
Net ry. oper. income	13,210	def8,082	22,415	5,600
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,081,703	1,306,187	1,128,699	1,203,329
Net from railway	189,706	269,706	190,267	149,063
Net ry. oper. income	69,413	154,940	117,118	10,690

Commercial Shearing & Stamping Co.—50-Cent Div. Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 18. Regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last.—V. 149, p. 1619.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—Weekly Output—

Week Ended—	1940	1939	% Increase
Dec. 28	144,481,000	133,077,000	8.6
Dec. 21	157,437,000	142,325,000	10.6
Dec. 14	153,000,000	141,172,000	8.4
Dec. 7	151,555,000	137,863,000	10.1

—V. 151, p. 3885.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp.—Bonds Called—

All of the outstanding 6% gold debentures, series A due Nov. 1, 1950 of the Penn-Ohio Edison Co., predecessor company have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 104½ and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., N. Y. City.

Weekly Output—

The weekly kilowatt-hour output of electrical energy of subsidiaries of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., adjusted to show general business conditions of territory served for the week ended Dec. 26, 1940 amounted to 158,280,330 as compared with 143,008,711 for the corresponding week in 1939, an increase of 15,271,619 or 10.68%.

Consolidated Earnings Statement (Incl. Subs.)

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—12 Mos.—
Gross revenue	\$13,530,922	\$12,604,636	\$151,127,166	\$139,574,011
Operating expenses	5,270,933	5,175,592	60,274,617	54,070,489
Taxes	2,438,360	1,800,022	23,350,491	19,347,213
Prov. for deprec. and amortization	1,512,865	1,405,451	18,043,692	16,473,527
Gross income	\$4,308,764	\$4,223,570	\$49,458,366	\$49,682,782
Int. and other deduct'ns	2,983,124	3,010,751	36,223,291	36,449,917
Net income	\$1,325,640	\$1,212,819	\$13,235,075	\$13,232,865
a Divs. on pref. stock	749,816	749,803	8,997,732	8,997,569
Balance	\$575,824	\$463,016	\$4,237,343	\$4,235,296

a Reflects deduction for full preferred stock dividend requirement at the rate of \$6 per share per annum. Dividends was paid in full to Jan. 1, 1935, and at the rate of \$3 per share per annum since that date.

Note—The consolidated net income includes the entire net income of the consolidated subsidiary companies applicable to the common stock of such companies owned by this corporation, all of which was not distributed in dividends. Net income of the corporation alone for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1940 amounted to \$7,901,364 or \$5.27 per share on the outstanding \$6 preferred stock.

The Tennessee Electric Power Co. and Southern Tennessee Power Co. have been dissolved and liquidated and the income accounts of said companies, and all interest and dividends received from them by Commonwealth & Southern Corp., have been eliminated for all periods from this statement of consolidated income.—V. 151, p. 3885.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$15 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$5 per share on the common stock. The extra will be paid on Dec. 31 and the regular quarterly distribution will be made on Jan. 2.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.—Weekly Output—

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ending Dec. 29, 1940, amounting to 150,900,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 148,000,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1939, an increase of 1.9%.—V. 151, p. 3885.

Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore (& Subs.)—Earnings—

11 Months Ended Nov. 30—	1940	1939
Electric operating revenues	\$28,221,962	\$24,378,898
Gas operating revenues	8,575,674	8,191,326
Steam heating operating revenues	739,756	681,880
Total operating revenues	\$35,537,392	\$33,252,104
a Operating expenses, depreciation and taxes	28,066,008	25,489,988
Operating income	\$7,471,383	\$7,762,115
Other income	607,103	604,048
Gross income	\$8,078,487	\$8,366,164
Total income deductions	2,369,959	2,278,815
Net income	\$5,708,528	\$6,087,349
Dividends on preferred stock	1,000,010	951,512
Dividends on common stock	3,852,410	3,852,410
Balance	\$856,108	\$1,276,426
Earnings per share of common stock	\$4.03	\$4.39

a Operating expenses are adjusted to equalize the costs of power for the effects of variable flow of the Susquehanna River. The adjustments are made through the balance sheet account "hydro equalization," and resulted in deductions of \$299,994 from operating expenses in the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1940, and \$734,568 from operating expenses in the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2640.

Consolidated Machine Tool Corp.—Accumulated Divs.

Directors have declared the following dividends on account of accumulations on the \$6 cumulative first preferred stock: \$4.50 per share payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 19; \$1.50 per share payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 30, and \$4 per share payable Feb. 21 to holders of record Feb. 19.—V. 139, p. 1398.

Consumers Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—12 Mos.—
Gross revenue	\$4,119,127	\$3,669,87	\$44,948,157	\$40,151,510
Operating expenses	1,527,051	1,496,747	17,688,736	16,773,654
Taxes	689,409	410,284	6,309,385	4,445,033
Prov. for depreciation	430,000	390,000	5,120,000	4,625,500
Gross income	\$1,472,667	\$1,372,857	\$15,830,036	\$14,307,322
Int. & other deductions	380,587	383,515	4,773,707	4,727,851
Net income	\$1,092,079	\$989,341	\$11,056,329	\$9,579,471
Divs. on pref. stock	285,389	285,389	3,424,819	3,424,822
Amort. of pref. stk. exp.	65,278	65,278	783,339	783,339
Balance	\$741,412	\$638,674	\$6,848,170	\$5,371,310

—V. 151, p. 3232.

Continental Air Lines, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Continental Aviation & Engineering Corp.—Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1940—

Assets—	
Cash on deposit and on hand	\$462,037
Accounts receivable	24,504
Material, labor and expenses—at cost, less billings thereon	290,137
Inventory of gasoline and supplies	2,206
Accounts receivable from employees	50
Property, plant and equipment (net)	106,081
Development of engines and patents—	
Acquired from Continental Motors Corp.	446,727
Development and pre-operating expenses since organization	84,009
Prepaid taxes and insurance	3,497
Total	\$1,419,246
Liabilities—	
Accounts payable: To Continental Motors Corp., parent co.	14,160
Other trade accounts	24,880
Salaries and wages	7,436
Payroll and other taxes	1,162
Common stock (par \$1)	530,000
Capital surplus	841,606
Total	\$1,419,246

—V. 151, p. 2349.

Continental Motors Corp.—Annual Report—

Clarence Reese, President, states in part: Results—Net profit (corporation and wholly owned subsidiaries) for fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1940, amounted to \$611,843. This is the largest net profit since 1929, and compares with a loss of \$215,165 for the preceding

fiscal year. The net profit of \$611,843 is after provisions for depreciation in the amount of \$257,934, and Federal taxes on income of \$139,000. No provision was necessary for excess profits taxes under the Second Revenue Act of 1940, since the provisions of that law did not apply to corporations with fiscal years beginning before Jan. 1, 1940, though the exceptions permitted under the excess profits tax sections of that Act are estimated to be substantially larger than the amount of earnings reported for the past fiscal year.

Plants—Last year we consolidated our operations in our Muskegon plant, closed our Detroit plant and offered it for sale at public auction. The bids received were inadequate and were rejected. This decision has proved most fortunate in view of the fact that orders for aircraft and tank engines have made necessary the reopening of the Detroit plant, which is to be devoted entirely to certain defense orders. While the rehabilitation of those buildings is being carried out by the corporation, all the necessary machinery, equipment and facilities is being purchased and will be owned by the Defense Plant Corp. and Continental Motors Corp. will have no title or liability to buy any such equipment. Production is expected to be started in this plant as soon as the equipment can be installed. Expenses in connection with the rehabilitation of the buildings are being deferred to be charged off against production under the contracts.

The rapidly increasing demands upon the Muskegon facilities have required substantial expenditures for new machinery and equipment, as well as some minor additions to the buildings. Further additions to the Muskegon facilities are expected to be made.

Financial Position—The net working capital at Oct. 31, 1940, amounted to \$1,692,288. The increase in working capital was accomplished by additional financing and earnings. Net proceeds from the sale of 350,000 shares of the common stock amounted to \$1,228,035. This improved working capital position and the earnings being reported made it possible for the corporation to rearrange its lines of credit at its banks, and unsecured lines of credit are now available which indicate that there will be sufficient working capital for the increased volume now anticipated. In connection with certain contracts, advance payments thereon have been and will be received which are expected to go far toward providing the working capital required for those contracts.

During the year loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were reduced \$449,971, and the schedule of payments required for the principal loan was revised to permit payments every six months to Dec. 21, 1944; plus, for each fiscal year beginning with 1941, the amount by which 50% of the net earnings, before depreciation, exceeds the minimum payments.

Continental Aviation & Engineering Corp.—It was the carefully considered opinion of the management that accelerated results in the development of military and commercial high-output aircraft engines of over 500 hp. could best be achieved by specialized management and by the segregation of these operations, and that the additional financing necessary to expedite the production of such engines would also be best effected by a separate corporation. Accordingly, on May 13, 1940, Continental Aviation & Engineering Corp. was incorporated, to design, develop, manufacture and sell aircraft engines of over 500 hp., and to which Continental Motors Corp. sold a small portion of its manufacturing facilities in Detroit together with certain patents and engineering data, receiving in return 270,000 shares (\$1 par) common stock of the new company and also purchased for \$10,200 in cash sufficient warrants to purchase 51,000 additional shares at \$3.25 per share. At the same time, the new company sold to the public 260,000 shares of common stock and also sold for \$10,000 in cash, sufficient warrants to purchase an additional 50,000 shares. It is intended that Continental Motors Corp. will remain at all times the controlling stockholder.

Backlog—The backlog of unfilled orders at Dec. 17, 1940, was \$59,970,639.

Earnings for Years Ended Oct. 31 (Corporation and Wholly Owned Subsidiaries)

	1940	1939
Net sales	\$10,908,460	\$7,256,648
Cost of products sold	9,320,070	6,711,753
Gross profit	\$1,588,390	\$544,895
Selling and administrative expenses	616,721	546,155
Operating profit	\$971,668	loss \$1,260
Profit on sale of capital assets	22,233	
Rents, licenses, recoveries and miscell. income	19,573	34,593
Total income	\$1,013,475	\$33,333
Interest	\$62,547	\$101,115
Non-oper. property expenses, less rentals received	85,905	
Development expenses, including net expense on research and development contracts	42,739	83,025
Provision for doubtful accounts	15,040	5,509
Miscellaneous	56,401	58,849
Provision for Federal taxes on income (est.)	139,000	
Net profit	\$611,843	loss \$215,165

Note—Provision for depreciation included in costs and expenses amounted to: 1940, \$257,934; 1939, \$286,936.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

	1940	1939		1940	1939
Assets—			Liabilities—		
a Property acct'.	4,865,016	4,866,022	c Common stock	3,000,000	2,650,000
Other assets	524,980	199,080	Res. for conting.	12,000	11,643
Cash	1,053,073	688,733	Other reserve	15,000	10,000
b Acct's and notes receivable	1,396,662	521,795	Long-term indebted.	777,958	1,002,703
Inventories	1,916,199	1,112,566	Current loans pay.		243,560
Cash on deposit in special fund	3,333,364		Adv. pay. by cust.	3,560,000	
Deferred charges	408,417	284,111	Federal taxes (est.)	139,000	
			Acct's payable and accrued expenses	1,567,881	909,984
			Notes payable	966,765	896,789
			d Capital surplus	4,181,381	3,281,744
			Deficit	722,274	1,334,116
Total	13,497,712	7,672,306	Total	13,497,712	7,672,306

a After deducting \$3,450,257 (\$3,591,872 in 1939) for depreciation and \$113,975 allowance for revaluation. b After deducting reserve for bad and doubtful balances of \$45,000 in 1940 and \$30,000 in 1939. c Par \$1. d After applying profit and loss deficit at Oct. 31, 1935.—V. 151, p. 3392.

Cooper-Bessemer Corp.—Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the \$3 prior preference stock, payable Jan. 24 to holders of record Jan. 10. Dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid on Nov. 22, last, this latter payment clearing up all accruals on the issue.

New President, &c.—

C. B. Jahnke was elected President and General Manager and made a member of the executive committee of this corporation at a meeting of the board of directors held Dec. 27. Formerly he was Vice-President and General Manager.

He succeeds as President B. B. Williams, who held the office 40 years and who was elected Chairman of the Board and will continue in an active executive capacity in the management of the company. E. J. Fithian, former Chairman, has resigned but continues as a member of the board of directors.

To Terminate Exchange Plan—

The corporation has notified the Cleveland Stock Exchange that its plan for exchanging the \$3 cumulative preferred stock, series A of Nov., 1936 will be terminated Feb. 10, 1941.

The exchange offer was contained in a recapitalization plan approved by stockholders in 1936 and provided for exchanging each old share of series A stock, on which there was an accumulation of unpaid dividends, for one new share of \$5 cumulative prior preference stock plus 6-10ths of a share of common stock and a 50 cent cash dividend in lieu of the back dividends.—V. 151, p. 2640.

Cranberry Corp.—50-Cent Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 20. This compares with \$2 paid on June 28, last, and one of \$1 paid on June 28, 1939.

Crown Central Petroleum Corp.—To Pay Common Div.

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 23. Last previous payment also totaled 10 cents and was made on Dec. 25, 1937.—V. 149, p. 256.

Croft Brewing Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940

Sales	\$1,263,747
Returns	4,707
Discounts and allowances	20,911
Massachusetts sales tax	62,491
Net sales	\$1,175,638
Cost of goods sold (incl. Federal revenue tax)	915,353
Gross operating profit	\$260,285
Selling expense	167,161
Delivery expense	108,165
Administrative expense	78,763
Net operating loss	\$93,803
Other income	20,730
Total loss	\$73,074
Deductions from income	18,184
Net loss for the period	\$91,258

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1940

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$246,973; accounts and notes receivable (less reserve for doubtful accounts and allowances of \$33,875), \$239,284; inventories at the lower of cost or market, \$99,894; barrels, cases and bottles at cost (less reserve for depreciation of \$78,817), \$237,340; fixed assets (less reserve for depreciation of \$341,666), \$1,162,705; Baltimore plant (less reserve for depreciation of \$81,042), \$318,949; deferred charges, \$25,794; total, \$2,330,940.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$144,672; accrued accounts, \$26,056; reserve for containers with customers, \$59,300; accrued Federal and State taxes, \$15,153; funded debt, \$200,500; capital stock (par \$1), \$1,751,800; capital surplus, \$3,432; earned surplus, \$130,027; total, \$2,330,940.—V. 149, p. 1174.

Crucible Steel Co. of America—Debentures Offered—

Mellon Securities Corp. headed an underwriting group which offered to the public Dec. 30 an issue of \$15,000,000 15-year 3½% sinking fund debentures due Dec. 1, 1955. The debentures were priced at 99½%, exclusive of accrued int. Other members of the offering group are: The First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Dillon, Read & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Drexel & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. The issue has been oversubscribed.

Purpose—\$10,192,000 of the estimated net proceeds (\$14,507,625, exclusive of accrued interest but after deducting estimated expenses of \$79,875 and underwriting discount or commissions) to be received by the company from the issue and sale of the \$15,000,000 debentures will be applied to the redemption on or before Feb. 1, 1941, of \$9,800,000 10-year sinking fund 4½% debentures, series A (due Aug. 1, 1948) at 104. No specific allocation of the balance of the net proceeds has been made or is intended to be made, but such balance will be added to the cash funds of the company.

The cash funds of the company will be used for the development of new products, acquisition of property, purchasing materials, payment of dividends and such other corporate purposes as may be determined by the company from time to time. Company estimates that it will expend from the cash funds of the company approximately \$10,000,000 during the next two years for plant additions, machinery, equipment, improvements and other facilities for production and the development of its business. Major items receiving consideration at the present time are the installation at the Midland Works of a strip mill, electric furnaces and apparatuses.

Company—Incorporated in New Jersey July 21, 1900. Company is engaged primarily in the manufacture and sale of alloy and carbon steels produced in electric, open hearth and, to a minor extent, crucible furnaces. The steels produced are classified by the company as follows: (1) High grade steels, (2) medium grade steels, and (3) commercial carbon steels. A portion of the high and medium grade steels produced is used by the company in the manufacture of ordnance.

Company's customers are large in number, are located mostly in the United States, and are engaged in widely diversified industries.

Tonnage sales of steel by major classifications, and a division of gross sales (before deducting discounts, returns and allowances), by general types, as compiled by the company, for the five years and ten months ended Oct. 31, 1940, are shown below:

Year	High Grade Steels—		Medium Grade Steels—		Com'l Carbon Steels—	
	Net Tons	Amount	Net Tons	Amount	Net Tons	Amount
1935	36,779	\$15,601,842	37,182	\$4,518,933	284,085	\$11,614,209
1936	50,259	21,178,814	54,376	6,570,210	412,040	16,804,731
1937	58,068	27,150,293	70,677	9,019,361	454,101	21,442,082
1938	28,398	12,299,175	32,386	4,490,416	217,286	9,474,782
1939	48,262	22,483,007	59,844	8,111,088	310,185	14,024,388
*1940	58,436	28,798,634	79,164	11,204,568	262,926	14,212,685

Year—1	Ordnance		Miscellaneous		Gross Sales	
	Net Tons	Amount	Net Tons	Amount	Net Tons	Amount
1935	989	\$1,127,408	—	\$622,506	33,484	\$89,898
1936	1,962	1,878,944	1,464	1,464,441	47,897	140
1937	3,269	1,905,860	1,702	323	61,219	919
1938	4,364	2,939,135	792	248	29,995	756
1939	4,342	2,991,502	1,493	488	49,103	473
*1940	6,071	4,589,290	2,630	579	61,435	756

* Ten months ended Oct. 31, 1940.

Capitalization Giving Effect to Present Financing

	Authorized	Outstanding
Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. 1st mtg.		
5% serial gold bonds	\$7,500,000	\$1,250,000
15-year 3½% sink. fund debts. (1955)	15,000,000	15,000,000
5% conv. pref. stock (\$100 par)	334,320 shs.	334,320 shs.
Common stock (no par)	1,400,000 shs.	445,197.73 shs.
3½% Debentures—Dated Dec. 1, 1940; due Dec. 1, 1955. First National Bank, New York, trustee. Principal and interest (J. & D.) payable in such coin or currency of the United States at the time of the payment as is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Debentures in coupon form, registerable as to principal only, in denomination of \$1,000 each.		
Company covenants that it will, on or before Oct. 20 in each year, beginning Oct. 20, 1943 to and incl. Oct. 20, 1954, so long as any of the debentures remain outstanding, provide a sinking fund to retire debentures in the following principal amounts:		
Oct. 20, 1943, \$500,000	Oct. 20, 1947, \$600,000	Oct. 20, 1951, \$700,000
Oct. 20, 1944, \$25,000	Oct. 20, 1948, \$25,000	Oct. 20, 1952, \$700,000
Oct. 20, 1945, \$50,000	Oct. 20, 1949, \$50,000	Oct. 20, 1953, \$700,000
Oct. 20, 1946, \$75,000	Oct. 20, 1950, \$75,000	Oct. 20, 1954, \$700,000

Company may at its option redeem debentures (other than through the sinking fund), in whole or in part from time to time, on at least 30 days and not more than 60 days notice by publication, at 103½ if redeemed on or before Dec. 1, 1942; at 103 if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 1, 1944; at 102½ if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 1, 1946; at 102 if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 1, 1948; at 101½ if red. on or before Dec. 1, 1950; at 101 if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 1, 1952; at 100½ if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 1, 1954; and at the principal amount thereof if red. thereafter; in every case together with accrued int. to date fixed for redemption.

Underwriters—The names of the underwriters and the respective principal amounts of debentures severally to be purchased by each, are as follows:

Mellon Securities Corp.	\$2,800,000	Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.	850,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	850,000	W. C. Langley & Co.	750,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	1,000,000	Smith, Barney & Co.	2,100,000
Dillon, Read & Co.	2,100,000	Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	750,000
Drexel & Co.	850,000		
First Boston Corp.	2,100,000		
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	850,000	Total	\$15,000,000

Consolidated Income Account (Company and Subsidiaries)

	10 Mos. End. Oct. 31, '40	Years Ended Dec. 31		
		1939	1938	1937
Gross sales, less disc'ts. &c.	\$60,035,505	\$47,967,537	\$29,125,598	\$59,852,703
Cost of goods sold	49,137,311	40,790,613	27,912,942	50,891,932
Sell., gen. & adm. exps.	3,292,023	3,209,517	2,969,062	3,310,985
Prov. for doubtful accts.	32,187	20,752	27,483	11,481
Net profit	\$7,573,983	\$3,946,655	\$1,783,890	\$5,638,303
Other income	31,076	117,211	24,217	31,907
Gross income	\$7,605,060	\$4,063,866	\$1,759,863	\$5,670,210
Int. on funded debt	426,567	527,083	409,603	343,750
Amort. of dt. disc. & exp.	57,112	58,920	35,203	22,734
Other interest	12,500	773	18,750	30,000
Prov. for contingencies	125,000			
Miscellaneous	25,312			
Fed. inc. & exc. prof. tax	2,276,884	601,768	10,292	887,365
Federal surtax on undist. profits				241,246
Pennsylvania income tax	131,965	71,724	3,313	127,182

Net income \$4,549,716 \$2,803,596 \$2,237,026 \$4,017,930

Loss. A before charge for additional depreciation applicable to 1937, 1938 and 1939, estimated to amount to approximately \$662,700, \$728,300 and \$732,800, respectively, if provision for depreciation had been computed on the basis applied for the period beginning Jan. 1, 1940.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Oct. 31, 1940

Assets	Liabilities
Cash on deposit and on hand, general	Accounts payable
Notes receivable	Divs. on pref. stock payable
Accounts receivable (net)	Accrued accounts
Inventories	Adv. on uncompleted contr's
Cash on deposit—advances	4½% debentures
Inv. in & net advs. to Snyder	Pitts. Crucible Steel Co. Iss.
Mining Co.	Contingent liability
Other investments	Reserves—For contingencies
Stock held for issuance to officers, &c.	For fire, marine & accident losses
Net prop., plant & equipm't	For rebuilding, &c.
Deferred charges	5% preferred stock
	Common stock (445,197 shs.)
	Earned surplus
	Capital surplus
Total	Total

Debentures Called—

Company has called for redemption on Jan. 31, 1941, all of its outstanding 10-year sinking fund 4½% debentures, series A, dated Aug. 1, 1938, at 104 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the principal trust office of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Holders are advised that they may present their debentures at any time on or after Dec. 31, 1940, and receive the full redemption price.—V. 151, p. 3886.

Cuba RR.—Committee Against Company's Plan—

In a letter addressed to the holders of first mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds, due July 1, 1952, of the company, the bondholders' protective committee headed by Ambrose W. Benkert, chairman, has urged the bondholders not to deposit their bonds under the company's plan. Due to recent developments, the committee, contrary to its original intention, is asking the first mortgage bondholders to sign proxies in order that their interests may have primary representation in the various proceedings. Other members of the Benkert committee, which represents approximately \$2,000,000 of the bonds, are Herbert G. Lord, Arthur W. Palmer, Beverly R. Myles and Erich Held. Mr. Palmer is secretary, and Miller, Owen, Otis and Baily are counsel for the committee.—V. 151, p. 3742.

Cuban-American Sugar Co.—Plan Operative—

The directors on Dec. 27 declared operative the plan of recapitalization dated May 9, 1940. Temporary certificates for shares of the new 5½% cum. conv. pref. stock, and/or scrip certificates in lieu of fractions of a share, at the rate of 1.4 shares of 5½% cum. conv. pref. stock, as well as cash at the rate of \$14.50 per share of 7% cum. pref. stock, are now available for delivery at the offices of the depository, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York.—V. 151, p. 3886.

Cuneo Printing Industries, Inc.—Earnings—

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940

Net income after all charges	\$13,289
—V. 125, p. 3067.	

Curtis Publishing Co.—Recapitalization Upheld—

Judge J. Cullen Ganey ruled in U. S. District Court at Philadelphia Dec. 30 that the recapitalization plan, effective Aug. 15 last, is valid and not violative of any of the rights of stockholders. Judge Ganey made the ruling in dismissing the suit filed Nov. 27 by Norman Johnson, New York lawyer, attacking the legality of the recapitalization.—V. 151, p. 3557.

Cypress Abbey Co.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of two cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31. Dividend of four cents was paid on July 15, last, and one of two cents paid on Jan. 15, 1940.

Dallas Railway & Terminal Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—12 Mos.—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$268,434	\$252,259	\$3,165,316	\$3,090,638
Operating expenses	188,207	178,311	2,232,053	2,153,571
Direct taxes	17,387	16,531	207,887	203,819
Property retirement reserve appropriations	20,163	15,541	217,655	235,140
Net oper. revenues	\$42,677	\$41,876	\$507,721	\$498,106
Rent for lease of plant	15,505	15,505	186,063	186,063
Operating income	\$27,172	\$26,371	\$321,658	\$312,045
Other income	375	1,291	10,000	16,959
Gross income	\$27,547	\$27,662	\$331,658	\$329,004
Int. on mtg. bonds	23,515	23,515	282,180	282,180
Other deductions	1,959	2,036	24,643	24,928
Net income	\$2,073	\$2,111	\$24,835	\$21,896
A Dividends applic. to pref. stock for the period			103,901	103,901
Balance, deficit			\$79,066	\$82,005

A Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Nov. 30, 1940, amounted to \$735,965. Latest dividend, amounting to \$1.75 a share on 7% preferred stock was paid on Nov. 1, 1933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.—V. 151, p. 3233.

Daniels & Fisher Stores—Bonds Called—

A total of \$650,000 4½% bonds due 1957 has been called for redemption on Jan. 15 at 102½.—V. 151, p. 3743.

Davis Coal & Coke Corp.—Year-End Dividend—

Company paid a year-end dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock on Dec. 18 to holders of record Dec. 16. Year-end dividend of \$1.25 was paid on Dec. 18, 1939.—V. 149, p. 4172.

Dayton Union Railway—Securities, &c.—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 21 authorized the company to issue (1) \$1,059,000 of capital stock (par \$100) to be delivered at par in equal amounts to the Baltimore & Ohio RR., Pennsylvania RR., and New York Central RR., and (2) not exceeding \$1,500,000 general-mortgage series A bonds and \$2,400,000 of general mortgage series B 3¾% bonds, to be sold at 99.71 and accrued interest. Authority was granted to Baltimore & Ohio RR., Pennsylvania RR., and the New York Central RR. to assume, jointly and severally, obligation and liability, as guarantors, in respect of the bonds.

The Commission also approved the acquisition by the company of certain properties of various railroad companies in the city of Dayton, Ohio, and the operation of the properties of the Dayton Union Ry. as thus extended by the Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, and the Pennsylvania.—V. 151, p. 3393.

Dejay Stores, Inc.—To Pay 10-Cent Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. Like amount was paid on Aug. 1, last, and compares with 20 cents paid on Jan. 2, 1940; 10 cents in each of the three preceding quarters; 20 cents paid on Jan. 1, 1939; 10 cents on April 1, 1938 and previously regular quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed.—V. 151, p. 1568.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$4,265,246	\$4,521,626	\$4,015,977	\$3,960,045
Net from railway	1,224,286	1,209,095	916,778	712,692
Net ry. oper. income	761,914	711,298	427,288	264,905
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	47,386,268	46,094,259	40,164,688	46,253,184
Net from railway	11,130,585	10,910,003	7,281,229	10,283,221
Net ry. oper. income	5,878,891	5,488,854	2,185,367	5,432,795

—V. 151, p. 3393.

Delta Air Corp.—Earnings—

	1940	1939
10 Months Ended Oct. 31—		
Net income before taxes	\$14,392	\$66,411

—V. 151, p. 3087.

Denver & Rio Grande Western RR.—To Refund Trustees' Certificates—
The trustees on Dec. 26 filed with the court a petition seeking authority to issue and sell for cash, \$5,000,000 trustees' certificates of indebtedness, series H, to be dated Feb. 1, 1941, bearing interest at the rate of 2½% per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal thereof to be payable on Feb. 1, 1946; subject to call and redemption in whole or in amounts of \$1,000,000 or multiples thereof, on any int. date at par and int. provided that such redemption shall not be for refunding into any further issue of trustees' certificates of indebtedness; the proceeds of the issue and sale of the certificates to be applied to the payment of \$5,000,000 trustees' certificates of indebtedness, series G, due Feb. 1, 1942, but called for payment on Feb. 1, 1941, at par and interest.
The court has set the petition for hearing on Jan. 13 at Denver.

Certificates Called—
A total of \$5,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, series G 3½% due Feb. 1, 1942 have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at par and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the First National Bank of Denver, Colo.

Earnings for November and Year to Date

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,483,999	\$2,432,551	\$2,388,234	\$2,288,427
Net from railway	834,812	679,975	790,937	417,105
Net ry. oper. income	646,757	415,945	487,194	108,804
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	23,891,855	22,948,096	21,341,928	24,869,107
Net from railway	5,047,070	4,240,819	3,179,400	2,415,593
Net ry. oper. income	2,226,686	1,328,542	def72,901	def225,514

—V. 151, p. 3744.

Denver & Salt Lake Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$275,645	\$224,434	\$292,465	\$276,424
Net from railway	134,448	85,581	157,426	98,946
Net ry. oper. income	153,512	94,657	164,768	99,740
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	2,115,582	2,090,097	1,978,541	2,491,385
Net from railway	595,379	539,256	581,160	625,004
Net ry. oper. income	832,082	724,159	760,749	751,368

—V. 151, p. 3234.

De Paul Sanitarium, New Orleans, La.—Bonds Offered—
Dempsey-Tegeler & Co., St. Louis, are offering \$650,000 1st & ref. mtge. serial real estate bonds.

Dated Dec. 15, 1940. Principal payable quarterly, March 15, 1941, through June 15, 1948. Principal and interest payable quarterly, March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15, at Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., corporate trustee. Bonds in coupon form—\$500 and \$1,000 denom. Bonds may be prepaid on any interest payment date on 30 days' notice to the trustee at par and accrued interest.
These bonds are the direct obligation of De Paul Sanitarium, a corporation of the State of Louisiana, and the payment of principal and interest is further unconditionally guaranteed by the Motherhouse of the Western Province, Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Marillac Seminary, St. Louis County, Mo. In addition, the bonds are secured by an act of mortgage on property located in New Orleans, La., with a valuation of \$1,358,000.

Bonds maturing March 15, 1941, to and incl. Dec. 15, 1942, bear interest at rate of 2% per annum. Bonds maturing March 15, 1943, to and incl. Dec. 15, 1945, bear interest at rate of 2½% per annum. Bonds maturing March 15, 1946 and thereafter, bear interest at rate of 2¾% per annum.
The purpose of the issue is to provide funds with which to refund the outstanding indebtedness at a lower interest rate.

Detroit & Mackinac Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$95,996	\$109,835	\$95,284	\$74,974
Net from railway	38,709	54,715	46,086	14,592
Net ry. oper. income	27,991	43,425	36,392	5,557
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	784,846	811,405	817,125	844,696
Net from railway	215,314	217,603	233,529	198,848
Net ry. oper. income	128,633	123,152	150,758	104,474

—V. 151, p. 3393.

Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$694,202	\$685,095	\$490,443	\$553,218
Net from railway	364,777	346,032	221,341	238,768
Net ry. oper. income	225,603	240,289	153,105	154,798
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	6,783,529	6,027,666	4,471,945	6,921,397
Net from railway	3,176,493	2,659,944	1,518,957	3,267,630
Net ry. oper. income	2,032,868	1,764,844	922,196	2,097,850

—V. 151, p. 3234.

Detroit & Toledo Shore Line RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$317,515	\$323,595	\$306,208	\$312,673
Net from railway	165,984	181,368	155,725	168,931
Net ry. oper. income	70,146	94,151	63,364	85,877
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	3,376,510	2,934,220	2,337,487	3,504,582
Net from railway	1,773,582	1,363,086	1,011,499	1,923,284
Net ry. oper. income	756,687	510,928	272,624	996,306

—V. 151, p. 3234.

Di-Noc Manufacturing Co.—Dividend Resumed—
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 20. This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since 1926.—V. 151, p. 2799.

Dividend Shares, Inc.—New Director—
Calvin Bullock, President of this company, announced the election of Willis H. Booth to the board of directors. Mr. Booth is a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co.—V. 151, p. 3393.

(Joseph) Dixon Crucible Co.—Employees to Share Profits
Company announced on Dec. 27 a salary and wage dividend plan for its employees. During 1941 whenever a dividend is declared out of current

earnings, for each 1% dividend declared on the capital stock of the company, additional compensation, to be known as a salary and wage dividend, shall be paid to each employee in the amount of 6% of salary, wages or commissions earned by such employee during the quarter in which the dividend be earned and declared.—V. 151, p. 3887.

Domion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd.—Extra Div.—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 15.—V. 150, p. 4125.

Donahoe's, Inc.—Initial Preferred Dividend—
Company paid an initial dividend of 37½ cents per share on the 6% cumulative preferred stock, on Dec. 10, last.—V. 141, p. 3534.

Duluth Missabe & Iron Range Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,278,448	\$2,114,411	\$318,863	\$236,967
Net from railway	1,325,419	1,331,444	def166,419	def388,174
Net ry. oper. income	763,125	813,687	def210,965	def570,952
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	27,395,906	18,465,819	8,891,667	26,566,887
Net from railway	17,965,266	10,516,733	2,769,756	16,913,707
Net ry. oper. income	12,787,642	7,860,976	1,992,941	13,482,729

—V. 151, p. 3234.

Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$201,275	\$195,510	\$128,811	\$175,676
Net from railway	31,368	644	def820	4,532
Net ry. oper. income	12,823	def16,776	def19,154	def13,029
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	2,438,019	2,159,825	1,702,610	2,690,389
Net from railway	509,585	278,281	92,867	686,876
Net ry. oper. income	301,840	65,924	def101,695	470,523

—V. 151, p. 3234.

Duluth Winnipeg & Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$129,353	\$137,040	\$102,343	\$92,752
Net from railway	27,488	37,151	7,414	def4,508
Net ry. oper. income	1,082	11,647	def11,718	def24,144
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	1,366,385	1,225,757	1,017,195	1,290,598
Net from railway	271,365	177,775	def50,776	226,437
Net ry. oper. income	def5,441	def65,386	def284,335	def14,582

—V. 151, p. 3234.

Duplan Silk Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
6 Mos. End. Nov. 30—				
x Net profit	\$131,433	\$246,686	\$230,079	\$215,934
Shs. common stock outstanding (no par)	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Earnings per share	\$0.22	\$0.65	\$0.69	\$0.54

x After charges and Federal taxes, but before deduction for surtax on undivided profits.—V. 151, p. 1570.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.—New Official
Emilie F. du Pont has been appointed Director of Production of the Nylon Division of this company. It was announced by E. K. Gladding, division manager.—V. 151, p. 2642.

East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

	1940—Month	1939	1940—8 Mos.	1939
Period End. Nov. 30—				
Gross earnings	\$49,867	\$44,595	\$410,210	\$361,039
Operating expenses	16,657	17,834	136,571	128,727
Net earnings	\$33,210	\$26,761	\$273,639	\$232,312

—V. 151, p. 3394.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.—Earnings—

	1940—Month	1939	1940—11 Mos.	1939
Period End. Nov. 30—				
Railway operating revs.	\$587,946	\$557,084	\$6,533,299	\$6,361,332
Railway operating exp.	362,248	362,508	4,148,753	4,012,559
Net ry. oper. revs.	\$225,698	\$194,576	\$2,384,546	\$2,348,773
Taxes	71,572	66,417	685,952	634,638
Net after taxes	\$154,126	\$128,159	\$1,698,594	\$1,714,135
Other income	4,710	4,007	54,422	54,928
Gross corporate inc.	\$158,836	\$132,166	\$1,753,016	\$1,769,063
Interest on funded debt, rents, &c.	41,290	45,040	469,418	503,246
Depreciation	85,039	95,556	934,564	1,052,562
a Net income	\$32,507	x8,430	\$349,034	\$213,255

a Before provision for retirement losses. x Loss.—V. 151, p. 3234.

Ebasco Services, Inc.—Weekly Input—
For the week ended Dec. 26, 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:

	1940	1939	Increase—
	Amount	Amount	%
Operating Subsidiaries of—			
American Power & Light Co.	\$126,566,000	\$117,188,000	\$9,378,000 8.0
Electric Power & Light Corp.	63,398,000	58,701,000	4,697,000 8.0
National Power & Light Co.	80,179,000	75,870,000	4,309,000 5.7

The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not appearing in both periods.—V. 151, p. 3887.

Electric & Musical Industries, Ltd.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Years End. Sept. 30—				
Divs. rec'd & receivable	£1,429	£6,810	£145,556	£364,335
Contribs. from sub. cos. for management, &c., and other income	81,442	83,033	93,873	109,078
Total income received	£82,871	£89,843	£239,429	£473,413
Admin. & gen. exps.	79,403	86,701	89,441	105,547
Directors' fees	3,468	3,142	3,492	3,902
Res. in respect of losses of oper. companies	prof.38,048	131,968		
Profit for year before income tax	£38,048	loss£131,968	£146,496	£363,964
Previous surplus	147,992	298,418	277,334	201,872
Total surplus	£186,040	£166,450	£423,830	£565,836
Preferred dividends	16,388	18,458	20,183	20,786
Income tax			20,183	50,000
Balance	£169,652	£147,992	£403,647	£495,050
To be pd. on ord. stock			105,229	217,716
To be carr'd forward	£169,652	£147,992	£298,418	£277,334
<i>Balance Sheet Sept. 30</i>				
Assets—	1940	1939	1940	1939
Inv. in sub. cos.	£3,440,301	£3,440,301	£2,902,875	£2,902,875
Amounts due from sub. companies	184,237	146,917	460,000	460,000
Trade investments	8,000	8,000		
Sundry debtors	16,883	31,215	36,273	26,308
Cash in bank	34,200	42,710	20,901	
Total	£3,683,621	£3,669,143	£3,683,621	£3,669,143

—V. 150, p. 2573.

Electric Auto-Lite Co.—Debentures Called—

Company is calling for redemption on Feb. 8, 1941 all of the \$9,000,000 outstanding 4% debentures of the company due 1952. The debentures will become payable on that date at 104% and accrued interest in the amount of 78c. per \$1,000 debenture and 39c. per \$50.00 debenture, at the office of the trustee, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 70 Broadway, New York. Payment of the full redemption price may be obtained at once upon presentation of the debentures.—V. 151, p. 3887.

Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,196,440	\$2,153,738	\$1,357,414	\$1,148,717
Net from railway	961,489	1,050,858	497,668	133,685
Net ry. oper. income	594,137	670,312	346,597	def5,727
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	19,858,089	16,120,075	10,572,057	20,432,527
Net from railway	7,353,159	5,109,659	2,000,088	6,389,915
Net ry. oper. income	4,293,617	2,863,279	813,877	3,878,804

To Sell \$2,900,000 Certificates—

The company will offer for sale on competitive bidding at noon on Jan. 16 an issue of \$2,900,000 of equipment-trust certificates. The certificates are to mature serially in one to ten years. The equipment against which the certificates are to be issued represents a cost of \$3,950,000, consisting of 500 gondola cars, 500 box cars and 250 hopper cars.—V. 151, p. 3235.

El Paso Electric Co. (Del.)—Liquidation Delayed—Asks for Tenders of Preferred Stock—

The company in a notice to holders of its preferred stock states: On Oct. 18, 1940, notice was mailed to the stockholders of the company of a special meeting of the stockholders, the purpose of which was to take action preparatory to the liquidation of the company, which liquidation would have resulted in the payment of outstanding shares of preferred stock at \$100 per share and accrued dividends. The proposed action was not taken at the special stockholders' meeting and the plan of liquidation of this company will not be carried out at the present time. Instead the company proposes to use its surplus cash for the purchase of shares of its preferred stock.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that company is calling for tenders for the sale of such number of shares of 7% series A and 6% series B preferred stock at not exceeding the respective redemption prices, namely \$115 per share plus accrued dividends in the case of series A preferred stock and \$110 per share in the case of series B preferred stock, as may be purchasable through the application thereto of the sum of \$1,150,000.

Tenders should be sent or delivered to the office of Jason C. Leighton, Treasurer, Engineers Public Service Co., Inc., 90 Broad St., New York, on or before 10 a. m. on Jan. 27, 1941. Engineers Public Service Co. (parent of company) advises that it intends to tender 3,377 shares of series A preferred stock, acceptable in whole or in part, at the average cost thereof to Engineers Public Service Co., namely, \$114.10 per share. Such tender shall be treated on the same basis as all other tenders acceptable by their terms "in whole or in part."

If tenders in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of \$1,150,000 are not received, the company proposes to purchase from time to time in the open market, at current market prices, but not in excess of the respective redemption prices of the two series, additional shares of preferred stock sufficient to exhaust that sum.—V. 151, p. 3559.

El Paso Electric Co. (Texas)—Securities Offered—A banking group headed by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc. on Dec. 30 offered \$6,500,000 first mortgage bonds, series A, 3 1/4%, due Nov. 1, 1970, at 106, and 15,000 shares of \$4.50 dividend preferred stock, cumulative, (no par), at \$105 per share. Other members of the offering group are: The First Boston Corp. and Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.

Prior to the issuance of the new bonds and new preferred stock, the company will have acquired all the property and business of Mesilla Valley Electric Co. except \$8,000 in cash. El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) is donating to its subsidiary, El Paso Electric (Texas), the capital stock of Mesilla Valley Electric.

New Bonds—Dated Nov. 1, 1940; due Nov. 1, 1970. Principal and int. (M-N) payable at principal office of State Street Trust Co., Boston, or at the option of bearer of coupons, interest will be paid at principal office of Bank of the Manhattan, in New York. Coupon bonds in denom. of \$1,000, registerable as to principal only. No tax free or tax refund provisions. Redemption on 30 days' notice, as a whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the following percentages of the principal amount thereof with accrued interest in each case: 109 through Oct. 31, 1944; thereafter decreasing 1% for each succeeding four-year period through Oct. 31, 1952; thereafter decreasing 1% for each succeeding three-year period through Oct. 31, 1964; thereafter 102 through Oct. 31, 1966; thereafter 101 through Oct. 31, 1968; thereafter 100 1/2 through Oct. 31, 1969, and thereafter 100 to maturity.

Company will covenant, so long as any bonds of series A shall remain outstanding, to deposit with the trustee annually, on or before April 1, in cash and/or bonds, an amount equal to the amount by which 15% of its total operating revenues from the mortgaged property (exclusive of street railway property) from Dec. 31, 1939, to the close of the preceding calendar year shall exceed the aggregate of all expenditures during such period for maintenance and repairs of and renewals and replacements (as defined in the mortgage) to the mortgaged property (other than street railway property), less the amount of any credits for additional property, retirement of debt, &c., any amount so deposited to be withdrawn or applied as provided in the mortgage.

Company—Incorp. in Texas in 1901. Company will have acquired all of the property and business of Mesilla Valley Electric (other than \$8,000 cash) prior to the issuance of the new bonds and the new preferred. Company generates and sells electric energy in an area centering at El Paso, Texas and extending along the Rio Grande in New Mexico and Texas a distance of approximately 200 miles from Hillsboro, N. M. to Van Horn, Texas. Electric energy is supplied to 16 communities in Texas and to 21 communities in New Mexico which, together with surrounding rural districts, have an estimated combined population of 160,000, of which 98,000 are in El Paso. Company also distributes a coordinated street railway and bus transportation system in El Paso and its environs and operates the American halves of the two toll bridges across the Rio Grande between El Paso and Juarez, Mexico. Major economic factors in the territory served are the smelting and refining of copper and the raising of cattle and cotton. Company derives approximately 83% of its total operating revenues from electric business. The average annual use of electric energy per residential and rural customer was 1,271 kwh. for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1940 and the average revenue per kwh. sold to these customers during that period was 3.4c. as compared with 4.7c. in the year 1934.

Company's electric business is free from competition with any other electric utility or municipal electric system. A 20-year contract with the United States (Bureau of Reclamation) was recently signed covering the purchase of a substantial part of the output of the hydro-electric generating plant which has just been completed at the Elephant Butte dam, following execution of agreements with the City of El Paso and the towns of Las Cruces and Hatch, N. M., under which each of these communities agreed that the company might contract with the Bureau for any power from this project which may be allocated to it, in consideration of rate reductions made by the company in Feb., 1939 and under which agreements the company agreed with each community to release, under certain conditions, the portion of the power from this project which may have been allocated to it. Company is purchasing Elephant Butte power at Las Cruces, N. M., over a transmission line constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The purchase of power under this contract is not expected to change materially the present unit costs of power supply of the company. Company owns two steam power generating stations of 56,000 kw. total rated generator capacity. The major station, built in 1929, has a rated generator capacity of 43,500 kw., but at present the boiler capacity limits its capability to 30,000 kw. The combined system includes approximately 1,020 miles of pole line and 38 substations having a total rated transformer capacity of 189,153 kilovolt amperes. The transportation system includes 16 miles of equivalent single track, 34 passenger street cars and 36 buses. Utility plant (including intangibles) as taken from the pro forma balance sheet at Aug. 31, 1940 amounts to \$14,126,288.

Capitalization Outstanding upon Completion of this Financing

First mtge. bonds, series A 3 1/4%, due Nov. 1, 1970	\$6,500,000
Note to be issued to a bank, 2%-2 3/4%, maturing serially 1941-47	1,000,000
\$4.50 div. preferred stock (cum., no par)	15,000 shs.
Common stock (no par)	150,000 shs.

Sinking Fund—A sinking fund is provided for the retirement of the new bonds in the amount of 3/4 of 1% semi-annually (\$97,000 annually on the basis of the new bonds to be outstanding upon the completion of this financing), beginning with a payment on June 1, 1948, to be applied to the purchase of bonds within a specified time at not exceeding the redemption price plus accrued interest. Cash not so applied may be withdrawn by the company against additional property (not thereafter bondable), or in lieu of bonds issuable on any other basis, or applied to the retirement of bonds or refundable debt. If this sinking fund should operate solely to buy new bonds at the redemption price, it would retire 31% of the new bonds before maturity.

Preferred Stock—Transfer agent, Stone & Webster Service Corp., Boston; registrar, State Street Trust Co., Boston. Preferred stock will be preferred as to dividends and assets over the common stock, will be entitled to cumulative dividends from Jan. 1, 1941 at the rate of \$4.50 per share per annum, payable Q.-J. and will be entitled in liquidation to \$1.00 per share and dividends, plus a premium of \$9 per share in case the liquidation be voluntary. Red. at option of company on 30 days' notice, in whole or in part, at any time at \$109 per share and divs.

In addition to voting rights conferred by protective provisions, the preferred stock has the right to vote (1) for the election of two directors when four quarterly dividends become in default, and (2) for the election of a majority of the board of directors when 12 quarterly dividends become in default; and rights in each case, once accrued, shall continue until all divs. in default shall have been paid.

Purpose of Issue—It is proposed that the net proceeds from the sale of the new bonds and the sale of the new preferred estimated at \$8,217,500 (after deduction of expenses), and the proceeds of the bank loan to be evidenced by a note in the principal amount of \$1,000,000, are to be used for:

- (1) Redemption of the old bonds in the principal amount of \$8,000,000 at 102, which will require \$8,160,000
- (2) Redemption of the 7,785 shares of the old preferred at \$110 per share, which will require \$856,350
- (3) Other corporate purposes \$201,150

Total \$9,217,500

Underwriters—The name of each underwriter and the respective amounts severally underwritten are as follows:

Name—	Bonds	Pref. Shares	Name—	Bonds	Pref. Shares
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.	\$325,000	750	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	325,000	750
First Boston Corp.	700,000	1,600	White, Weld & Co.	325,000	675
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.	600,000	1,300	Bosworth, Chanute, & Loughbridge & Co.	225,000	625
Blyth & Co., Inc.	500,000	675	Mahan, Dittman & Co.	100,000	625
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	500,000	—	Coffin & Burr, Inc.	—	950
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	500,000	—	Estabrook & Co.	—	950
Lehman Brothers	500,000	—	W. E. Hutton & Co.	—	950
Mellon Securities Corp.	500,000	—	Lee Higginson Corp.	—	950
Smith, Barney & Co.	500,000	675	G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.	—	950
Union Securities Corp.	500,000	675	Spencer Trask & Co.	—	950
Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.)	400,000	—	Tucker, Anthony & Co.	—	950

Pro Forma Combined Income Statement

[El Paso Electric Co. (Texas) and Mesilla Valley Electric Co.]

Operating Revenues—	12 Mos. End.		Years Ended Dec. 31—		
	Aug. 31, '40	1939	1938	1937	1936
Electric department	\$2,722,111	\$2,592,517	\$2,562,976	\$2,478,384	\$2,478,384
Transportation dept.	483,566	484,200	502,321	514,232	514,232
Bridge department	69,521	64,015	52,620	56,906	56,906
Total	\$3,275,139	\$3,140,734	\$3,117,917	\$3,049,523	\$3,049,523
Operation	1,249,553	1,206,422	1,192,701	1,226,460	1,226,460
Maintenance and repairs	178,092	184,282	191,286	185,369	185,369
Depreciation	400,936	400,338	362,943	363,585	363,585
Fed'l income taxes	83,320	61,696	53,410	34,659	34,659
Taxes (other than Feder'l income taxes)	364,779	345,461	326,976	311,347	311,347
Management and service contract fees	19,409	20,685	18,836	20,800	20,800
Rents of leased property	26,595	24,884	21,090	18,882	18,882
Prov. for doubtful acct's.	7,075	10,551	5,215	7,242	7,242
Net oper. revenues	\$945,375	\$886,411	\$945,457	\$881,176	\$881,176
Non-oper. income, net	22,628	13,994	loss 59,687	loss 33,517	loss 33,517
Total	\$968,003	\$900,405	\$885,769	\$847,658	\$847,658
Int. on long-term debt	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Int. on notes payable to Delaware company	59,922	72,700	72,703	71,013	71,013
Amortiz. of debt disc. discount and expense	28,357	28,357	29,357	28,357	28,357
Other interest	6,266	5,955	5,459	5,234	5,234
Taxes assumed on bond int.	3,327	3,313	3,339	3,249	3,249
Net income for period	\$470,130	\$390,080	\$375,968	\$339,803	\$339,803

Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet as at Aug. 31, 1940

Assets—	Liabilities—		
Utility plant (incl intangibles)	\$14,126,288	\$0 div. preferred stock	\$768,704
Other physical prop'y at cost	62,021	Commonstock	3,848,692
Capital stocks of affil. cos.	5,790	1st mtge. bonds, ser. A	8,000,000
Cash in banks and on hand	795,993	Accounts payable, trade	78,356
Special deposits	1,595	Accounts payable to affiliates	47,189
Warrants receivable	679	Accrued payroll	22,046
Accounts receivable	462,732	Dividends declared	86,678
Materials and supplies	218,960	Customers' deposits	101,102
Prepayments of insur. & taxes	58,442	Interest accrued	103,459
Unamortized debt disc. and expense	276,484	Taxes accrued	287,822
Other deferred debits	31,334	Other accrued liabilities	37,390
		Deferred credits	22,993
		Depreciation reserve	1,542,663
		Prov. for injury and damage claims	42,518
		Earned surplus	1,050,610
Total	\$16,040,220	Total	\$16,040,220

—V. 151, p. 3888.

El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End, Nov. 30—	1940—Month	1939	1940—12 Mos.	1939
Operating revenues	\$587,729	\$595,400	\$6,376,510	\$5,792,744
Operation	167,515	160,326	1,841,394	1,659,741
Maintenance	10,532	8,974	137,316	101,568
Depreciation	65,814	65,315	710,146	639,441
Taxes (incl. Fed. inc. tax)	111,940	99,435	1,342,605	654,224
Net oper. revenues	\$231,926	\$261,350	\$2,345,050	\$2,737,769
a Explor. & devel. costs	2,782	—	23,537	—
Balance	\$229,144	\$261,350	\$2,321,512	\$2,737,769
Other income	28,377	1,163	78,666	13,707
Gross income	\$257,521	\$262,512	\$2,400,178	\$2,751,476
Interest	32,169	30,180	369,390	344,560
Amort. of debt disc. & exp	1,185	698	11,296	9,609
b Miscell. incl. deduct'ns	392	—	3,282	xCr125,439
Net income	\$223,835	\$231,634	\$2,016,210	\$2,522,746
Prof. stock div. require'ts	8,632	8,632	103,579	103,579
Bal. for com. divs. & sur	\$215,203	\$223,003	\$1,912,631	\$2,419,167

a Carried in operating expenses in 1939. b Non-recurring income and expense, and donations (carried in operating expenses in 1939), are charged to miscellaneous income deductions in 1940.

x Federal income tax accrual in December, 1938, was reduced by \$124,768 due to the write-off of unamortized debt expense and premium on funded debt retired by refinancing consummated Dec. 15, 1938. Adjustment was credited to non-recurring income instead of tax expense for the purpose of retaining normal comparison of operations.—V. 151, p. 3394.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.—50-Cent Common Div.—
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 4. Dividends of 25 cents were paid on Nov. 25, Sept. 3, June 1 and March 1, 1940; dividend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 15, 1940 and dividends totaling 50 cents per share were distributed during 1939.—V. 150, p. 277.

Equitable Fire Insurance Co. (Charlestown, S. C.)—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 30 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 30. Extra of 10 cents was paid on July 1, last; one of 20 cents was paid on Jan. 2, 1940, and an extra of 10 cents was paid on July 1, 1939.—V. 150, p. 4126.

Erie RR.—Plan Given Final Approval—Interest Payments
The plan of reorganization for the company was given final approval Dec. 30 by Judge R. N. Wilkin of Federal Court at Cleveland.

The next steps are a vote of acceptance of the plan by the security holders to be conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a final court order declaring the plan operative.
Judge Wilkin also entered an order authorizing the trustees to make payment of interest on New York & Erie second mortgage 5% bonds and New York & Erie third mortgage 4 1/2% bonds for the six months period ended Dec. 31, 1940; also to pay to holders of Erie RR. prior lien bonds, Erie & Jersey RR. bonds, and Genesee River RR. bonds, an amount equal to six months interest on bonds provided to be issued in exchange therefor under the Erie reorganization plan approved by the ICC and the Court.

The payments will amount to \$25 to holders of New York & Erie second mortgage bonds, \$22.50 to holders of New York & Erie third mortgage bonds \$22 to holders of Erie prior lien bonds, \$23 to holders of Erie & Jersey bonds, and \$27.31 to holders of Genesee River bonds, for each \$1,000 of bonds. Such payments will be made through City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, from whom letters of instructions and of transmittal may be obtained.—V. 151, p. 3887.

Exeter & Hampton Electric Co.—Extra Dividend—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$3 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 6 to holders of record Dec. 5. Regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 per share was paid on Oct. 15, last.—V. 151, p. 1894.

Fairchild Aviation Corp.—Government Contract—
Company recently received a contract totaling \$8,019,845 to manufacture cameras, cone and magazine assemblies for the U. S. Government.—V. 151, p. 3559.

Farr Alpaca Co.—Liquidating Dividend—
Company paid a liquidating dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock on Dec. 27. See also V. 150, p. 3201.

Federal Enameling & Stamping Co.—Bonds Called—
All of the outstanding first lien collateral s. f. bonds due Aug. 1, 1945, have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 105 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Empire Trust Co., New York City.—V. 121, p. 1913.

Filing Equipment Bureau, Inc.—Accumulated Div.—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on account of accumulation on the 4% preferred stock, on Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 18. Dividends of \$1.50 were paid on Oct. 1, and on July 1, last, and dividend of \$1 was paid on April 1, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2042.

Fontana Power Co.—Bonds Called—
All of the outstanding (\$165,000) first mortgage serial 6% bonds due to 1947 have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 104.—V. 126, p. 412.

Food Machinery Corp.—New Chairman, &c.—
John D. Crumney has been elected Chairman of the Board to fill the vacancy created by the death of W. C. Anderson. Mr. Crumney has been President since the company's organization in 1928.

Paul L. Davies, formerly Executive Vice-President and Treasurer, was elected President.
E. D. Myers, formerly Comptroller, was elected Treasurer and Ben C. Carter, formerly Assistant Comptroller was made Comptroller.—V. 151, p. 3559.

Ford Motor Co.—Government Contract—
The United States Government recently awarded this company \$21,965,420 as reimbursement for cost constructing new aircraft engine factory and magnesium casting foundry at Dearborn.—V. 151, p. 3395.

Franklin Railway Supply Co.—\$1 Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10. Dividend of \$1 per share was paid on Dec. 24, 1937.—V. 137, p. 1419.

Freeport Sulphur Co.—New Official—
M. B. Gentry, mining engineer who has been active in mining enterprises in both North and South America, has been elected a Vice-President of this company. Langbourne M. Williams Jr., President, announced.—V. 151, p. 3746.

Galveston-Houston Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—
Operating revenues	\$321,901	\$316,421	\$3,857,239	\$3,716,963
Operation	155,656	157,729	1,898,224	1,844,110
Maintenance	46,382	45,493	538,541	562,838
General taxes	41,709	38,703	483,161	446,529
a Federal income taxes	1,456	1,545	14,938	19,116
b Operating income	\$76,697	\$72,951	\$922,375	\$844,370
Other income (net)	307	4	3,781	2,279
b Gross income	\$77,004	\$72,955	\$926,156	\$846,649
Depreciation	28,567	31,024	369,464	382,463
Gross income	\$48,438	\$41,931	\$556,691	\$464,186
Int. on bonds—Houston Electric Co.	12,768	13,501	161,285	161,518
Int. on eqpt. notes, &c.	4,053	3,100	48,843	36,473
Amort. of debt expense	226	242	2,891	3,074
Balance	\$31,390	\$25,087	\$343,672	\$263,120
Int. paid on G.-H. Co. secured 6% income bonds				18,283
c Net income			\$343,672	\$244,837
Dividends declared on common stock			43,811	29,207
a No provision made for excess profits tax pending determination of liability, if any. b Before depreciation. c Includes \$288,215 (1939)—\$221,299 net income of Houston Electric Co. restricted as to dividends.—V. 151, p. 3395.				

(Robert) Gair Co., Inc.—Hearing—
Chancellor William Watson Harrington has set Jan. 21 for a hearing of stockholders on an application by the company to effect recapitalization.—V. 151, p. 3889.

Gatineau Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1940—3 Mos.—	1939—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—
Total income	\$2,516,189	\$2,360,274	\$9,798,864	\$9,279,986
a Net profit	495,444	648,055	2,280,466	2,328,280
a After income taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, &c.—V. 151, p. 699.				

General Capital Corp.—To Reduce Capital—
Corporation has filed at the office of Secretary of State Josiah Marvel Jr., at Dover, a certificate of reduction of capital by \$343,694, effected by retiring the 21,715 shares owned by the corporation.—V. 151, p. 3746.

General Electric Co.—New Vice-President—
Harry L. Erlicher, purchasing agent since 1931 and an employee of the company 40 years, was on Dec. 29 elected a Vice-President at a meeting of the board of directors in New York. He will continue to be in charge of the company's purchasing activities.

Obituary—
Fred R. Davis, a founder of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and advertising space buyer for this company, at Schenectady for 35 years, died Dec. 26 at his home in Schenectady after an illness of two years. He was 64 years old. For many years he supervised the expenditure of more than a million dollars annually for newspaper and magazine space.—V. 151, p. 3889.

General Motors Corp.—Chevrolet Sales—
Chevrolet sales of new passenger and commercial cars for the calendar year of 1940 passed the 1,000,000-mark Dec. 20 it was announced on Dec. 31 by William E. Holler, General Sales Manager. This is the third time in the history of the division that sales in any calendar year have exceeded 1,000,000, he said.
Only in 1929 and 1936 did Chevrolet dealers retail in excess of one million cars and trucks, and 1940, according to his estimates, will surpass 1929, Mr. Holler said.

In 1939, he said, dealers retailed 791,886 new cars and trucks, while each month of 1940 ran well ahead of the comparable month last year, leading to the million-plus total for the year.
"This sales record is due to two factors," Mr. Holler added. "First was the success of our 1940 model, of which we produced and sold 1,000,000 during the final quarter of 1939 and the first eight months of 1940. Second, is the outstanding public approval of our new 1941 models, introduced in September and selling in increasing volume since."
Chevrolet dealers have maintained first place in automotive sales in 9 of the past 10 years, Mr. Holler added.—V. 151, p. 3889.

General Public Utilities, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nkr. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—
Gross oper. revenues	\$526,584	\$495,902	\$6,355,271	\$6,032,194
Operating expense	219,740	210,540	2,674,098	2,544,257
Amort. of est. storm dam. incurred in 1940	7,150		7,150	
Maintenance	16,289	17,007	224,578	216,150
Prov. for retirements	64,279	55,039	739,489	653,405
General taxes	57,054	56,326	648,876	603,876
Fed. normal inc. tax	8,415	9,400	139,935	106,780
Net oper. income	\$153,656	\$147,590	\$1,921,144	\$1,907,726
Non-oper. income	1,754	Dr. 1,494	28,665	32,519
Gross income	\$155,411	\$146,096	\$1,949,809	\$1,940,245
Charges of subsidiaries	31,097	30,609	369,254	363,148
Int. on 1st mtg. & coll. trust 6 1/2% bonds	71,353	71,353	856,238	856,238
Other interest	938		9,543	5,838
Net income	\$52,023	\$44,134	\$714,773	\$715,020
Divs. on \$5 pref. stock	3,242	3,242	38,910	38,910
x Balance	\$48,780	\$40,891	\$675,863	\$676,110
x Available for common stock and surplus.—V. 151, p. 3237.				

Georgia & Florida RR.—Earnings—
[Including Statesboro Northern Ry.]

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—
Railway oper. revenue	\$99,992	\$101,019	\$1,057,333	\$1,094,724
Railway oper. expenses	86,911	91,724	993,378	959,098
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$13,080	\$9,295	\$63,955	\$135,627
Railway tax accruals	8,207	8,161	90,865	88,503
Railway oper. income	\$4,873	\$1,134	\$73,090	\$47,123
Equip. rents (net) Dr.	2,487	3,124	23,824	28,005
Jt. facil. rents (net) Dr.	1,909	1,939	21,065	21,536
Net ry. oper. income	\$476	\$3,929	\$27,201	\$26,583
Non-oper. income	182	1,134	10,974	11,515
Gross income	\$659	\$5,063	\$38,175	\$38,098
Deductions from income	318	315	3,698	3,583
Surp. applic. to int.	\$341	\$3,109	\$34,477	\$34,515
x Loss or deficit.				
—Week End. Dec. 21—			Jan. 1 to Dec. 21—	
Oper. revenues (est.)	1940	1939	1940	1939
	\$23,200	\$23,275	\$1,125,908	\$1,167,374
—V. 151, p. 3889.				

Georgia Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—
Gross revenue	\$3,029,057	\$2,838,666	\$33,488,589	\$31,233,991
Operating expenses	1,294,698	1,283,901	14,921,394	12,443,210
Taxes	469,863	377,531	4,329,563	3,763,025
Prov. for depreciation	290,000	270,000	3,460,000	3,201,250
Gross income	\$974,496	\$907,233	\$10,777,693	\$11,826,506
Int. & other deductions	544,253	549,382	6,571,182	6,595,274
Net income	\$430,243	\$357,852	\$4,206,511	\$5,231,232
Divs. on pref. stock	245,862	245,862	2,950,350	2,950,350
Balance	\$184,381	\$111,989	\$1,256,161	\$2,280,882
—V. 151, p. 3237.				

Georgia RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$371,512	\$326,888	\$292,611	\$284,089
Net from railway	91,810	60,580	56,641	1,839
Net ry. oper. income	78,409	54,683	50,886	def400
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,717,567	3,430,341	3,204,593	3,420,103
Net from railway	762,989	665,570	542,029	514,127
Net ry. oper. income	650,807	622,255	489,184	526,951
—V. 151, p. 3237.				

Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$439,939	\$182,165	\$171,313	\$169,795
Net from railway	242,481	26,659	16,190	13,035
Net ry. oper. income	188,498	5,575	def4,808	def6,305
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,564,352	2,084,336	1,844,941	2,204,516
Net from railway	658,889	330,731	166,721	397,466
Net ry. oper. income	318,722	49,132	def47,440	173,068
—V. 151, p. 3237.				

(P. H.) Glatfelter Co.—Accumulated Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$6.62 1/2 per share on account of accumulations on the 6 1/2% preferred stock, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 20.—V. 151, p. 1897.

Gilmore Oil Co., Ltd.—Year-End Dividend—
Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$1.25 per share on the common stock payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 17. Regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on Sept. 20, last.—V. 151, p. 1897.

(Adolf) Gobel, Inc.—Accounting Sought in Sale of Decker & Sons Packing Plant—

A suit asking \$448,269 in tangible claims, an accounting and other damages was filed Dec. 27 at Mason City, Iowa, by the company against five defendants involving the sale of the Jacob E. Decker & Sons packing plant to Armour & Co. Those named are Jay E. Decker, Fred G. Duffield, Edward Selby, Vance D. Skipworth and Henry A. Ingraham.

The petition alleged that the five were officers and directors of Gobel, which owned the packing plant from 1929 to 1934 and conspired to delay the sale. This caused the Gobel company to be reorganized under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, resulting in a loss of at least \$350,000, the petition stated.

It also charged that Messrs. Selby, Decker, Duffield and Skipworth were paid excessive salaries and improperly collected \$98,269 for cancellation of their salary contracts.

The petition also alleged that Messrs. Selby, Decker and Duffield bought securities of the Decker company for their personal accounts at less than redemption and retirement values and surrendered them to the Decker company at substantially more than they had paid.

To Extend Debentures—

Stockholders at their annual meeting Jan. 15 will vote on a proposal to extend for five years the maturity of the company's 4½% series A debentures, due on May 1, 1941. On Oct. 26, 1940, there was \$1,086,000 of the debentures outstanding. Under the proposed agreement, holders at any time in the extension period might convert half of their debentures into capital stock at \$2.50 a share.

An application for a \$900,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been dropped, the company announced. A Government claim of \$813,000 for unjust-enrichment tax has been compromised "for a comparatively small amount, which has been fully paid," the statement said.—V. 151, p. 3397.

Grand Trunk Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,305,671	\$2,087,694	\$1,888,089	\$1,827,481
Net from railway	735,438	545,404	398,566	235,487
Net ry. oper. income	500,594	325,066	175,445	def12,366
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	22,711,911	19,614,615	16,231,814	22,523,109
Net from railway	5,666,972	3,336,964	987,582	5,047,633
Net ry. oper. income	3,255,504	1,088,760	def1,128,254	2,316,256

Grand Union Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period Ended Nov. 30, 1940	3 Mos.	9 Mos.
Net profit after deprec., Federal income taxes, &c.	\$152,819	\$441,450
Earnings per share on 222,739 shares capital stock	\$0.69	\$1.98

Retail sales for three months ended Nov. 30, 1940 amounted to \$8,793,064 as compared with \$8,094,875 in like period of 1939, an increase of \$698,189 or 8.6%.—V. 151, p. 3397.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.—To Pay Service Men—

All qualified employees of this company entering the United States military service will receive from the company 20% of their wages up to a maximum payment of \$100 per month for one year, it was announced on Dec. 30 by John A. Hartford, President.

The company's policy also provides that the company will pay group life insurance premiums for all employees entering the service for the one-year period. As approved by the board of directors, the policy applies to all full-time employees and all part-time employees working at least 30 hours a week and with six months' continuous service.

"Ours is predominantly a masculine organization," said Mr. Hartford. "Many of our employees, therefore, are young men within the age limits of 21 through 35 and are consequently registered for military service. While the jobs and seniority of those who are selected are protected by the Burke-Wadsworth bill; the company in addition wants to supplement any compensation employees may receive in the performance of their patriotic duty."

Mr. Hartford stated that the plan provides for those employees who have already joined the service either under the terms of the National Selective Service Act, or as volunteers or members of Naval Reserve and National Guard regiments called into service. For company employees "who have already entered the service since March 1, 1940, the beginning of the fiscal year, and who would have been eligible to receive payments under the policy, the payments will be made now for those months of the 12-month period already elapsed, and monthly hereafter until the sum of the 12 monthly payments have been made in each case," he said.—V. 151, p. 3561.

Great Northern Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$7,981,155	\$7,838,890	\$7,030,999	\$6,602,805
Net from railway	2,108,211	3,067,236	2,478,379	2,235,300
Net ry. oper. income	1,212,005	1,882,597	1,680,827	1,431,684
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	94,631,250	85,651,757	73,152,041	89,621,243
Net from railway	34,770,397	29,746,284	22,847,873	32,574,396
Net ry. oper. income	21,540,806	18,364,089	13,077,945	23,412,020

Green Bay & Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$162,316	\$148,988	\$138,793	\$137,629
Net from railway	50,429	40,319	27,820	34,847
Net ry. oper. income	20,472	15,617	3,436	24,117
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,604,082	1,563,674	1,414,461	1,572,186
Net from railway	443,702	445,434	355,062	425,180
Net ry. oper. income	204,096	192,030	144,159	254,413

Gulf Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—12 Mos.—	1939
Gross revenue	\$162,811	\$159,944	\$1,985,057	\$1,867,628
Operating expenses	78,824	87,143	998,156	992,258
Taxes	27,472	20,427	268,136	213,172
Prov. for depreciation	15,833	14,583	188,750	211,208
Gross income	\$40,681	\$37,790	\$530,014	\$450,990
Int. & other deductions	20,104	20,420	242,337	239,136
Net income	\$20,577	\$17,371	\$287,677	\$211,854
Divs. on preferred stock	5,584	5,584	67,014	67,014
Balance	\$14,992	\$11,786	\$220,663	\$144,840

Gulf & Ship Island RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$148,231	\$84,756	\$76,592	\$103,942
Net from railway	43,815	def1,549	def11,833	1,773
Net ry. oper. income	12,496	def26,894	def38,110	def28,623
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,185,242	1,048,287	1,074,966	1,446,564
Net from railway	117,278	45,846	4,632	242,993
Net ry. oper. income	def179,954	def229,911	def289,174	def46,235

Harbor Plywood Corp.—Accumulated Dividends—

Directors have declared two dividends of 50 cents per share each, on account of accumulations, on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 16 and Feb. 1 to holders of record Dec. 7 and Jan. 20, respectively.—V. 151, p. 2942.

Hawaii Consolidated Ry., Ltd.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 60 cents per share on the 7% class A cumulative preferred stock, par \$20, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Dec. 3. Last previous dividend was the 20-cent payment made on Dec. 15, 1938.—V. 150, p. 2882.

Hayes Mfg. Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 151, p. 2499.

Hershey Chocolate Corp.—\$1 Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the convertible preference stock, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 25. Like amounts have been paid on this stock each February since and including February, 1930.—V. 151, p. 2647.

Holeproof-Hosiery Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the 6-2-3% preferred stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 12. Arrears as of Jan. 10, 1940 after the current payment will amount to \$7 per share.—V. 150, p. 3978.

Hotels Statler Co., Inc.—Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 20. Dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 18, 1939, this latter being the first common dividend paid in some years.—V. 151, p. 105.

Houston Lighting & Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—12 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$1,068,213	\$967,058	\$12,904,420	\$12,182,450
Operating expenses	407,469	494,323	5,494,976	5,111,874
Direct taxes	250,183	117,686	2,001,547	1,611,104
Prop. redep. res. approx.	69,252	25,528	1,383,294	1,544,145
Net oper. revenues	\$341,309	\$329,521	\$4,024,603	\$3,915,327
Other income	1,330	2,979	20,500	22,773
Gross income	\$342,639	\$332,500	\$4,045,103	\$3,938,100
Int. on mtge. bonds	80,208	80,208	962,500	962,500
Other int. & deductions	13,665	9,273	166,413	170,941
Net income	\$248,766	\$243,019	\$2,916,190	\$2,804,659
Divs. applic. to pref. stocks for the period			315,078	315,078
Balance			\$2,601,112	\$2,489,581

Humble Oil & Refining Co.—Obituary—

Stuart A. Giraud, director of this company and Manager of its sales and manufacturing operations, died on Dec. 21. He was 53 years of age.—V. 151, p. 2943.

Hunter Steel Co.—Liquidation—

The plan of liquidation dated Dec. 16, 1940, as submitted to the shareholders was adopted at a special meeting of holders of preferred stock and common stock held Dec. 27.

Pursuant to the plan the company is being dissolved, and it has (Dec. 28) irrevocably transferred and paid over to Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., as depository, for the respective accounts of the holders (other than Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co.) of preferred stock and common stock of the company in complete cancellation or redemption of the stock held by them, the amounts of their distributive shares in the liquidation. Such payment in the case of holders of preferred stock (other than Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co.) amounts to \$25.29 per share, representing \$22 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends to date. Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co. having surrendered its preferred stock for cancellation at \$15 per share, the distributive share of the holders of common stock, determined by computing the remaining assets of the company at their net book value is \$2.42 per share.

Irrevocable to hold for the respective accounts of the holders of preferred stock and common stock (other than Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co.) the sums so paid over to it and to pay to each such holder the amount so held for his account, upon presentation and surrender of his stock certificates to Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., properly endorsed.

Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co. is the owner of 35,285 shares of the preferred stock, comprising 92.61% of the preferred stock outstanding, and of 164,629 shares of the common stock, comprising 82.31% of the common stock outstanding.—V. 149, p. 1179.

Hupp Motor Car Corp.—New Official—Meeting Abandoned—

Plans to hold the annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation which had been scheduled for Dec. 31 in Richmond, Va., after many adjournments, have been abandoned because of the impossibility of obtaining a quorum. The company is in receivership.—V. 151, p. 3089.

Hutchins Investing Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.10 per share on account of accumulations on the \$7 cumulative pref. stock, no par value, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30. Dividends of \$1 were paid on Oct. 15, July 15, April 15 and Jan. 15, 1940; 65 cents paid on Dec. 22, 1939 and dividends of \$1 per share paid on Oct. 14 last and in preceding quarters.—V. 151, p. 2194.

(Tom) Huston Peanut Co.—Stock Offered—Clement A. Evans & Co., J. H. Hillsman & Co., Inc., The Equitable Co., Courts & Co., Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc., Milhous, Gaines & Mayes, Inc., The Robinson-Humphrey Co., Wyatt, Neal & Waggoner, Andrew Prather and W. R. Luttrell are offering 7,000 shares of \$3 cumulative convertible preferred stock at par (\$50) and an issue of 22,372 shares (no par) common stock is also being offered by the company at \$12.50 per share, to stockholders, employees, officers and the public.

Company—Company is a manufacturer engaged in the production of roasted peanuts and related food products, such as salted peanuts, peanut butter, peanut butter sandwiches, peanut candies and other candies and sandwiches. Company's plant is situated in an area in which the peanut is an important agricultural crop and is thus located at source of supply of its chief raw material.

Purchases are principally made direct from growers, delivered at plant receiving stations. Company serves a valuable function in providing a market for the farm products of neighboring communities in Georgia and Alabama.

The finished products are packaged in quantities primarily designed for retail distribution at a price of 5 cents. For a part of the trade 1-cent packages are provided and at various holiday seasons appropriate products are offered in larger sizes. To insure that the retail merchants receive fresh merchandise, company only manufactures against orders, shipping daily, and no inventory of finished goods is maintained.

Company was incorporated in Georgia, Sept. 22, 1928, succeeding to the business which had been operated by Tom Huston individually. Tom Huston had begun business with the manufacture of a single product and its sales were almost confined to the local trade. Today the company produces over 100 five- and one-cent items and obtains distribution of its products in some 30 States.

Capitalization—	Authorized	a Outstanding
\$3 cum. conv. pref. stock (\$50 par).....	Shares 7,600	7,000
Common stock (no par).....	100,000	79,000

a Upon sale of the stock now offered.

Earnings—A summary of the net sales and net income, after provision for income taxes, for the fiscal years ended Aug. 31, follows:

Year—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Net sales	\$2,303,373	\$2,283,903	\$2,573,892	\$2,355,103
Net income	204,070	165,019	183,010	160,962
a Per share—Preferred	\$29.15	\$23.57	\$26.14	\$22.99
Common	2.31	1.82	2.05	1.77

a Based on 7,000 shares of preferred stock and 79,000 shares of common stock to be outstanding upon the completion of this financing.

Preferred Stock—Preferred dividends payable quarterly, Feb. 15, &c. Entitled to receive \$2 per share upon voluntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or \$50 per share upon involuntary liquidation.

The holders of the preferred stock shall have no voting power, except in such instances as the vote of such stock shall be required by the laws of the State of Georgia or if dividends to the extent of \$3 per share are in arrears. Redeemable in whole or in part on any div. date upon 30 days' notice at \$52 per share plus divs. For retirement of preferred stock company will provide a sinking fund beginning within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1943, and annually thereafter, in an amount equal to 10% of net earnings. Each share of preferred stock may be converted into three shares of common stock, the conversion privilege being subject to adjustment in the following events: (1) stock dividends on common stock; (2) consolidation, merger or reorganization; (3) replacement

of shares into which the preferred stock may be converted by shares of a different kind or number.

Underwriting—The principal underwriters have severally been employed by the company to sell the respective amounts of preferred stock:

Clement A. Evans & Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1,050 shs.
J. H. Hilsman & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.	1,050 shs.
The Equitable Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1,050 shs.
Courts & Co., Atlanta, Ga.	1,050 shs.
Johnson, Lane, Space & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.	650 shs.
Wyatt, Neal & Waggoner, Atlanta, Ga.	450 shs.
Milhoue Gaines & Mayes, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.	450 shs.
The Robinson-Humphrey Co., Atlanta, Ga.	450 shs.
Andrew Prather, Columbus, Ga.	450 shs.
W. R. Luttrell, Columbus, Ga.	350 shs.

There are no underwriters of the 22,372 shares of common stock. Company will resell these shares at the price paid for them to its stockholders, employees, officers and to the public, certifying to the underwriters that such shares have all been sold prior to the issuance of the preferred stock.

Purpose—Net proceeds to the company after deducting the estimated expenses will be \$594,705. This sum will be used to pay Trust Company of Georgia, as vendor, \$542,150 in full payment for 43,372 shares of the company's no par value common stock. The balance remaining thereafter will provide additional working capital.

The 43,372 shares of common stock which Trust Company of Georgia is selling to the company were acquired by Trust Company of Georgia on default of loans made in the years 1931 and 1932. These loans aggregated \$402,600, carrying interest at 6% per annum, and were secured by 60,465 shares. Trust Company of Georgia subsequently surrendered 12,093 of these shares to the company, in conjunction with other common stockholders who made proportionate surrenders. Of its remaining stockholdings, Trust Company of Georgia has sold, or has under option to sell, to Walter A. Richards and other officers of the company a total of 5,000 shares for the aggregate sum of \$2,750. These sales were first begun in December, 1935.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1940	
Assets	Liabilities
Cash.....\$74,642	Notes payable (banks).....\$80,000
Notes receivable (less reserve).....101	Accounts payable (trade).....5,467
Accounts receivable.....95,005	Credit bals. in acct. accounts.....2,529
Inventories.....134,597	Accrued accounts.....77,645
Value of insurance policies.....7,281	Reserve for contingent losses.....624
Property, plant & equip. (net).....375,503	Common stock.....50,000
Patents, trade marks, &c.....1	Capital surplus.....9,138
Display equipment.....1	Earned surplus.....501,744
Deferred charges.....40,017	
Total.....\$727,147	Total.....\$727,148

Note—Under date of Nov. 4, 1940, the company entered into an underwriting agreement which provides for the authorization and issuance of 7,000 shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock of \$50 par. The proceeds from the sale of the stock, and of the 22,372 shares (mentioned) are to be used to purchase from the Trust Company of Georgia 43,372 shares of the company's common stock (stated value 50 cents a share) at a price of \$12.50 a share, of which shares the company is to sell 22,372 shares to its stockholders, employees and others at a price of \$12.50 a share. Upon consummation of the purchase and sale of the foregoing shares, the earned surplus will be reduced by \$252,000 (21,000 shares at \$12 a share).—V. 151, p. 3398.

Huttig Sash & Door Co.—65-Cent Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 65 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 21. Dividend of 25 cents was paid on June 29, last; one of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 20, 1939; 25 cents paid on Sept. 30, 1939, and previous payment was the 50 cents dividend distributed on Dec. 21, 1937.—V. 150, p. 4128.

Huyler's—Listing and Registration—The common stock, par \$1, and the voting trust certificates (issued under voting trust agreement dated Oct. 31, 1940), representing first preferred stock, par \$1, have been admitted to listing and registration by the New York Curb Exchange. These securities were issued pursuant to the plan of reorganization of Huyler's of Delaware, Inc., dated as of June 1, 1938, with amendments to and including July 14, 1939.

Huyler's of Delaware, Inc.—Suspended from Dealings—The common stock, par \$1, the unstamped 7% preferred stock, par \$100, and the 7% preferred stock, par \$100, (stamped with respect to plan of readjustment, dated Dec. 16, 1932) have been suspended from dealings by the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 151, p. 3398.

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings				
<i>Period End. Nov. 30—</i>	<i>1940—Month—</i>	<i>1939—</i>	<i>1940—11 Mos.—</i>	<i>1939—</i>
Operating revenues.....	\$8,351,466	\$7,829,942	\$89,003,970	\$83,910,172
Uncollectible oper. rev.....	22,754	23,071	249,188	262,356
Operating revenues.....	\$8,328,712	\$7,806,871	\$88,754,782	\$83,647,816
Operating expenses.....	6,013,305	5,216,306	59,974,216	56,143,249
Net oper. revenues.....	\$2,315,407	\$2,590,565	\$28,780,566	\$27,504,567
Operating taxes.....	1,310,022	1,259,289	15,286,468	13,699,901
Net oper. income.....	\$1,005,385	\$1,331,276	\$13,494,098	\$13,804,666
Net income.....	849,971	1,191,469	11,969,403	12,258,108
—V. 151, p. 3391.				

Illinois Central RR.—Earnings of System				
<i>November—</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1937</i>
Gross from railway.....	\$10,197,750	\$10,022,557	\$9,292,948	\$9,417,821
Net from railway.....	3,054,212	3,004,378	2,870,939	2,810,570
Net ry. oper. income.....	2,084,210	1,963,548	1,850,982	1,826,364
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway.....	103,941,152	101,538,178	95,984,638	104,458,426
Net from railway.....	24,921,152	26,776,517	26,046,352	25,955,818
Net ry. oper. income.....	14,166,601	15,918,138	15,070,568	15,705,605
<i>Earnings of Company Only</i>				
<i>November—</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1937</i>
Gross from railway.....	\$8,783,253	\$8,291,285	\$7,845,116	\$7,861,020
Net from railway.....	2,520,819	2,208,973	2,265,840	2,143,590
Net ry. oper. income.....	1,769,414	1,398,561	1,464,704	1,338,706
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway.....	89,943,569	87,668,151	82,638,107	89,393,171
Net from railway.....	20,727,789	22,354,053	21,644,883	20,788,021
Net ry. oper. income.....	12,285,683	13,782,549	12,953,819	12,690,567
—V. 151, p. 3240.				

Illinois Terminal RR. Co.—Earnings				
<i>November—</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1937</i>
Gross from railway.....	\$519,609	\$535,801	\$465,961	\$477,671
Net from railway.....	191,811	204,687	153,214	133,338
Net ry. oper. income.....	115,399	Cr140,117	100,751	50,920
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway.....	5,568,948	5,393,526	4,843,089	5,705,637
Net from railway.....	1,895,774	1,833,694	1,386,051	2,052,777
Net ry. oper. income.....	1,076,060	Cr1,145,697	729,499	1,323,703
—V. 151, p. 3240.				

Illuminating & Power Securities Corp.—Extra Div.—The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$2.25 per share on the common stock, par \$50, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 27. A regular quarterly dividend of \$1 was paid on Nov. 8 last. An extra of \$1.80 was paid on Dec. 22, 1939, one of \$1.35 paid on Dec. 24, 1938; \$2.40 paid on Dec. 21, 1937, and a special dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 18, 1936.—V. 151, p. 1575.

Incorporated Investors—To Increase Stock—Company has filed with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities notice of intention to issue 3,700,000 shares of capital stock. Company's 15-year voting trust expires on Dec. 31, and new capital shares will be issued to stockholders signifying a wish to vote their own stock and tendering their voting trust certificates for exchange. The company has outstanding certificates for about 2,793,000 shares, owned by some 32,000 stockholders.—V. 151, p. 3398.

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.—Earnings				
<i>Period End. Nov. 30—</i>	<i>1940—Month—</i>	<i>1939—</i>	<i>1940—11 Mos.—</i>	<i>1939—</i>
Operating revenues.....	\$152,790	\$139,997	\$1,612,529	\$1,493,338
Uncollectible oper. rev.....	149	136	1,570	1,452
Operating revenues.....	\$152,641	\$139,861	\$1,610,959	\$1,491,886
Operating expenses.....	79,894	72,395	863,234	770,478
Net oper. revenues.....	\$72,747	\$67,466	\$747,725	\$721,408
Rent for lease of oper. property.....	50	47	928	587
Operating taxes.....	33,041	20,179	254,365	221,846
Net operating income.....	\$39,656	\$47,240	\$492,432	\$498,975
Net income.....	28,302	34,713	365,019	363,950
—V. 151, p. 3240.				

Indianapolis Power & Light Co.—Initial Dividend—Directors have declared an initial dividend of 46 2-3 cents per share on the new 5 1/2% cumulative preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 26. This dividend is for the period from Nov. 29, 1940 to Dec. 31, 1940.—V. 151, p. 3563.

Industrial Acceptance Corp., Ltd.—Interim Dividend—Directors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the class A stock, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 26. Regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid on Sept. 30, last.—V. 147, p. 3914.

International Great Northern RR.—Earnings				
<i>November—</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1937</i>
Gross from railway.....	\$973,280	\$953,888	\$891,026	\$1,012,746
Net from railway.....	166,413	114,188	18,720	91,271
Net ry. oper. income.....	26,892	def15,060	def110,095	def71,128
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway.....	10,352,088	10,439,774	10,879,726	12,075,462
Net from railway.....	1,328,345	1,342,147	1,146,649	1,968,478
Net ry. oper. income.....	def63,914	def174,915	def506,953	307,448
—V. 151, p. 3241.				

International Metal Industries, Inc.—Accum. Div.—Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cumulative convertible preference stock, and the convertible preference class A stock, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. Accruals on both issues after the current payment will amount to \$16 per share.—V. 151, p. 2048.

International Paints (Can.), Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings				
<i>Years End. Sept. 30—</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1937</i>
Net profit from oper.....	\$270,346	\$179,653	\$135,755	\$146,733
Exps., taxes, int., &c.....	217,846	127,153	83,255	94,233
Net profit.....	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$52,500	\$52,500
Preferred dividends.....	52,490	52,490	52,490	41,991

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30					
<i>Assets</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>
L'd. bldgs., mach.	\$311,848	\$322,667	5% pref. stock	\$840,000	\$840,000
Goodwill, trade marks, &c	190,001	190,001	1st mtge. 5 1/2% sterling bonds	58,400	87,600
b Invest. in prop. and securities	6,652	12,460	Accounts payable	119,837	87,728
Inventories	404,218	296,686	Accrued liabilities	940	1,039
Accts. receivable	327,426	337,530	Prov. for Dominion Provincial taxes	93,863	26,338
Surrender value of life ins. policies	5,431	4,916	Mortgage payable	86,528	3,900
Cash	135,322	100,703	General reserve	68,528	48,756
Deferred charges	12,296	11,622	Res. for amort. of bonds	136,694	106,236
			Capital surplus	10,088	10,088
			Earned surplus	64,845	64,900
Total.....	\$1,393,195	\$1,276,586	Total.....	\$1,393,195	\$1,276,586

b After deducting reserve for \$25,000.—V. 151, p. 3563.

International Paper Co.—Acquisition—R. J. Cullen, President of this company and its subsidiary, Southern Kraft Corp., on Dec. 30 announced that International Paper Co. has acquired the entire capital stock of Agar Manufacturing Corp., producers of corrugated kraft shipping containers. The Agar company has a present capacity of 150,000 tons of shipping containers yearly in plants at Whippany, N. J.; Somerville, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; and Kansas City, Kan. Agar Manufacturing Corp. has for years been Southern Kraft's largest customer for kraft liner board and corrugating material and recently has been purchasing its entire requirements of these products from Southern Kraft Corp. Agar Manufacturing Corp. will be operated as a subsidiary of the International Paper Co. by the present Agar staff under the continued direction of Mr. Calvin A. Agar as President who has built the business to its present size—one of the largest in the industry. Mr. Agar will also become a director and Vice-President of International Paper & Power Co.—V. 151, p. 3748.

International Shoe Co.—Earnings				
<i>Consolidated Income Account Years Ended Nov. 30</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1937</i>
b Net sales of shoes and other manuf. mdse.....	\$89,257,330	\$89,325,447	\$80,828,632	\$88,278,110
c Cost of shoes & mdse. sold.....	79,711,487	79,773,502	74,405,840	76,428,072
Deprec. of physical prop.	1,523,540	1,599,905	1,632,550	1,677,679
Miscell. deductions.....				d2,912,112
Operating profit.....	\$8,022,302	\$7,952,039	\$4,790,241	\$7,260,946
Other income.....	99,815	109,858	100,521	133,549
Total income.....	\$8,122,117	\$8,061,897	\$4,890,762	\$7,394,495
Prov. for income taxes.....	1,648,506	1,473,688	622,476	1,127,503
Net income.....	\$6,473,612	\$6,588,209	\$4,268,286	\$6,266,992
a Common dividends.....	5,849,975	5,846,225	5,845,525	6,678,175
Rate per share.....	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$2.00
Surplus for year.....	\$623,637	\$741,984	def\$1,577,239	def\$411,183
Earns. per share on com. stock.....	\$1.93	\$1.97	\$1.27	\$1.87

a Excluding dividends on common stock held in treasury amounting to \$12,525 in 1940, \$16,225 in 1939, \$16,975 in 1938 and \$21,825 in 1937.

b After deduction of returns and allowances for repayments.

c After charging operating expenses, maintenance of physical properties, selling administrative and warehouse expenses and credit loss (less discounts on purchases).

d Provision for decline from cost to market at Nov. 30, 1937 in inventory values (\$2,722,783) and purchase commitments (\$189,329).

e Includes \$550,000 for possible market decline in raw materials.

Consolidated Common Stock Capital and Surplus Account Nov. 30				
<i>Com. stk. capital & surplus begin. of year:</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1939</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1937</i>
Common stock capital.....	\$50,250,000	\$50,250,000	\$50,250,000	\$50,250,000
Earned surplus.....	27,687,168	26,945,234	28,522,472	28,933,655
Total.....	\$77,937,168	\$77,195,234	\$78,772,472	\$79,183,655
Net inc. for year ended Nov. 30 (as above).....	6,473,612	6,588,209	4,268,286	6,266,992
Common dividends.....	\$8,410,780	\$83,783,443	\$83,040,759	\$85,450,647
Divs. on common stock in treasury.....	Cr12,525	Cr16,225	Cr16,975	Cr21,825
a Com. stock capital & surplus as at Nov. 30.....	\$78,560,805	\$77,937,168	\$77,195,234	\$78,772,472
a Divided as follows:				
Common stock capital.....	\$50,250,000	\$50,250,000	\$50,250,000	\$50,250,000
Earned surplus.....	28,310,805	27,687,168	26,945,234	28,522,472

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1940	1939	1940	1939
b Phys. property	16,771,612	17,791,943	
Inv. in stocks of other companies	244,628	250,827	
Cash	24,499,290	22,318,773	
Co's own com. stk	193,422	173,176	
Accts. rec. & adv.	15,126,893	16,252,743	
Advts. to & invests.			
In associated cos.	1,052,555	1,057,555	
Empl. notes rec.	77,066	87,759	
Inventories	26,269,281	25,937,266	
Def. charges, &c.	448,471	373,582	
Total	84,683,219	84,243,623	
a Common stock	50,250,000	50,250,000	
Accounts payable	2,842,639	3,197,949	
Officers' and employees' balance and deposits	141,936	127,629	
Reserve for taxes	1,835,000	1,700,000	
Insurance reserve	752,840	730,878	
Res. for inv. decline	550,000	550,000	
Surplus	28,310,805	27,687,168	
Total	84,683,219	84,243,623	

a Represented by 3,350,000 shares of no par value. **b** Physical properties at tanneries, shoe factories, supply departments and sales branches after depreciation of \$25,583,119 in 1940 and \$24,963,662 in 1939. **c** Secured by 3,900 shares of common stock. **d** Consists of 7,500 (6,700 in 1939) shares common stock.—V. 151, p. 3563.

International Rys. of Central America—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—11 Mos.—	1939
Railway oper. revenues	\$351,578	\$511,348	\$5,098,199	\$5,448,489
Net rev. from ry. oper.	119,268	200,703	1,989,969	2,151,036
Income avail. for fixed charges	93,103	174,504	1,718,555	1,928,880
Net income	12,997	90,067	817,999	973,346

—V. 151, p. 3398.

International Utilities Corp.—To Pay Dividends—

Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a declaration (File 70-221) regarding the proposed payment on Feb. 1, 1941, out of capital or unearned surplus, of a regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 87½ cents a share on its 98,968 shares of outstanding \$3.50 prior preferred stock.

The company also proposes to pay, out of capital or unearned surplus, \$1.81¼ a share as a payment on account of accumulated dividend arrearages on the 66,652 shares of its outstanding \$1.75 preferred stock. Requests by interested persons for a hearing on the declaration may be made in writing not later than Jan. 15.—V. 151, p. 3891.

Interstate Bakeries Corp.—62½-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 62½ cents per share on the \$5 pref. stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 21. Like amount was paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and March 30, last; Dec. 27, Sept. 30 and July 1, 1939; dividends of 50 cents were paid on April 1, 1939, and Dec. 22, Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, 1938, and in initial dividend of \$1.25 per share was paid on Dec. 27, 1937.—V. 151, p. 1576.

Interstate Power Co.—Sells Nebraska Properties—

Charles B. Fricke, President of the Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska, announced Dec. 28 the purchase by the District of the North-eastern Nebraska properties of the Interstate Power Co. He said the price was \$2,600,000. The deal was closed Dec. 28 with Jackson E. Cagle, General Counsel for John Nuveen & Co., bankers, handling the final details. Mr. Cagle said that negotiations had been in progress since October. A purchase contract was signed Nov. 26, but the City of Creighton, Neb., obtained a temporary injunction seeking to enjoin the sale. Mr. Cagle said that this injunction was dissolved on Dec. 24.

The Power District, on Dec. 13, authorized the issuance of a bond issue to cover costs of the purchase. The bonds then were sold outright by it to the Nuveen company, which, Mr. Cagle said, would offer them to the public. The 3% bonds, dated Dec. 15, mature in 25 years and are payable solely from earnings of the properties.

Tenders—

Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a declaration (File 70-216) regarding the proposed acquisition on tenders, at \$73 for each \$100 principal amount, of not more than \$2,740,000 5% first mortgage gold bonds, series due 1957, with July 1, 1941 and subsequent coupons attached. The company states that there are \$28,775,000 of these bonds outstanding. Requests by interested persons for a hearing on the declaration may be made in writing not later than Jan. 14.—V. 151, p. 3891.

Iowa Electric Light & Power Co.—Accumulated Divs.—

The directors have declared dividends on account of accumulations of 87½ cents per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, series A; 81¼ cents per share on the 6½% cum. pref. stock, series B, and 75 cents per share on the 6% cum. pref. stock, series C, all of \$100 par value, and all payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Dec. 31. Similar distributions were made in each of the 22 preceding quarters.—V. 151, p. 2501.

Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co.—Negotiations to Sell Plants Resumed—

Negotiations have been resumed for the purchase of the electric properties in Nebraska of the company (a subsidiary of the United Light & Power Co.) by the Consumers Public Power District of Columbus.—V. 151, p. 555.

Iowa Southern Utilities Co. of Delaware—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—12 Mos.—	1939
Gross oper. earnings	\$391,922	\$374,424	\$4,386,319	\$4,211,215
Oper. exp., maint and taxes	229,700	209,053	2,592,569	2,367,024
Provision for retirements	40,000	34,500	436,000	378,500
Net operating earnings	\$122,222	\$130,871	\$1,357,750	\$1,465,691
Other income	3,130	3,632	36,416	43,126
Total net earnings	\$125,352	\$134,503	\$1,394,165	\$1,508,816
Int. on mtg. bonds	43,308	58,451	633,562	702,166
Int. on other funded debt	12,500	12,553	150,066	150,670
Amort. & other deduct'ns	13,182	7,505	112,921	92,593
a Provision				28,604
Net income	\$56,362	\$55,994	\$497,616	\$534,784

a For legal fees and other expenses in connection with plan of recapitalization, and other special charges.—V. 151, p. 3398.

(F. L.) Jacobs Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for 4 Months Ended Nov. 30, 1940

Profit after int. and other charges, but before Fed. income taxes...\$179,564
 Note—Above report excludes results of Air-Track Manufacturing Co. a 98% owned subsidiary, which showed net loss of \$58,659 for four months ended Nov. 30, 1940.

Listing of Additional Stock—

The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 129,513 additional shares of common stock, par \$1, upon official notice of issuance.—V. 151, p. 3399.

Kahler Corp.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10. Dividend of \$3 was paid on Sept. 30, last; one of \$3.50 paid on June 29, last, and dividend of \$2 per share paid on March 30, 1940. During the year 1939 dividends totaling \$12 per share were distributed.—V. 151, p. 2195.

Kansas City Fire & Marine Insurance Co.—\$1 Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 17. Last previous distribution was made on Dec. 20, 1939, and amounted to 30 cents per share.—V. 140, p. 3046.

Kemper-Thomas Co.—10-Cent Common Dividend—

The company paid a dividend of 10 cents per share on its common stock on Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 20. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 23, 1939; one of 10 cents on Dec. 24, 1938 and one of 60 cents was paid on Dec. 22, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid on the com. shares in several years.—V. 150, p. 130.

Kansas City Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—12 Mos.—	1939
Gross earnings (all sources)	\$1,487,478	\$1,387,611	\$16,847,168	\$16,386,006
a Operating expenses	708,809	676,048	8,035,177	7,913,769
Net earnings	\$778,668	\$711,563	\$8,811,990	\$8,472,237
Interest charges	119,400	119,145	1,431,213	1,435,550
Amort. of disc. and prem.	8,540	8,540	102,479	102,479
Depreciation	181,271	177,651	2,151,725	2,133,708
Amort. of limited term investments	1,560	745	17,884	18,439
Miscel. income deduct'ns	6,090	5,119	66,960	64,150
Fed. & State inc. taxes	109,814	71,485	1,279,484	854,866
Net profit	\$351,993	\$328,877	\$3,762,245	\$3,863,044
Earnings per share common after income tax	\$0.63	\$0.59	\$6.71	\$6.90

a Including maintenance and general property tax.
 Note—1940 net income adjusted to reflect the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1940.—V. 151, p. 3564.

Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$203,347	\$198,285	\$186,288	\$199,574
Net from railway	123,556	92,327	91,299	98,856
Net ry. oper. income	65,179	32,002	49,488	57,339
From Jan.				
Gross from railway	2,060,319	2,514,460	2,105,523	2,222,635
Net from railway	1,125,456	1,359,481	1,018,472	1,186,548
Net ry. oper. income	672,979	858,204	615,354	765,683

—V. 151, p. 3241.

Kendall Refining Co.—15-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 17. Dividend of 10 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last; one of 15 cents paid on July 1, last; 30 cents on April 1, last, and dividends totaling \$1.30 per share were distributed during the year 1939.—V. 151, p. 1725.

Kobe, Inc.—Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$20, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 20. Like amount was paid on Sept. 30, July 1 and April 1, last, Dec. 21, 1939, and on July 1, 1938.—V. 151, p. 1725.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—Acquisition—

Company announced the purchase of the Model Grocery & Baking Co., operators of 15 self-service retail grocery and meat markets in Springfield, Mo.

Purchase was made from the estate of the late Ben J. Harrison, founder of the firm. The sale included equipment of the store, office, warehouse and bakery. Purchase price was not revealed.

According to Albert H. Morrill, President, addition of the new chain will raise the total branches of Kroger to 25 and the total of stores to 3,763. Mr. Morrill said, that additional stores probably will be opened in the territory adjacent to Springfield.—V. 151, p. 3893.

(B.) Kuppenheimer & Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Years Ended—	Nov. 2 '40	Oct. 28, '39	Oct. 29, '38	Oct. 30, '37
Gross profit	\$931,776	\$883,568	\$628,770	\$1,113,257
Admin. & gen. exp., &c., less miscel. income	856,076	836,840	761,058	1,003,160
Interest paid	5,705	3,695	4,090	15,789
Federal taxes	a12,494	z6,600		y18,641
Net profit for year	\$57,501	\$36,431	loss136,377	\$75,666
Dividends paid			35,130	70,633
Shs. cap. stk. (par \$5)	68,598	69,423	69,597	70,360
Earnings per share	\$0.84	\$0.52	Nil	\$1.08

x After deducting all discounts and cost of sales. **y** Includes \$1,200 surtax on undistributed profits. **z** Includes \$1,100 for prior years. **a** Includes \$994 for prior years.

Note—Provision for depreciation on property, plant and equipment included in the statement for 1940 amounted to \$20,329.

Comparative Balance Sheet

Assets—	Nov. 2, '40	Oct. 28, '39	Nov. 2, '40	Oct. 28, '39
b Land, buildings, mach. & fixtures	\$423,436	\$425,307	Com. stk. (par \$5)	\$360,000
Trade-marks and goodwill	1	1	Notes payable	350,000
Inventories	619,259	722,441	Accounts payable	80,465
c Notes and accts. receivable	1,159,408	1,173,944	Accr. payrolls, interest, &c.	139,049
Cash	143,398	139,168	Fed. tax provision	11,500
Deferred charges	90,807	94,752	Earned surplus	391,946
			Paid-in surplus	1,142,246
			d Treasury stock	Dr38,297
Total	\$2,436,310	\$2,555,615	Total	\$2,436,310

a 3,402 shares in 1940 and 2,577 in 1939. **b** After deducting \$472,055 in 1940 and \$452,020 in 1939 reserve for depreciation. **c** After deducting \$53,170 reserve for bad debts, returns allowances and cash discounts in 1940 and \$60,010 in 1939.—V. 150, p. 130.

K-W Battery Co., Inc.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share on the common stock. The extra was paid on Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 20 and the quarterly distribution will be made on Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 8. Extra of 25 cents was paid on Nov. 15, last.—V. 151, p. 3241.

Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co.—Dividends—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$7 per share on the company's preferred stock and a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 20. This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock, since Dec. 28, 1937 when a div. of 25 cents per share payable in 3% notes was distributed.—V. 151, p. 107.

Lake Superior & Ishpeming RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$347,127	\$413,254	\$188,976	\$100,981
Net from railway	235,046	295,794	103,831	4,808
Net ry. oper. income	100,543	235,608	def84,661	def15,326
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,546,918	2,903,280	1,160,583	3,230,667
Net from railway	2,365,597	1,855,943	246,916	1,994,295
Net ry. oper. income	1,358,050	1,284,931	2,351	1,476,689

—V. 151, p. 3241.

Lakey Foundry & Machine Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Manufacturing profit	c\$468,083	c\$367,814	b\$187,182	y\$371,431
Sell. & admin. expenses	130,224	101,770	82,427	122,845
Depreciation	See d	See d	75,502	72,874
Interest paid or accrued	753	5,950	12,920	18,705
Other deductions (net)	1,781	1,862	3,409	x461
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	62,500	e42,537	a3,800	z31,494
Net profit	\$272,824	\$215,696	\$9,124	\$125,052
Dividends paid	88,068			65,751

x Bad debts charged off. **y** Includes cancellation of interest on real and personal property taxes assessed for prior years, \$5,399; discount earned \$4,826, and other income, \$547. **z** Includes normal income tax, \$21,800; surtax on undistributed profits, \$9,700; \$31,500, less excess provision for prior year, \$6; balance (as above), \$31,494. **a** Includes \$2,150 undistributed profits tax. **b** After deducting cost of products sold, amounting to \$1,666,589, but including scrap sales of \$1,403 and discount earned of \$1,202. **c** After deducting cost of products sold, but includes discounts earned of \$7,387 (\$2,984 in 1939) and miscellaneous income of \$2,503 (\$1,180 in 1939). **d** Provision for depreciation for the year included above, amounted to \$77,249 (\$74,956 in 1939). **e** Includes \$537 additional provision for prior years.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1940	1939	1940	1939
x Property acct. \$1,163,454	\$1,272,382	y Capital stock	\$440,338
Cash	220,484	Accounts payable	z125,548
Accts. receivable	228,327	Accrued expenses	16,788
Inventories	288,371	Prov. for Federal income tax	a68,655
Other assets	5,230	Reserves	25,000
Deferred charges	8,498	Long-term indebt.	16,001
		Paid-in surplus	762,290
		Earned surplus	475,746
Total	\$1,914,365	Total	\$1,914,365

x After depreciation of \$1,002,057 in 1940 and \$1,289,812 in 1939.
y Represented by shares of \$1 par. z Trade accounts payable, payrolls and miscellaneous. a Includes \$6,155 additional assessment for prior years.—V. 151, p. 2048.

Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.—75-Cent Dividend—
Company paid a dividend of 75 cents per share on its common stock, par \$5, on Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. Like amounts were paid on Oct. 28, Aug. 1 and on Feb. 1, 1940; cash dividend of \$1.25 and stock dividend of 5% was paid on Oct. 28, 1939; dividend of 75 cents paid on Aug. 1, 1939; 50 cents on Feb. 1, 1939, and \$2 per share was distributed on Oct. 26, 1938.

Consolidated Income Statement—Years Ended Oct. 31

	1940	1939	1938	1937
a Net sales	\$14,608,035	\$14,520,702	\$12,219,048	\$13,769,152
Cost of goods, general expenses, &c.	12,666,785	12,039,327	10,376,989	12,369,004
Operating profit	\$1,941,250	\$2,481,375	\$1,842,059	\$1,400,148
Other income	67,022	63,221	63,649	75,029
Total income	\$2,008,272	\$2,544,596	\$1,895,708	\$1,475,177
Interest paid	210	293	153	2,620
Loss on dispos. of assets	4,025	3,146		
Net bk. val. of plant & equip. of discontinued depts. written off		51,734		
Prov. for contingencies		75,000		
Miscellaneous	1,968	2,130	2,328	4,989
Federal excise taxes	641,324	582,157	494,837	501,584
Depreciation	See c	See c	213,489	252,962
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	378,857	365,970	b234,303	b116,705
Surplus for year	\$981,887	\$1,464,166	\$950,599	\$596,319
Previous surplus	2,871,744	2,080,757	1,769,546	1,598,402
Add'l State tax assessment, prior years				Dr13,231
Dividends paid—Dr	603,772	d673,179	639,388	411,944
Total surplus	\$3,249,859	\$2,871,744	\$2,080,757	\$1,769,546
Shs. cap. stk. out. (par 15)	268,343	268,343	255,565	257,465
Earnings per share	\$3.66	e\$5.73	\$3.71	\$2.31

a After all discounts and allowances. b Includes \$51,881 (\$17,927 in 1937) surtax on undistributed profits. c The provision for depreciation of property, plant and equipment for the year amounted to \$275,783 (\$235,203 in 1939), which has been charged, \$257,457 (\$218,666 in 1939) to cost of production and \$18,326 (\$16,537 in 1939) to selling administration and general expenses. d \$638,913 paid in cash and \$34,266 paid in stock (12,778 shares of acquired capital stock at cost). e Earned on stock outstanding before stock dividend paid Oct. 28 and \$5.46 per share after the payment of this dividend.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1940	1939	1940	1939	
z Plants, real est. and equipment	3,769,666	3,760,842	Cap. stk. (par \$5)	1,500,000
Cash	2,235,653	2,865,150	Accounts payable	551,926
Notes & accts. rec.	1,319,020	1,362,702	Accrued expenses	454,211
Inventories	4,488,149	3,559,791	Reserve for Fed'l income tax	383,372
Advs. to salesmen and employees	14,596	17,031	Reserves	581,657
Real est. not used for mfg. purpose	34,028	35,286	Capital surplus	5,364,384
Investments	1,892	2,006	Surplus	3,249,859
Misc. notes & accts. rec.	11,076	11,189	x Treasury stock	Dr149,587
Deferred charges	41,743	30,270		
Total	\$11,915,821	\$11,634,267	Total	\$11,915,821

x Represents 31,657 reacquired capital stock at cost, shares of stock in treasury. z After reserve for depreciation of \$3,483,492 in 1940 and \$3,322,508 in 1939.—V. 151, p. 28, 2.

Lehigh & Hudson River Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$162,627	\$144,696	\$147,078	\$138,287
Net from railway	45,186	44,993	50,606	35,761
Net ry. oper. income	20,043	17,553	21,302	10,570
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,568,239	1,462,570	1,334,777	1,532,880
Net from railway	525,424	463,294	383,694	476,594
Net ry. oper. income	230,146	169,235	97,508	199,218

—V. 151, p. 3242.

Lehigh & New England RR.—New Treasurer—
At a meeting of the board of directors held on Dec. 26, Theodore P. Scott was elected Treasurer of the company, effective Jan. 1, 1941, succeeding Henry H. Pease.
Mr. Pease will continue as Secretary of the company.

Earnings for November and Year to Date

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$369,652	\$377,799	\$293,646	\$293,413
Net from railway	144,351	99,428	75,845	53,977
Net ry. oper. income	102,504	75,348	57,072	44,434
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	4,065,281	3,947,865	3,093,328	3,402,846
Net from railway	1,515,984	1,459,381	766,964	811,654
Net ry. oper. income	1,095,104	1,151,066	608,041	707,535

—V. 151, p. 3564.

Lessing's, Inc.—Common Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 24. Dividend of like amount was paid on June 10 and March 11, last, and on June 10, 1939 and a regular quarterly dividend of five cents was paid on Sept. 10, 1938.—V. 151, p. 2945.

Lexington Railway Co.—Bonds Called—
A total of \$26,000 first mortgage 5% bonds due 1949 has been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 110.—V. 142, p. 3176.

Lock Joint Pipe Co.—Extra Dividend—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$12.50 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10. Dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid on Dec. 31, Nov. 30 and on Oct. 31, last, and previously monthly dividends of \$1 per share were distributed.—V. 151, p. 2502.

Loan Star Gas Corp.—Plans to Borrow \$26,000,000 from Banks—
The corporation plans to borrow \$26,000,000 from commercial banks in order to redeem \$20,000,000 of debentures and to pay off outstanding bank loan notes.
The proposed borrowing, which was disclosed in an application filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission Jan. 2, would be distributed among eight banks as follows: Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh, \$7,750,000; Mellon National Bank, \$2,000,000; Chase National Bank, \$10,000,000; Bankers Trust Co., \$3,000,000; Chemical Bank & Trust Co., \$1,500,000;

Farmers Deposit National Bank, \$750,000; First National Bank at Pittsburgh, \$750,000, and the Union Savings Bank, \$250,000.
The proceeds from the loans and \$1,226,000 of the company's current funds will be used to redeem at 105 the \$20,000,000 outstanding 3 1/2% 15-year sinking fund debentures, due Aug. 1, 1953, and to pay bank loan notes, dated Aug. 22, 1938, in the unpaid principal amount of \$6,200,000 with a 1/2% premium of \$5,200,000 of the loans.
The new bank loans will be payable in semi-annual instalments of \$1,150,000 from Aug. 1, 1941 to Aug. 1, 1950 with interest at the rate of 2% and a final instalment of \$4,150,000 due Feb. 1, 1951, with interest on the last instalment at the rate of 2 1/2%. The company is to have certain rights of pre-payment of the notes, with or without payment of premium. As security certain shares of stock and evidences of debt constituting substantially all of its holdings of stock and debt of its subsidiaries will be pledged by Loan Star Gas Corp.—V. 151, p. 3749.

Long Island RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,966,257	\$1,845,747	\$1,819,684	\$1,770,472
Net from railway	422,281	264,624	315,002	202,133
Net ry. oper. income	def7,217	def203,563	def92,289	def150,792
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	23,203,807	23,683,710	21,411,877	22,787,994
Net from railway	6,007,390	5,982,906	5,123,818	4,475,454
Net ry. oper. income	908,987	329,834	def22,264	def168,987

—V. 151, p. 3243.

Los Angeles Railway Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Passenger revenue	\$1,035,007	\$1,056,953	\$11,375,811	\$11,082,135
Other rev. from transp.	293	222	1,104	1,430
Rev. from other rail and coach operations	6,262	9,118	79,207	97,390
Operating revenue	\$1,041,562	\$1,066,294	\$11,456,122	\$11,180,954
Operating expenses	770,988	802,991	8,810,930	8,638,764
Depreciation	121,029	119,250	1,305,909	1,312,981
Net oper. revenue	\$149,545	\$144,053	\$1,339,282	\$1,229,210
Taxes	76,044	77,378	883,018	864,229
Operating income	\$73,501	\$66,675	\$456,264	\$364,981
Non-operating income	167	167	2,285	3,797
Gross income	\$73,668	\$66,842	\$458,550	\$368,778
Interest on funded debt	66,306	67,536	732,766	764,735
Int. on unfunded debt	364	446	4,163	5,465
Net income	\$6,999	x\$1,140	x\$278,380	x\$401,421

x Loss.—V. 151, p. 3243.

Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.—Earnings—
[Includes Louisiana Arkansas & Texas Ry.]

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$749,504	\$754,727	\$645,609	\$645,609
Net from railway	308,874	321,689	223,536	223,536
Net ry. oper. income	208,066	189,115	134,048	134,048
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	7,566,675	6,995,804	6,688,332	6,688,332
Net from railway	2,723,233	2,515,824	2,148,879	2,148,879
Net ry. oper. income	1,557,166	1,458,630	1,204,509	1,204,509

—V. 151, p. 3243.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Ky.) (& Subs.)—Earnings.
Year Ended Nov. 30—

	1940	1939
Operating revenues	\$11,976,057	\$10,990,745
Operation	3,755,249	3,296,514
Maintenance	594,842	645,081
Appropriation for retirement reserve	1,341,000	1,272,667
Amortization of limited-term investments	1,428	1,427
Taxes	1,110,287	1,120,766
Provision for Federal and State income taxes	1,048,488	570,550
Net operating income	\$4,124,763	\$4,083,641
Other income	228,965	203,524
Gross income	\$4,353,728	\$4,287,165
Interest on funded debt	1,030,450	1,030,450
Amortization of debt discount and expense	160,227	160,227
Other interest	7,704	44,856
Amortization of flood and rehabilitation expense	250,000	250,000
Amortization of contractual capital expenditures	37,000	37,000
Interest charged to construction	Cr20,986	Cr6,084
Miscellaneous deductions	21,981	24,666
Net income	\$2,867,352	\$2,746,050

—V. 151, p. 3400.

Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co.—New President, &c.—
Directors on Dec. 30 announced the election of Alfred W. Thompson as President. Mr. Thompson, former Vice-President and general manager, succeeds Livingston W. Houston, who was named Chairman of the Board of Directors. Harry Hoffman of New York was elected Vice-President.
Initial Preferred Dividend—
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents per share on the 5 1/2% non-cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 27.—V. 149, p. 263.

Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corp.—Registers with SEC—

Corporation on Dec. 31 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4623, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933, covering \$7,500,000 of 3 1/2% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1966.
Corporation will use \$7,263,000 of the estimated net proceeds from the sale of the bonds for the payment on March 1, 1941, of the principal amount of all its outstanding 6% first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due 1945 (except \$18,000 principal amount which will be retired through operation of a sinking fund), and for the payment on April 1, 1941, of the principal amount of all outstanding 5% first mortgage refunding and improvement gold bonds, due 1948, of Luzerne County Gas & Electric Co., the predecessor company. The balance of the proceeds will be used to reimburse in part the corporation's treasury for funds expended in redeeming on March 1, 1940, \$500,000 of its 6% first and refunding mortgage bonds.
Principal underwriters will be Drexel & Co., Stroud & Co., Inc., and Bioren & Co., all of Philadelphia. Names of other underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions, the offering price, and the redemption provisions will be furnished by amendment.
The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering it is intended to stabilize the price of the bonds. This is not an assurance, it states, that the price of the bonds will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Dec. 30 that corporation (subsidiary of United Gas Improvement Co.), had filed an application (File 70-219) under the Holding Company Act regarding the proposed issuance and sale of \$7,500,000 of 3 1/2% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1966, at approximately 101%.—V. 151, p. 3244.

(W. J.) McCahan Sugar Co.—Accumulated Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 19.—V. 124, p. 801.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.—New Official—
Loyola Guerin has been named executive assistant to the President of this company.—V. 151, p. 3244.

MacSim Bar Paper Co.—Extra Dividend—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 14.

Maine Central RR.—Earnings—

Period Ended Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$956,025	\$1,013,589	\$11,046,044	\$10,948,284
Operating expenses	701,139	719,550	8,144,640	7,855,793
Net oper. revenues	\$254,886	\$294,039	\$2,901,404	\$3,092,491
Taxes	75,178	64,445	905,825	728,492
Equipment rents	Cr1,238	Dr13,085	Dr79,259	Dr154,976
Joint facility rents—Dr	20,267	26,706	232,890	289,389
Net ry. oper. income	\$160,679	\$189,803	\$1,683,430	\$1,919,634
Other income	26,797	32,472	434,106	422,618
Gross income	\$187,476	\$222,275	\$2,117,536	\$2,342,252
Deductions (rentals, int., &c.)	163,486	171,141	1,810,098	1,872,865
Net income	\$23,990	\$51,134	\$307,438	\$469,387

—V. 151, p. 3244.

Marion-Reserve Power Co.—Earnings—

Period Ended Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—12 Mos.—
Total oper. revenues	\$299,926	\$273,833	\$3,315,165	\$3,092,791
Non-operating income	2,327	1,966	22,092	20,839
Gross revenues	\$302,253	\$275,799	\$3,337,257	\$3,113,630
Operation	130,238	121,789	1,460,522	1,372,778
General taxes	21,821	18,376	237,945	208,528
Federal income taxes	17,105	9,349	165,488	85,602
Maintenance	17,692	16,167	177,041	198,618
Prov. for retirement res.	27,414	24,860	319,904	264,597
Net earnings	\$87,984	\$85,258	\$976,356	\$983,506
Int. on mtge. debt	22,604	31,354	294,000	376,250
Interest on serial notes	2,808	2,125	33,040	26,425
Amort. of debt, disc. & exp. & other deduc'ns (net)	3,122	3,101	48,095	37,661
Net income	\$59,450	\$48,678	\$601,222	\$543,170
Div. accr'd on \$5 pref. stk	13,461	14,128	162,197	168,785
Balance available for common stock	\$45,989	\$34,550	\$439,025	\$374,385

—V. 151, p. 3244.

Market Street Ry.—Interest—

Quarterly interest at the rate of 5% per annum will be paid on Jan. 1, 1941 on the first mortgage 7% sinking fund gold bonds, series A, due April 1, 1940, on presentation of bonds for stamping. Interest is payable at office of Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif. —V. 151, p. 3566.

Material Service Corp.—Pays Common Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of \$2 per share on its common stock, on Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 19. Last previous distribution was the 50-cent dividend paid on Dec. 23, 1937. —V. 150, p. 4131.

Melville Shoe Corp.—Sales—

Corporation on Dec. 27 reported sales at retail for November of \$3,446,923 as compared with sales for November of 1939 of \$3,104,339, an increase of 11.04%. Sales for the 11 months were \$35,524,868 as against \$33,484,874 for the similar period of 1939, a gain of 6.09%. —V. 151, p. 3566.

Merchants Refrigerating Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 7% pref. stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 26. Like amount was paid on Nov. 1, last. —V. 151, p. 2651.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$4,154,684	\$3,741,590	\$43,658,731	\$39,734,464
Uncollectible oper. rev.	14,053	13,307	141,403	105,612
Operating revenues	\$4,140,631	\$3,728,283	\$43,517,328	\$39,628,852
Operating expenses	2,523,267	2,326,418	25,881,908	24,255,485
Net operating revenues	\$1,617,364	\$1,401,865	\$17,635,420	\$15,373,367
Operating taxes	623,380	518,149	6,983,013	5,613,385
Net operating income	\$993,984	\$883,716	\$10,652,407	\$9,759,982
Net income	969,407	826,274	10,450,753	9,168,531

Expansion Program—Capitalization Increase Approved—

Company will spend approximately \$25,400,000 in 1941 for plant improvement and extension of facilities. George M. Welch, President of the company, announced on Dec. 23. Next year's budget represents an increase of 22% over that for this year and is the highest for any year since 1929.

The Michigan Public Service Commission approved on Dec. 23 the company's application to increase its capitalization by \$15,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to facilitate the expansion program. Most of the expansion will be in the Detroit area where greater facilities are expected to be needed to handle the additional volume of business resulting from the national defense program. —V. 151, p. 3567.

Middlesex Products Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$20, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 17. Like amounts paid on Dec. 26, 1939. Extra of 15 cents was paid on Dec. 20, 1938. —V. 150, p. 1774.

Middle States Petroleum Corp.—Dividends—

Directors have declared dividends of 37 cents per share on the class A stock and five cents per share on the class B stock payable Jan. 31, 1941 to holders of voting trust certificates and stock certificates of record Jan. 10, 1941. The dividends are declared with respect to consolidated net earnings for the year 1939. Initial dividends of 63 cents on the class A stock and 10 cents on the B stock were paid on Jan. 15, 1940. —V. 151, p. 1435.

Midland Valley RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$120,010	\$116,211	\$119,220	\$124,878
Net from railway	60,767	49,597	58,033	54,118
Net ry. oper. income	42,071	27,582	39,734	33,098
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,229,108	1,276,187	1,257,404	1,412,706
Net from railway	532,142	581,181	550,244	642,743
Net ry. oper. income	309,062	364,200	348,358	451,496

—V. 151, p. 3244.

Midwest Piping & Supply Co., Inc.—25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 8. Dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 14, last; 25 cents was paid on Oct. 15, last; one of 20 cents was paid on July 15, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed. —V. 151, p. 3095.

Miller & Hart, Inc.—Annual Report—

The annual report states:

Some degree of satisfaction has been derived from being able to point out that the corporation's net income for the period covered by the report amounted to \$159,435 after allowing for all charges including provision for depreciation, but before Federal taxes. The Federal income taxes are estimated at \$31,500, leaving a net profit of \$127,935, as compared with a net loss of \$45,194 for the previous fiscal year.

The working capital position at the end of the fiscal year reflects an improvement of approximately \$96,000 as compared with that available on Oct. 31, 1939, after providing \$51,980 to meet the sinking fund requirements as modified pursuant to the plan of debenture adjustment and deposit agreement.

The corporation's plan of debenture adjustment and deposit agreement submitted to holders of its debentures during the month of August was declared operative on Nov. 12, 1940. There has been deposited Dec. 17, 1940 pursuant to the plan in excess of 67% of debentures. Corporation during the period in question and pursuant to the plan, failed to make payments aggregating \$115,122 to the trustee for the purchase of outstanding debentures under the terms of the original trust agreement but during the same period, made provision for current sinking fund requirements in the amount of \$51,980 pursuant to the plan. It is expected that the corporation's working capital will be further strengthened by the benefits derived from the plan and agreement.

At the present time the holders of more than 60% of the preferred stock evidenced their acceptance and approval of the plan of capital stock readjustment as have holders of more than 96% of the common stock. It is anticipated that within the next 60 days a special meeting of stockholders will be called for the purpose of declaring the plan operative.

Income Account Year Ended Oct. 31

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Sales	\$7,942,189	\$7,657,646	\$8,885,815	\$10,103,413
Freight returns, hauling, &c.	347,436	303,049	282,866	See x
Net sales	\$7,594,754	\$7,354,597	\$8,602,949	\$10,103,413
Cost of sales	7,165,287	7,081,674	8,395,210	9,896,821
Selling and admin. exps.	336,973	351,653	339,245	283,188
Int. on debentures	34,941	41,074	47,385	55,697
Other interest	661	2,951	3,807	7,807
Amort. of debt discount	1,957	2,271	2,616	3,090
2% normal tax at source (net)	365	533	393	388
Loss	prof\$54,569	\$125,558	\$185,207	\$143,576
Other income	88,534	35,378	7,791	8,446
Total loss	prof\$143,103	\$90,181	\$177,417	\$135,130
Miscell. deductions				y27,340
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	31,500			
Discount on deb. pur. for sinking fund.	Cr16,332	Cr44,987	Cr44,839	Cr28,185
Net loss	prof\$127,935	\$45,194	\$132,577	\$134,285

x Less freight returns, &c. y Includes professional fees for industrial survey and "unjust enrichment" tax matters of \$10,800 and allocated portion of charges of Roberts & Oakes of Iowa, Inc., of \$16,540.

Balance Sheet Nov. 2, 1940

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$209,893; receivables (less reserves for doubtful receivables, &c. of \$5,250), \$277,844; inventories, \$438,748; prepaid insurance, taxes, &c., \$9,895; cash in sinking fund, \$19; investments, \$5,697; plant and equipment (net), \$1,288,893; debt discount, in process of amortization over life of issue, \$5,141; trade marks, trade names and goodwill, at cash cost at inception on July 5, 1928, \$210,747; total, \$2,446,878.

Liabilities—Hog purchase drafts outstanding, \$4,181; accounts payable, \$27,867; accruals, \$77,121; provision for Federal income taxes (subject to final determination by Treasury Department), \$54,500; current sinking fund requirements, \$51,980; funded debt, \$529,320; cumulative convertible preference stock without par value, stated value \$31.61 per share (outstanding 43,229 shares), \$1,366,544; common stock without par value; stated value \$5 per share, \$428,125; paid-in at date of organization, \$500,000 stated value of common stock donated to company and canceled, \$157,970; discount on preference stock redeemed and canceled, &c., \$148,728; deduct earned surplus (deficit), \$899,459; total, \$2,446,878.

Certificates Ready—

The holders of certificates of deposit for the 6% gold debentures, due July 1, 1943, as stamped, are notified that pursuant to the provisions of article fourth (b) of the plan of debenture adjustment and deposit agreement dated as of Dec. 30, 1939, and to which additional semi-annual interest coupons for the extended term of the debentures have been attached, are now ready for delivery.

Holders are, therefore, requested immediately to send or deliver their certificates of deposit to the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, so they may be exchanged for the debentures. —V. 151, p. 2947.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$793,580	\$832,860	\$839,533	\$791,543
Net from railway	180,153	232,177	201,386	208,314
Net ry. oper. income	77,420	117,949	102,167	124,616
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	8,898,387	8,480,684	8,357,094	7,938,747
Net from railway	2,216,533	1,948,976	1,658,569	1,368,160
Net ry. oper. income	1,212,519	951,183	636,873	436,009

—V. 151, p. 3244.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Earnings.

[Excluding Wisconsin Central Ry.]

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Freight revenue	\$1,142,244	\$1,229,925	\$14,132,295	\$12,288,294
Passenger revenue	33,290	49,899	607,154	752,564
All other revenue	98,476	104,898	1,171,267	1,180,272
Total revenues	\$1,274,010	\$1,384,722	\$15,910,716	\$14,221,130
Maint. of way & struct.	232,894	188,203	2,715,427	2,368,560
Maint. of equipment	220,965	230,457	2,490,075	2,439,320
Traffic expenses	31,586	33,183	381,231	379,120
Transp. expenses	592,025	546,695	6,111,745	5,932,027
General expenses	45,358	49,712	569,584	594,075
Net ry. revenues	\$149,181	\$336,472	\$3,642,654	\$2,508,028
Taxes	102,495	98,682	1,179,190	1,140,493
Net after taxes	\$46,686	\$237,790	\$2,463,464	\$1,367,535
Hire of equipment	37,768	26,045	284,204	284,722
Rental of terminals	14,220	18,918	145,007	150,661
Net after rents	\$5,302	\$192,827	\$2,021,253	\$932,152
Other income (net)	5,624	13,297	106,852	133,771
Income before interest	\$321	\$206,124	\$2,128,105	\$1,065,923
Int. being accrued & paid	3,925	3,520	33,792	44,351
Bal. before interest on bonds, &c.	\$3,603	\$202,604	\$2,094,313	\$1,021,573

x Loss or deficit.

[Including Wisconsin Central Ry.]

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,389,244	\$2,492,722	\$2,053,095	\$1,922,534
Net from railway	454,688	645,638	331,067	172,561
Net ry. oper. income	130,709	349,151	47,345	def144,170
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	28,734,819	26,153,016	22,507,354	25,851,891
Net from railway	7,532,189	6,099,802	3,239,312	5,501,808
Net ry. oper. income	4,233,302	2,858,306	def143,518	2,510,061

—V. 151, p. 3402.

Mississippi Central RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$96,003	\$77,925	\$66,453	\$77,447
Net from railway	40,660	18,999	11,612	9,015
Net ry. oper. income	29,013	10,383	def2,347	def2,704
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	751,361	790,998	731,234	866,570
Net from railway	88,195	91,890	146,065	138,771
Net ry. oper. income	def38,556	def18,987	40,460	36,596

—V. 151, p. 3245.

Mississippi Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—12 Mos.—
Gross revenue	\$299,964	\$316,152	\$3,364,253	\$3,678,274
Operating expenses	148,443	163,518	1,706,942	1,754,438
Taxes	57,131	43,178	509,439	523,329
Prov. for depreciation	25,000	23,333	298,333	371,667
Gross income	\$69,290	\$86,122	\$849,539	\$1,025,841
Interest & other deducts.	41,326	46,348	519,951	575,750
Net income	\$27,964	\$39,774	\$329,587	\$453,090
Divs. on pref. stock	21,088	21,088	253,062	253,062
Balance	\$6,875	\$18,686	\$76,525	\$200,028

Note—Results of operation through Dec. 18, 1939 of certain properties conveyed to Tennessee Valley Authority and other public agencies on that date are included herein.—V. 151, p. 3402.

Missouri & Arkansas Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$112,964	\$111,075	\$89,075	\$96,639
Net from railway	\$3,919	26,394	20,907	20,257
Net ry. oper. income	def5,383	8,386	11,364	8,454
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,100,306	1,011,432	905,613	1,057,665
Net from railway	218,432	209,903	137,648	185,942
Net ry. oper. income	57,360	73,452	9,044	42,607

—V. 151, p. 3245.

Missouri Illinois Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$208,243	\$204,292	\$134,420	\$105,789
Net from railway	101,487	97,181	53,266	32,112
Net ry. oper. income	39,609	63,006	36,721	8,948
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,044,789	2,075,055	1,004,480	1,389,424
Net from railway	909,949	977,629	209,901	442,733
Net ry. oper. income	440,181	587,329	48,557	204,810

Interest—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1941, on the first mortgage 5% bonds, series A, due 1959, is now being paid at office of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., New York.—V. 151, p. 3245.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,387,353	\$2,323,338	\$2,268,827	\$2,550,426
Net from railway	616,531	385,211	422,566	510,295
Net ry. oper. income	214,837	9,121	34,276	27,032
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	25,486,280	25,992,780	25,590,320	29,729,071
Net from railway	5,796,847	5,385,624	5,002,311	7,425,875
Net ry. oper. income	1,607,764	1,170,442	745,841	2,779,808

—V. 151, p. 3894.

Missouri Pacific RR.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$7,825,089	\$7,526,274	\$7,049,579	\$7,509,046
Net from railway	2,025,222	1,718,487	1,599,244	1,553,808
Net ry. oper. income	1,190,252	831,741	717,481	665,698
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	79,262,788	76,062,564	74,058,989	85,528,456
Net from railway	17,649,387	15,910,900	14,727,811	20,008,708
Net ry. oper. income	8,368,747	6,215,212	4,898,040	10,815,969

Interest—

Interest of 1 3/4% was paid on Jan. 2, 1941, on Pacific Railroad of Missouri second mortgage extended gold 5% bonds, due 1938, on surrender of interest warrant No. 5. Interest is payable at office of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., New York.—V. 151, p. 3245.

Monongahela Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$391,988	\$485,839	\$365,749	\$340,751
Net from railway	247,679	306,303	233,197	181,398
Net ry. oper. income	121,667	190,530	130,191	70,482
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	4,590,689	3,755,314	3,070,875	4,174,623
Net from railway	2,760,228	2,239,595	1,858,848	2,418,568
Net ry. oper. income	1,337,370	1,087,706	806,921	1,149,855

—V. 151, p. 3245.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.—To Pay \$1 Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 19. This compares with 50 cents paid on Sept. 30, June 28 and April 30, last, and \$1.75 paid during 1939.—V. 149, p. 2238.

Mount Hope Mineral RR.—May Dissolve—

The stockholders will vote Jan. 17 on deciding whether or not the corporate existence of the company which expires on March 15, 1941 shall be extended perpetually.—V. 130, p. 1110.

Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings.

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—Month—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939—11 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$2,320,276	\$2,153,002	\$24,712,141	\$23,417,670
Uncollectible oper. rev.	8,072	7,821	83,188	61,632
Operating revenues	\$2,312,204	\$2,145,181	\$24,628,953	\$23,356,038
Operating expenses	1,593,899	1,432,559	16,414,863	15,498,927
Net oper. revenues	\$718,305	\$712,622	\$8,214,090	\$7,857,111
Operating taxes	299,957	326,928	3,793,079	3,384,964
Net operating income	\$418,348	\$385,694	\$4,421,011	\$4,472,147
Net income	325,138	308,471	3,432,531	3,575,049

—V. 151, p. 3402.

Mutual Telephone Co., Honolulu—Stock Offered—To Redeem \$2,000,000 Series B Bonds—New Bond Issue to Be Offered—

The company is offering 20,000 shares of common stock for subscription at par (\$10 per share) to stockholders of record Nov. 6, in the ratio of one for each 19 shares held. The rights evidenced by the warrants may be exercised at the principal office of the company in Honolulu on or before the close of business on Jan. 6, 1941. Full shares representing fractional interests and also shares called for by warrants which are not exercised will be sold at public auction in Honolulu to the highest bidder therefor not later than Jan. 15, 1941, and the proceeds from the auction sale in excess of \$10 per share after all the expenses of the auction sale have been first deducted will be distributed pro rata to the stockholders of record of the company as of the close of business on Nov. 6, 1940, whose fractional interests are disposed of and to the holders of unexercised warrants.

There is no underwriting in connection with this offering and no firm commitment to take the issue has been made.

Company intends to apply the proceeds from the sale in whole or in part, either (1) to repay a portion of its current short-term loans which at the present time are \$450,000, but which are expected to aggregate \$600,000 by the end of 1940, the proceeds of which loans were and are to be used for additional working capital, or (2) to provide additional working capital for the purpose of making replacements, improvements and betterments of the company's plant.

Company proposes to sell on Jan. 15, 1941, or as soon as practicable thereafter, \$400,000 first mortgage bonds, series A 4%, to be dated Jan. 15, 1941, and to mature Jan. 15, 1971, for the purpose of securing further funds to apply towards the repayment of its current loans and to provide further working capital.

Company (a Hawaiian corporation) was incorporated in Hawaii Aug. 16, 1883. Company is a public utility furnishing telephone service on the Islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Molokai, Territory of Hawaii, and radiotelephone service between said islands and certain ships at sea, and also wireless telegraph service between the Islands of Oahu, Lanai,

Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Molokai. Company in cooperation with R. C. A. Communications, Inc. furnishes radiotelephone service to the radiotelephone and connecting systems of the Department of Communications of Japan, of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its connecting companies throughout the United States and of telephone systems in other countries. Company also cooperates with R. C. A. Communications, Inc., in furnishing radiotelephone service to certain ships at sea.

Company furnishes local service in 31 exchange areas on the five principal islands of the Hawaiian group.

Company is also engaged in the wholesale distribution of radios and records in the Territory of Hawaii as the representative of R. C. A. Manufacturing Co.

	Authorized	Outstanding
1st mtge. bonds, series B 4%, due July 15, 1960	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
1st mtge. bonds, series A 4%, due Jan. 15, 1971	3,000,000	See note
Capital stock (par \$10)	4,000,000	a3,800,000

a When the 20,000 shares of capital stock now offered are issued, the company will have 400,000 shares of capital stock issued and outstanding. All of the \$2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, series B 4%, due July 15, 1960, have been authorized by the company to be redeemed on Jan. 15, 1941, and notice of intention to redeem has been given by the company to Hawaiian Trust Co.

Company has also authorized the offering in exchange to the holders residing in the Territory of Hawaii of the company's first mortgage bonds, series B 4% due July 15, 1960, an equivalent amount of first mortgage bonds, series A 4%, due Jan. 15, 1971.

Company proposes to issue and sell on Jan. 15, 1941, or as soon as practicable thereafter, to residents of the Territory of Hawaii \$400,000 first mortgage bonds, series A 4%, due Jan. 15, 1971, for the purpose of providing funds for additional working capital or to repay the company's current short-term loans.

Company plans to sell on Jan. 15, 1941, or as soon as practicable thereafter, so much of the \$2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, series A 4%, due Jan. 15, 1971, offered in exchange to the holders residing in the Territory of Hawaii of the first mortgage bonds, series B 4%, due July 15, 1960, as are not issued in exchange for the purpose of providing funds to pay the principal amount of the redemption price of first mortgage bonds, series B, which will be redeemed on Jan. 15, 1941.—V. 151, p. 3750.

Patterson-Sargent Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End. Oct. 31—	1940	1939	1938	1937
a Operating profit	\$217,943	\$239,258	\$69,201	\$496,571
Other income	12,158	24,902	4,221	7,400
Prov. for Federal taxes	f38,699	d48,294	c8,463	d90,600
Net profit	\$191,401	\$215,867	\$64,959	\$413,371
Previous surplus	3,125,537	3,071,947	3,219,396	3,175,159
Excess of par over cost, &c	45	110	—	—
Total surplus	\$3,316,984	\$3,287,923	\$3,284,355	\$3,588,534
Divs. on pref. stock	12,355	12,386	12,408	13,534
Common dividends	200,000	150,000	200,000	350,000
Premium on pref. stock purchased and retired	—	—	—	5,600
Balance, surplus	\$3,104,629	\$3,125,537	\$3,071,947	\$3,219,396
Earns. persh. on 200,000 shs. com. stk. (no par)	\$0.90	\$1.00	\$0.26	\$2.00

a After deducting cost of sales, selling, administrative and general expenses. b Includes \$10,000 for surtax on undistributed profits. c Includes \$744 adjustment for prior years. d After deducting provision for depreciation of \$55,416 in 1940, \$54,445 in 1939, \$60,164 in 1938, and \$62,216 in 1937. f After deducting \$2,330 adjustment for prior years.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—	1940	1939	Liabilities—	1940	1939
Cash	\$1,072,863	\$496,195	Accounts payable	\$145,898	\$148,273
U. S. Govt. secur.	749,940	—	Accrued taxes	25,946	30,353
Customers' notes & accts. payable	848,273	775,661	Federal and State taxes on income	41,029	47,550
Inventory	1,243,835	1,156,817	Res. for contng.	349,186	349,186
Cash surrender val. of life insurance	66,997	61,788	\$4 cum. pref. stock	308,800	309,100
Securities of unconsolidated subs.	21,750	21,750	x Common stock	300,000	300,000
Sundry secur., miscell. rec., &c.	24,971	26,303	Earned surplus	3,104,629	3,125,537
L'd. bldgs., mach., equipment, &c.	947,964	978,739			
Unexp. ins. prem. prepaid taxes	48,835	42,805			
Total	\$4,275,488	\$4,309,999	Total	\$4,275,488	\$4,309,999

x Represented by 200,000 no par shares.—V. 151, p. 3752.

Phoenix Acceptance Corp.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 24. Regular quarterly dividend of 12 1/2 cents was paid on Nov. 15 last.—V. 147, p. 429

Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co.—Pays \$2.50 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 23. Four quarterly dividends of 50 cents were previously paid; \$2 paid on Dec. 23, 1939; \$1 paid on Nov. 15, 1939; and 50 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters, and on Dec. 20, 1938.—V. 151, p. 2948.

(Conde) Nast Publications, Inc.—To Pay Com. Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 15. This will be the first dividend paid on the common shares since Oct. 1, 1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was distributed.—V. 151, p. 2654.

National Gypsum Co.—Sales Director—

The appointment of Robert W. Downes as director of sales was announced Jan. 2 by Melvin H. Baker, President.

Acquires New Lime Plant—

Melvin H. Baker, President announced Jan. 2 the acquisition of the plants and facilities of the Chemical Lime Co. of Bellefonte, Pa. This operation will be added to National's chain of 17 mills engaged in the processing of a variety of items for the building trade.

The transaction adds to National's lime facilities—three plants, two limestone mines, 16 shaft kilns, and the largest rotary kiln in the United States.

The addition of the Bellefonte lime operation is the third major expansion of the National Gypsum Co. in 1940. In June, 1940 National opened a new gypsum, plaster and wallboard mill in Bronx, N. Y. to service Metropolitan New York dealers. In Nov., 1940 National acquired a paper mill at Newburg, N. Y. to manufacture paper for gypsum board products.

To date, the National Gypsum Co., which began in 1925 with a single gypsum mill, has expanded to an 18-mill operation selling 149 related wall and ceiling items including plaster, wallboard, gypsum lath, insulating products, acoustical products, casein paints and textures, metal lath and lime.—V. 151, p. 3895.

National Oil Products Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 35,965 additional shares of common stock (\$4 par) on official notice of issuance and sale for cash making the total amount of common stock applied for to date 215,794 shares. See also V. 151, p. 3895.

National Shirt Shops of Del., Inc.—Initial Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 26. Initial dividend of like amount was paid on Dec. 30, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2198.

New England Gas & Electric Association—System Output—

For the week ended Dec. 27, New England Gas & Electric Association reports electric output of 9,417,573 kwh. This is an increase of 1,353,308

kwh., or 16.78% above production of 8,064,267 kwh. for the corresponding week a year ago.
 Gas output is reported at 108,744 mcf., a decrease of 9,582 mcf., or 8.10% below production of 118,326 mcf. in the corresponding week a year ago.—V. 151, p. 3896.

Years End. Sept. 30—	1940	1939	1938	1937
x Net operating profit—	\$1,154,550	\$949,929	\$316,235	\$948,857
Other income, int. (net) and sundry receipts—	22,197	17,210	18,844	24,745
Profit on sale of marketable securities—				13,253
Total earnings—	\$1,176,747	\$967,139	\$335,079	\$987,855
Losses on assets sold or scrapped—				13,400
Prov. for exchange depreciation, foreign subs		49,826		
Prov. for U. S. A., Can. English income taxes—	242,297	179,697	y61,700	y187,724
Min. stockholders' int. in earnings of English sub.		10,662	6,659	4,486
Sundry charges—		2,180	4,807	8,448
Net income—	\$934,451	\$724,773	\$261,913	\$773,799
Divs. paid, less divs. on stock held in treasury—	704,393	503,138	234,798	536,680
Shs. cap. stk. (par \$10)—	268,340	268,340	268,340	268,340
Earnings per share—	\$3.48	\$2.70	\$0.98	\$2.88

x After deducting provision for depreciation of plant and equipment of \$233,463 in 1940, \$241,641 in 1939, \$267,299 in 1938 and \$258,665 in 1937.
 y Includes undistributed profits tax of \$2,000 for 1938 and \$11,500 for 1937.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1940	1939	1940	1939
Cash—	\$680,265	Accts. pay. & accr. expenses—	\$511,923
Market securities—	333,371	Prov. for U. S. A., Canadian & English inc. taxes—	262,989
Customers' notes & accts. receivable—	419,462	Min. int. in English subsidiary—	37,642
Sundry accts. rec. and claims—	6,055	Cap. stock (par \$10)—	2,683,400
Employees' notes receivable—	659	Res. for conting.—	93,624
Inventories—	1,074,914	Earned surplus—	1,634,666
Cash in English bank—	4,878		
Prepaid ins. prem. and other exps.—	63,806		
Invest. in English subsidiary—	93,624		
Other investments—	117,791		
Property, plant & equipment—	2,254,825		
Deferred charges—	33,960		
Patents, trademks. less amortization—	103,650		
Goodwill—	1		
Total—	\$5,186,602	Total—	\$5,186,602

—V. 151, p. 559.

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$68,218	\$63,628	\$60,877	\$66,108
Net from railway—	38,619	35,744	31,441	34,632
Net ry. oper. income—	29,056	27,553	21,735	28,641
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	680,831	601,590	517,478	639,374
Net from railway—	375,602	291,673	210,916	316,808
Net ry. oper. income—	247,604	195,204	139,059	240,340

—V. 151, p. 3247.

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$334,182	\$279,184	\$248,904	\$271,836
Net from railway—	171,876	110,071	90,774	82,179
Net ry. oper. income—	95,596	46,947	32,995	38,623
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	3,032,231	2,839,459	2,810,668	3,044,702
Net from railway—	1,571,158	1,072,682	966,114	1,158,504
Net ry. oper. income—	513,824	439,238	359,044	534,831

—V. 151, p. 3247.

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$194,487	\$220,752	\$198,521	\$169,144
Net from railway—	49,010	76,504	33,422	28,530
Net ry. oper. income—	49,373	81,936	43,872	31,351
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	2,143,558	2,177,284	2,137,701	2,369,846
Net from railway—	579,783	586,962	555,136	809,439
Net ry. oper. income—	655,593	631,748	617,431	842,237

—V. 151, p. 3751.

Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.—Pension Plan—

Company has announced the establishment, effective Dec. 31, 1940, of a new employees pension plan to replace the previous retirement allowance plan which had been in effect continuously since Jan. 1, 1915. In conjunction with the plan the company created a trust to which it has contributed \$1,775,000 in cash and securities and which will be administered by three trustees who are directors of the company, Roger Williams, John B. Woodward Jr. and Francis F. Randolph. Messrs. Williams and Woodward are officers of the company and Mr. Randolph is Chairman of the Board of Tri-Continental Corp., which is a large holder of stock of the company.

In addition to this initial contribution, the Newport News Co. will pay into the trust each year further sums calculated as sufficient on an actuarial basis to provide for the payment of benefits under the plan. All employees of the company become eligible for membership under the new pension plan upon completing five years of service with the company and attaining their 35th birthday. The pension plan is designed to supplement the old age benefits presently payable under the Social Security Act so that the combined benefits of the Act and the company's plan will provide for every employee retiring at his normal retirement date under the plan a minimum pension of at least 30% of his average earnings during the period of his participation in the plan. The full cost of the benefits under the pension plan in respect of employees receiving up to \$3,000 per year will be paid by the company, but employees earning more than \$3,000 per year will contribute a part of the cost of the benefits receivable by them.

Company now has more than 33,000 employees, and when certain new facilities have been completed and additional housing arrangements become available, it is expected that this number will be materially increased. Until this year the company, which operates the largest independent shipyard in the country, was owned by the Huntington interests. Early this year all the outstanding stock was sold to Tri-Continental Corp. and a group of investment associates, and subsequently a major portion of the company's stock was sold to the public by an underwriting group headed by Union Securities Corp.—V. 151, p. 3751.

New York Central RR.—Vice-President Retires, &c.—

D. B. Fleming will retire as Vice-President and General Manager of this railroad in charge of operation from Buffalo east and will be succeeded by A. H. Wright, Assistant General Manager, on Dec. 31. R. D. Starbuck, Executive Vice-President, announced on Dec. 24. Mr. Fleming has been with the company 47 years.

Mr. Wright will be succeeded by J. J. Brinkworth, Superintendent of the New York terminal district and river division of the West Shore RR. L. Relyea, Assistant Superintendent at New York, will take Mr. Brinkworth's place.

H. B. Tucker, Trainmaster, has been promoted to Assistant Superintendent of the New York terminal district. F. W. Gleisner will go from Assistant Superintendent in charge of terminal operations to head of operation of the marine department.

Earnings for November and Year to Date

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$32,082,201	\$30,922,179	\$27,556,001	\$28,678,023
Net from railway—	8,376,209	7,593,181	6,354,109	5,323,580
Net ry. oper. income—	3,990,829	4,270,578	3,158,333	1,826,677
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	335,691,381	309,285,185	269,579,065	338,918,218
Net from railway—	83,003,372	76,604,993	54,326,938	79,194,237
Net ry. oper. income—	36,966,718	32,689,069	12,778,655	37,005,245

—V. 151, p. 3896.

New York Connecting RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$257,375	\$204,905	\$197,089	\$166,164
Net from railway—	184,564	141,218	164,660	111,723
Net ry. oper. income—	160,141	126,215	306,772	50,132
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	2,375,325	2,312,923	2,287,315	2,323,187
Net from railway—	1,622,347	1,562,753	1,624,517	1,734,241
Net ry. oper. income—	1,277,119	1,247,269	1,055,690	1,076,758

—V. 151, p. 3247.

New York Lake Erie & Western Docks & Impt. Co.—Interest—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1941 on the first mortgage bonds, extended at 5% to 1943, is now being paid. Interest is payable at office of Erie RR., New York.—V. 151, p. 251.

New York Susquehanna & Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$259,185	\$239,074	\$218,864	\$258,726
Net from railway—	81,728	78,126	63,531	85,701
Net ry. oper. income—	24,875	24,118	def2,909	28,849
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	2,907,536	2,739,915	2,686,519	2,969,507
Net from railway—	1,033,615	916,300	842,557	978,842
Net ry. oper. income—	396,906	224,867	63,195	338,086

—V. 151, p. 3247.

New York Title & Mortgage Co.—Series F Certificates—

Captain William J. Pedrick, William J. Schmitt and Alexander Pfeiffer, the trustees administering the affairs of series F, announce distribution to certificate holders of \$76,741 on income, or at the rate of 3 1/4% of outstanding certificates, and payment on principal of \$36,327 at the rate of 1 1/2% on the original amount of each certificate, making a total for the year 1940 to certificate holders of \$135,287 on income, or at the rate of 5 1/2%, and the sum of \$36,327, or at the rate of 1 1/2% on principal. In commenting on these payments, the trustees stated that over the period of the last 5 1/2 years, they have been able to pay to the certificate holders the total sum of \$929,260 on account of income and principal, which represents better than 6 1/2% annually.—V. 151, p. 3897.

New York Trap Rock Corp.—25-Cent Common Dividend

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 26. Like amount was paid on Dec. 11, 1939, and on Nov. 30, 1936.

Current dividend amounts to \$44,972 and corresponding sinking fund and participation payments on the first mortgage bonds also were authorized. Sinking fund equals the amount of dividend and will be provided for out of treasury holdings of the issue.

The participation payment of \$2.50 on each \$1,000 par value stamped first mortgage bond has been paid to trustee, but under the terms of supplemental agreement dated Jan. 1, 1935, the amount will not be distributed until next interest payment date June 1, 1941.—V. 151, p. 2358.

Norfolk & Southern RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$385,290	\$396,647	\$332,408	\$371,170
Net from railway—	86,270	81,251	36,488	46,301
Net ry. oper. income—	34,859	23,113	def11,246	def10,620
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	4,170,144	4,269,181	4,061,537	4,551,380
Net from railway—	781,680	895,380	770,892	975,147
Net ry. oper. income—	210,266	326,294	237,540	359,512

—V. 151, p. 3751.

North American Car Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$3 per share on account of accumulations on the \$6 first preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 26. Dividend of \$3 was paid on March 25, last and one of \$1.50 per share was paid on March 29, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2200.

North American Gas & Electric Co.—Calls for Tenders of 6% Cumulative Income Debentures—

Company has issued a call for tenders of its 6% cumulative income debentures, dated Jan. 1, 1937, and due Jan. 1, 1949, for cancellation and retirement. Tenders will be received by it up to and including 12 o'clock Northern Jan. 20, and no tenders received thereafter will be considered. Company proposes to expand the sum of \$10,175, in the purchase of income debentures tendered. In accepting tenders preference will be given to tenders made at the lowest prices, but the company specifically reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

To tender 6% cumulative income debentures, holders thereof should forward (form properly filled out) to the company at 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Comparative Statement of Earnings, Showing Net Income as Defined in Amended Plan of Reorganization.

12 Months Ended Nov. 30—	1940	1939
Total income from interest—	\$3,232	\$3,039
Income from dividends—	41,050	36,000
Total gross earnings—	\$44,282	\$39,039
General expenses and taxes—	4,635	8,075
Federal income tax—	5,585	2,285

* Net income (as defined in amended plan of reorganization)—

\$34,063 1940
 \$28,679 1939

* Under the amended plan of reorganization 60% of net income is presently applicable to the payment of interest on the 6% cumulative income debentures (annual interest charges on which income debentures issued and to be issued amounts to \$29,755), and the remaining 40% thereof, is required to be applied to the acquisition of such debentures.

Balance Sheet as at Nov. 30, 1940

Assets—Investments, \$355,927; cash, \$26,775; U. S. savings bonds, \$5,320; accrued interest receivable, \$380; prepaid items, \$31; total, \$388,433.
 Liabilities—6% cum. income debentures, 1949, \$495,908; accrued int. on debentures, \$54,550; accrued taxes, \$7,488; other accrued liabilities, \$926; common stock (par 80c. per share), \$65,930; earned deficit, \$236,370; total, \$388,432.—V. 150, p. 3211.

Northern Ohio Telephone Co.—25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 20. Dividend of 1 1/2 cents was paid on Oct. 15 and on July 15, last, this latter being the initial dividend on the \$10 par shares. Dividend of \$1.75 was paid on the old \$100 par shares on April 15, last.—V. 151, p. 2054.

Northern Illinois Coal Corp.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$1 per share on the com. stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 18.—V. 151, p. 709.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway—	\$5,834,324	\$5,700,668	\$5,086,957	\$5,097,677
Net from railway—	1,580,367	1,617,979	1,232,863	1,058,544
Net ry. oper. income—	1,325,615	1,372,144	909,922	750,894
Since Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	62,820,309	59,001,584	52,240,351	60,577,602
Net from railway—	15,393,571	12,449,338	8,683,283	12,323,942
Net ry. oper. income—	11,992,329	8,941,757	5,183,758	10,416,955

—V. 151, p. 3751.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)—Weekly Output—

Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Dec. 28, 1940, totaled 31,351,417 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 29,146,707 kilowatt-hours for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 7.6%.—V. 151, p. 3897.

Northwest Engineering Co.—To Pay 25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. This compares with \$1.25 paid on Dec. 20, last; 50 cents on Nov. 1, last; 25 cents paid in three preceding quarters; 50 cents on Dec. 20, 1939; 25 cents on Nov. 1, 1939, and in each of the three preceding quarters; \$1 on Dec. 20, 1938; 25 cents on Nov. 1, 1938, and 75 cents paid on Dec. 20, 1937.—V. 151, p. 3248.

Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—1940—11 Mos.—	1939—1940—11 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$3,127,147	\$2,897,907	\$3,234,663
Uncollectible oper. rev.	11,199	8,047	88,951
Operating revenues	\$3,115,948	\$2,889,860	\$3,145,712
Operating expenses	2,165,235	1,999,679	2,256,333
Net oper. revenues	\$950,713	\$890,181	\$10,889,379
Operating taxes	426,612	361,332	4,832,461
Net oper. income	\$524,101	\$528,849	\$6,056,918
Net income	480,291	424,915	5,524,949

Northwestern National Life Insurance Co.—1940 Report Shows Increased Business and Earnings—

An increase to \$460,034,187 in insurance in force, a sharp gain in renewal premiums, and a \$5,579,023 increase in assets to a total of \$80,784,203 as of Dec. 31, feature the 56th annual financial statement of the company. The gain of \$19,463,474 in insurance in force is 44% greater than the \$13,543,111 gain scored in the year 1939, the report states. Sales of paid-for new business, exclusive of revivals and increases, totaled \$59,705,046, compared with \$57,844,015 in the preceding year.

Total income from all sources increased to \$15,587,796, from \$15,160,680 for the year 1939, the report shows. Contingency reserves, surplus funds and capital increased \$212,373, to a total of \$5,670,291, after adding \$100,000 in excess of legal requirements to various policy reserves.

"The substantial increase in insurance in force is especially encouraging," said O. J. Arnold, President of the company, in commenting on the report, "because the gain was accomplished on only a small increase in sales volume. It therefore reflects continued improvement in persistency of business, which simply means that an increasing proportion of policyholders are keeping their insurance in force. This, I feel, results from two things: 1940 has been a year of increasing employment and therefore of greater well-being on the part of the average family. Second, our own long range program of lapse prevention is getting results."

The company's report shows holdings of U. S. Government securities and fully guaranteed bonds of government agencies totaling \$24,480,820, compared with \$24,312,613 the year preceding. First mortgage loans totaled \$11,535,507, compared with \$7,292,650 as of the end of the previous year. The increase was due to expansion in the company's holdings of FHA-insured loans on city homes, the report states.

Total premium collections of \$10,930,964 in 1940 compared with \$10,630,054 collected in premiums in 1939, the report shows. The increase, Mr. Arnold pointed out, was entirely accounted for by an expansion in renewal premiums, reflecting still better maintenance of policies in force, by their owners.—V. 151, p. 3405; V. 150, p. 283.

Northwestern National Insurance Co.—Extra Div.—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 23.—V. 148, p. 1487.

Northwestern Pacific RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$265,871	\$259,293	\$239,971	\$257,500
Net from railway	def3,038	def7,271	def30,207	def18,858
Net ry. oper. income	def34,650	def35,826	def63,666	def44,339
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,027,670	3,055,420	2,803,161	3,529,276
Net from railway	33,876	29,688	def485,435	244,723
Net ry. oper. income	def316,517	def279,986	def832,506	def53,868

Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.—20-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 30 to holders of record Jan. 15. Dividends of 25 cents were paid on July 30, April 30 and Jan. 30, 1940 and on July 29, 1939, and in each of the four preceding quarters.—V. 150, p. 3834.

Ohio Oil Co.—Studies Redemption Plan—

The company is said to be studying a plan to redeem nearly half its \$34,124,900 of 6% preferred stock, using for the purpose cash on hand and the proceeds of bank loans. The stock is redeemable on any dividend date at \$110 per share.—V. 151, p. 2951.

Ohio Edison Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—1940—11 Mos.—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—1940—12 Mos.—
Gross revenue	\$1,846,477	\$1,706,652	\$2,281,803	\$1,937,323
Operating expenses	576,280	552,809	6,553,355	6,283,245
Taxes	368,439	248,793	3,533,649	2,972,913
Prov. for depreciation	225,000	240,000	2,710,000	2,465,000
Gross income	\$676,758	\$665,050	\$7,484,798	\$7,651,675
Int. & other deductions	286,856	283,046	3,390,121	3,432,182
Net income	\$389,902	\$382,004	\$4,094,677	\$4,219,493
Dividends on pref. stock	155,577	155,577	1,866,923	1,866,923
Balance	\$234,325	\$226,428	\$2,227,754	\$2,352,570

Ohio Wax Paper Co.—50-Cent Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 20. Last previous distribution was the extra dividend of 75 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents paid on Dec. 22, 1939.—V. 149, p. 4037.

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$27,566	\$35,849	\$30,799	\$36,186
Net from railway	9,954	15,820	def265	23,265
Net ry. oper. income	2,765	9,568	def8,359	13,174
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	273,246	370,485	407,352	477,178
Net from railway	57,456	129,230	117,827	186,389
Net ry. oper. income	def14,850	56,937	23,487	81,144

Oneida, Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$12.50, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31. Regular quarterly dividend of 18 1/4 cents per share was paid on Dec. 15, last.—V. 151, p. 2202.

Pacific Coast Aggregates, Inc.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1940	1939
Net income before Federal taxes	\$79,791	loss\$14,276

Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela, C. A.—Transfer Agent—
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been discontinued as depository and transfer agent for the American shares representing the common stock of company, effective Jan. 1, 1941. Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, has been appointed as depository and transfer agent.—V. 150, p. 2434.

Pacific Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939—1940—11 Mos.—	1940—12 Mos.—	1939—1940—12 Mos.—
Operating revenues	\$577,934	\$514,640	\$6,291,723	\$6,018,733
Operating expenses	258,615	214,451	2,760,798	2,483,280
Direct taxes	93,390	63,552	967,639	864,394
Prop. retire. res. approp.	57,908	57,908	694,900	694,900
Amort. of limited-term investments	-----	-----	136	131
Net oper. revenues	\$168,021	\$178,729	\$1,868,250	\$1,976,028
Rent from lease of plant	18,746	17,894	220,569	212,221
Operating income	\$186,767	\$196,623	\$2,088,819	\$2,188,249
Other income (net)	Dr296	Dr222	Dr3,469	Dr1,242
Gross income	\$186,471	\$196,401	\$2,085,350	\$2,187,007
Int. on mtge. bonds	85,417	85,417	1,025,000	1,025,000
Other int. & deductions	34,366	16,951	262,132	252,696
Int. chgd. to construct'n	Cr430	Cr531	Cr1,293	Cr1,712
Net income	\$67,118	\$94,564	\$799,511	\$911,023
Divs. applic. to pref. stocks for the period	-----	-----	458,478	458,478
Balance	-----	-----	\$341,033	\$452,545

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

11 Mos. End. Nov. 30—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Operating revenues	117,247,774	111,679,009	105,874,595	*103,277,695
Expenses and taxes	97,530,119	91,149,174	87,409,727	83,485,320
Operating profit	19,717,655	20,529,835	18,464,868	19,792,375
Other income (net)	137,244	109,796	231,802	182,873
Total income	19,854,899	20,639,631	18,696,670	19,975,248
Interest, &c.	3,291,122	3,142,227	2,937,734	2,465,580
Net income	16,563,777	17,497,404	15,758,936	17,509,668
Preferred dividends	4,510,000	4,510,000	4,510,000	4,510,000
Common dividends	11,582,083	11,882,917	10,529,167	13,236,667
Surplus	471,694	1,104,487	719,769	def236,999

* Includes \$410,800 subject to Oregon rate case.—V. 151, p. 3570, 3097.

Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated—Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of three shillings per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 10. Company announced that payment of this dividend will be made in United States fund at rate of 60 cents per share. Dividend of 40 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last, and one of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 24, 1938.

Earnings—

The company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940, estimated net profit of 203,028 pounds sterling, plus 22,231,642 bolivianos, after taxes. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1939 the corporation reported loss of 102,814 pounds sterling and profit of 13,410,404 bolivianos, before adjustment to reflect decrease in depletion charges resulting from computation on new basis adopted in the last quarter of 1939, under which, effective from Jan. 1, 1939, net book value of mining properties is prorated over estimated remaining tonnage of ore on a production basis.

Production for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940, was 9,160 tons of fine tin, as against a production of 5,108 tons of fine tin for the same period in 1939. Tin in concentrates shipped but not sold at the close of the 1940 period was valued in inventory at \$245, as against \$215 at the close of the 1939 period.—V. 151, p. 2202.

Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities—Comparative Balance Sheet—

Assets—	Dec. 31, '40	Dec. 30, '39
Cash and amount of deposit with Federal Reserve Bank	\$155,251,147	\$136,977,604
United States Government securities	31,193,292	41,353,437
State, county, and municipal securities	5,668,603	-----
Loans upon collateral	41,322,621	37,514,102
Investment securities	14,968,952	23,992,455
Commercial loans	47,548,786	36,931,935
First mortgages owned	5,104,054	5,683,558
Reserve fund for protection of "cash balances in trust accounts"	7,579,630	11,063,233
Miscellaneous assets	1,835,044	1,940,584
Interest accrued	563,265	695,019
Banking building, vaults and equipment	1,959,699	1,950,311
Other real estate	4,445,722	4,834,423
Customers' liability account letters of credit issued and accepted, executed	33,882	192,805
Total	\$317,476,797	\$303,129,466
Liabilities—		
Capital	\$8,400,000	\$8,400,000
Surplus	12,000,000	12,000,000
Undivided profits	2,717,660	2,534,079
Reserve for dividends	336,000	336,000
Unearned interest	1,257,472	920,350
Reserve for building, taxes and expenses	459,725	332,305
Miscellaneous liabilities	17,284	2,138
Letters of credit acceptance executed for cust.	33,882	192,805
Deposits	289,266,288	276,000,539
Reserve for contingencies	2,988,485	2,411,248
Total	\$317,476,797	\$303,129,466

—V. 151, p. 112.

Pennsylvania Forge Corp.—Initial and Extra Common Dividend—

Directors have declared an initial dividend of 15 cents and an extra dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 23.

Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$434,340	\$436,484	\$364,364	\$376,851
Net from railway	def50,958	def26,972	def41,982	def36,203
Net ry. oper. income	def197,425	def173,430	def180,944	def170,354
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	5,567,775	5,428,946	4,960,505	5,974,026
Net from railway	def284,823	190,728	def43,451	520,443
Net ry. oper. income	def2,269,245	def1,674,943	def1,929,887	def1,527,036

—V. 151, p. 3250.

Pennsylvania RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$42,193,655	\$42,915,404	\$32,707,668	\$32,552,166
Net from railway	12,983,017	12,964,468	10,292,160	7,113,656
Net ry. oper. income	8,703,059	9,389,198	6,690,851	3,679,060
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	435,586,336	390,867,059	327,613,908	425,798,394
Net from railway	126,912,246	112,055,087	94,027,981	111,752,180
Net ry. oper. income	72,175,689	68,400,250	50,881,726	69,799,545

—V. 151, p. 3898.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.—Stock Offered—

Stroud & Co., Inc., and E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., have announced that their offering of 6,745 shares of common stock, made at 53 1/8 after the close of the market Dec. 27, was oversubscribed and the books closed.—V. 151, p. 2807.

Peoples Gas & Fuel Corp.—Merger—

See Southwest Natural Gas Co.

Peoples Light & Power Co.—To Borrow \$475,000—

The company, according to an application filed with the Security and Exchange Commission, plans to borrow \$475,000 from the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia. Proceeds from the loan will be used, together with other funds, to redeem on March 1, the company's \$1,177,750 outstanding collateral lien bonds, series A, due 1961. The bank loan will be in the form of promissory notes payable serially over a three year period and will carry a 3% interest rate.—V. 151, p. 3572.

Postal Telegraph, Inc.—Anti-Trust Suit—

A civil decree was filed in the U. S. District Court in New York Dec. 30 in a suit charging Postal Telegraph, Inc., with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Act.

Justice Department officials said that the suit against Postal was secondary to the case against the Western Union Telegraph Co., against which similar charges have been made. Cases had to be brought against both companies as a matter of equity because both were accused of more or less the same practices complained of, it was said, but the Postal company was, in effect, a plaintiff rather than a defendant in the matter, and readily agreed to the decree, officials stated.

As a matter of mutual agreement between the Justice Department and Postal, and in order not to give Western Union an unfair competitive advantage, the Department's statement said, the decree contained "a clause providing that it shall be inoperative and suspended until such time as a similar decree is entered against Western Union as a result either of negotiation or successful litigation."

The Postal company was charged with combining and conspiring to restrain and attempting to monopolize interstate trade and commerce in telegraphic communications by making contracts with railroads, hotels, office buildings and other establishments for exclusive use and occupancy in connection with the sending and receiving of telegraphic communications. The decree not only voids these contracts for exclusive use and occupancy and restrains their enforcement but prohibits the making of any similar contracts in the future. Under its terms, Postal Telegraph, Inc., is enjoined from enforcing or entering into any contracts which exclude any other telegraph company from:

- (1) Erecting poles along railroad rights-of-way or from engaging in business at railway stations along the rights-of-way.
- (2) Establishing a station or office within the public terminals of railroads or other transportation companies.
- (3) Establishing a station or office in hotels, clubs, stock and other exchanges, office and other buildings, both public and private.
- (4) Establishing a station or office on property and in buildings used for public amusement or recreation.
- (5) Having their telegraph business transacted for them in hotels, business establishments and building, both public and private, by the owners of the premises.—V. 151, p. 3407.

Peoria & Eastern Ry.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$4,722,300 first consolidated mortgage 4% bonds due by extension April 1, 1960, upon official notice of issuance pursuant to the terms of the plan of adjustment under Chapter XV of the Bankruptcy Act dated Jan. 10, 1940.

The company, not being in a position to provide for payment in full at maturity of all its obligations maturing April 1, 1940, proposed a plan of adjustment under Chapter XV of the Bankruptcy Act, dated Jan. 10, 1940, in respect of the extension of the date of maturity from April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1960, of part of the principal of \$8,586,000, of the first consolidated mortgage 4% bonds, due April 1, 1940.

In accordance with the plan a payment of \$450 on the principal of each \$1,000 original bond has been or is to be made and the maturity date of the unpaid balance of \$550 of principal of each such original bond is to be extended to April 1, 1960.—V. 151, p. 3572.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.—Examiner Recommends Reorganization Steps—Liquidation of Company Opposed—

Recommendation that the company (in bankruptcy since Feb. 26, 1937), should not be liquidated at this time but should be reorganized on a basis which would permit operations to continue, "certainly for as long as they show a cash gain" is contained in a report to the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by the examiner, N. G. Roosevelt.

Other recommendations by the examiner included: (1) Since the company's past record of losses and the shortness of the period of current favorable operations afford no basis for estimating future earnings, the plan of reorganization should provide a capital structure requiring a minimum of fixed charges which might take the form of periodic payments to creditors on the basis of coal produced, gross revenues or some other basis, (2) the stock of the company be declared to be of no value, and (3) the plan of reorganization should provide for the relative interests of the secured and unsecured creditors in the securities issued by the reorganized company, on a basis which takes into account the elements of value of the pledged and unpledged assets.

Creditors, stockholders and all other interested parties are invited by the examiner to submit suggestions for the formulation of a plan of reorganization or to submit proposals in the form of plans.

Profits of the company in 1940 were estimated by the examiner at \$1,861,778 after depreciation and depletion, but before interest charges, bond discounts and Pennsylvania corporate loan taxes, and excluding interest receivable on bonds of subsidiaries in default. On the same basis from the years 1935 to 1938, inclusive, there was a loss of \$9,701,253 or an average annual loss of \$1,940,250, and for the year 1939, a loss of \$1,430,589. The marked improvement in results for 1940 was attributed by the report to radical economies instituted in 1938 and 1939, the full effect of which was not felt until 1940, and also to improvement in selling prices brought about in 1940 by the plan of production allocation in the whole anthracite industry.

The examiner said: "In view of the small average earnings during the 16 years prior to 1940, and the heavy losses during the four years immediately prior to 1940, the company's record gives no indication of any real earning power. And, while the great improvement in current operations is encouraging, it is probable that the increased earnings are due, in part, at least, to the plan of allocation in the industry. If this plan, for any reason, should not be continued it is highly probable that the market would again become demoralized and under such conditions probably no profits could be shown."—V. 151, p. 2808.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.—Refunding—

The refunding of \$9,800,000 6% bonds of the company is understood to be under consideration. The bonds, due in 1949, are callable at 105.—V. 151, p. 3573.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,177,468	\$2,318,797	\$1,615,179	\$1,507,096
Net from railway	543,392	805,699	324,959	56,223
Net ry. oper. income	521,792	753,801	303,837	161,269
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	21,878,896	17,338,646	12,899,599	21,980,585
Net from railway	5,142,506	2,957,010	1,337,911	4,163,594
Net ry. oper. income	5,056,303	3,291,918	1,726,593	4,351,062

—V. 151, p. 3573.

Pittsburgh Shawmut & Northern RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$115,173	\$97,365	\$91,899	\$92,266
Net from railway	46,219	29,570	31,026	14,512
Net ry. oper. income	33,776	13,303	17,424	2,296
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,119,593	899,291	796,950	936,949
Net from railway	353,341	244,583	162,071	102,052
Net ry. oper. income	207,784	92,949	22,785	def30,062

—V. 151, p. 3250.

Pittsburgh & Shawmut RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$78,442	\$106,239	\$47,377	\$60,700
Net from railway	17,344	18,413	def1,054	1,739
Net ry. oper. income	9,116	8,949	def4,333	def10,223
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,163,564	643,375	429,038	603,285
Net from railway	375,585	76,760	def66,138	6,815
Net ry. oper. income	249,049	31,356	def80,082	21,319

—V. 151, p. 3250.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$341,941	\$406,853	\$285,656	\$250,442
Net from railway	100,220	174,663	102,117	8,124
Net ry. oper. income	90,512	165,598	101,534	48,455
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,826,517	3,300,775	2,700,636	3,842,534
Net from railway	1,017,546	1,114,426	579,068	898,783
Net ry. oper. income	835,415	950,698	550,353	1,067,770

—V. 151, p. 3251.

Pocahontas Fuel Co.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 31. This compares with \$2 paid on Dec. 15, 1939, and \$1 paid on July 1, 1938, and on March 31, 1938.—V. 149, p. 3726.

Pollock's, Inc.—Five-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Dec. 7. Last previous payment was the 10-cent dividend distributed on Dec. 15, 1937.—V. 149, p. 2377.

Portland Gas Light Co.—\$1 Preferred Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the \$6 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable Jan. 15 holders of record Dec. 27. Like amounts was paid on Oct. 15, July 15, April 15, and Jan. 15, 1940, and compares with 75 cents paid on Oct. 15, 1939; 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.—V. 151, p. 2055.

Public Service Co. of Indiana—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—11 Mos.—	1939	1940—12 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$15,386,679	\$14,734,894	\$16,877,309	\$16,107,685
Oper. expenses & taxes	11,304,834	10,626,281	12,360,656	11,558,463
Net operating income	\$4,081,845	\$4,108,613	\$4,516,652	\$4,549,222
Other income	Dr157,669	Dr242,540	Dr183,331	Dr264,424
Gross income	\$3,924,176	\$3,866,073	\$4,333,321	\$4,284,797
Int. & other deductions	2,273,849	2,602,360	2,506,773	2,854,099
Net income	\$1,650,327	\$1,263,713	\$1,826,549	\$1,430,698

Note—Provision for Federal income taxes for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1940, is based upon rates as provided in the Second Revenue Act of 1940.—V. 151, p. 3574.

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey—1941 Budget—

More than \$28,000,000 for new construction, equipment and replacements has been authorized by the corporation in its 1941 budget for its subsidiary operating companies.

Of this sum, more than \$17,000,000 has been allocated to the Electric Department of Public Service Electric & Gas Co. for the further expansion of its electric facilities. This makes a total of more than \$70,000,000 appropriated since January, 1937 for the electric branch of the business, capital more than adequate for whatever demands may be necessitated by the speeding up of the war defense program.

Among the major additions to plant and equipment made possible by this \$70,000,000, is a 50,000 kilowatt turbine at Essex Generating Station in Newark in 1938; a 100,000 kilowatt unit put into operation at Burlington Generating Station in November, 1940, and a 50,000 kilowatt increase at Marion Generating Station in Jersey City which will be completed in the spring. Contracts have recently been placed for another 100,000 kilowatt unit at Burlington which will be ready in 1942 or early in 1943. When this unit goes into service, the total generating capacity of the company's system will be 987,700 kilowatts.

Many of these millions have been expended for high tension and low tension transmission lines, for switching stations and substations and for placing electrical equipment underground.

The 1941 electric program also calls for two new substations—one in New Milford, Bergen County, the other in North Brunswick Township, south of the City of New Brunswick. The low tension facilities at Rutherford Substation will be reconstructed this year.

Approximately \$1,000,000 will be spent in construction of under ground conduits and laying of cable for the transmission of electricity in various parts of the company's territory. A like sum is made available annually for this kind of improvement.

Other expenditures by the Electric Department will include circuit reinforcements and replacements of overhead and underground facilities which have become obsolete.

The major item in the \$2,500,000 budget of the Gas Department is for the further expansion of the facilities at the West End Gas Works, Jersey City, the program for which was started in 1940. The gas-making apparatus at this plant is being modernized and, when the job is completed, the efficiency and economies effected will be equal to those at the Harrison Works, which is one of the outstanding water-gas plants in the country. Ultimately the daily capacity of West End Works will be 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Public Service Coordinated Transport and Public Service Interstate Transportation Co. will buy 269 buses this year to be distributed among the various lines of the two companies. In 1940 there were added to the equipment 242 buses.—V. 151, p. 3754.

Railway Express Agency, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Oct. 31—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—10 Mos.—	1939
Charges for transport'n.	\$16,421,888	\$14,995,833	\$142,651,186	\$135,917,705
Other revs. & income	236,640	233,772	2,174,780	2,310,232
Total revs. & income	\$16,658,528	\$15,229,605	\$144,825,966	\$138,227,937
Operating expenses	9,889,495	8,894,419	90,004,856	85,308,159
Express taxes	670,997	587,554	6,092,382	5,647,577
Int. & disc't on fd. debt.	86,335	80,995	850,479	790,440
Other deductions	10,115	6,378	91,792	78,514

x Rail transp. revenue \$6,001,586 \$5,660,259 \$47,786,457 \$46,403,247
 x Payments to rail and other carriers—express privileges.—V. 151, p. 3408.

Railway & Light Securities Co.—Bonds Called—

All of the outstanding convertible collateral trust 4 1/4% bonds 11th series due 1955 have been called for redemption on Jan. 11 at 104.—V. 151, p. 3574.

Reading Co.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$5,696,897	\$5,388,973	\$4,204,282	\$4,468,081
Net from railway	1,811,291	1,715,313	1,135,836	922,282
Net ry. oper. income	1,274,061	1,240,280	922,942	829,662
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	57,678,523	51,534,468	43,806,344	54,508,120
Net from railway	17,539,841	15,472,311	11,362,545	16,290,560
Net ry. oper. income	11,893,314	10,820,073	8,916,725	12,886,767

—V. 151, p. 3899.

Republic Steel Corp.—Acquisition—

Corporation has acquired ownership of the blast furnace of Hudson Valley Fuel Corp at Troy, N. Y.

The property, which includes 50 acres of land and necessary equipment, was first leased by Republic on July 9, 1940, after having been out of operation since December, 1938. The blast furnace has a 17-foot 6-inch hearth diameter and produces merchant grades of iron and requires an operating force of 225 men.—V. 151, p. 3408.

Reserve Investing Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \$7 cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30. Dividends of \$1.25 were paid on Oct. 15, July 15, April 15 and Jan. 15, 1940, and on Dec. 22 and on Oct. 14, 1939 and in preceding quarters.—V. 151, p. 2204.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.—Preferred Dividends—

Directors on Oct. 1 declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% preferred stock and a dividend of \$1.31 1/4 per share on the 5 1/4% preferred

stock, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 10. Like amounts were paid on Nov. 1, last, these latter being the first dividends paid on the shares since Dec. 20, 1937, when similar amounts were distributed.—V. 151, p. 3754.

Rhode Island Electric Protective Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 19.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.—Common Dividends Resumed—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 22 to holders of record Jan. 5. Like amount was paid on Jan. 22, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since July 15, 1937 when 25 cents per share was distributed.—V. 150, p. 701.

Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR.—Earnings

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$799,134	\$733,094	\$574,661	\$611,721
Net from railway	234,247	194,390	77,728	114,164
Net ry. oper. income	117,113	108,042	11,292	47,535
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	8,638,731	7,814,119	6,952,463	7,830,604
Net from railway	2,257,107	1,993,312	1,406,366	1,994,999
Net ry. oper. income	881,051	994,082	460,285	961,691

—V. 151, p. 3252.

Richmond Insurance Co. (N. Y.)—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, par \$5, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 11. Similar payments were made on Feb. 1, 1940, 1939, 1938 and 1937.—V. 150, p. 286.

Rochester Telephone Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—11 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$470,183	\$453,216	\$5,102,015	\$4,880,383
Uncollectible oper. rev.		509	9,251	10,340
Operating revenues	\$470,183	\$452,707	\$5,092,764	\$4,870,043
Operating expenses	312,634	304,942	3,432,297	3,332,235
Net operating revs.	\$157,549	\$147,765	\$1,660,467	\$1,537,808
Operating taxes	69,810	61,839	710,410	651,809
Net operating income	\$87,739	\$85,926	\$950,057	\$885,999
Net income	61,068	60,412	655,578	604,256

—V. 151, p. 3408.

Rutland RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$264,991	\$288,431	\$251,487	\$255,273
Net from railway	45,007	45,630	def6,666	def7,448
Net ry. oper. income	def28,377	26,047	def33,129	def29,152
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,233,986	3,156,266	2,680,755	3,247,403
Net from railway	204,206	322,498	def205,850	245,407
Net ry. oper. income	def94,530	79,445	def533,168	717

—V. 151, p. 3576.

St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$575,410	\$500,757	\$489,111	\$613,451
Net from railway	172,927	99,757	109,578	192,241
Net ry. oper. income	122,191	36,336	51,439	127,589
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	6,422,486	6,460,401	6,151,388	7,196,097
Net from railway	2,032,893	2,195,893	1,871,095	2,628,394
Net ry. oper. income	1,399,522	1,474,973	1,147,102	1,941,859

—V. 151, p. 3252.

St. Louis-San Francisco & Texas Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$119,777	\$129,204	\$138,215	\$129,258
Net from railway	21,239	22,162	29,860	6,039
Net ry. oper. income	def11,092	def7,527	def4,520	def31,962
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,231,192	1,451,601	1,525,878	1,445,894
Net from railway	141,938	273,150	317,118	198,924
Net ry. oper. income	def213,366	def95,808	def96,600	def199,751

—V. 151, p. 3252.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—11 Mos.—	1939
Railway oper. revenues	\$1,928,478	\$1,849,291	\$18,751,388	\$17,927,184
Railway oper. expenses	1,401,593	1,382,599	13,644,671	14,289,076
Net rev. from railway operations	\$526,885	\$466,692	\$5,106,717	\$3,638,108
Railway tax accruals	110,693	121,816	1,227,892	1,248,007
Railway oper. income	\$416,192	\$344,876	\$3,878,825	\$2,390,101
Other ry. oper. income	21,858	25,994	248,983	300,762
Total ry. oper. income	\$438,050	\$370,870	\$4,127,808	\$2,690,864
Deducts. from ry. oper. income	161,142	119,127	1,670,751	1,699,412
Net ry. oper. income	\$276,908	\$251,743	\$2,457,056	\$991,452
Non-oper. income	4,475	6,402	72,357	75,108
Gross income	\$281,383	\$258,145	\$2,529,413	\$1,066,560
Deducts. from gross inc.	257,486	287,710	2,864,970	2,964,769
Net income	\$23,896	\$29,565	\$335,557	\$1,898,209

x Deficit.—V. 151, p. 3408.

St. Paul's Hospital, Dallas, Texas.—Bonds Offered—

Dempsey-Tegeler & Co., St. Louis, are offering \$296,000 1st and refunding mtge. real estate serial bonds.

Dated Dec. 15, 1940; principal payable quarterly March 15, 1941, through June 15, 1946. Principal and int. (J. & D.) payable at St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., corporate trustee. Bonds in coupon form, \$500 and \$1,000 denoms. Any or all bonds may be prepaid at the option of the maker, on any interest payment date prior to maturity at 100 and interest on 30 days' notice.

These bonds are the direct obligation of St. Paul's Hospital, a corporation of Dallas, Texas, and are secured by a first and refunding deed of trust in the nature of a mortgage on the land and building thereon. The hospital is under the jurisdiction of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, whose Motherhouse for the Western Province is located at Marillac Seminary, Normandy, Mo.

St. Paul's is a general hospital, one of 22 conducted by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in the Western Province. The hospital has a present capacity of 275 beds. The training school also conducted in connection with the hospital accommodates 120 nurses. The hospital was established in 1896, its growth making necessary the additions in later years. The hospital is modern in its equipment and is served by a competent staff of physicians and surgeons.

The land and buildings have been valued at \$940,000. The purpose of the loan is to refund present outstanding obligations at a lower rate of interest.

The payment of the principal and interest of these bonds is unconditionally guaranteed by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul (St. Louis Province) the Motherhouse of the Western Province.

Maturities from March 15, 1941, through Dec. 15, 1942, bear 2% int. from Dec. 15, 1940; maturities from March 15, 1943, through Dec. 15, 1945, bear 2½% int. from Dec. 15, 1940; maturities from March 15, 1946, through June 15, 1946 bear 2¾% interest from Dec. 15, 1940.—V. 131, p. 1111.

Safe Harbor Water Power Corp.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$97,000 first mortgage s. f. gold bonds 4½% series due 1979 has been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 104 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the New York Trust Co.—V. 151, p. 114.

Safeway Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Sales for the four weeks ended Dec. 21, 1940 were \$32,029,863, a gain of 1.82% over sales of \$31,456,075 reported for the four weeks ended Dec. 23, 1939. For the 52 weeks ended Dec. 21, 1940, sales were \$396,556,335, against \$385,428,139 for the 52 weeks ended Dec. 23, 1939, a gain of 2.89%. Stores in operation total 2,550 against 2,873 a year ago.—V. 151, p. 3755.

San Antonio Uvalde & Gulf RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$83,666	\$117,859	\$77,754	\$87,907
Net from railway	def15,637	18,531	def21,077	def15,866
Net ry. oper. income	def44,372	def11,282	def48,780	def45,203
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,085,435	1,280,616	1,020,322	1,126,845
Net from railway	def18,528	133,076	def133,042	51,751
Net ry. oper. income	def350,344	def207,812	def471,812	def282,677

—V. 151, p. 3253.

San Diego Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1940	1939
Operating revenues	\$9,145,446	\$8,686,885
Operation	3,222,798	3,102,806
Maintenance and repairs	652,651	741,728
Depreciation	1,379,851	1,380,000
Amortization of limited-term investments	429	460
Taxes	1,151,820	1,108,881
Provision for Federal income taxes	112,975	279,872
Net operating income	\$2,624,922	\$2,073,137
Other income	21	2,515
Gross income	\$2,624,943	\$2,075,652
Interest on funded debt	615,556	620,000
Amortization of debt discount and expense	61,617	61,954
Other interest	10,992	7,137
Interest charged to construction	Cr16,163	Cr14,571
Miscellaneous deductions	9,214	7,432
Net income	\$1,943,727	\$1,393,700

Note—In the above figures provision for Federal income and State bank and corporation franchise taxes for the taxable year 1940 have been adjusted subsequent to Jan. 1, 1940, to give effect to deductions which will be claimed in 1940 tax returns for unamortized debt discount and expense, redemption premium and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed in 1940.

Initial Preferred Dividend—

The board of directors has declared a dividend of 23 and 1-10th cents a share on the company's cumulative preferred stock, 5% series, for the period beginning Oct. 8, 1940 and ended Dec. 31, 1940, payable Jan. 15, 1941, to holders of record Dec. 31, 1940.—V. 151, p. 2809.

San Gabriel River Improvement Co.—Year-End Div.—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 13 to holders of record Dec. 17. Regular monthly dividend of 10 cents was paid on Nov. 18, last.—V. 151, p. 565.

Savannah Gas Co.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 151, p. 2661.

(D. A.) Schulte, Inc.—Listing and Registration—

The common stock, par \$1, and the convertible preferred stock, par \$25, have been admitted to listing and registration by the New York Curb Exchange. These securities were issued pursuant to the plan of reorganization of Schulte Retail Stores Corp., dated as of June 1, 1938, with amendments to and including July 14, 1939.—V. 151, p. 3408.

Schulco Co., Inc.—Registrar—

Empire Trust Co. has been appointed registrar for the common class A stock of this company.—V. 151, p. 3900.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Interest Being Paid—

The interest due July 1, 1934 on Carolina Central RR. guaranteed first consolidated mortgage 4% gold bonds, due 1949, and Florida Central & Peninsular RR. 1st consols. mtge. ss. of 1943, is now being paid. Interest is payable at office of City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York.

Earnings for November and Year to Date

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$4,224,012	\$3,953,154	\$3,399,340	\$3,500,029
Net from railway	1,065,843	890,022	499,511	475,633
Net ry. oper. income	612,139	490,431	109,453	88,831
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	43,362,450	39,940,483	36,114,414	38,843,510
Net from railway	7,715,043	6,800,898	5,011,141	7,273,481
Net ry. oper. income	3,380,141	2,683,471	1,017,171	3,372,451

—V. 151, p. 3253.

Seaboard Finance Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended Sept. 30—	1940	1939
Income—Interest	\$614,059	\$480,553
Finance charges	92,425	141,632
Other income	31,457	23,206
Total	\$737,942	\$645,391
Expenses	341,915	316,635
Provision for bad and doubtful loans	158,829	211,187
Interest	16,560	13,973
Miscellaneous charges		1,201
Loss on disposal of furniture and fixtures	2,048	
Profit on sales, etc.	x45,519	
Provision for Federal taxes on income	42,910	20,451
Net income	\$221,199	\$81,943

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30			
Assets—	1940	1939	Liabilities—
Cash in banks and on hand	\$164,555	\$254,095	Notes payable
x Installment notes receivable	2,177,099	2,372,056	Accts. pay. & accr. expenses
Accts. receivable	5,097	3,209	Dealers' reserve—credit balance
Due from Gem Finance Corp.	846,901		Fed., State & local taxes accrued
Due fr. a director	7,295		Unearned int. and finance charges
Dealers' debit bal.		4,079	Res. for conting.
Prepaid exps. & deferred charges	15,060	9,515	z \$2 cum. div. pref. stock
y Furn., fix'ts and autos. at cost	29,658	30,279	a \$2 cum. div. conv. pref. stock
			Com. stock (par \$1)
			Capital surplus
			Paid-in surplus
			Earned surplus
Total	\$3,245,664	\$2,673,234	Total

x After reserve for bad and doubtful loans amounting to \$104,431 in 1940 and \$148,383 in 1939. y After reserve for depreciation of \$12,187 in 1940 and \$11,350 in 1939. z Represented by \$45,639 (45,318 in 1939) no par shares, a Represented by 6,361 (6,401 in 1939) no par shares.—V. 151, p. 1735.

Securities Investment Co. of St. Louis—Extra Div.—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 23. Extra of 50 cents was paid on Nov. 1 last and extra of 25 cents in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents were paid on Oct. 1 last.—V. 151, p. 2661.

Seven-Up Bottling Co.—15-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10. Initial dividend of 25 cents was paid on Sept. 15, 1939.—V. 149, p. 2380.

Shaler Co.—Extra and Larger Dividends—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents and a quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on the class B stock, both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 23. Dividends of 10 cents were paid in the two preceding quarters; 20 cents paid on April 1, last; 30 cents on Dec. 29, 1939, 15 cents paid on Oct. 1, 1938 and in two preceding quarters, and dividend of 45 cents paid on Dec. 24, 1937.—V. 151, p. 2057.

Sierra Pacific Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues	\$198,766	\$179,935	\$2,249,372	\$2,078,544
Operation	65,490	59,467	782,658	648,692
Maintenance	11,926	9,388	118,741	106,703
General taxes	23,159	15,737	226,135	185,045
a Federal income tax	8,549	11,139	148,876	129,914
b Utility oper. income	\$89,642	\$84,203	\$972,962	\$1,008,190
Other income (net)	Dr69	1	3,534	3,906
b Gross income	\$89,573	\$84,204	\$976,496	\$1,012,097
Retirement res. accruals	11,775	7,594	137,555	90,745
Gross income	\$77,798	\$76,610	\$838,942	\$921,351
Int. on long-term debt	9,624	9,649	115,511	115,806
Amort. of dt. disc. & exp.	806	806	9,676	9,676
Other income charges	872	636	10,045	9,202
Net income	\$66,495	\$65,519	\$703,710	\$786,667
Preferred stock			210,000	210,000
Common stock			588,689	339,628
a No liability expected for excess profits tax in 1940. b Before retirement reserve accruals.—V. 151, p. 3755.				

Smith Agricultural Chemical Co.—Earnings—

The profits of the company from all sources for the fiscal year, before providing for depreciation and Federal income taxes, amount to \$176,192; depreciation charges amount to \$59,774; Federal tax on income, \$19,927; leaving a net profit of \$96,491. After deducting the dividends paid on both classes of stock, which amounted to \$6 per share on preferred and \$1.50 per share on common over the past fiscal year, and making allowance for small surplus adjustments, there is left a net addition to the surplus account of \$8,387.

Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1940	1939	1940	1939
Cash	\$183,446	Notes payable	\$150,000
Market securities	2,850	Accounts payable	40,927
x Notes, acq. int. & acct. receiv.	527,030	Accrued taxes	29,032
Inventory	432,913	6% cum. preferred stock	325,000
Other assets	21,015	z Common stock	457,400
Land	66,560	arned surplus	740,694
y Bldgs., mach'y & equipment, &c.	466,048		
Autos and trucks (deprec. value)			
Uncomplet. constr.	4,065		
Deferred assets	39,126		
Total	\$1,743,053	Total	\$1,743,053

x After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts, discounts, allowances, &c., of \$150,505 (\$140,815 in 1939), and returnable carboys outstanding of \$9,440 (\$9,449 in 1939). y After reserve for depreciation of \$523,235 (\$494,846 in 1939). z Represented by 45,740 no par shares.—V. 151, p. 2662.

(L. C.) Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 249,027 shs. of common stock (no par) in exchange for the presently outstanding voting trust certificates; 27,254 shares of common stock presently issued and outstanding in the hands of the public, making the total number applied for 276,281 shares.

The voting trustee agreement as extended, under which the common stock is deposited expired Jan. 1, 1941. The holders of the voting trust certificates, upon the surrender thereof to Chase National Bank, New York, will be entitled to receive certificates for capital stock for the number of shares represented by such voting trust certificates.—V. 151, p. 3409.

Solar Aircraft Co.—Listing and Registration—

The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to listing and registration the common stock, par \$1.—V. 151, p. 3100.

South Carolina Power Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939
Gross revenue	\$341,864	\$302,639	\$3,950,470
Operating expenses	161,480	151,946	1,906,516
Taxes	61,505	46,853	616,816
Prov. for depreciation	31,250	31,250	375,000
Gross income	\$87,630	\$72,590	\$1,052,138
Int. & other deductions	54,612	53,726	674,745
Net income	\$33,018	\$18,864	\$377,392
Divs. on pref. stock	14,286	14,286	171,438
Balance	\$18,732	\$4,578	\$205,954

—V. 151, p. 3409.

Southeastern Gas & Water Co.—Time for Deposits Extended—

Charles J. Gregory, President in a letter to bondholders states: When the voluntary plan of exchange of securities was first submitted for consideration on Aug. 15, 1940, we pointed out that company was confronted with a grave financial crisis and all bondholders were urged to deposit their securities at once.

A paragraph of the plan contains the following statement: "Since this is a voluntary plan, it must be accepted by the holders of substantially all of the bonds. Company, by resolution of its board of directors, will declare the plan effective at such time as, in its opinion, holders of sufficient bonds have accepted the plan. It is contemplated that this will occur on or before Dec. 31, 1940. If in the judgment of the board of directors sufficient acceptances have not been received and bonds deposited prior to that date to assure eventual consummation of the plan, it will then be abandoned."

Due to various circumstances primarily incident to the proposed amendments to the voluntary plan, deposits of bonds under the plan have not been of anticipated proportions, (as of Dec. 26, 1940, 56% of the first lien bonds and 40% of the general lien bonds were deposited). However, since there appears to be general agreement among the bondholders that a voluntary plan of reorganization is preferable to a court proceeding, we are encouraged to believe that after the adoption of the proposed amendments, holders of substantial additional amounts of bonds will assent. Accordingly, the board has extended to June 10, 1941, the time within which deposits may be made. Within this further period the success or failure of attempts to obtain acceptance of the plan should be definitely determined.

Three important developments have occurred since Aug. 15:

- (1) The default through failure to meet the first lien sinking fund installment due June 1, 1940, has been waived through the cooperation of the bondholders, thus permitting the payment of the December first interest on the first lien bonds.
- (2) Shortly after announcement of the plan three general lien bondholders filed a bankruptcy petition against the company in the U. S. Court for the Northern District of New Jersey. This petition is still pending and, although dormant at the moment, we believe it may be pressed to a conclusion unless the voluntary plan is amended.
- (3) The board of directors has been enlarged to include representatives of firms which have been interested in the distribution of first lien and general lien bonds and who are the representatives of bondholders' protective com-

mittees for these issues. The new members of the board are: Carl F. R. Hassold, Hovsen & Co., Philadelphia; Barrett Herrick, Barrett Herrick & Co., New York; Clyde L. Paul & Co., Philadelphia and New York; John Robertson, C. T. Williams & Co., Baltimore, and R. Emerson Swart, R. E. Swart & Co., New York.

On Dec. 19 Mr. Swart was elected chairman of the board and Charles J. Gregory, President.

Company has agreed with the bondholders' committees (formed to protect the interests of the first and general lien bondholders) that certain amendments to the voluntary plan should be submitted to bondholders, but it is necessary to hold a meeting of the stockholders in order to obtain approval of suggested changes in the company's capital structure and this meeting has been called for Jan. 28, 1941. For this reason we will not be able to announce the details of the amendments until after that date, but it is contemplated that the amendments will materially improve the plan and in our opinion will provide an additional incentive to bondholders to accept the plan. See also V. 151, p. 3901.

Southern Advance Bag & Paper Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Earnings for 11 Months Ended Nov. 30, 1940	
Net sales	\$6,117,510
Net income after all charges	615,030

—V. 151, p. 3254.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues	\$6,582,597	\$5,965,940	\$69,475,234
Uncollectible oper. rev.	32,082	18,573	291,571
Operating revenues	\$6,550,515	\$5,947,367	\$69,183,664
Operating expenses	4,527,633	3,871,444	45,277,054
Net oper. revenues	\$2,022,882	\$2,075,923	\$23,906,610
Operating taxes	877,649	819,109	10,464,356
Net operating income	\$1,145,233	\$1,256,814	\$13,442,254
Net income	880,921	1,063,398	11,087,160

—V. 151, p. 3410.

Southern Berkshire Power & Electric Co.—\$1.10 Div.

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.10 per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 19. This compares with 75 cents paid on Sept. 27 last; 40 cents paid on June 28 last; 50 cents on March 29 last and on Dec. 28, 1939; 60 cents paid on Sept. 30, 1939; 50 cents on June 30 and March 31, 1939; 80 cents on Dec. 28, 1938; 60 cents on Sept. 30, 1938; 50 cents on June 30, 1938, and 45 cents on March 31, 1938.—V. 151, p. 1911.

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.—Extra Div.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the common stock, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 20. Extra of 40 cents was paid on Feb. 15, 1940, and extras of 25 cents were paid on Feb. 15, 1939 and Feb. 15, 1938, and a special dividend of 12½ cents was paid on Feb. 15, 1937.

The directors at the same time declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the original preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 20. Original preferred participates fully with common in any payments over 6% annually. At this time last year 40-cent extra was paid on original preferred stock.—V. 151, p. 2810.

Southern Colorado Power Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Nov. 30—		1940	1939
Operating revenues		\$2,405,864	\$2,407,629
Operation		864,570	870,284
Maintenance and repairs		129,291	128,135
Appropriation for retirement reserve		300,000	300,000
Taxes		351,550	319,462
Provision for Federal and State income taxes		86,292	71,712
Net operating income		\$674,162	\$720,037
Other income		3,374	1,042
Gross income		\$677,536	\$721,779
Interest on funded debt		409,373	409,698
Amortization of debt discount and expense		34,169	34,174
Other interest		9,882	11,172
Interest charged to construction		Cr923	Cr365
Miscellaneous deductions		6,773	4,001
Net income		\$218,262	\$263,099

—V. 151, p. 3756.

Southern Counties Gas Co. of California—Registers with SEC—

Company on Dec. 30 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4622, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$11,500,000 of 3% first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1971. The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds, together with treasury funds, will be used to redeem on May 1, 1941, at 101½%, \$11,500,000 4½% first mortgage gold bonds, due May 1, 1968.

The bonds are redeemable at the option of the company as a whole or in part at any time prior to maturity at the following prices plus accrued interest: From date of issue to Dec. 21, 1943, 104%; Jan. 1, 1944 to Dec. 31, 1946, 103½%; Jan. 1, 1947 to Dec. 31, 1949, 103%; Jan. 1, 1950 to Dec. 31, 1952, 102½%; Jan. 1, 1953 to Dec. 31, 1955, 102%; Jan. 1, 1956 to Dec. 31, 1958, 101½%; Jan. 1, 1959 to Dec. 31, 1961, 101%; Jan. 1, 1962 to Dec. 31, 1964, 101½%; Jan. 1, 1965 to Dec. 31, 1967, 101%; Jan. 1, 1968 to Dec. 31, 1968, 100½%; Jan. 1, 1969 to Dec. 31, 1969, 100½%; Jan. 1, 1970 to Dec. 31, 1970, 100%.

Blitz & Co., Inc., N. Y. City, will be the principal underwriter. The names of the other underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions, and the public offering price will be furnished by amendment. To facilitate the offering, the prospectus states that it is intended to stabilize the price of the bonds in the over-the-counter market. This is not an assurance, the prospectus states, that the price of the bonds will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.—V. 151, p. 3901.

Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939
Gross revenue	\$404,206	\$378,004	\$4,667,224
Operating expenses	156,123	159,112	1,847,654
Taxes	89,559	73,425	913,435
Prov. for deprec. & amort	50,181	49,454	595,632
Gross income	\$108,344	\$96,013	\$1,310,502
Int. and other deduct'ns	32,300	32,838	389,030
Net income	\$76,044	\$63,174	\$921,472
Divs. on pref. stock	34,358	34,358	412,296
Amort. of pref. stock expense	10,848	10,848	130,181
Balance	\$30,837	\$17,968	\$378,995

—V. 151, p. 3410.

Southern New England Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939	1940—11 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues	\$1,759,289	\$1,617,754	\$18,668,074
Uncollectible oper. rev.	3,000	4,000	26,000
Operating revenues	\$1,756,289	\$1,613,754	\$18,642,074
Operating expenses	1,241,466	1,131,656	12,755,975
Net oper. revenues	\$514,823	\$482,098	\$5,886,099
Operating taxes	202,595	148,793	2,180,271
Net oper. income	\$312,228	\$333,305	\$3,995,828
Net income	239,084	257,286	3,180,626

a Tax accrual for November includes one-fourth of the increase in taxes for first eight months of year imposed by the Second Revenue Act of 1940. Accumulated figure includes three-fourths of the increase.—V. 151, p. 3254.

Southern Pacific RR.—Gives Up Right to Land Grants—

The right of the Southern Pacific RR. to claim more than 2,000,000 acres of public land in Southern California was relinquished in a land-grant claim release submitted by the railroad to Secretary of the Interior Ickes and approved by the Secretary on Dec. 30.

The approval of the release clears the way for the Southern Pacific to take advantage of increased rates for certain classes of Government freight and passenger business as authorized by the Transportation Act of 1940. Under that Act, roads originally constructed with the aid of grants of public land may discontinue preferential reduced rates accorded the Government on certain forms of traffic if, as and when the roads receive approval by the Secretary of the Interior of a formal release of any claim under such grants.

To date, 24 such releases have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Each of these, however, unlike the Southern Pacific release, embraced grants which had been completed and closed for some time, and no question of relinquishment of pending claims for land was involved.—V. 149, p. 1929.

Southern Pacific SS. Lines—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$735,007	\$455,908	\$587,433	\$629,961
Net from railway	40,468	def129,076	50,619	def30,564
Net ry. oper. income	14,188	def146,851	3,325	def46,098
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	8,374,099	6,661,805	6,025,329	7,061,905
Net from railway	575,979	336,369	171,574	164,241
Net ry. oper. income	291,217	141,782	def1,131	def80,091

—V. 149, p. 3254.

Southern Ry.—Earnings—

(Includes Northern Alabama Ry.)

	1940	1939
Gross from railway	\$9,680,471	\$9,132,782
Net from railway	3,458,271	3,055,362
Net railway operating income	2,454,466	2,017,691
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>		
Gross from railway	95,974,980	91,024,812
Net from railway	29,164,264	28,356,338
Net railway operating income	18,573,995	18,266,819

—Third Week of December—Jan. 1 to Dec. 21

	1940	1939	1940	1939
Gross earnings (est.)	\$3,252,071	\$2,878,991	\$1,366,517	\$1,292,000,893

—V. 151, p. 3902.

Southwest Natural Gas Co.—Merger—

Stockholders of the Southwest Natural Gas Co. and the Peoples Gas & Fuel Corp., both Delaware corporations, adopted Dec. 20 an agreement of merger between the two companies, at separate meetings.

According to the terms of the agreement, Southwest becomes the continuing corporation.

Depository and Exchange Agent—

Manufacturers Trust Co. is depository and exchange agent in connection with the merger between the Peoples Gas & Fuel Corp. and Southwest Natural Gas Co.—V. 151, p. 3577.

Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—11 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$137,241	\$112,117	\$1,341,783	\$1,183,457
Uncollectible oper. rev.	300	300	3,300	3,000
Operating revenues	\$136,941	\$111,817	\$1,338,483	\$1,180,457
Operating expenses	79,472	67,627	805,914	725,754
Net oper. revenues	\$57,469	\$44,190	\$532,569	\$454,703
Operating taxes	41,103	11,415	172,748	114,339
Net operating income	\$16,366	\$32,775	\$359,821	\$340,364

—V. 151, p. 3410.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—11 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$8,396,242	\$7,859,478	\$89,570,653	\$84,918,357
Uncollectible oper. rev.	32,425	34,151	338,589	352,971
Operating revenues	\$8,363,817	\$7,825,327	\$89,232,064	\$84,565,386
Operating expenses	5,508,185	5,020,792	56,180,911	53,806,094
Net oper. revenues	\$2,855,632	\$2,804,535	\$33,051,153	\$30,759,292
Operating taxes	1,151,234	1,073,326	13,536,361	11,585,042
Net operating income	\$1,704,398	\$1,731,209	\$19,514,792	\$19,174,250
Net income	1,471,382	1,493,629	16,913,736	16,567,272

New Director—

Howard L. Young has been elected a director of this company, it was announced on Dec. 23. He fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Tom K. Smith upon the latter's election to the board of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—V. 151, p. 3410.

Spicer Manufacturing Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

3 Mos. Ended Nov. 30—	1940	1939
Profit from operations	\$1,453,476	\$976,582
Expenses	255,665	217,414
Depreciation	140,149	165,147
Profit	\$1,057,662	\$594,021
Other income	22,417	31,208
Total income	\$1,080,079	\$625,229
Idle plant expense	3,602	4,825
Federal normal income tax	260,000	109,500
Net profit	\$816,477	\$510,904
Earns. per sh. on 300,000 shs. capital stock	\$2.54	\$1.53

—V. 151, p. 3902.

Spokane International Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$69,364	\$66,368	\$53,186	\$61,428
Net from railway	25,392	19,717	10,264	13,339
Net ry. oper. income	18,201	9,131	2,571	4,290
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	766,276	740,479	683,983	787,032
Net from railway	228,809	180,152	130,939	202,727
Net ry. oper. income	133,417	91,310	46,414	112,178

—V. 151, p. 3255.

Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry.—Earnings—

	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$883,918	\$727,739	\$691,284	\$600,404
Net from railway	357,445	260,168	225,767	137,373
Net ry. oper. income	187,704	109,791	95,997	34,643
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	8,842,875	7,987,125	7,515,974	8,257,898
Net from railway	2,626,530	2,268,873	2,056,838	2,695,202
Net ry. oper. income	1,133,135	918,529	717,625	1,485,315

—V. 151, p. 3255.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.—Special Div.

The directors on Dec. 23 declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.12 per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 23. Similar payments were made on Jan. 2, 1940, Jan. 3, 1939, Jan. 3, 1938, Jan. 2, 1937 and on Jan. 3, 1936.—V. 151, p. 567.

(E. R.) Squibb & Sons—New President—

Lowell P. Weicker, Vice-President in charge of sales and advertising, has been elected President, succeeding Carleton H. Palmer, who becomes Chairman of the Board and continues as chief executive officer.—V. 151, p. 3410.

(A. E.) Staley Mfg. Co.—Obituary—

Augustus Eugene Staley Sr., founder of this company and a pioneer in the corn and soybean processing industries, died on Dec. 26 at his winter home at Miami. The 73-year-old manufacturer generally was considered the father of the processing of soybeans.—V. 151, p. 3255.

Standard Fire Insurance Co. of N. J.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, par \$25, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 13. The regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on Oct. 23 last. An extra dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 21, 1939, Dec. 21, 1938 and 1937, and extras of 50 cents were paid on Dec. 17, 1936, and on Jan. 23, 1936.—V. 149, p. 4186.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Preliminary Construction Budget for 1941 for Operating Companies in System Totals \$53,807,229—

Public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system have a preliminary and tentative construction budget for 1941 amounting to \$53,807,229, according to an announcement made Dec. 31. This amount includes \$23,702,052, which it is estimated will be carried over from the system's 1940 construction budget for expenditures on projects not completed during that year.

There is also the possibility of further additions to the 1941 budget being authorized during the year as conditions may demand, it was stated. Such projects would increase the budget by from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, or to a total budget of approximately \$60,000,000.

A classified summary of the total preliminary and tentative budget of \$53,807,229 indicates estimated expenditures in the electric departments of the operating companies in the system totaling \$46,119,541; gas departments, \$4,367,156; and other departments, \$3,320,532.

Included in the preliminary budget are eight major projects which, when completed, will provide additional generating capacity to the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system of approximately 328,000 kilowatts. The principal projects consist of the following:

Duquesne Light Co.—Completion of a 60,000 kilowatt capacity unit in the James H. Reed station at Pittsburgh, which was authorized in the 1940 construction budget and scheduled for completion in July, 1941; also a new generating station of 60,000 kilowatt initial capacity at Wireton, scheduled for completion in the early fall of 1942.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co.—Completion of an addition of 25,000 kilowatt capacity to the company's Canal station, which was authorized in the 1940 construction budget and scheduled for completion in October, 1941.

Northern States Power Co. (Minn.)—Completion of an addition of 50,000 kilowatt capacity to the company's High Bridge station in St. Paul, this addition having been included in the 1940 construction budget and scheduled for completion in October, 1941.

San Diego Gas & Electric Co.—An additional boiler to be installed in Station B at San Diego, thereby increasing the capacity of that station by 15,000 kilowatts (this project was included in the company's 1940 construction budget and scheduled for completion in September, 1941); also a new steam electric generating station of 35,000 kilowatt capacity to be known as the Silver Gate station, to be located in San Diego and scheduled for completion in September, 1942.

Southern Colorado Power Co.—Completion of an addition of 7,500 kilowatt capacity to the Pueblo station, which was authorized in the 1940 budget and scheduled for completion in May, 1941.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp.—An addition of 25,000 kilowatt capacity to the Bayside station in Green Bay and scheduled for completion in June, 1942.

Preliminary construction budgets for 1941 for the principal public utility companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system are as follows: California-Oregon Power Co., \$1,211,059; Louisville Gas & Electric Co., \$8,282,088; Mountain States Power Co., \$750,000; Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) and subsidiaries, less Wisconsin utilities, \$7,250,000; Northern States Power Co. (Wis.) and subsidiaries, \$910,500; Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., \$1,762,380; Philadelphia Co. and subsidiary companies (exclusive of Pittsburgh Rys. and Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co., now in receivership), \$22,127,008; San Diego Gas & Electric Co., \$5,740,891; Southern Colorado Power Co., \$824,551; Wisconsin Public Service Corp., \$4,478,000.

All of the figures here indicated are subject to material changes and they cannot be expressed in final form until adjusted actual construction carry-overs from 1940 into 1941 are ascertained and until final authorization has been given by the boards of directors of the respective companies, it was explained.

Completion of the new stations proposed in the 1941 construction budget and completion of stations and additions provided for in the 1940 budget, now under construction, will result in the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system having a total installed electric generating capacity of approximately 1,731,000 kilowatts.

San Diego Electric Co. Divestment Plan Hearing—

A hearing has been set for Jan. 10 at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Washington offices, on an amendment to the plan (File 54-24) of Standard Gas & Electric Co. under Section 11 (e) of the Holding Company Act, which plan was approved by the Commission on Aug. 22, 1940.

The plan provided for the divestment by Standard Gas & Electric Co. of its securities of San Diego Gas & Electric Co. by offering to the holders of its notes and debentures the privilege of exchanging each \$1,000 principal amount for 58 shares of common stock of San Diego Gas & Electric Co. It also provided that the exchange would not become effective until \$14,833,000 of the notes and debentures were deposited for exchange provided, however, that Standard Gas & Electric Co. might at its election declare the plan effective when not less than \$8,873,750 of the notes and debentures had been deposited.

The amendment provides that the plan shall become effective Jan. 15, 1941, irrespective of the amount of notes and debentures on deposit on that date. According to the amendment, \$1,693,600 of the notes and debentures had been deposited on Dec. 19, 1940.

Other Hearings Set by SEC—

A hearing has been set for Jan. 14 at the SEC's Washington offices on the application (File 70-208) of Standard Power & Light Corp. for approval of the exchange of \$150,000 of notes and debentures of Standard Gas & Electric Co. for 8,700 shares of common stock of San Diego Gas & Electric Co.

A hearing has been set for Jan. 15 on the application (File 54-29) of Standard Power & Light Corp. filed under Section 11 (e) of the Holding Company Act for approval of (1) termination of its voting power in Standard Gas & Electric Co., (2) recapitalization of the corporation under which new common stock would be issued to present security holders in exchange for their securities, with 92.1% of the new common stock being distributed to the present preferred stockholders, and (3) liquidation of the corporation's holdings of securities in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. holding company system (other than the notes and debentures of Standard Gas & Electric Co., if the directors so determine).

The plan provides that consummation shall be subject to the approval of the holders of at least a majority of each class of stock, and that the corporation will register as an investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

A hearing has been set for Jan. 21 on the application (File 70-53) of Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) regarding a proposed merger with three of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Minneapolis General Co., St. Croix Falls Minnesota Improvement Co. and Minnesota Brush Co.

The merger will be effected through the acquisition by the parent company of all the assets of the subsidiaries in exchange for the securities of it and the claims against the subsidiaries, whereupon the subsidiaries will be dissolved.

Weekly Output—

Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Dec. 28, 1940, totaled 135,662,745 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 123,947,177 kilowatt-hours for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 9.5%.—V. 151, p. 3902.

Stover Mfg. & Engine Co.—Sold—

Purchase of control of this company by Kalter Arronson and associates and Schaaap & Sons, New York, has been completed, the buying group announced on Dec. 21. More than 75% each of the preferred and common stocks was purchased at an undisclosed price.

Attorneys for the buyers said I. Tachna, of New York, was elected President to succeed Charles H. Green, resigned, while Lee Madden will continue as Vice-President in Charge of Operations.—V. 151, p. 3577.

(B. F.) Sturtevant Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 4 to holders of record Dec. 3.—V. 150, p. 4143.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

3 Mos. End. Nov. 30—	1940	1939	1938	1937
x Net profit	\$489,858	\$575,711	\$232,134	\$444,688
y Earnings per share	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.05	\$0.09

x After depreciation, Federal and provincial income taxes. y On 4,807,144 shares of capital stock.—V. 151, p. 2363.

Tennessee Central Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$205,961	\$220,448	\$206,796	\$194,663
Net from railway	50,058	53,456	58,459	43,197
Net ry. oper. income	21,492	34,332	26,213	13,786

From Jan. 1—

Gross from railway	2,372,317	2,234,993	2,073,686	2,329,417
Net from railway	569,671	540,368	527,146	604,550
Net ry. oper. income	263,708	241,030	216,103	304,962

—V. 151, p. 3411.

Terre Haute Malleable & Mfg. Corp.—Earnings—

11 Months Ended Nov. 30—	1940	1939
Net income before Federal taxes	\$45,885	\$36,679

—V. 151, p. 3902.

Texas Corp.—Stock Sold—Offering of a block of 53,000 shares of stock was made (after the close of the market Jan. 2) by Dillon, Read & Co. at 39¾ net. This was the closing price on the big board. The stock represents British holdings.—V. 151, p. 2812.

Texas Mexican Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$96,137	\$81,714	\$66,564	\$118,119
Net from railway	20,990	23,944	3,972	28,755
Net ry. oper. income	13,421	14,191	def6,622	14,398

From Jan. 1—

Gross from railway	893,217	854,213	885,971	1,373,807
Net from railway	194,996	180,767	112,750	390,248
Net ry. oper. income	93,788	78,996	13,623	248,770

—V. 151, p. 3256.

Texas & New Orleans RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$4,141,134	\$3,896,754	\$3,631,321	\$3,878,572
Net from railway	1,170,744	1,187,777	942,926	865,508
Net ry. oper. income	697,072	650,407	505,709	403,910

From Jan. 1—

Gross from railway	41,508,261	39,696,104	38,168,383	43,051,199
Net from railway	10,414,848	10,289,027	8,219,266	10,014,158
Net ry. oper. income	4,459,606	4,545,637	2,826,098	4,449,181

—V. 151, p. 3256.

Third Avenue Ry. System—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—5 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$1,182,393	\$1,178,177	\$5,934,948	\$5,944,675
Operating expenses	880,044	898,774	4,489,489	4,543,242
Net oper. revenue	\$302,349	\$279,403	\$1,445,459	\$1,401,434
Taxes	154,515	146,357	750,270	752,823
Operating income	\$147,833	\$133,046	\$695,189	\$648,610
Non-oper. income	17,884	22,983	89,726	117,230
Gross income	\$165,717	\$156,029	\$784,915	\$765,840
Deductions	212,889	216,584	1,067,796	1,090,862
Net loss	\$47,172	\$60,555	\$282,881	\$325,022

Protective Committee—

Montgomery Schuyler, George C. Towne and Marc Haas have formed a protective committee for the holders of adjustment income mortgage 50-year 5% bonds of the company, which has filed suit in the New York Supreme Court for a declaratory judgment in connection with the bus and franchise agreements entered into with the City of New York, in which suit the bondholders and the mortgage trustee have been made defendants. Guggenheimer & Untermyer are acting as counsel for the committee, and Eric E. Brock, of 30 Pine St., is Secretary.

Bus Plan Approved—

The Transit Commission has adopted a resolution approving company's petition for authority to substitute buses for street cars on certain routes now operated on the basis of limited term trolley franchises, as well as for certificate of convenience and necessity for operation of buses on certain new lines.

The Transit Commission's resolution, as adopted, calls for certain modifications of the original motorization program. These modifications include provision for continuance during the transition period of free transfers between buses and trolleys where such privileges are now in effect between trolley lines. Rebates on unused portion of children's school tickets also are provided for.

Applications to the Transit Commission for motorization of trolley lines having perpetual franchises are expected to await court opinion relative to the question of abandoning trolley facilities underlying certain mortgages and the substitution of buses therefor. It is understood that preliminary steps toward establishing legal authority for the contemplated change-over were initiated Dec. 27.

Interest on First Mortgage 5% 50-Year Bonds Due 1937—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1941, on the Third Avenue RR. first mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds, due 1937 (principal waived to 1943) will be paid on that date upon presentation of bonds for stamping. Interest is payable at office of City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York.—V. 151, p. 3257.

Thomson Electric Welding Co.—Pays \$2 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 20. Dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 2, last; \$1.50 paid on Sept. 3, last; \$1 on June 1, last, and 50 cents on March 1, last, and on Dec. 1, 1939.—V. 151, p. 3411.

Title Insurance & Trust Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Dividends—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 22 another dividend of \$1 per share payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 22. Regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last.—V. 147, p. 4069.

Toledo Light & Power Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cumulative preferred stock, payable Nov. 29 to holders of record Nov. 22. Last previous dividend was the regular quarterly distribution of \$1.50 made on April 1, last.

To Merge—

See Cities Service Power & Light Co.—V. 148, p. 893.

Toledo Peoria & Western RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$201,149	\$202,866	\$177,000	\$228,035
Net from railway	73,851	89,424	56,707	88,033
Net ry. oper. income	29,041	56,241	28,998	39,397

From Jan. 1—

Gross from railway	2,180,350	2,086,466	1,997,610	2,238,142
Net from railway	768,512	735,755	635,958	693,074
Net ry. oper. income	311,575	325,141	293,946	291,125

—V. 151, p. 3257.

Tri-County Telephone Co.—Bonds Called—

All of the outstanding (\$1,470,000) first mortgage sinking fund 4½% bonds due 1956 have been called for redemption on Jan. 6 to 105.—V. 150, p. 3530.

Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month—	1939	1940—11 Mos.—	1939
Operating revenues	\$576,463	\$543,689	\$6,124,757	\$5,689,852
Uncollectible oper. rev.	516	2,360	15,861	4,887
Operating revenues	\$575,947	\$541,329	\$6,108,896	\$5,684,965
Operating expenses	419,010	416,609	4,313,251	4,395,135
Net oper. revenues	\$156,937	\$124,720	\$1,795,645	\$1,289,830
Operating taxes	45,355	41,964	516,632	452,116
Net oper. income	\$111,582	\$82,756	\$1,279,013	\$837,714
Net income	42,881	89,381	527,236	782,927

—V. 151, p. 3257.

Triumph Explosives, Inc.—Earnings—

Earnings for 3 Months Ended Oct. 31, 1940	1940
Gross sales	\$454,434
Net income after all charges incl. deprec. & amort., but before provision for income taxes	55,245

G. H. Kann, President, reported a backlog of unfilled orders as of Dec. 21, 1940 aggregating \$2,887,062. Shipments of finished goods from Aug. 1 to Dec. 21, 1940 amounted to \$926,845, he said.

In connection with the report, Mr. Kann stated: "As an important manufacturer of military pyrotechnics, Triumph Explosives is meeting growing demand for its products for National Defense purposes. The company's outlook for the current fiscal year is a favorable one and continued rapid gains in volume of business should be reflected in increasing profits."—V. 151, p. 3413.

Union Manufacturing Co.—50-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 13. This will be the first dividend paid in some time.—V. 144, p. 1620.

Union Pacific RR.—Equipment Trust Bids—

The company has announced that it will deliver to the successful bidder for its \$12,570,000 of equipment trust certificates—bids on which are to be opened on Jan. 8—a favorable opinion by Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood as to the validity of the certificates, the lease and agreement and the guaranty of the company.—V. 151, p. 3903.

United Gas Improvement Co.—New Chairman, &c.—

Directors have elected John E. Zimmermann, Chairman of the Board. He will continue as Chairman of the Executive Committee. As Chairman of the Board, he will be the senior executive officer, having general direction of the business and affairs of the company.

William W. Bodine was elected President and will be the Executive Officer in charge of the active management of the company.

Mr. Zimmermann has been President of the U. G. I. since February, 1929.

Weekly Output—

The electric output for the U. G. I. system companies for the week just closed and the figures for the same week last year are as follows: Week ended Dec. 28, 1940, 113,371,976 kw.; same week last year, 106,457,738 kw., an increase of 6,914,238 kw. or 6.5%.—V. 151, p. 3904.

United Profit-Sharing Corp.—New President—

E. Francis Whelan has been elected President of the corporation to replace William T. Posey, who has retired from the corporation to devote himself to his private interests, it was announced on Jan. 2.—V. 149, p. 425.

United Shipyards, Inc.—Liquidating Dividend—

This company, which is being dissolved, made on Dec. 26 a further distribution of 90 cents a share to holders of class A stock at the Commercial National Bank & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., on presentation of receipts for the stock.—V. 150, p. 3530.

United States Cold Storage Corp.—Accumulated Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 23. Dividend of \$1.75 was paid on Sept. 30 last.—V. 151, p. 3904.

United Telephone Co.—Bonds Called—

All of the outstanding 20-year 6% gold debentures series A due Oct. 1, 1948 have been called for redemption on Jan. 22 at 102 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the First National Bank of Chicago.—V. 134, p. 2911.

Universal Pictures Co., Inc.—Injunction Denied—

Supreme Court Justice Eder on Dec. 30 denied a temporary injunction to restrain the company from accepting or purchasing tenders from first preferred stockholders in pursuance with an offer by letter issued by the company Dec. 12, and which offer was scheduled to become effective Dec. 30. The restraining order was sought by Samuel I. Posen, a stockholder, pending trial of a suit for a permanent injunction. Justice Eder held that while the plaintiff may have sufficient grounds for relief there were insufficient facts presented to warrant a temporary stay pending trial for a permanent injunction.—V. 150, p. 3750.

United States Plywood Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended Oct. 31—	1940	1939
Net sales	\$4,195,579	\$3,236,717
Cost of sales and expenses	3,647,995	2,906,572
Net profit from operation	\$547,584	\$330,146
Other income (net)	3,931	6,491
Total income	\$551,515	\$336,637
Prov. for Fed. income & excess profits tax	220,600	60,475
Net profit	\$330,915	\$276,162
Preferred dividends	26,162	32,210
Earnings applicable to common stock	\$304,752	\$243,952
Average number of shares of com. stock outstand'g	218,507	191,511
Earnings per share	\$1.39	\$1.28

In releasing the report, Lawrence Ottlinger, President, pointed out to stockholders that there are certain factors which make it difficult to estimate taxes at this halfway point in the company's fiscal year. "The company is making application for special amortization rates to apply to certain production units now building, and the management has other steps under consideration which may affect its tax position," he said.

As of Nov. 1, 1940, the company acquired the entire outstanding capital stock of Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co. and The Hamilton Veneer Co. for approximately \$900,000 in cash. The output of these two companies has been purchased by the company since 1938. The earnings of these new subsidiaries for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1940, after charges of about \$20,000 for non-recurring expenses but before Federal income taxes, amounted to approximately \$52,000. Their earnings will accrue to the company from Nov. 1, 1940.

Production of the fir plywood plant at Seattle is being increased by approximately 33 1-3%, and the additional unit will be in operation on or about Feb. 1, 1941. The capacity of the Hamilton Veneer Co. plant at Orangeburg, S. C., is being doubled. Since the Algoma plant is running at capacity and to a considerable extent on defense and aircraft work, only minor improvements will be made at present so as not to interfere with production.—V. 151, p. 3412.

Van Norman Machine Tool Co.—Listing—

The new common stock, par \$2.50 has been admitted to listing by the New York Curb Exchange, and the old common stock, par \$5, has been suspended from dealings. The new common has been issued for the old common on the basis of two new shares for each one share of old.

Exchange Agent—

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed agent by this company to effect the exchange of common stock, \$5 par value, for common

stock, \$2.50 par value, on the basis of two new shares for each old share surrendered.—V. 151, p. 3904.

Utah Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$102,276	\$104,630	\$92,462	\$113,700
Net from railway	37,655	37,598	27,966	35,625
Net ry. oper. income	21,805	27,832	8,204	22,228
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	767,644	728,461	582,064	1,121,756
Net from railway	134,410	117,434	42,393	236,104
Net ry. oper. income	54,496	38,276	def70,615	118,374

—V. 151, p. 3258.

Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Co.—To Pay 10-Cent Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of cents per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. Similar payment was made on Aug. 1, last.

Tenders—

The First National Bank of Boston, will until 12 o'clock noon Jan. 14 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient temporary first mortgage (coll.) 5% convertible bonds due Oct. 1, 1951 to exhaust the sum of \$143,582 at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest.—V. 150, p. 109.

Vicana Sugar Co.—Earnings—

Years End. June 30—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Total income	\$573,077	\$581,763	\$562,365	\$792,108
Loss on sales		6,589		
Loss on purchase and sale of sugar			5,638	
Expenses	539,324	494,548	598,045	628,637
Interest	27,078	30,083	28,825	26,313
Deprec. of plant & equip.	70,287	69,571	68,666	70,353
Cuban income tax				6,757
Net deficit for year	\$63,612	\$19,029	\$138,809	prof\$60,049

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1940	1939	Liabilities—	1940	1939
Cash	\$7,231	\$76,397	y Nat. City Bank loan	\$90,000	\$101,848
Accts. receivable	15,416	41,231	Crop finance loan Adv. on 1940-41 crop finance l'n	58,629	149,928
Sugar on hand	356,620	217,088	Pignoration of sug. & mol'ses on hd.	15,000	
Other materials on hand	30,046	14,198	Car eqpt. note pay	4,000	4,000
Colonos accounts	30,854	9,911	Notes payable	30,780	31,330
Growing crops and other assets	149,068	160,689	Accounts payable	27,129	17,101
x Property, plant & equipment	4,486,671	4,555,394	Accrued liabilities	24,521	16,347
Deferred charges	14,222	9,862	Est. sug. & mol'ses shipping exps.	11,269	15,489
Investment	25,000	25,000	Long-term liab.	3,363,828	3,368,421
			Cap. stk. (par \$3)	1,335,018	1,335,018
			Deficit	158,941	95,329
Total	\$5,115,127	\$5,109,771	Total	\$5,115,127	\$5,109,771

x After reserve for depreciation of \$350,666 in 1940 and \$279,492 in 1939.
y Secured by first mortgage on the company's real estate in 1939 and 1940.
z Sugar only.—V. 149, p. 2709.

Virginian Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$2,205,261	\$2,144,738	\$1,788,032	\$1,767,837
Net from railway	1,209,868	1,246,692	1,003,266	1,000,828
Net ry. oper. income	673,051	1,025,415	820,052	869,938
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	23,407,095	19,493,229	17,311,952	18,313,698
Net from railway	12,875,600	10,346,249	8,529,680	9,993,903
Net ry. oper. income	8,789,842	8,081,417	6,979,014	8,617,473

x Corrected figure.
—V. 151, p. 3758.

Wall & Beaver Street Corp.—Earnings—

Period—	6 Months	12 Months	
	Apr. 30 '40 Oct. 31, '40	Oct. 31, '40	
Operating revenues	\$173,569	\$167,050	\$340,619
Operating expenses and taxes	124,877	118,611	243,488
Administrative and general expenses	12,155	13,091	25,246
Provision for depreciation	27,644	27,648	55,292
Interest on 1st mortgage 4 1/2% income loan certificates	68,186	68,186	136,373
Loss on retirement of capital assets		972	972
Net loss	\$59,293	\$61,459	\$120,751

Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1940

Assets—Cash, \$56,556; accounts receivable, \$21,510; investments and advances, \$16,891; fixed assets (less reserves for depreciation of \$192,429), \$2,906,954; deferred charges, \$36,929; total, \$3,038,839.
Liabilities—Accounts payable and accrued expenses, \$7,733; interest payable to trustee of income loan certificates in respect of "net profit", \$33,347; cumulative interest on 1st mortgage 4 1/2% income loan certificates dated as of Nov. 1, 1936, \$281,643; funded debt, \$3,030,500 unearned rent, \$195; class A common stock, authorized and issued, 8,561 shares, par value \$1, \$8,561; capital surplus, \$84,620; earned surplus (deficit), \$407,760; total, \$3,038,839.

Washington Water Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month	1939	1940—12 Mos.	1939
Operating revenues	\$1,016,720	\$954,318	\$11,461,296	\$10,757,479
Operating expenses	360,704	394,622	4,394,121	3,950,702
Direct taxes	218,872	117,805	2,191,109	1,646,653
Prop. retire. res. approp.	91,686	92,717	1,107,959	1,113,570
Net oper. revenues	\$345,458	\$349,174	\$3,768,107	\$4,046,554
Other income (net)	2,355	1,874	36,424	27,055
Gross income	\$347,813	\$351,048	\$3,804,531	\$4,073,609
Int. on mtge. bonds	64,167	64,167	770,000	920,644
Other int. & deductions	40,362	6,514	164,727	105,939
Int. chgd. to construct'n			Cr1,839	Cr746
Net income	\$243,284	\$280,367	\$2,871,643	\$3,047,772
Divs. applic. to pref. stock for the period			622,518	622,518
Balance			\$2,249,125	\$2,425,254

—V. 151, p. 3259.

Waterbury Farrell Foundry & Machine Co.—Year-End Dividend—

Directors have declared a year-end dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 20. Regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last.

(L. E.) Waterman Co.—Balance Sheet Oct. 31—

Assets—	1940	1939	Liabilities—	1940	1939
Cash	\$52,621	\$90,201	Accts & notes pay.	\$197,673	\$333,266
Receivables	561,866	719,352	Owing to subs.		113,742
M'd'se and suppl.	847,017	897,012	Mortgages	133,840	
Securities	614,411	656,012	Reserves	16,536	58,402
Real estate	2,437,089	2,467,288	Capital stock	234,000	234,000
Miscell. assets	45,750	135,895	Surplus	3,976,805	4,225,350
Total	\$4,558,754	\$4,964,760	Total	\$4,558,754	\$4,964,760

—V. 148, p. 897.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.—Bonus—

Bonuses amounting from \$125,000 to \$150,000 will be distributed to 5,000 employees of this company. The bonuses will be paid all workers on the payroll for more than six months.—V. 151, p. 2962.

Western Pacific RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,762,215	\$1,549,163	\$1,418,538	\$1,363,272
Net from railway	666,618	514,224	465,966	67,687
Net ry. oper. income	470,047	323,919	289,024	def106,656
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	16,755,563	15,338,325	13,322,183	15,331,843
Net from railway	4,249,041	3,386,790	610,818	1,054,259
Net ry. oper. income	2,245,173	1,545,657	def1,216,353	def595,686

—V. 151, p. 3259.

Western Ry. of Alabama—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$171,643	\$155,248	\$144,993	\$136,226
Net from railway	47,588	34,088	26,674	9,056
Net ry. oper. income	25,839	17,249	10,801	def2,954
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	1,675,877	1,597,353	1,493,152	1,557,326
Net from railway	310,560	273,350	181,260	179,909
Net ry. oper. income	158,672	134,733	51,644	85,155

—V. 151, p. 3260.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—3 Mos.	1939	1940—11 Mos.	1939
x Net profit	\$4,285,496	\$4,290,094	\$17,492,642	\$12,255,768
y Earnings per share	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$6.54	\$4.57

x After taxes and charges. y On combined preferred and common stock
—V. 151, p. 3905.

Wheeler Osgood Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940	1940	1939
Net sales	\$2,756,706	120,088
Net income after all charges	120,088	

—V. 130, p. 4073.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,360,674	\$1,549,130	\$1,093,559	\$1,095,301
Net from railway	351,018	477,035	325,754	202,875
Net ry. oper. income	279,944	469,863	279,190	161,812
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	15,664,705	13,568,854	9,879,587	15,103,857
Net from railway	5,319,819	4,395,732	2,579,967	4,754,405
Net ry. oper. income	4,074,774	3,709,221	1,905,198	4,244,433

—V. 151, p. 3581.

Wisconsin Central Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Nov. 30—	1940—Month	1939	1940—11 Mos.	1939
Freight revenue	\$1,016,574	\$1,009,895	\$11,670,527	\$10,808,116
Passenger revenue	17,171	20,327	257,252	269,760
All other revenue	81,488	77,779	896,324	854,010
Total revenues	\$1,115,233	\$1,108,001	\$12,824,103	\$11,931,886
Maint. of way & structs.	141,814	140,882	1,612,202	1,399,249
Maint. of equipment	159,750	166,997	1,793,220	1,752,730
Traffic expenses	26,047	27,354	314,051	312,431
Transportation expenses	448,345	428,414	4,809,289	4,487,839
General expenses	33,771	35,189	405,806	387,864
Net railway revenues	\$305,506	\$309,165	\$3,889,535	\$3,591,773
Taxes	87,156	78,687	888,314	862,960
Net after taxes	\$218,350	\$230,479	\$3,001,220	\$2,728,813
Hire of equipment	52,759	41,549	446,600	398,777
Rental of terminals	29,580	32,605	342,571	403,883
Net after rents	\$136,011	\$156,324	\$2,212,049	\$1,926,153
Other income (net)	Dr4,639	Dr2,785	Dr142,354	Dr46,649
Income before interest	\$131,372	\$153,529	\$2,169,695	\$1,879,505
Int. being accrued & paid	o,411	9,352	99,429	108,547
Bal. before interest on bonds, &c.	\$122,960	\$144,186	\$2,070,266	\$1,770,957

—V. 151, p. 3905.

Wood, Alexander & James, Ltd.—Accumulated Div.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative first preferred stock, par \$100, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 14. Like amounts were paid in each of the fifteen preceding quarters.—V. 151, p. 2211.

Woodall Industries, Inc.—Dividend—

Directors on Dec. 20 declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 15. Like amount was paid on Nov. 12, last; dividend of 20 cents was paid on July 30, last; 10 cents on Jan. 30, 1940; and previous dividend was the 25-cent distribution made on Sept. 15, 1937.—V. 151, p. 3905.

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley RR.—Earnings—

November—	1940	1939	1938	1937
Gross from railway	\$1,414,497	\$1,731,272	\$1,447,832	\$1,556,801
Net from railway	533,393	795,405	605,099	666,980
Net ry. oper. income	307,883	557,574	328,278	477,658
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	13,997,583	13,870,027	13,346,531	15,065,255
Net from railway	4,193,363	4,422,464	4,401,469	5,167,797
Net ry. oper. income	1,783,876	2,043,047	2,015,349	2,909,288

—V. 151, p. 3260.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.—Govt. Contract—

The War Department awarded contracts totaling \$31,718,137 to this company to manufacture trucks under the Defense Program.—V. 151, p. 3905.

York Ice Machinery Corp.—Earnings—

Income Account for Year Ended Sept. 30	1940	1939	1938	1937
Profit	\$1,345,028	\$567,245	\$625,993	\$1,745,542
Int. on long-term debt	347,960	349,897	352,886	372,701
Provision for deprec.	399,463	402,425	392,860	415,190
Est. Fed. & State income taxes	114,483			
Profit for year				

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Jan. 3, 1941.

Coffee—On the 28th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points net higher for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 72 lots. Santos coffee was 3 to 4 points higher with Mar. at 6.26c., during early afternoon. The advance reflected a rise in Santos spot prices of 200 reis per 10 kilos, making a 600 reis advance this week. The actual market was quiet but steady with Government buying of Colombian coffee reported taking place in the interior of that country. On the 30th ult. futures closed unchanged to 1 point off for the Santos contracts, with sales totaling only 9 lots. In Brazil the spot price on type 5, Rios, was off 100 reis, while hard and soft 4s were unchanged. Colombian coffees were reported firmer in the local market due to the withdrawal of offers of resale coffees. The improvement resulted from a story that the federation was buying Medellins, in Colombia at 25 cents per bag over the official minimum export price of \$14.30 per bag. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were less plentiful and scarce for shipment before Feb., when the increased freight rate will go into effect. On the 31st ult. futures closed 6 to 7 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 36 lots. Selling which brought losses of 5 to 7 points in the Santos coffee market was expected. Sept., in early afternoon, was selling at 6.77c., off 7 points. Perhaps the liquidation was profit-taking to offset losses earlier in 1940, for income tax purposes. In Brazil the official spot prices on hard and soft Santos 4s were up a further 200 reis per 10 kilos, or about 5-100c. per pound, while type 5 Rios were 300 reis higher. The firmer market for Colombian coffee, on reports that the Federation was buying again—was maintained.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 9 to 4 points net lower, with sales totaling 10 lots. Santos coffee was 4 to 6 points higher in the early trading, with May selling at 6.60, up 6 points. The firm tone in the actual market appeared to be the principal factor. Imports of coffee into the United States during 1940 were close to, if not above, the record purchases of 1939. Traders expect expanding consumption to fully absorb the "Inter-American agreement quota" of 15,900,000 bags. Renewed buying by American roasters is expected to develop later this month and meanwhile primary sources are not expected to press. Today futures closed 1 point off for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 9 lots. There were 2 contracts traded in Rio July delivery which option closed 2 points net higher. Santos coffee marked time pending renewed activity in actuals. The market in early afternoon was unchanged to 1 point lower, with May at 6.59c., off 1 point. There was nothing fresh in the news.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
 March, 1941.....4.43 July.....4.64
 May.....4.52

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
 March, 1941.....6.48 September.....6.81
 May.....6.59 December.....6.89
 July.....6.70

Cocoa—On the 28th ult. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower. Scattered liquidation pushed cocoa futures 14 to 12 points lower during the short week ending today (Saturday), despite occasional bursts of manufacturer buying interest. Today's trading was light at 31 lots or 415 tons, including 18 switches. Dealers absorbed most of the selling. Reflecting continued heavy arrivals, total licensed warehouse stocks were up 27,000 bags for the week, bringing the amount in store to 1,334,736 bags on Friday, compared with 1,120,048 bags a year ago. Activity in the outside market was largely routine, dealers reported. Local closing: Dec., 5.33; Jan., 5.04; Mar., 5.12; May, 5.18; July, 5.24; Oct., 5.38. On the 30th ult. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower, with sales totaling 110 lots. Traders in cocoa paid little attention to the White House radio talk. During early afternoon prices were 3 points lower on Mar. at 5.09c., to 2 lower on forward deliveries. Trading was slow, turnover reaching only 75 lots to early afternoon. A little liquidation was absorbed by the trade. Warehouse stocks were 100 bags lower at 1,345,069 against 1,112,119 bags a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 5.09; May, 5.14; July, 5.21; Sept., 5.27; Dec., 5.37. On the 31st ult. futures closed 5 points up to unchanged. Year end buying by manufacturer interests pushed cocoa futures 7 to 8 points higher in the active months at one time today (Tuesday). But increased trade house selling sent values down sharply in all but the May and July deliveries by the closing bell. Closing trade was especially active, with about 60 lots changing hands in the final minute. Volume reached 316 lots, or 4,234 tons, of which 54 lots were switched and 15 exchanged for actuals at 5.08c. in Mar. May turnover of 108 contracts was high on the board. Actual cocoas were quiet and a shade higher today (Tuesday), while cocoa butter advanced to 17c. per

pound, a gain of 3/4c. Local closing: Dec., 5.38; Jan., 5.06; Mar., 5.14; May, 5.20; July, 5.25; Sept., 5.27.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 8 points to 1 point net lower. Sales totaled 58 lots. Small trading at firm prices was done on the Cocoa Exchange. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 30 lots. Manufacturers were on the sidelines today and primary markets held above a workable basis. Arrivals last year have been tabulated at 4,982,901 bags, a new high record. The previous record, set in 1939, was 4,675,874 bags. Ten years ago arrivals totaled only 2,400,225 bags. They have doubled in a decade, demonstrating the steady growth in popularity of chocolate products. Licensed warehouse stocks of cocoa increased 3,700 bags. They total 1,350,226 bags against 1,112,119 a year ago. Today futures closed 13 to 11 points net lower, with sales totaling 258 lots. Wall Street liquidation gave cocoa a setback of 10 to 11 points. Stop loss orders were caught. Sales to early afternoon were 200 lots. Some traders feared that if American ships take over the Pacific trade, more British ships will be available at West Africa to transport cocoa to this country. No cocoa was reported offered in the actual market, but a little back-door selling was suspected. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,800 bags to 1,352,055 bags compared with 1,111,415 a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 4.95; May, 5.02; July, 5.07; Sept., 5.15; Dec., 5.26.

Sugar—On the 28th ult. futures closed unchanged to 3 points off for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 89 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1/2 to 1 point off, with sales totaling only 8 lots. In the raw market's first activity in a week resulted in a decline of 2 points in the spot price, when 14,900 bags of Cubas, January shipment were sold to National at 2.91c. Yesterday, it was learned this morning, an operator paid 2.95c. for 2,000 tons of Philippines Jan.-Sept. shipment. On the 30th ult. futures closed 1 point off to 1 point up compared with previous finals, with sales totaling 72 lots in the domestic contract. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1/2 point higher, with sales totaling 149 lots. A fourth sale of raws at 2.91, made Saturday, was revealed this morning—refined syrups buying 1,500 tons of Philippines, due Jan. 8. Only one lot of sugar was openly offered today, 1,000 tons of Philippines, due later this week for which 2.91 was asked. It was believed however, that at 2.93 one could negotiate for 1,500 tons of Philippines due Jan. 5; 5,000 tons due Jan. 14 and 2,000 tons due mid-January. Meanwhile the refined market was slow. On the 31st inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 407 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1/2 to 1 1/2 points net higher, with sales totaling 241 lots. In the raw market one lot of Philippines, due this week, was offered at 2.91c., while other sellers would take 2.95c. It is believed that final figures on deliveries in the United States for 1940 will compare favorably with the distribution for 1939 of 6,850,000 tons. It was learned that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had released from bond some 6,500 tons of Peruvian sugars—representing a re-allocation of the unused portion of the "full duty" quota. Traders expect refiners to announce an advance soon after the turn of the year. This would only follow a further advance in raw sugars. World sugar was 1/2 to 1 point higher on accumulations which started yesterday after most positions had touched new seasonal lows. From Britain came news that the price of refined sugar to manufacturers would be advanced by 9s. 4d. per cwt. (1d. per pound) on the first day of the new year.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 1 point off to 1 point up for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 93 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1/2 point off, with sales totaling only 8 lots. Seven notices were issued against January contracts. In the raw market 2,000 tons due Jan. 14th were offered at 2.95c. Cubas for February shipment were at 2.05c. Refiners were for the moment going slowly. Some new business was expected soon, whether at the current \$4.40 basis or higher not known. The Cuban crop was decreed to start on Jan. 16th, the usual date. The size of production which will be permitted is not yet decided. World sugar was 1/2 point higher in slow trading. An important factor is the size of the next crops to be harvested by Cuba and the Dominican Republic among other world producers. However, that is secondary to the course of the war and the possibility of marketing "world" sugar. Today futures closed 1 point off to 1 point up for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 164 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 1/2 points net lower, with sales totaling 58 lots. The distant months made gains against the spot month. Nothing was reported in the raw market, although sales were believed made, but not yet disclosed. Philippines, afloat, were offered at from 2.93 to 2.95. Bids were no better than 2.90c. on nearby lots. Confirmation of larger than usual Philippine shipments to avoid the export tax of about 1-10th of a cent per pound which

took effect Jan. 1st, came when cables revealed that 94,500 long tons have been shipped from the Philippines from Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th, against 47,703 and 46,157 tons during the same periods of 1939 and 1938. Shipments during the first half of December were 47,700 tons. It is believed 100,000 tons are now afloat.

Prices closed as follows:

January, 1941	1.96	July	2.07
March	1.99	September	2.11
May	2.03		

Average Spot Price of Duty Paid Raw Sugar in 1940 Declined Below 1939, According to B. W. Dyer & Co.

The 1940 average spot price of duty paid raw sugar was 2.784 cents compared with 2.98 cents in 1939, a decline of approximately 19½ points, according to B. W. Dyer & Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers. The firm's announcement continued:

On the other hand, the 1940 average cost and freight price of 1.884 cents represented a decline of only about 1½ points from the 1939 figure of 1.90c, due to the fact that in 1939 a 60 cent increase in the Cuban duty was in effect from Sept. 12 through Dec 26. The average duty paid price for December, 1940 was 2.904 cents which compared with 2.877 cents for November, 1940, and 2.939 cents for December, 1939. The average for the final month of 1940 was the highest monthly average of the year.

The Dyer firm reports a decline of approximately 23 points in the net cash price for refined sugar, the 1940 average being 4.342 cents, against 4.574 cents for 1939. The average for December was 4.277 cents compared with 4.263 cents for November and 4.606 cents for December 1939.

Refined Sugar Exports in 11 Months Increased 60% Over Year Ago

Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first 11 months of 1940 totaled 149,734 long tons as contrasted with 93,590 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 56,144 tons or approximately 60%, according to Lamborn & Co., New York, sugar brokers. The exports for the 11 months of 1940 are the largest in 15 years, or since 1925 when the shipments for the corresponding period amounted to 340,311 tons. The firm's announcement added:

The refined sugar exports during January-November period of 1940 went to more than 50 different countries. France with 35,973 tons leads the list, being followed by Greece with 29,625 tons and Labrador with 10,338 tons. Last year the United Kingdom topped the list with 21,937 tons, being followed by Finland with 10,937 tons and Norway with 9,558 tons.

Lard—On the 28th ulto. futures closed 10 to 12 points net higher. The market was firm from the opening. Selling pressure was light and when new speculative support developed shortly after the opening, prices advanced 10 to 12 points. On the upturn very little pressure was in evidence. Owing to the forecast for light receipts for the coming week, prices on hogs at Chicago advanced 10c. today. The top price reported was \$7.25, the latter price is also the high for the fall season. Sales today ranged from \$7 to \$7.25. Western hog receipts totaled 22,200 head, compared with 17,900 head for the same day last year. On the 30th ulto. futures closed 5 to 10 points net lower. The action of the lard futures market was considered very disappointing by the trade today, in view of a report to the effect that a large soaper in the West purchased 15,000,000 pounds of lard for the soap kettle. The market opened slightly higher, then sold off under liquidation. Closing quotations were 10 points lower on the January delivery and 5 points lower on the deferred months. Hog receipts at Chicago were about up to expectations. Throughout the day hog sales were reported ranging from \$6.75 to \$7.15. Western hog marketings totaled 114,000 head. On the 31st ulto. futures closed 17 points lower on the January delivery and 2 points lower to 2 points higher on the other deliveries. Liquidation in the nearby January delivery has been very heavy within the last few days and once again to day (Tuesday) the market was called upon to absorb heavy selling in the near months. Prices ruled easy throughout the session. Hog prices at Chicago have risen for four weeks. The top price at Chicago last week was \$7.25 compared to \$6.45 the previous week and \$6.15 for the same week last year. The average weight of the hogs marketed last week at Chicago was 232 pounds, compared to 233 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

On the 2nd inst. futures closed 10 to 20 points net higher. After an irregular start the lard market firmed up as the session progressed as a result of new outside buying, with most of the gains held right up to the close. Western hog marketings were considerably smaller, compared to the same day last year, and totaled 73,100 head compared to 131,700 head for the same day last year. Prices on hogs advanced 10 to 15c. at Chicago. Hog sales ranged from \$6.70 to \$7.20. Today futures closed 13 to 3 points net higher. The market was strong throughout most of the session today, this strength being attributed largely to speculative buying.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January, 1941	4.70	4.60	4.42		4.62	4.7
March	6.00	5.95	5.92	H	6.05	6.1
May	6.17	6.15	6.15	O	6.25	6.3
July	6.37	6.32	6.32	L	6.42	6.5
September	6.55	6.50	6.52		6.62	6.6

Pork—(Export), mess, \$24.25 (8-10 pieces to barrel); family (50-60 pieces to barrel), \$16.75 (200-pound barrel). Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$25.25 per barrel (200-pound barrel). Cut meats: picnics, loose, c. a. f.—4 to 6 lbs., 10½c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 10½c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 10½c. Skinned, loose, c. a. f.—14 to 16 lbs., 17c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 15½c.

Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 13½c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 13¼c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 12¼c. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., not quoted. 18 to 20 lbs., 16¾c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 10¾c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 10¾c. Butter: firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: 31¼ to 33c. Cheese: State, held '39, 25 to 25¾c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs: 20 to 25¾c.

Oils—Linseed oil prices continue firm at 8.4c. for tank cars. Quotations: Chinawood: Tanks, spot—25¼ bid; drums—26¾ bid. Coconut: Crude: Tanks, .03 bid; Pacific Coast—.02½ to .02¾. Corn: Crude: West, tanks, nearby—.06½ bid, nominal. Olive: Denatured: Drums, spot—\$2.35 bid, nominal. Soy Bean: Crude: Tanks, Decatur basis—.04¾ bid; New York, l. e. l., raw—.065 bid. Edible: Coconut: 76 degrees—.08¾ bid. Lard: Prime, Ex. winter—8¼ offer; strained—8 offer. Cod: Crude: 50c. offer. Turpentine: 44 to 46. Rosins: \$2.02 to \$3.40.

Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 000 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 000. Prices closed as follows:

January, 1941	6.31@	6.35	May	6.42@	6.43
February	6.35@	n	June	6.45@	n
March	6.32@	6.34	July	6.52@	n
April	6.36@	n	August	6.55@	n

Rubber—On the 28th ult. prices closed 3 points lower to unchanged. The market ruled steady in quiet trading. Sales totaled 160 tons in the old contract and 100 tons in the new standard contract. Some shipment rubber from the Far East was in the local market and taken by dealers. The market ruled quiet most of the short session. Spot standard No. 1-X, ribbed smoked sheets in cases remained the same at 20½c. per pound. Local closing: Old contract: Mar., 20.05; May, 19.90. New contract: Jan., 20.20; Mar., 20.05; July, 19.70. On the 30th ult. futures closed 7 to 15 points net higher for the No. 1 standard contract, with sales totaling 40 lots. There were 18 contracts traded in the New Standard July contract, which closed 15 points net lower. Rumors of raider activities in the Orient coupled with strength in London, caused firmness in the rubber market. During early afternoon prices were 15 to 20 points higher, with Jan. selling at 20.40, up 20 points. Trading was slow, only 17 lots on the old contract and 15 on the new changing hands. No Jan. notices were issued. London closed ¼d. higher but Singapore was unchanged. Local closing: No. 1 Standard: Jan., 20.35; Mar., 20.12; May, 20.00. On the 31st ult. futures closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Nearly all business was done in the May delivery. Sales totaled 150 tons. All but one lot were traded in the May option. The holiday spirit and the fact that the Singapore cable was not received, gave little incentive for trading. Importers and dealers in the actual market reported little or no interest in the day's proceedings. Spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets in cases, remained unchanged at 2¼c. per pound. Local closing: New contract: Jan., 20.35; Mar., 20.12; May, 20.00. Old contract: Jan., 20.35; Mar., 20.12. May, 20.00.

On the 2nd inst. futures closed 8 points higher for the No. 1 standard contract, with sales totaling only 16 lots. Trading was light but prices were firm at advances of 5 to 8 points, with Mar. selling at 20.20c., up 8 points. Only eight lots had been sold at early afternoon. Shipment offerings were reported few and rather dear. Both London and Singapore were firm, closing unchanged to 3-16d. higher. Local closing: Mar., 20.20; May, 20.08. Today futures closed 5 to 3 points net lower, with sales totaling 32 lots. Interest in rubber was limited owing to dulness in the spot rubber market and lack of manufacturer buying. During early afternoon the market was unchanged to 3 points lower, with Mar. at 2.20, unchanged. Only 24 lots had been sold to that time. The London and the Singapore markets closed unchanged to 1-16d. higher. Local closing: Jan., 20.30; Mar., 20.17; May, 20.04.

Hides—On the 28th ult. futures closed 18 to 28 points net higher. On the better outlook for next year and the stronger securities market, raw hide futures advanced sharply in a fairly active session today. The June delivery was only 18 points up, while the other positions gained 24 to 28 points. With the increased purchasing power originating from the ever-growing national defense program, the outlook for leather and shoes sales during the next year appears much better, authoritative sources state. Packers are still offering hides in the Western market at steady levels. Sales last week amounted to only 10,000 light native cows, river points. Tanners, on the other hand, are reported bidding ½c. below the last sale level. Local closing: Mar., 12.93; June, 12.66; Sept., 12.61; Dec., 12.56. On the 30th ult. futures closed 15 to 17 points net higher. Transactions totaled 147 lots. Outside buying interest in hide contracts broadened on the theory that the President's talk was bullish. Prices advanced 9 to 14 points, with Mar. selling at 13.07c. during early afternoon. Turnover to that time 73 lots. Certificated stocks increased 612 hides to a total of 372,582. Trade houses and commission firms sold on the bulge but selling was readily absorbed. Local closing: Mar., 13.08; June, 12.83; Sept., 12.77. On the 31st ult. futures closed 3 points lower to 4 points higher. Raw hide futures closed irregular in a quiet two-hour session today. The loss was registered in the Mar. delivery, while the other positions were unchanged to 4 points higher. Transactions totaled 2,280,000 pounds. There were no transactions reported in

the actual market today. Local closing: Mar., 13.05; June, 12.83; Sept., 12.80; Dec., 12.75.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 20 to 18 points net higher. Transactions totaled 121 lots. After opening 8 points lower hides rallied sharply in sympathy with the stock market and in response to news that spot hides were half a cent higher in Argentina. The list this afternoon held net gains of 16 to 20 points on a turnover of 22 lots. Certificated stocks decreased by 1,580 hides to 367,402 pieces. Local closing: March 13.25; June 13.01. Today futures closed 24 to 20 points net higher. Transactions totaled 95 lots. Trade and speculative buying imparted a firm tone to hides. The market during early afternoon was about 16 points above last night, with March at 13.41c. Reported steadiness in spot hides and firmer stock prices were factors. Sales to early afternoon were 47 lots. Certificated stocks decreased 3,697 hides to a total of 363,705 pieces. Local closing: March 13.49; June 13.21; Sept. 13.11.

Ocean Freights—Chartering was not very active the past week. However, the undertone of the market was reported as firm. Charters included: Time: Round trip South African trade, end Jan., early Feb., reported at \$5.50 per ton, no confirmation of rate obtainable. Round trip West Indies trade, prompt, \$4.50 per ton. Two round trips Chilean nitrate trade, Jan., delivery Gulf; \$4.25 per ton. Round trip Canadian trade, Jan., \$5 per ton (war risk owners account). Linseed: Plate to Hatteras, Dec., \$11.75 Lower Plate loading, \$12.25 Upper Plate loading, per ton. Corn: Plate to Halifax, \$13.50 per ton. Coal: Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, about \$4.75 per ton. Hampton Roads to Lisbon, \$15. Time charter: West Indies trade, \$4-\$5 asked per ton. North of Hatteras-South African trade, \$5-5.50 per ton asked. North of Hatteras-South American trade, \$5-\$5.50 per ton asked. North Pacific to Panama, \$4.50.

Coal—The production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week of Dec. 21st was estimated at 1,154,000 tons, a decrease of 70,000 tons from the week of Dec. 14th, the Department of the Interior reports. In comparison with the corresponding week of 1939 the output showed a decrease of 95,000 tons or about 8%. Pennsylvania mine operators are being polled by a sub-group of the Anthracite Emergency Committee for their opinion on the granting of increased tonnage allowances to colliery owners who employ qualified miners from the ranks of "coal bootleggers," it was reported recently. Gov. Arthur H. James has given tentative approval to the proposal, as a means of helping to eliminate bootlegging in the coal industry. At least 80% of the mine operators belonging to the voluntary anthracite production control group must agree to the proposal before it is adopted. With the unseasonable warm weather having slowed up orders somewhat, the Pennsylvania Anthracite Emergency Committee announced that production for the week ending Jan. 4th has been fixed at 720,000 tons.

Wool Tops—On the 28th ulto. futures closed unchanged to 3 points off. Wool top futures trade in a 3 to 4 point range for more active months and closed the day slightly easier. There was little feature to the trading, with Boston interests on both sides of the market and commission house activities also mixed. Volume of business was light with 35 contracts or 170,000 pounds estimated to have been sold. Sales officially reported for Friday were 360,000 pounds. Certificated tops in the spot market here were unchanged at 119.0c. bid and 122.0c. asked. There were no sales. Local closing: March 114.4; May 107.7; July 104.2; Oct. 101.8. On the 30th ulto. futures closed 1 to 12 points net higher. Wool tops continued to move upward this morning with fair turnover. The total transactions up to midday aggregated 225,000 pounds. Demand came mostly from trade and commission houses. The trade was well distributed over the March, May and July deliveries. The best levels of the morning were up five points over Saturday's closing and the lows were 1 to 3 points higher than the Saturday close. Advices from Boston said that the demand for farm wools was somewhat restricted. Some interest was evident in one quarter blood fleeces. Local closing: March 114.5; May 107.9; July 104.9; Oct. 103.0. On the 31st ulto. futures closed 2 points off to 5 points up. The wool tops market showed very good volume for the shortened pre-holiday session. Trade estimates placed the total transactions for the day at an aggregate of 750,000 pounds after the close at 12.50 p. m. At the best price of the morning active deliveries were up 4 to 6 points and at the low were unchanged to up 1 point. The closing was steady. There was little demand for foreign wools. Local closing: March 114.3; May 108.3; July 105.3; Oct. 103.5.

On the 2d inst. futures closed 2 points off to 5 points up. The wool top market continued to gain moderately today, with a fair turnover. The aggregate sales at noon totaled about 375,000 pounds, according to trade estimates. Most interest was shown in the May-July deliveries. At the best prices of the day sales were made at 2 to 7 points over the closing price of Tuesday. At the low point prices were unchanged to up 3 points. Most inquiries were made about fine and half blood foreign wool. A few small lots of domestic wool were traded. The offerings were limited. Local closing: March 114.1; May 108.6; July 105.8; Oct. 104.0. Today futures closed 4 to 15 points net higher. The wool top market continued to move upward in a fair turnover. Trade estimates placed the aggregate transactions at 300,000 pounds

up to midday. Trade and spot houses were active in buying. An initial gain of about 2 points at the opening was extended to from 4 to 11 points at the best prices of the morning. More interest was shown in the March delivery than at any time this week. There was little interest in foreign wools and no forward buying. Local closing: March 114.5; May 109.3; July 106.8; Oct. 105.5.

Silk—On the 30th ult. futures closed 1/2c. down to 1c. up. Sales totaled 94 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. Silk futures were unusually active and prices were firm at gains of about 1c. The turnover to early afternoon was 72 lots, of which 55 were exchanges for physicals. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market was unchanged at \$2.56 a pound. The Yokohama Bourse was closed for the New Year holidays. Local closing: No. 1 contract: Jan., 2.49; May, 2.41; June, 2.52; July, 2.52 1/2; Aug., 2.52 1/2. On the 31st ult. futures closed unchanged to 1c. off for the No. 1 contract. With primary markets still closed for the New Year's holidays, trading in silk continued limited. Only 12 lots changed hands, prices holding steady. Six lots were exchanged for physicals. The market closed unchanged to 1c. lower. In the spot market crack double extra silk remained unchanged at \$2.56 a pound. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: Mar., 2.50 1/2; June, 2.51.

On the 2d inst. futures closed unchanged to 1c. lower. Sales totaled 230 bales. Of this total 80 bales were exchanged for physicals in the Mar. delivery and 140 bales were accounted for in switching operations. Both Japanese markets were closed today. The futures market was not affected by the release of the Dec. statistics. The trade is more interested in what measures the Japanese Government may take regarding the coming season. Local closing: Jan., 2.48 1/2; Mar., 2.50; May, 2.51; June, 2.51; Aug., 2.51. Trading in silk came to a standstill. Only one transaction, the exchange of 10 bales of contracts for actual silk, had been reported to early afternoon. Factors in the dullness were the prolonged holidays in Japan and the inactivity of spot silk uptown. The price of crack double extra silk remained unchanged at \$2.56 a pound.

COTTON

Friday Night, Jan. 3, 1941.

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 33,323 bales, against 62,544 bales last week and 61,655 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940, 2,250,931 bales, against 4,835,288 bales for the same period of 1939-40, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1940, of 2,584,357 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	818	2,354	2,257	—	1,640	261	7,330
Houston	755	1,009	1,939	721	126	4,752	9,302
New Orleans	1,363	730	3,510	—	—	1,433	7,036
Mobile	2	73	—	—	4	1	80
Savannah	1,846	867	5,176	—	932	12	8,833
Lake Charles	—	—	—	—	—	742	742
Totals this week	4,784	5,033	12,882	721	2,702	7,201	33,323

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

Receipts to Jan. 3	1940-41		1939-40		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1940	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1939	1941	1940
Galveston	7,330	446,194	26,892	1,269,836	956,960	872,663
Brownsville	—	15,596	—	40,578	760	—
Houston	9,302	944,065	32,609	1,486,234	1,011,449	847,243
Corpus Christi	—	145,634	72	175,455	74,632	51,960
Beaumont	—	6,426	13,084	66,133	103,198	94,935
New Orleans	7,036	563,503	79,156	1,523,270	535,140	884,580
Gulfport	—	10,529	—	61,382	61,622	65,132
Mobile	80	22,162	15,197	97,382	49,548	82,469
Pensacola	—	758	—	14,260	1,971	—
Jacksonville	—	26	24	1,786	1,215	1,726
Savannah	8,833	36,336	1,383	47,623	144,507	131,680
Charleston	—	14,820	237	37,673	36,433	40,900
Lake Charles	742	26,054	926	45,839	23,775	10,357
Wilmington	—	4,900	2	6,354	10,800	10,056
Norfolk	—	13,928	369	12,072	31,977	27,267
New York	—	—	—	—	382	1,550
Boston	—	—	—	—	1,082	799
Baltimore	—	—	—	10,793	—	1,025
Totals	33,323	2,250,931	169,951	4,835,288	3,045,451	3,124,342

* Included in Gulfport.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36
Galveston	7,330	26,892	12,550	42,005	24,617	22,461
Houston	9,302	32,609	14,755	39,548	18,964	33,233
New Orleans	7,036	79,156	12,428	30,365	37,432	35,060
Mobile	80	15,197	1,278	4,243	4,971	3,114
Savannah	8,833	1,383	123	914	3,881	1,244
Charleston	—	237	20	2,805	1,577	774
Wilmington	—	2	106	2,234	897	99
Norfolk	—	369	131	1,052	841	530
All others	742	14,106	1,205	2,099	2,921	2,289
Total this wk.	33,323	169,951	42,596	125,265	96,101	98,804
Since Aug. 1	2,250,931	4,835,288	2,824,165	5,619,186	5,053,017	5,451,281

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 16,703 bales, of which 10,679 were to Great Britain, 2,526 to Japan and 3,498 to other destinations. In the cor-

responding week last year total exports were 202,601 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 535,224 bales, against 3,116,387 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

Week Ended Jan. 3, 1941 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	4,669	---	---	---	---	---	140	4,809
Houston	6,010	---	---	---	425	---	3,358	9,793
Los Angeles	---	---	---	---	2,101	---	---	2,101
Total	10,679	---	---	---	2,526	---	3,498	16,703
Total 1940	56,056	33,482	---	25,734	39,302	12,759	35,268	201,601
Total 1939	13,250	4,067	5,151	16,316	5,325	1,362	5,085	61,556

From Aug. 1, 1940 to Jan. 3, 1941 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	16,481	---	---	---	1,617	415	19,684	38,197
Houston	117,394	---	---	---	7,022	352	107,320	232,088
Corpus Christi	23,225	---	---	---	1,680	---	600	25,505
New Orleans	113,139	---	---	---	2,180	---	38,913	154,232
Mobile	28,461	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,461
Norfolk	3,074	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,074
New York	314	---	---	---	---	---	5,906	6,220
Boston	---	---	---	---	---	---	602	602
Los Angeles	600	---	---	---	23,813	2,424	6,446	33,283
San Francisco	2,781	---	---	---	6,284	1,850	2,642	13,557
Seattle	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5
Total	305,469	---	---	---	42,596	5,041	182,118	535,224
Total 1939-40	1001,564	368,124	41,986	286,582	452,054	206,178	759,899	3,116,387
Total 1938-39	275,817	810,836	285,817	183,393	475,334	26,886	365,527	1,923,610

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Jan. 3 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Foreign	Coast-wise	
Galveston	1,900	---	---	---	2,000	3,900
Houston	105	---	---	---	---	1,011
New Orleans	---	---	---	300	1,000	1,300
Savannah	---	---	---	---	---	144,507
Charleston	---	---	---	---	---	36,433
Norfolk	---	---	---	---	---	31,977
Mobile	---	---	---	---	---	49,548
Other ports	---	---	---	---	---	279,437
Total 1941	2,005	---	---	300	3,000	5,305
Total 1940	85,762	57,027	---	74,606	6,030	223,425
Total 1939	10,384	6,610	7,190	45,103	7,996	77,283

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was moderately active the past week, though no unusual developments were recorded. Rumors are current that the Administration might favor a plan to cut the cotton acreage another 20% and give farmers cooperating a certain amount of cotton which the Government now owns to compensate for reduction in acreage.

On the 28th ult. prices closed 2 to 4 points net higher. Further Bombay support, continued scarcity of contracts and price fixing for domestic mills, brought about another steady session in the local cotton market today. At the close prices were at the best levels of the day, although trading was confined to a range of 5 points. The market opened steady, 1 point lower to 3 points higher. Bombay houses were on both sides of the market, but appeared to be buyers on balance. The Bombay market was easier today, bringing about a wide spread between that market and New York of 300 points. The continued buying here against sales in Bombay was on the belief that as the Indian crop moves to market the spread will go even further, possibly 150 points more. Restriction on sales in the south is not only due to the fact that the movement of the crop is now falling off, but also because of a holding movement on the part of the farmer. Optimism regarding what Congress will do for the farmer at the coming session, together with a tremendous spending program, has encouraged this holding movement. On the 30th ult. prices closed 8 to 11 points net higher. Trade buying caused prices of cotton to advance to new high levels for the season, the market standing 2 to 8 points net higher during early afternoon. Demand was good on the opening with the result that initial prices were 1 to 3 points higher. Buying continued active during the first hour with New Orleans interests, trade firm and locals participating and readily absorbing hedge selling and scattered liquidation. On the bulge Southern mill interests appeared as large sellers, chiefly of the July position. It was estimated that 15,000 bales were sold around 10.07 and 10.06 for that month. The selling was believed to represent hedges of actual cotton. Trade buying continued to absorb offerings during the second hour, with the result that by early afternoon the market was holding its gains, then ranging from 2 to 6 points. The rise in the market was regarded by some interests as due to confidence on the part of buyers that the Presidential address on the war situation would stimulate production of goods. On the 31st ult. prices closed 4 to 7 points net higher. The market reached new high levels for the season on the last day of the old year. Mill buying to fix prices before the end

of the calendar year was the feature. The opening was quiet but steady, unchanged to 1 point higher. The fact that no January notices were issued had a stabilizing effect. There was a little hedge selling, but Bombay was a moderate buyer. Spot houses were on both sides of the market. Shortly after the opening new buying appeared, especially in May and July, under the influence of which prices worked upward. Buying pressure increased during the forenoon. It emanated from trade and mill interests and was believed to represent price fixing. The persistent demand finally advanced all active positions to new high prices for the season, with net gains ranging up to 10 points. Price fixing was augmented by commission house demand. As the market worked higher predictions of 11c. cotton were voiced by some elements in the trade.

On the 2d inst. prices closed 1 point up to 5 points net lower. The market started the new year on a firm note. Prices during early afternoon stood unchanged to 3 points higher, with mill buying continuing the mainstay of the market. Trading was fairly active on the opening, with prices unchanged to 6 points higher. Spot January sold at 10.37c., a new seasonal high price, when only one notice was issued. Trade and spot firms were buyers of nearby positions, while Wall Street was a buyer of distant months, especially October. Bombay traded on both sides of the market. Memphis was reported as selling. Hedge offerings were moderate. Information from the South pointed to a firm attitude on the part of holders and an increasing scarcity of the more desirable grades. Arkansas in particular reported that white cotton was growing increasingly scarce, with the result that holders were asking \$5 a bale. Washington reported that the President has lifted import restrictions on cotton exceeding 1 15/16 inch staple to permit entry of a small lot needed for the manufacture of balloon cloth.

Today prices closed 4 points down to 3 points up. The market was under pressure at the opening, initial prices being 6 to 8 points net lower under active Bombay selling. While the market in Bombay remained closed today, that did not interfere with Indian trading in the New York market. Large early sales of the May, July and October positions were reported for that account. In addition, hedge selling contributed to the pressure. On the other side buying interest was rather small, although mills continued to fix prices. During the second hour Bombay selling pressure subsided, with favorable effect on the market. Prices rallied several points, standing 1 point higher to 2 points lower, with the exception of January, which was off 8 points. Three January notices were issued. Interest in the spot month is believed to be small. Light trade buying continued. Liverpool was also reported on the buying side.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the last week has been:

	Dec. 28 to Jan. 3—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland 1/8 (nominal)	10.30	10.40	10.43	Hol.	10.42	10.43	
Middling upland 15-16 (nom'l)	10.50	10.60	10.63	Hol.	10.62	10.63	

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple—The following table gives premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the grade, Basis Middling 15-16 inch, established for deliveries on contract on Jan. 8. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for 1/8 inch and 29-32 inch staple and 75% of the average premiums over 15-16 inch cotton at the 10 markets on Dec. 31.

	1/8 Inch	29-32 Inch	15-16 Inch	31-32 Inch	1 Inch and Up
White—					
Middling Fair	.35 on	.46 on	.58 on	.65 on	.72 on
Strict Good Middling	.29 on	.40 on	.52 on	.60 on	.68 on
Good Middling	.23 on	.33 on	.46 on	.53 on	.60 on
Strict Middling	.11 on	.21 on	.34 on	.41 on	.48 on
Middling	.21 off	.11 off	Basis	.06 on	.14 on
Strict Low Middling	.73 off	.63 off	.54 off	.48 off	.40 off
Low Middling	1.38 off	1.29 off	1.21 off	1.16 off	1.14 off
Extra White—					
Good Middling	.23 on	.33 on	.46 on	.53 on	.60 on
Strict Middling	.11 on	.21 on	.34 on	.41 on	.48 on
Middling	.21 off	.11 off	Even	.06 on	.14 on
Strict Low Middling	.73 off	.63 off	.54 off	.48 off	.40 off
Low Middling	1.38 off	1.29 off	1.21 off	1.16 off	1.14 off
Spotted—					
Good Middling	.14 off	.05 off	.06 on	.12 on	.19 on
Strict Middling	.29 off	.19 off	.09 off	.02 off	.05 on
Middling	.81 off	.71 off	.61 off	.56 off	.50 off

a Middling spotted shall be tenderable only when and if the Secretary of Agriculture establishes a type for such grade.

Market and Sales at New York
The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also show how the market for spot and futures closed on the same days:

	Spot Market Closed	Futures Market Closed	SALES		
			Spot	Contract	Total
Saturday	Nominal	Very steady	---	---	---
Monday	Nominal	Very steady	---	---	---
Tuesday	Nominal	Steady	403	---	403
Wednesday	Nominal	HOLIDAY	---	---	---
Thursday	Nominal	Barely steady	---	2,400	2,400
Friday	Nominal	Steady	---	---	---
Total week			403	2,400	2,803
Since Aug. 1			45,284	20,000	65,284

New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Jan. 3 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1941	10.43c	1933	6.25c	1925	23.85c	1917	17.90c
1940	11.43c	1932	6.35c	1924	35.25c	1916	12.45c
1939	8.85c	1931	6.15c	1923	26.75c	1915	8.05c
1938	8.58c	1930	17.15c	1922	18.75c	1914	12.30c
1937	13.01c	1929	20.00c	1921	16.35c	1913	13.20c
1936	11.90c	1928	19.60c	1920	39.25c	1912	9.35c
1935	12.90c	1927	12.75c	1919	31.30c	1911	15.00c
1934	10.55c	1926	20.40c	1918	32.40c	1910	15.80c

Futures—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Dec. 28	Monday Dec. 30	Tuesday Dec. 31	Wednesday Jan. 1	Thursday Jan. 2	Friday Jan. 3
Jan. (1941)						
Range		10.20-10.20	10.26-10.26		10.33-10.37	10.24-10.24
Closing	10.18n	10.26n	10.31n		10.32n	10.32n
Feb.						
Range						
Closing	10.23n	10.32n	10.37n		10.37n	10.37n
March						
Range	10.25-10.30	10.30-10.40	10.38-10.47		10.40-10.46	10.35-10.44
Closing	10.29-10.30	10.39-10.40	10.43		10.42	10.43
April						
Range						
Closing	10.26n	10.36n	10.40n		10.39n	10.40n
May						
Range	10.18-10.23	10.25-10.34	10.33-10.42		10.35-10.41	10.32-10.39
Closing	10.23	10.34	10.38		10.37	10.38
June						
Range				HOLIDAY		
Closing	10.13n	10.22n	10.28n		10.26n	10.28n
July						
Range	10.00-10.04	10.05-10.11	10.10-10.21		10.14-10.21	10.11-10.20
Closing	10.03-10.04	10.11	10.18-10.20		10.16	10.19
Aug.						
Range						
Closing	9.84n	9.93n	10.00n		9.96n	9.99n
Sept.						
Range						
Closing	9.66n	9.76n	9.81n		9.77n	9.79n
Oct.						
Range	9.45-9.48	9.49-9.59	9.59-9.68		9.56-9.67	9.51-9.61
Closing	9.48	9.59	9.63-9.64		9.58n	9.59
Nov.						
Range						
Closing	9.47n	9.56n	9.61n		9.56n	9.57n
Dec.						
Range	9.43-9.46	9.46-9.51	9.54-9.60		9.60-9.62	9.54-9.58
Closing	9.46	9.54n	9.59n		9.54n	9.55

n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Jan. 3, and since trading began on each option:

Option for	Range for Week	Range Since Beginning of Option
1941—		
January	10.20 Dec. 30 10.37 Jan. 2	8.26 June 6 1940 10.37 Jan. 2 1941
February		
March	10.25 Dec. 28 10.47 Dec. 31	8.10 May 18 1940 10.47 Dec. 31 1940
April		
May	10.18 Dec. 28 10.42 Dec. 31	8.00 May 18 1940 10.42 Dec. 31 1940
June		
July	10.00 Dec. 28 10.21 Dec. 31	8.59 Aug. 7 1940 10.21 Dec. 31 1940
August		
September		
October	9.45 Dec. 28 9.68 Dec. 31	8.70 Oct. 18 1940 10.59 Nov. 22 1940
November		
December	9.43 Dec. 28 9.62 Jan. 2	9.28 Dec. 19 1940 9.62 Jan. 2 1941

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery—The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb. gross weight.

New York	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Open Contracts Jan. 2
1941—							
January	1,100	---	100	100		3,400	*1,800
March	31,600	11,900	24,200	23,300		26,800	407,700
May	25,600	14,600	30,400	26,500	Holiday	27,100	348,700
July	26,000	7,200	41,500	25,000		19,700	331,700
October	8,200	3,600	12,200	10,800		8,300	145,400
December	3,000	1,300	1,900	1,100		400	5,000
Total all futures	95,400	38,600	110,300	86,800		85,700	1,240,300
New Orleans							Open Contracts Dec. 31
1941—							
January	100	400	---	---	---	---	Not received
March	1,450	800	5,000	1,850	9,850		
May	700	1,000	4,200	2,650	10,800		
July	2,050	650	4,100	1,600	8,500		
October	700	950	1,900	700	2,300		
December	---	200	700	200	100		
Total all futures	5,000	4,000	15,900	7,000	31,550		

* Includes 100 bales against which a notice has been issued, leaving net open contracts of 1,700 bales.

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:

Jan. 3—	1941	1940	1939	1938
Middling uplands, Liverpool	8.77d.	9.29d.	5.30d.	4.97d.
Egypt, good Giza, Liverpool	13.43d.	12.30d.		
Broach, fine, Liverpool	7.30d.	8.45d.	4.20d.	4.15d.
Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, L'pool	9.67d.	9.64d.	6.00d.	6.22d.
C. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, super-fine, Liverpool	7.45d.	8.54d.	4.20d.	4.30d.

At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Towns	Movement to Jan. 3, 1941				Movement to Jan. 5, 1940			
	Receipts		Shipments Week	Stocks Jan. 3	Receipts		Shipments Week	Stocks Jan. 5
	Week	Season			Week	Season		
Ala., Birm'am	1,693	16,393	10	25,114	1,020	31,830	2,113	27,889
Eufaula	---	14,184	93	8,836	---	15,305	83	10,508
Montgom'y	57	40,302	1,206	96,708	3,162	36,377	707	62,099
Seima	45	23,796	126	54,369	251	26,851	1,368	69,244
Ark., Flythev.	1,457	119,806	3,035	120,301	1,045	161,096	5,338	181,550
Forest City	619	34,719	857	38,877	14	29,824	291	53,698
Helena	1,086	47,097	2,010	44,235	577	63,827	4,319	61,886
Hope	367	29,065	503	42,962	29	38,562	2,170	48,384
Jonesboro	158	12,335	230	26,682	---	7,986	711	34,594
Little Rock	1,538	80,353	1,900	148,300	1,185	87,735	4,232	158,810
Newport	84	46,152	1,580	39,495	26	38,087	1,054	49,668
Pine Bluff	3,686	107,525	2,505	99,453	2,886	116,242	7,657	113,036
Walnut Rge	998	60,290	1,249	49,657	90	62,205	3,073	49,241
Ca., Albany	6	10,219	---	11,809	65	11,362	4	14,537
Athens	---	33,159	---	47,569	125	38,286	440	47,608
Atlanta	6,739	73,386	37,811	47,926	5,651	79,206	3,120	116,398
Augusta	16,512	181,653	8,653	214,657	1,131	113,212	4,302	145,807
Columbus	500	14,600	900	29,800	100	8,000	300	31,700
Macon	148	21,295	353	34,136	220	29,466	1,793	33,743
Rome	225	14,946	650	41,222	30	16,007	75	38,577
La., Shrevept	431	86,634	779	90,099	65	104,579	2,140	76,560
Miss., Clarkst	4,284	100,270	3,351	74,823	1,694	140,332	4,393	82,214
Columbus	88	11,522	134	27,178	50	16,863	150	40,930
Greenwood	271	163,983	3,093	125,883	2,148	215,442	7,820	128,771
Jackson	197	17,895	533	20,019	312	30,405	713	25,466
Natchez	---	4,664	---	12,747	---	7,236	---	18,875
Vicksburg	320	18,769	330	19,524	329	25,346	987	20,404
Yazoo City	97	32,609	1,718	42,050	7	47,529	3,368	55,471
Mo., St. Louis	12,299	193,948	12,829	3,622	6,438	179,833	6,382	4,870
N.C., Gr'boro	292	3,843	74	2,915	195	2,224	165	1,274
Oklahoma—								
15 towns *	9,329	361,720	9,959	340,857	1,381	299,641	5,540	287,110
S. C., Gr'ville	1,749	74,453	1,557	96,563	2,114	76,721	1,548	78,439
Tenn., Memp.	68,214	229,998	72,946	100,576	70,519	237,227	105,105	935,311
Texas, Abilene	501	31,764	407	22,027	191	23,025	8	13,311
Austin	---	19,844	---	7,037	15	7,318	273	3,034
Brenham	85	10,394	125	3,997	61	15,376	57	2,775
Dallas	440	54,834	206	58,189	426	39,806	1,096	38,242
Paris	671	55,946	855	49,091	4	71,649	810	40,633
Robstown	1	6,778	---	2,774	---	6,518	11	649
San Marcos	---	7,551	---	4,005	---	3,656	---	2,178
Texarkana	381	43,726	1,125	40,058	556	32,218	860	36,183
Waco	32	36,275	100	32,160	100	54,973	500	17,967
Total, 56 towns	135,600	4,614,695	173,792	3,301,310	104,214	4,789,483	185,140	3,265,09

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 38,192 bales and are tonight 36,216 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 31,386 bales more than in the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Jan. 3—	1940-41		1939-40	
	Shipped	Week Since Aug. 1	Week Since Aug. 1	Week Since Aug. 1
Via St. Louis	12,829	194,573	6,382	177,298
Via M'ounds, &c	6,425	115,130	9,950	157,650
Via Rock Island	591	6,712	251	7,371
Via Louisville	647	7,793	---	4,525
Via Virginia points	4,083	78,843	3,300	85,626
Via other routes, &c	15,969	259,812	17,109	352,346
Total gross overland	40,544	662,863	37,022	784,816
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c	---	2,285	---	10,815
Between interior towns	---	172	---	4,440
Inland, &c., from South	---	5,523	---	157,984
Total to be deducted	---	5,995	---	173,239
Leaving total net overland *	34,849	403,076	34,098	611,577

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 Dec. 28	Monday Dec. 30	Tuesday Dec. 31	Wednesday Jan. 1	Thursday Jan. 2	Friday Jan. 3
1941—						
January	10.21b	10.29b	10.32b		10.30b	10.36b
March	10.34	10.43	10.46b-47a		10.43	10.47b-48a
May	10.28	10.39	10.42-10.43	HOLIDAY	10.39-10.40	10.43b-44a
July	10.08	10.18-10.19	10.22-10.23		10.18-10.19	10.24
October	9.55	9.66	9.70		9.63	9.63b-9.64a
December	9.52b-9.53a	9.61b-9.63a	9.65b-9.67a		9.58b-9.60a	9.59b
Tone—						
Spot	Steady	Steady	Steady		Quiet	Steady
Futures	Steady	Very st'dy	Steady		Steady	Steady

n Nominal. b Bid. a Asked.

British Board of Trade Rules Cotton Imports Subject to License Beginning Jan. 13

From London the "Wall Street Journal" reported the following in its Dec. 31 issue:

As from Jan. 13, all imports of raw cotton and cotton linters from the British Empire (except Hongkong) Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French possessions in India and French possessions in the Pacific will be subject to license by the Board of Trade.

Hitherto an open general license for such imports existed implying that no permission need be sought before undertaking them. At the same time it is stipulated that goods proved to the satisfaction of customs authorities to have been dispatched to Great Britain before Jan. 1, 1941, and imported into Great Britain before March 1, 1941, will not require to be furnished with such import licenses.

CCC Reports on 1940 Cotton Loans—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Dec. 26 that through Dec. 23, 1940, loans made on 1940 crop cotton by the Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \$125,489,563.57 on 2,603,741 bales. Cotton loans completed and reported to the Corporation by States are as follows:

State—	No. of Bales	Amount
Alabama	105,710	\$5,069,244.69
Arizona	37,168	1,782,827.74
Arkansas	94,134	4,481,894.53
California	138,611	7,008,609.75
Florida	151	7,320.73
Georgia	152,279	7,298,889.58
Louisiana	93,429	4,520,168.75
Mississippi	67,240	3,090,947.96
Missouri	6,736	314,391.95
New Mexico	3,434	160,699.74
North Carolina	33,894	1,604,161.99
Oklahoma	136,662	6,462,619.39
South Carolina	110,551	5,598,319.71
Tennessee	10,053	492,200.73
Texas	1,315,568	63,163,248.45
Virginia	624	30,066.30
Total	2,306,144	\$111,085,611.99
Loans by cooperatives	297,597	14,403,951.58
Total	2,603,741	\$125,489,563.57

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that there has been some rain in the central and eastern thirds of the cotton belt and dry in the west.

State—	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer—		
			High	Low	Mean
Texas—Galveston		dry	73	44	54
Amarillo	1	0.01	63	20	42
Austin		dry	78	35	57
Abilene	2	0.04	70	31	51
Brownsville	2	0.08	81	38	60
Corpus Christi		dry	76	36	56
Del Rio	1	0.01	83	37	60
Fort Worth	2	0.16	70	39	55
Houston	2	0.41	77	40	59
Palestine	4	0.61	71	38	55
San Antonio		dry	79	36	58
Waco		dry	74	36	55
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1	0.03	54	30	42
Arkansas—Little Rock	1	1.50	58	47	53
Louisiana—New Orleans	1	2.28	64	52	58
Shreveport	1	1.76	56	53	55
Mississippi—Meridian	1	0.31	65	54	60
Vicksburg	1	1.26	61	49	55
Alabama—Mobile	4	2.80	73	43	58
Birmingham	2	1.08	63	55	59
Montgomery	1	1.05	63	57	60
Florida—Jacksonville	1	0.54	75	63	71
Miami	1	1.20	82	66	74
Tampa	1	1.46	75	60	71
Georgia—Savannah	3	0.41	72	40	55
Atlanta	1	0.40	57	52	55
Augusta	1	0.20	61	54	58
Macon	1	0.48	63	56	60
South Carolina—Charleston	2	0.43	72	42	57
North Carolina—Asheville	1	0.02	57	49	53
Raleigh		dry	65	55	60
Wilmington		dry	69	51	60
Tennessee—Memphis	2	0.88	61	29	45
Chattanooga	1	0.28	71	54	63
Nashville	1	0.33	60	54	57

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 5, 1940
	Feet	Feet
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge	3.7
Memphis	Above zero of gauge	6.8
Nashville	Above zero of gauge	12.4
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge	17.8
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge	6.8

Time Extended for Exporting Cotton Under 1939-40 Program—The time limit for the actual exportation of lint cotton and cotton products under the 1939-40 cotton and cotton products exports program has been extended from Dec. 31, 1940, to March 31, 1941, the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture announced on Dec. 31. The final date for exporters to file claims for payments under the 1939-40 program, for lint cotton and

cotton products actually exported, has been extended to May 31, 1941. The announcement goes on to say:

Approximately 100,000 bales of cotton, sold for export under the 1939-40 cotton and cotton products export program, has not been exported due largely to the disruption of Atlantic and Pacific shipping schedules occasioned by war in Europe. The extension of time for shipping and for filing claims for payment will permit exporters to take advantage of shipping facilities as they become available under existing conditions. It is believed there will be no additional extension of time for shipping under the 1939-40 program.

Total sales and deliveries of cotton under the 1939-40 program, as of Dec. 26, amounted to about 6,331,000 bales, including cotton products equivalent to about 491,000 bales. Cancellations, allowed because of war conditions, are not included in these quantities.

The 1940-41 program, announced July 2, 1940, and providing for payments in connection with the export of cotton products, will continue through June 30, 1941.

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

Week End.	Receipts at Ports			Stocks at Interior Towns			Receipts from Plantations		
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938
Oct. 4	118,475	297,556	183,369	2185,345	3113,815	2881,086	241,439	480,640	430,890
11	128,703	200,322	205,107	2378,831	3262,486	3110,218	322,379	190,405	433,993
18	114,761	230,932	200,646	2570,606	3399,830	3275,615	306,536	368,276	366,043
25	112,180	243,288	150,872	2775,673	3486,871	3387,084	317,147	330,329	263,541
Nov 1	120,922	231,212	256,332	2980,289	3533,182	3460,497	325,667	277,523	329,745
8	126,753	237,671	92,125	3044,210	3549,918	3510,308	230,671	248,407	141,936
15	105,452	202,576	125,857	3153,922	3549,579	3518,088	17,221	208,237	133,637
22	98,226	178,607	88,143	3202,231	3536,990	3524,821	146,475	166,018	94,876
29	83,853	227,545	89,957	3258,633	3534,867	3508,828	140,255	225,422	73,964
Dec. 6	86,554	210,127	77,815	3260,298	3498,072	3496,222	88,219	173,332	65,209
13	85,302	257,101	64,534	3284,365	3449,968	3471,589	109,399	208,997	39,901
20	61,654	240,688	54,236	3323,846	3389,066	3448,226	101,106	179,786	30,873
27	62,544	189,049	44,595	3339,502	3346,020	3434,970	78,200	232,095	31,339
Jan. 3	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939
	33,323	169,951	42,596	3301,310	3265,094	3400,270	nil	89,025	7,896

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940 are 3,605,124 bales; in 1939-40 they were 5,749,156 bales, and in 1938-39 were 4,379,540 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 33,323 bales, the actual movement from plantations was nil, stock at interior towns having decreased 38,192 bales during the week.

Manchester Market—Our report by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for cloth is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Week	1940				1939							
	32s Cop Twist		8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest		Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds		32s Cop Twist		8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest		Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds	
	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Oct. 4	Not available				8.21	13 @13 1/2	11 3 @11 6				6.44	
11	14.50	12 6 @12 9			7.99	13 @13 1/2	11 3 @11 6				6.27	
18	14.47	12 6 @12 9			8.13	13 @13 1/2	11 3 @11 6				6.35	
25	14.56	12 6 @12 9			8.22	13 @13 1/2	11 3 @11 6				6.38	
Nov 1	14.56	12 6 @12 9			8.17	13 1/2 @14	11 3 @11 6				6.22	
8	14.61	12 6 @12 9			8.23	14 @14 1/2	11 4 1/2 @11 7 1/2				7.01	
15	14.65	12 4 1/2 @12 7 1/2			8.07	14 @14 1/2	11 6 @11 9				7.10	
22	14.72	12 4 1/2 @12 7 1/2			8.38	14 1/2 @15	11 9 1/2 @12				7.51	
29	14.95	12 6 @12 9			8.41	15 @15 1/2	12 @12 3				7.95	
Dec. 6	15.14	12 6 @12 9			8.54	15 1/2 @16	12 3 @12 6				8.19	
13	15.22	12 6 @12 9			8.37	Nominal	Nominal				8.59	
20	15.25	12 6 @12 9			8.43	Nominal	Nominal				8.78	
27	Not available				8.53	16 1/2 @16 1/2	12 6 @12 9				8.70	
Jan. 3	15.70	12 7 1/2 @12 10 1/2			8.77	16 1/2 @17 1/2	12 6 @13 1 1/2				9.29	

Shipping News—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 16,703 bales. The shipments, in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

Houston—		Galveston—	
Bales		Bales	
To Australia	3,350	To Great Britain	4,669
To Colombia	8	To Guatemala	50
To Japan	425	To Colombia	90
To Great Britain	6,010		
Los Angeles—		Total	16,703
To Japan	2,101		

Cotton Freights—Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.

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:

	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12:15 P. M.		Not received	Moderate demand		Moderate demand	Moderate demand
Mid. upl'ds	CLOSED	8.58d.	8.72d.	HOLIDAY	8.77d.	8.77d.
Futures Market opened		Not received	Steady, 8 to 14 pts. adv.		Quiet, 1 to 4 pts. adv.	Quiet, unch to 1 pt. decline
Market, 4:00 P. M.		Steady, 5 points advance	Quiet, 13 to 15 pts. adv.		Steady, 4 to 5 pts. adv.	Steady, 1 to 4 pts. adv.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Dec. 28, 1940 to Jan. 3, 1941	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon
New Contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
January, 1941	*	8.13	8.15	8.27	8.28			8.32	8.32	8.33	8.33	8.33
March	*	8.19	8.18	8.32	8.32			8.34	8.36	8.36	8.38	8.38
May	*	8.12	8.12	8.27	8.27			8.30	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.35
July	*	8.09	8.07	8.22	8.22		Holl day	8.25	8.27	8.27	8.31	8.31
October	*	7.96	7.92	8.05	8.06			8.09	8.10	8.10	8.14	8.14
December	*				8.02				8.06		8.09	8.09
January, 1942	*				8.01				8.05		8.08	8.08

* Closed.

Foreign Cotton Statistics—Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:
 World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
 India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
 Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.
 Liverpool Imports, Stocks, &c.

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Jan. 3, 1941

Flour—The flour business continues dull. Slack interest in wheat appears to be playing considerable part in the dull flour market. However, observers continue to expect a revival of business shortly, with some fairly substantial orders for stock replacement held virtually certain to eventuate. Up to 10 days ago nearly all consumers had been buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, and stocks therefore are thought to be rather low.

Wheat—On the 28th ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{8}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ c. net higher. Wheat prices rose a cent or more a bushel today to the best levels in about three weeks, on the support of buying stimulated by strength of securities and demand attributed to consumer interests. This extended the net gain for the week from 2 to almost 3c. What collateral is reported as piling up under loans at the rate of about 200,000 bushels daily, according to latest figures, but there may be a spurt before the deadline Tuesday, traders said. The total under loan as of Dec. 24 was 268,579,373 bushels, compared with 166,000,000 a year ago. On the 30th ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher. Wheat prices fluctuated nervously today, but closed with a firm undertone which traders attributed to quiet mill purchasing in a market bulwarked with potential demand, due to sterilization of so much wheat under Government loans and implications of the national defense program. The market's strength was influenced largely by action of securities, moderate sized buying orders for the account of consuming interests and bullish interpretations of the Roosevelt speech. While traders saw nothing particularly new in the President's statements, they regarded the tone of his remarks as a reflection of the trend of events. Tomorrow will be the last day for filing applications for loans on wheat collateral. The announced intention not to extend loans on grain stored in commercial warehouses was taken as an indication that unless prices advance materially between now and spring, fairly large quantities will revert to Government ownership. The bulk of approximately 270,000,000 bushels under loan is stored in warehouses. On the 31st ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{8}$ c. to $\frac{3}{8}$ c. net higher. Wheat futures prices went on a final spree today and rang out the old year in an abbreviated final session with gains of as much as $\frac{1}{8}$ c. a bushel. All wheat contracts finished at or near the day's high levels. As was the case yesterday, the new crop months, July and September, led the way, with the latter month again going to the best level of the crop year. The upturn was attributed to some small mill buying and fair commission house support. All other grains also advanced with the bread cereal. Today was the closing date on which producers could make loans on all 1940 wheat, rye and barley. Whenever prices are high enough borrowers may repay their loans prior to maturity and sell the collateral at an additional profit above the face value of the loan plus interest and charges. The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that it did not expect to sell any of the 1940 crop that was in good condition except at prices not less than the loan values plus charges. The CCC also will take delivery on all unredeemed 1940 wheat stored in warehouses when the loans mature.

On the 2d inst. prices closed unchanged to $\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower. The wheat market greeted the new year with little trading enthusiasm today as prices fluctuated nervously in a narrow range, but the pit had a firm undertone much of the session. Traders associated this underlying strength with reports of Red Cross activity in picking up supplies for relief distribution and with the tightening domestic supply situation due to the loan program. Spot wheat prices were $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher, with No. 2 hard here at Chicago selling at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., or more than 5c. above the May quotation. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's steps to quiet inflation fears attracted attention. Dealers who were uncertain as to the likelihood of all or part of the banking board's proposals being adopted and the possible effect on fiscal affairs chose to ignore these developments as a basis for market action for the time being.

Today prices closed $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower to $\frac{3}{8}$ c. higher. Fluctuating erratically over a $\frac{3}{8}$ c. range, wheat prices continued

today to hold to a narrow new year rut in the absence of revived demand from the flour and milling trade. Dealers said the lag in actual buying operations of consuming interests resulted in the market's tendency to drift, but that potential demand, together with reduced commercial supplies, accounted for the underlying steadiness of prices. Milling interests reported flour business is on a hand-to-mouth basis, and while stocks in some quarters are believed to be low, there are no signs of any urgency for replenishment. Wheat dipped about $\frac{3}{8}$ c. at times, but then rallied and was fractionally higher after the first hour. Grain dealers said that in the absence of any unusual change in the international scene or in domestic crop conditions, wheat prices appear to be in a state of balance, supported by restricted commercial supplies due to the loan program and depressed by a technical ceiling level several cents over loan rates.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red	Sat. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mon. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tues. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wed. HOL.	Thurs. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fri. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	Sat. 87	Mon. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tues. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wed. H	Thurs. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fri. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	O	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	L	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Season's High and When Made</i>		<i>Season's Low and When Made</i>	
May	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 15, 1940	May	70 Aug. 16, 1940
July	85 $\frac{3}{4}$ Nov. 18, 1940	July	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 27, 1940
September	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 2, 1941	September	78 Dec. 23, 1940

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

December	Sat. 73 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mon. 74	Tues. 74	Wed. H	Thurs. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fri. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	O	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	L	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
October	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	L	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79

Corn—On the 28th ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1c. net higher. The close on May corn was the highest in nearly a month, reflecting light country offerings and substantial shipping sales, the latter totaling 105,000 bushels. Only 47 cars were received at Chicago and only 14,000 were booked to arrive. There was a sharp reduction in receipts at principal interior terminals, the total being only 263,000 bushels, compared with 702,000 a week ago and 660,000 a year ago. Outside markets were reported bidding $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c. over Chicago in some Illinois and Iowa areas. On the 30th ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{8}$ c. net higher for all active deliveries. Corn futures opened $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ c. higher, eased $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ c. and rallied to close with gains of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. all around. Cash demand continued good, while the movement from the country failed to pick up appreciably. Higher bids outside the Chicago area were again reported. On the 31st ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. net higher. Corn was dull, although there was some buying by houses with elevator connections.

On the 2d inst. prices closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. net lower. Tending to offset bearish aspects of the trade was the fact that country corn marketings continued to run very small, with consuming interests drawing on hedge stored stocks to help fill requirements. A similar situation prevailed in the wheat market. The improving hog price gain, improving the feeding ratio, also was a factor. Traders said any situation encouraging hog feeding should have a strengthening effect on the corn market. Today prices closed unchanged to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. off. Clear and colder weather over the corn belt is expected to facilitate movement of corn and also stimulate feeding demand. Receipts at loading markets have dropped to a very small volume.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow	Sat. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mon. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tues. 81 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wed. HOL.	Thurs. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fri. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	Sat. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mon. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tues. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wed. H	Thurs. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fri. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	O	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	L	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Season's High and When Made</i>		<i>Season's Low and When Made</i>	
May	66 Nov. 18, 1940	May	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 16, 1940
July	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 18, 1940	July	58 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sept. 23, 1940
September	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 31, 1940	September	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ Dec. 23, 1940

Oats—On the 28th ult. prices closed $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. net higher. Oats followed wheat and corn, being strengthened by shipping sales of 35,000 bushels. On the 30th ult. prices closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Trading quiet. On the 31st ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. net higher. There was considerable short covering over the holiday, influenced apparently by the firmness of wheat and corn markets.

On the 2d inst. prices closed $\frac{1}{4}$ c. off. This market ruled heavy most of the session, though no real activity was in evidence. Today prices closed unchanged to $\frac{1}{8}$ c. off. There was little of interest in this market. The undertone was reported as barely steady.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	Sat. 37	Mon. 37	Tues. 37	Wed. H	Thurs. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fri. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	O	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
September	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	L	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$

<i>Season's High and When Made</i>		<i>Season's Low and When Made</i>	
May	38 Nov. 15, 1940	May	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aug. 16, 1940
July	34 $\frac{3}{4}$ Nov. 15, 1940	July	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ Oct. 9, 1940
September	31 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 31, 1941	September	32 Jan. 3, 1941

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

December	Sat. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mon. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tues. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wed. H	Thurs. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fri. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	O	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
July	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	L	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	L	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rye—On the 28th ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ c. net higher. Trading was relatively light, the market's strength being influenced largely by the strong action of wheat and corn markets. On the 30th ult. prices closed $\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower to un-

changed. Rye rose a. one time in sympathy with wheat, but spreading from Northwest interests had a depressing effect. On the 31st ult. prices closed 1/4 to 3/8c. net higher. Rye futures followed the other grain markets in the upward trend.

On the 2d inst. prices closed 1/8 to 1/4c. net higher. Trading was light and without feature. Today prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. off. Trading was light and without noteworthy feature.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May	47 1/2	47	47 3/4	H	47 1/2	47 3/4
July	48	48	48 1/4	O	48 1/2	48 1/2
September				L		

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
May 52 3/4 Nov. 15, 1940	May 42 1/2 Aug. 19, 1940
July 52 3/4 Nov. 14, 1940	July 46 3/4 Dec. 16, 1940
September No Transactions	September No Transactions

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	45	45 1/2	47 1/2	H		
May	48 3/4	48 3/8	50	O	49 7/8	
July			50 1/2	L	50 1/2	49 1/2
October						

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 3/4	H		
May	45 1/2	49 1/2	45 1/2	O	45 1/2	44 3/4
July	43 1/2		43 3/8	L	43 1/2	
October						

Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR

Spring pat. high protein	5.30 @ 5.45	Rye flour patents	4.05 @ 4.15
Spring patents	5.05 @ 5.25	Seminola, bl., bulk basis	5.60 @ 6.10
Cleats, first spring	4.50 @ 4.75	Oats, goods	2.99
Hard winter straights	@	Corn flour	2.00
Hard winter patents	4.70 @ 4.95	Barley goods	
Hard winter clears	Nominal	Coarse	Prices Withdrawn
		Fancy pearly (new) Nos.	1.2-0.3-0.2
			4.25 @ 5.75

GRAIN

Wheat, New York—		Oats, New York—	
No. 2 red, c.f.f., domestic	109 1/2	No. 2 white	52 1/2
Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N. Y.	87 3/4	Rye, United States, c.f.f.	65 1/2
		Barley, New York—	
		40 lbs feeding	67 1/2
		Chicago, cash	55
Corn New York—			
No 2 yellow, all rail	81 1/2		

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
Chicago	158,000	187,000	1,165,000	599,000	4,000	282,000
Minneapolis	557,000	165,000	380,000	73,000	628,000	
Duluth	177,000	23,000			23,000	
Milwaukee	15,000	160,000	9,000	6,000	544,000	
Toledo	71,000	97,000	24,000	9,000	3,000	
Buffalo	24,000	137,000	64,000	3,000	34,000	
Indianapolis	8,000	24,000	10,000	2,000		
St. Louis	110,000	124,000	106,000	16,000	2,000	
Peoria	43,000	10,000	319,000	40,000	2,000	16,000
Kansas City	22,000	310,000	381,000	22,000	9,000	64,000
Omaha	50,000	86,000	16,000			
St. Joseph	4,000	41,000	23,000			
Wichita	158,000					4,000
Sloux City	35,000	41,000	9,000	2,000	12,000	
Tot. wk. '40	348,000	1,715,000	2,965,000	1,212,000	110,000	1,610,000
Same wk '39	355,000	2,624,000	3,954,000	685,000	564,000	1,552,000
Same wk '38	308,000	1,910,000	3,161,000	927,000	151,000	969,000
Since Aug. 1						
1940	9,150,000	185,122,000	139,530,000	42,490,000	8,111,000	51,532,000
1939	9,788,000	216,237,000	129,396,000	58,896,000	16,603,000	70,852,000
1938	9,244,000	214,663,000	154,480,000	59,954,000	17,582,000	58,308,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 28, 1940, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
New York	137,000	2,000	12,000	4,000		
Boston	16,000			4,000		
Philadelphia	37,000	60,000	39,000			
Baltimore	14,000	12,000	72,000	8,000	18,000	2,000
New Orleans*	13,000	12,000	51,000	7,000		
Montreal		26,000				
Canadian						
Atl. ports		216,000				
Tot. wk. '40	217,000	328,000	174,000	23,000	18,000	2,000
Since Jan. 1						
1940	12,428,000	126,475,000	40,397,000	3,729,000	2,261,000	1,255,000
Week 1939	360,000	1,946,000	497,000	208,000	95,000	156,000
Since Jan. 1						
1939	15,908,000	126,508,000	27,557,000	6,039,000	2,899,000	10,995,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 28, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat	Corn	Flour	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
New York	48,000		28,000			
Baltimore	40,000					
Can. Atl. ports	216,000					
Total week 1940	304,000		28,000			
Since July 1, 1940	52,644,000	20,448,000	2,225,515	20,000	314,000	211,000
Total week 1939	2,917,000	958,000	152,769	140,000	53,000	329,000
Since July 1, 1939	62,653,000	11,767,000	2,454,995	2,114,000	2,639,000	8,257,000

a Export data not available from Canadian ports.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Dec. 28, were as follows:

	GRAIN STOCKS				
	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
United States—					
New York	50,000	75,000	3,000	39,000	8,000
" afloat	41,000				
Philadelphia	308,000	140,000	7,000	6,000	
Baltimore	571,000	859,000	14,000	93,000	2,000
New Orleans	70,000	324,000	205,000		6,000
Galveston	1,090,000	104,000			
Fort Worth	9,470,000	1,080,000	160,000	1,000	17,000
Wichita	4,202,000				
Hutchinson	7,947,000				
St. Joseph	4,591,000	2,746,000	201,000	11,000	12,000
Kansas City	33,329,000	8,223,000	49,000	364,000	5,000
Omaha	8,435,000	13,531,000	29,000	4,000	4,000
St. Louis	743,000	1,682,000	104,000		7,000
St. Paul	6,809,000	1,505,000	463,000	6,000	3,000
Indianapolis	2,080,000	922,000	701,000	246,000	
Peoria	794,000	664,000			217,000
Chicago	11,588,000	12,875,000	1,417,000	1,682,000	661,000
" afloat	283,000			199,000	
Milwaukee	646,000	3,744,000	48,000	312,000	1,276,000
Minneapolis	27,431,000	10,089,000	1,176,000	1,943,000	4,190,000
Duluth	18,303,000	2,522,000	63,000	867,000	633,000
Detroit	100,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	190,000
Buffalo	4,286,000	1,656,000	1,309,000	598,000	203,000
" afloat	5,371,000	251,000	197,000		1,018,000
Total Dec. 28, 1940	148,538,000	63,064,000	6,150,000	6,373,000	8,532,000
Total Dec. 21, 1940	150,011,000	62,580,000	6,092,000	6,415,000	8,682,000
Total Dec. 30, 1939	118,629,000	43,638,000	11,115,000	10,308,000	14,536,000

a Philadelphia also has 1,000 bushels Argentine corn in store.

Note—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—Buffalo, 586,000 bushels; New York, 84,000; Erie, 258,000; total, 928,000 bushels, against 1,457,000 bushels in 1939. Barley—New York, 128,000 bushels; Buffalo, 55,000; Duluth, 122,000; in transit—rail (U. S.), 219,000; total, 624,000 bushels, against 2,426,000 bushels in 1939. Wheat—New York, 4,020,000 bushels; New York afloat, 1,528,000; Boston, 2,271,000; Philadelphia, 1,551,000; Baltimore, 4,475,000; Portland, 1,211,000; Buffalo, 11,108,000; Buffalo afloat, 1,898,000; Duluth, 11,738,000; Erie, 1,989,000; Albany, 8,822,000; in transit—rail (U. S.), 3,229,000; total, 53,840,000 bushels, against 38,393,000 bushels in 1939.

	Canadian				
	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Lake, bay, river & seab'd	78,946,000		1,822,000	465,000	1,490,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	68,202,000		1,938,000	1,459,000	1,210,000
Other Can. & other elev.	291,308,000		3,454,000	616,000	4,005,000
Total Dec. 28, 1940	438,456,000		7,214,000	2,540,000	6,705,000
Total Dec. 21, 1940	429,756,000		6,799,000	2,508,000	6,676,000
Total Dec. 30, 1939	310,855,000		10,247,000	2,426,000	7,261,000

	Summary				
	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
American	148,538,000	63,064,000	6,150,000	6,373,000	8,532,000
Canadian	438,456,000		7,214,000	2,540,000	6,705,000
Total Dec. 28, 1940	586,994,000	63,064,000	13,364,000	8,913,000	15,237,000
Total Dec. 21, 1940	579,767,000	62,580,000	12,891,000	8,923,000	15,358,000
Total Dec. 30, 1939	429,484,000	43,638,000	21,362,000	12,734,000	21,797,000

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Dec. 27 and since July 1, 1940 and July 1, 1939, are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat			Corn		
	Week Dec. 27, 1940	Since July 1, 1940	Since July 1, 1939	Week Dec. 27, 1940	Since July 1, 1940	Since July 1, 1939
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
No. Amer.	2,649,000	82,684,000	94,051,000		20,303,000	11,522,000
Black Sea	648,000	3,880,000	22,588,000			1,459,000
Argentina	1,726,000	51,074,000	89,900,000	879,000	20,221,000	60,574,000
Australia			11,293,000			
Other countries	104,000	5,664,000	16,664,000		2,520,000	28,995,000
Total	5,127,000	143,302,000	234,496,000	879,000	43,044,000	102,550,000

Orient Confronted with Wheat Shortage—Poor Prospects for Imports During 1940-41

Acute wheat shortages are reported in China, Manchuria and Japan, although the total crop in these countries was larger this year than last, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, said on Dec. 30. Among the reasons given for the shortage are widespread official interference with the customary movement of wheat from producing to non-producing and deficit producing areas, greatly reduced imports of wheat and flour, disruption of transportation facilities, and the increased use of wheat as a substitute for rice. The announcement of the Agricultural Office further said:

The combined 1940 wheat crop of China, Manchuria and Japan is estimated at 798,000,000 bushels compared with 763,000,000 bushels in 1939. The Chinese crop is placed at 700,000,000 bushels against 667,000,000 bushels the year before, the Japanese crop at 66,000,000 bushels compared with 61,000,000 bushels, and the Manchurian crop at 32,000,000 bushels compared with 35,000,000 bushels.

Imports of both wheat and flour during the first four months (July-October) of the 1940-41 marketing season were far below those for the corresponding period last season. Prospects for large imports of foreign wheat during 1940-41 are not bright under existing conditions.

April. Loans on barley stored in warehouses mature 10 months from date or April 30, 1941, whichever is earlier. The farm storage loans for all three commodities were made for a full 10-month period. The Corporation will not accept delivery of these grains prior to maturity of the loans.

CCC now anticipates that, insofar as practicable, it will not sell any 1940 crop wheat that is in good condition except at prices not less than loan values plus charges. A small part of this wheat can be disposed of by the Surplus Marketing Administration in export channels and in relief distribution. There is also the possibility that the Red Cross may be able to use small amounts of it. Some wheat may also be sold or transferred to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation or to other Government agencies.

Of the 268,000,000 bushels of 1940 wheat under loan on Dec. 17, 1940, about 221,000,000 bushels were in warehouse storage and 47,000,000 bushels were in farm storage.

On the same date approximately 7,000,000 bushels of 1940 barley and 4,000,000 bushels of 1940 rye were under loan.

The 1939 reseeded collateral includes about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and about 472,000 bushels of rye, stored on farms. The loans on this grain were extended last spring for one year and will mature on April 30, 1941.

CCC Reports on 1940 Wheat Loans—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Dec. 27 that wheat under loan through Dec. 24, 1940, totaled 268,579,378 bushels valued at \$193,976,809.52. Wheat in the 1939 loan on the same date was 165,382,995 bushels valued at \$115,711,526.02.

The Corporation announces loans as of Dec. 24, 1940, showing barley 6,988,214 bushels valued at \$2,229,043.12; rye 3,868,556 bushels valued at \$1,453,941.76.

Wheat loans by States in farm and warehouse storage follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage Bushels	Warehouse Storage Bushels	Amount
Arkansas	30	-----	12,677	\$9,407.47
California	39	34,095	96,799	89,024.46
Colorado	4,271	887,637	2,323,594	2,114,916.84
Delaware	3	-----	1,825	1,327.13
Idaho	3,963	1,643,586	5,192,982	3,650,489.70
Illinois	26,980	640,326	12,066,037	10,149,334.05
Indiana	11,305	304,752	3,176,493	2,694,018.41
Iowa	5,297	398,861	2,401,166	2,087,020.26
Kansas	66,959	7,699,364	39,186,541	33,549,049.95
Kentucky	1,684	-----	611,639	467,687.77
Maryland	113	-----	55,617	39,466.36
Michigan	1,489	231,553	151,710	266,361.32
Minnesota	26,036	3,041,765	7,083,679	7,987,624.35
Missouri	20,887	329,684	8,366,653	6,532,843.27
Montana	24,715	7,271,009	19,321,591	18,633,396.77
Nebraska	32,789	5,342,846	9,882,256	11,003,685.76
New Mexico	439	69,009	344,971	294,658.48
North Dakota	90,011	8,581,881	46,946,445	42,155,085.10
Ohio	12,201	361,281	3,654,194	3,213,726.50
Oklahoma	30,976	2,424,332	17,889,773	14,574,043.03
Oregon	2,078	767,547	4,862,906	3,295,560.27
Pennsylvania	497	-----	127,533	95,056.00
South Dakota	40,932	3,021,628	10,681,450	10,233,221.11
Tennessee	884	-----	278,671	218,454.72
Texas	19,557	1,496,562	17,127,755	13,606,844.34
Utah	477	637,849	201,968	414,052.69
Virginia	624	-----	176,834	134,540.91
Washington	3,948	1,241,056	9,281,810	5,945,551.19
West Virginia	24	-----	9,687	8,354.04
Wisconsin	1	172	-----	115.24
Wyoming	744	248,287	389,240	451,592.03
Total	428,853	46,675,082	221,904,296	\$193,976,809.52

Weather Report for the Week Ended Jan. 2—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Jan. 2, follows:

At the beginning of the week two extensive depressions were charted on the weather map, one covering a wide area over the central and eastern Gulf of Mexico and extending to Florida and the northern Bahamas, and the other off the north Pacific coast. Precipitation occurred over a limited southeastern area and in nearly all sections west of the Rocky Mountains.

The northwestern "low" made but little progress during the first two days of the week, but the one in the Southeast advanced northward, with moderate intensity, over Atlantic coast sections, attended by rather general precipitation east of the Mississippi River.

On the morning of Dec. 25 a disturbance of considerable energy appeared over extreme northwestern Texas and moved thence southeastward to the central Gulf area on the 26-27th, attended by widespread rainfall from the lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys southward. The rainfall was heavy from Texas eastward to Florida, with many stations reporting falls of one to two inches or more.

On the 27-30th, the storm moved slowly northeastward over Tennessee and the upper Ohio Valley to the Saint Lawrence Valley, and precipitation was again general in all sections east of the Mississippi River, with some rather heavy local falls but, in general, the amounts were light to moderate. Precipitation was again frequent during the week in the more western States, with some additional heavy falls in California and Arizona. Temperature changes were unimportant, with abnormally high readings persisting in most sections of the country.

The final week of 1940 was one of the warmest of record for the season when the entire country is considered. Reports show that the weekly mean temperatures were markedly about normal nearly everywhere, and were outstandingly high throughout the Northern States. In fact, most sections had early almost midspring-like temperatures. For Washington, D. C., the average temperature for the week was 49 degrees, corresponding to the normal for the first week in April, while as far north as Duluth, Minn., the mean was 32 degrees, corresponding also to the early April normal. Des Moines, Iowa, had an average of 37 degrees and Chicago, Ill., 40 degrees, corresponding to March 25 and March 29 normals respectively. The nearest to normal warmth occurred in Gulf and Pacific coast sections where temperatures averaged from 2 degrees to 5 degrees above normal. In some central-northern districts the plus departures exceeded 20 degrees.

In Atlantic coast localities freezing temperature did not occur farther south than southeastern Massachusetts, while freezing was not reached in much of the Ohio and the middle Mississippi Valleys. The lowest for the week at Chicago, Ill. was 32 degrees. In Gulf sections the minima ranged from 36 degrees at Corpus Christi, Texas, to 50 degrees at Tampa, Fla. The lowest temperature reported from a first-order station was -3 degrees at Pig Piney, Wyo., on Dec. 26, which is very unusual for the last week of December.

Heavy rains occurred throughout the South from eastern Texas eastward, while moderate to fairly heavy amounts were general in the Ohio Valley, eastern Lake region, and middle and north Atlantic areas. The western Lake region, upper Mississippi Valley, and Great Plains States had very little precipitation, but moderate to unusually heavy amounts were general in the Great Basin and Pacific coast sections. Many stations in Arizona have recorded this month the greatest amount of precipitation of record for December.

Frequent precipitation and wet fields over large areas, especially in the southern States and Pacific Coast sections, restricted or prevented entirely seasonal operations on farms, but otherwise conditions were unusually favorable for a winter week. In the southern States mild temperatures and abundant moisture promoted good progress in winter truck and other growing crops, while warmth and moisture caused some greening up, or growth, of winter grains in much of the winter wheat belt. Reports show grass green as far north as the southern Lake region. Also, with considerable melted snow in the northern Plains and lower elevations to the westward, the moisture was well absorbed by the soil. Pre-

cipitation was unusually abundant, except in some local areas, but there were marked contrasts in some nearby localities, such as wet fields in eastern Nebraska, and dry, dusty conditions in some western parts of that State.

Late reports show that the severe cold wave on Nov. 11, following a very warm October, caught tree fruit and buds soft and susceptible to cold damage in the upper Mississippi Valley, with the result that all buds were killed and much young growth destroyed in some sections, especially in Iowa. There was local flooding and considerable water standing on fields in some southern and eastern States, while many streams in the Pacific Coast area reached the flood stage. More or less damage was done to citrus by high winds in the lower Rio Grande Valley and parts of Florida. Fair, sunshiny weather is needed generally in the South.

In the lower Great Plains subsoil moisture is now the best in several years, but in some interior localities, especially Illinois, the deep soil is still dry, with only slight improvement. Livestock were favored by the generally mild weather, with much open range in the great western grazing sections. Tobacco stripping made good progress in Wisconsin and the Ohio Valley, although it was too damp for proper handling in Kentucky.

Small Grains—Conditions continued favorable for winter wheat in the principal producing areas and for all winter grains in the southern States where good growth is reported. Wheat showed some growth during the week in much of the interior of the country and further improvement in appearance is indicated in many localities. Considerable grain remains to be seeded in Texas. Wheat would afford much pasture in the southern Great Plains, but fields continue too wet for grazing.

In Kansas the crop shows further greening up and conditions were generally favorable north and northwest of that State, except that frequent freezing and thawing were somewhat unfavorable in Montana, and moisture is still needed in Wyoming where there has been some soil drifting. Rains were frequent in the Pacific Northwest, which resulted in considerable soil erosion in eastern Washington, especially where seeding was late on summer fallow; the more advanced fields resisted erosion conditions.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Jan. 3, 1941.

Although sentiment among dry goods merchants is generally optimistic they entered the new year with mixed feelings. Confidence prevails that the current high rate of operations will be maintained for the greater part of the first six months of the year at least and on a more profitable basis than for a number of years past. On the other side of the picture, it is recognized that the current prosperity enjoyed by the dry goods markets is the result of world war conditions and that the future holds forth many uncertainties. It is, therefore, only natural that the cheerfulness that pervades the textile industry is not based on an altogether sound foundation and that it is impossible for merchants to forecast the probable course of the markets during the next year or more. It is a foregone conclusion that taxes will increase, and that problems in other directions which the merchants will be called upon to face over the next year will make the difficulties they had to contend with during the past few years look more or less insignificant. In the meantime, however, the buyer attitude is unquestionably favorable. Stocks are said to be low, that is, in the hands of mills and distributors, while consumer purchasing power promises to continue to be better than for several years due to increasing employment throughout the country.

Wholesale markets were comparatively active during the week despite the holiday. In fact, during the early part of the week, trading in print cloths and related items was unusually active and this was quite unexpected as the markets generally rule more or less dull during the New Year holiday week. The end-year period is usually devoted to inventory taking, &c. The sudden spurt in demand was attributed to the desire on the part of a number of buyers to cover at least a portion of their requirements before the seasonal rush which is expected to get underway most any time now. Sheetings moved in scattered lots, while other divisions reported requests for fill-in quantities. A brisk demand was noted for ducks with some sales reported put through for delivery in the second quarter. It was unofficially estimated that unfilled orders for Army ducks at the end of the year were the largest since 1917. Drills were in moderate request, and as a result of the steady tightening of deliveries, prices continued to strengthen. An improved inquiry was reported for rayons, but buyers as a rule were not expected to enter the market actively until next week. In the meantime prices held steady with mills in no mood to make concessions. Prices for print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80s, 7½¢; 39-inch 72-76s, 7¢; 39-inch 68-72s, 6¾¢; 38½-inch 64-60s, 5¾¢., and 38½-inch 60-48, 4¾¢.

Woolen Goods—While woolen goods remained in a strong position the usual year-end influences such as the holiday and inventory taking combined to retard trading during the past week. The year ended with orders for men's wear fabrics well ahead of the previous year. Owing to the fact that spring goods are almost impossible to obtain for delivery over the next three months, buyers displayed more interest in fall fabrics which are expected to be formally priced during the next few weeks. In view of the uncertainty regarding future labor costs, it is expected that prices for fall fabrics will be marked up. A moderate business was reported in women's wear although sales were retarded by the inability to arrange satisfactory deliveries. Blankets were in active demand with considerable buying for account of the Red Cross and various other agencies aiding the afflicted in European war areas. Mills manufacturing wool hosiery were said to be running at full capacity. Wool underwear mills were likewise operating at capacity on orders for both civilian and Army account.

Foreign Dry Goods—Linen markets ruled firm with stocks said to be well depleted as a result of the recent active holiday buying. Burlaps were quiet as a result of the customary year-end letup. Buying expansion, however, was expected to develop later in the month. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 6.05¢. and heavies at 8.15¢.

State and City Department

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News Items

Connecticut—Changes in List of Legal Investments—The following bulletin (No. 1), showing the latest revisions in the list of investments considered legal for savings banks, was issued by the State Bank Commissioner on Dec. 31:

Additions

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe equipments, series D, 1 1/4s, 1941-1950.
Wheeling & Lake Erie equipments, series G, 1s, 1941-1950.
Boston Edison Co. first 2 1/4s, 1970.
Detroit Edison Co. general & refunding 3s, 1970.
Leominster, Mass.

Deductions

Bangor & Aroostook System: Aroostook Northern 5s, 1947; consolidated refunding 4s, 1951; first mortgage 5s, 1943; Piscataquis Division 5s, 1943; Van Buren Extension 5s, 1943.
Equipments: Series K, 2 1/2s, serially, 1938 to 1947; series L, 2 1/2s, serially, 1939 to 1950.

Kansas—Financial Statistics of Counties and Cities Prepared—The Small-Millburn Co., of Wichita, Kan., is distributing a card circular of the financial condition of Kansas counties and their principal cities. The study is geographically arranged by counties showing the assessed valuation, bonded debt, population, tax rate and tax collections for each county and its principal city.

Michigan—Municipal Quotation Sheet Prepared—The semi-annual Michigan Municipal Bond Quotation Sheet has just been released by Crouse & Co. This quotation sheet, which is more complete in detail than the previous issues, shows the nominal or bid side of the market on all Michigan municipal bonds outstanding. Copies may be secured free upon request from Crouse & Co., 1800 Penobscot Building, Detroit.

Michigan—State Treasurer Reports on Debt Progress—Progress of the State of Michigan in the last two years in eliminating practically all of the defaulted bonds held in its sinking funds, in recapturing shrinkage in par values and placing itself in a position to mature all of its obligations into 1944 without refunding was outlined at a dinner given for Miller Dunckel, State Treasurer, in Detroit on Dec. 27.

Since January of 1939 the State has followed the policy of liquidating sinking fund bonds, when this could be done to its advantage, and reinvesting the money on a temporary basis in short-term Federal securities or obligations guaranteed by the Federal Government, or by buying in State bonds. This program, under the direction of Mr. Dunckel, has achieved the following results, it was pointed out:

1. The State now owns no defaulted bonds with the exception of \$300,000 of Michigan Agricultural College Union bonds which together with accrued interest will be restored to the sinking funds by legislative enactment.
2. The entire \$1,507,000 shrinkage in par value has been recaptured, plus an additional several thousand dollars.
3. All City of Detroit bonds amounting to more than \$10,000,000, have been liquidated at par or market, whichever was higher, at a profit to the State and with the cooperation of city officials.
4. The State now holds Owners' Loan Corporation 2 1/4s of 1942-44, with a market value in excess of \$32,000,000.
5. Cash funds will be available in sufficient quantity to mature all bonds into 1944 without recourse to refunding.
6. It is conservatively estimated that refunding required in 1944 will be not more than \$5,000,000 and if present market conditions prevail the financing will prove profitable to the State.
7. Bonds maturing in 1941 and 1942 were transferred from the highway improvement bonds sinking fund to the soldiers' bonus bond sinking fund and sold at "enormous premiums." Bonds with a market value less than par were transferred the other way and in the "final analysis the Highway Department will be the beneficiary possibly to the extent of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, estimated."

New York, N. Y.—Comptroller Reports on Financing During 1940—The largest amount of long-term bonds ever issued in a single year by the City of New York was sold during 1940, much of it at record low interest rates, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick reported in a New Year's message to the public. Totalling \$509,514,300, the new long-term debt was issued at interest rates varying from 0.81% for serial bonds to 3% for corporate stock. During the same period \$100,804,322 of outstanding long-term debt was redeemed and cancelled, the Comptroller revealed. In addition, he said, a total of \$378,600,000 in short-term obligations was issued in 1940 at rates of interest varying from 0.25% to 1%, while \$358,000,000 was redeemed during the same period.

"During 1940 we found it necessary to issue by far the largest amount of long-term debt ever undertaken by the city in a 12-month period," Mr. McGoldrick stated. "Not only did we finance transit unification, but in addition found conditions advantageous to anticipate practically half of our 1941 financial needs."

"Our soundly based credit position coupled with general market conditions made it possible to sell our obligations at exceedingly favorable interest rates. The hugeness of the total as well as the smallness of the rates make 1940 a milestone year in our fiscal progress."

Of the long-term total, \$309,664,300 represented the corporate stock issued in connection with the city's acquisition of the private transit systems,

Mr. McGoldrick declared. Of the remaining long-term debt, \$145,750,000 was sold to the public in the form of serial bonds and \$54,100,000 was purchased in the form of assessment bonds by the sinking funds.

A total of \$364,100,000 in revenue bills, tax notes and bond anticipation notes was bought by the public and \$14,500,000 in revenue bills went to the sinking funds, according to the Comptroller.

The types of obligations issued and redeemed last year are indicated by the following table:

Type of Security—	Amount—
Serial bonds sold to public.....	\$145,750,000
Corporate stock for transit unification.....	309,664,300
Assessment bonds sold to sinking funds.....	54,100,000
Total long-term issues.....	\$509,514,300
Total long-term debt redeemed and cancelled.....	\$100,804,322
Short-term issues sold to public.....	\$364,100,000
Short-term issues sold to sinking funds.....	14,500,000
Total short-term issues.....	\$378,600,000
Total short-term debt redeemed.....	\$358,000,000

New York State—Budget Policies Proposed by City Body—John Lowry, President of the Merchants' Association made public on Dec. 28 a letter which he has sent to Governor Lehman and to other State officials outlining a series of general policies which the Association recommends be followed in preparing the next State budget.

These recommendations are based on a study of the State's financial situation which has just been completed by the Association's Committee on Taxation. In the Committee's report, signed by Martin Saxe, well known tax expert, as Acting Chairman of the Committee, it is indicated that if current rates of State taxes and expenditures should be continued the State would have a surplus in the 1941-42 fiscal year of approximately \$33,000,000.

The report points to other encouraging factors in the State's financial situation and then recommends budget revision by the next Legislature which will have the effect of bringing about revision of the stock transfer tax and other adjustments in the tax system, of starting the State on a "pay-as-you-go" policy, thus decreasing future debt service needs, and of reducing or, at least, maintaining expenditures at approximately the present level.

Oklahoma Municipal Survey Issued—The Oklahoma Financial Survey (1941 edition), prepared particularly for buyers of municipal bonds of that State, has just been published and is being distributed with the compliments of R. J. Edwards, Inc., Oklahoma City.

This survey furnishes the financial statement as of the beginning of the present fiscal year (June 30, 1940) on every individual municipality in Oklahoma having bonds outstanding.

Information shown for each municipality consists of the assessed valuation, bonded debt, judgment debt, sinking fund, 1939-40 tax collections and population.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

ANNISTON, Ala.—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 issue of refunding school bonds offered for sale at public auction on Dec. 31—V. 151, p. 3915—was awarded jointly to Marx & Co., and Brondnax & Co., both of Birmingham, as 2 1/4s, at par, according to the City Clerk. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Coupon semi-ann. bonds, maturing \$4,000 from Jan. 1, 1942 to 1951 incl.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Birmingham), Ala.—WARRANTS SOLD—The following 2 1/4% semi-ann. refunding warrants aggregating \$234,000, are said to have been purchased on Dec. 30 by Watkins, Morrow & Co., and Marx & Co., both of Birmingham, jointly, at a price of 100.07, a basis of about 2.49%: \$159,000 road; \$50,000 sanitary sewer construction, and \$25,000 Hillman Hospital nurses homes bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$25,000 in 1948 and 1949, and \$184,000 in 1950.

ARIZONA

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—PURCHASER—The City Clerk now states that the \$200,000 2 1/4% water extension bonds sold recently, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3774—were purchased by Refsnos, Ely, Beck & Co. of Phoenix. Due in 10 years.

TEMPE, Ariz.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$15,326 Paving District No. 32 bonds have been purchased by the Waite-Smith Agency of Phoenix at a price of 103.30.

ARKANSAS

CONWAY, Ark.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Jan. 22, by the City Clerk, for the purchase of \$35,000 airport bonds, which are to be secured by a three-min general property tax and revenue from operation of the airport.

EL DORADO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. El Dorado) Ark.—BOND SALE—The \$460,000 issue of refunding semi-ann. bonds offered for sale on Dec. 28—V. 151, p. 3593—was awarded to Shaw, McDermott & Sparks of Des Moines, according to the Superintendent of Schools. Due on Jan. 1, 1960.

CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS

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CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY (P. O. Oakland), Calif.—BONDS SOLD—The following bonds, aggregating \$160,000, are said to have been purchased by Kaiser & Co. of San Francisco:

\$40,000 5% semi-annual sewer system bonds. Due \$4,000 from Dec. 15, 1941 to 1950, inclusive.

120,000 2 1/4% semi-annual sewer system bonds. Due \$4,000 from Dec. 15, 1951 to 1950, inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 15, 1940. Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff & Herrington of San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT (P. O. Sacramento), Calif.—CORRECTION—It is stated by Joseph E. Spink, Secretary of the board of directors, that the \$300,000 not to exceed 5% semi-annual power of 1938, series B bonds being offered for sale on Jan. 7, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3915—are general tax obligation bonds, not revenue bonds, as we had reported.

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—BOND SALE—The \$4,300,000 issue of San Vicente Dam and water distribution system coupon semi-annual bonds offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3774—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Dick & Merle-Smith, all of New York; Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc. of Toledo; Bacon, Stevenson & Co.; Eldredge & Co.; the First of Michigan Corp.; Otis & Co., all of New York; Newton, Abbe & Co. of Boston; the Pasadena Corp. of Pasadena, and Miller, Hall & Co. of San Diego, paying a price of 100.025, a net interest cost of about 1.71%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$1,500,000 as 3s. due on Feb. 1, 1945; \$65,000 in 1942; \$165,000, 1943 to 1951; the remaining \$2,750,000 as 1½s, due on Feb. 1, 1952 to 1961, and \$100,000 in 1962 to 1972.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders re-offered the above bonds for general subscription, the 3% bonds to yield from 0.15% to 1.60%, and the 1½% bonds to yield from 1.50% to 1.90%, all according to maturity.

(The official advertisement of this public offering appears on page iii of this issue.)

SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego) Calif.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$68,000 County Special District refunding of 1936 bonds were purchased on Dec. 23 by Weeden & Co. of San Francisco, as 1½s, at a price of 100.15, a basis of about 1.23%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1936. Due on Oct. 1, 1948. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Legality approved by O'Melveny, Tuller & Myers of Los Angeles.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY (P. O. Santa Cruz), Calif.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by H. E. Miller, County Clerk, for the purchase of \$15,000 Boulder Creek Union Elementary School District bonds, until 2:30 p. m. on Jan. 23. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable J-J 2. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 2, 1941. Due on Jan. 2 as follows: \$2,000 in 1942 to 1948, and \$1,000 in 1949. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Legal opinion will be furnished to the successful bidder without charge by Kirkbride & Wilson of Santa Cruz. Said bonds will be sold for cash, at not less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery, and each bid must specify the interest rate which the bidder will accept and the premium, if any, offered for the bonds, and must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to date of delivery of the bonds.

A certified or cashier's check for a sum not less than 3% of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the treasurer of the county, must accompany each bid.

CONNECTICUT

DARIEN (P. O. Darien), Conn.—NOTE OFFERING—J. Benjamin Corbin, First Selectman, will receive sealed bids until 10:30 a. m. on Jan. 13 for the purchase of \$150,000 tax anticipation notes. Dated Jan. 15, 1941, and due May 15, 1941. Bids on a discount basis. Payable in New York City. Satisfactory legal opinion to be furnished by the municipality.

FLORIDA

DUVAL COUNTY AIR BASE AUTHORITY (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Jan. 10, by Robert D. Gordon, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, for the purchase of an issue of \$1,100,000 air base refunding, Issue of 1941, coupon bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 2½%, payable M-S. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Due \$44,000 Sept. 1, 1942 to 1966. All the bonds shall be subject to prior redemption at the principal amount plus a premium of 3% of the face amount plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. Bids for the bonds of the face amount of such bonds plus accrued interest thereon to date of delivery, being the price at which the original bonds are redeemable, but the bidder shall in his bid designate and fix the rate of interest in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Bids carrying a split rate of interest may be rejected in the discretion of the Authority. All bids must be submitted on bid forms which may be secured upon request by interested parties to the Treasurer of the Air Base Authority. Prin. and int. on the bonds payable in lawful money at the office of the Treasurer of the Air Base Authority or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. These bonds were authorized by Chapter 19784, Laws of Florida, 1939, and as approved by the qualified freeholder electors of the Air Base Authority, held on July 18, 1939 and bearing date of Sept. 1, 1939. The issuance of the bonds being authorized by Chapter 15772, Laws of Florida, 1931. The bonds constitute obligations of the Authority, and for the prompt payment of both the principal and interest, the full faith and credit of the Authority and the entire taxable property is pledged.

FLORIDA, State of—COUNTY BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—A municipal financing operation, thought to be larger than any undertaken by one investment house alone during 1940 or so far in 1941, was announced on Jan. 2 in the offering by R. E. Crummer & Co. of \$14,000,000 non-callable 4% refunding bonds of four large Florida counties. The financing includes four new issues, one of \$7,000,000 road and bridge and school district bonds of Lake County, another of \$4,000,000 road and bridge and school district bonds of Volusia County, one of \$2,000,000 road and bridge bonds of Seminole County, and a fourth of \$1,000,000 road and bridge bonds of Manatee County. The bonds mature serially from 1912 to 1968 and are priced to yield from 2% to 4% according to maturity.

The \$14,000,000 of securities are being issued to retire, in advance of maturity, an equal par amount of higher rate and callable obligations of longer maturity. There are 23 different road and bridge, school, and county-wide bond issues involved in the Lake County operation, 20 road and bridge district and school issues in the Volusia refunding and seven county-wide and road and bridge issues in the Manatee County financing.

All of the new bonds are direct obligations of the respective political subdivisions and payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes levied against all taxable property. The road and bridge bonds also participate in gasoline tax revenues.

The four counties are among the largest in Florida. Lake County is third in the production of citrus fruit and is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the State. Manatee is likewise a principal agricultural area and is located in the lower Gulf Coast area. Bradenton, Palmetto and Manatee are in this county. Daytona Beach, Deland, Ormond and New Smyrna, Fla., are situated in Volusia County.

With the offering R. E. Crummer & Co. announced that it has currently completed financing operations involving a total of \$18,000,000 par value of bonds for various Florida counties and several road and bridge districts located therein. This includes the financing of the four counties announced today and also Pasco and Lee counties. In all of these operations R. E. Crummer & Co. was the sole refunding and refinancing agent for the municipal subdivision. During the past 15 years R. E. Crummer & Co. have conducted refunding operations for about 26 counties and political subdivisions in Florida. The firm maintains offices in Chicago, Wichita, Omaha, Miami, Kansas City, St. Paul, Topeka, Des Moines, and Orlando, Fla.

FLORIDA SHIP CANAL NAVIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—Authorization is said to have been given recently for the issuance of \$264,000 right-of-way refunding bonds. The district includes Duval, Clay, Putnam, Marion, Citrus and Levy counties and a tax levy to meet the bonded indebtedness is made therein, but does not apply to homestead properties, the bonds having been voted after the homestead exemption went into effect.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, Fla.—BOND ISSUANCE VALIDATED—The issuance of \$370,000 5% semi-annual refunding bonds is said to have been approved recently by Judge De Witt T. Gray of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Due in 1942 to 1960 incl.

The new bonds will be exchanged for outstanding securities representing \$341,000 in principal and \$29,000 in delinquent interest. William A. Stanly, attorney for the city, has stated that all bondholders have approved the refinancing plan.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Ocala), Fla.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Carlyle Ausley, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, that he will receive sealed bids until noon on Jan. 18, for the purchase of an issue of \$116,000 not to exceed 5% semi-ann. coupon refunding road, series H bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1, 1959, with option of redemption at par and accrued interest on Feb. 1, 1951 or any interest payment date thereafter. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ or one-tenth of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds.

The interest rate expressed shall be no higher than required to insure the sale of the bonds. Comparison of bids will be made by taking the cost of interest to the county at the rate named in the respective bids and deducting therefrom the premium bid, if any. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York.

The bonds are registerable as to principal only, and are being issued for the purpose of retiring a like amount of the Feb. 1, 1941 road bonds maturities, which maturing bonds were issued prior to Nov. 6, 1934. The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of the Clerk Board of County Commissioners or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, on Feb. 1, or as soon as possible thereafter, but not later than Feb. 15, upon payment of the principal balance due plus accrued interest. Proceedings for the validation of the bonds are in progress and all property within the county, including homesteads, subject to taxation for the payment of the bonds refunded, will be subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes for payment of principal and interest of the bonds, without limitation of rate or amount. The approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond, of New York, will be furnished.

POLK COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICTS (P. O. Bartow), Fla.—BOND SALE—The 4% semi-ann. refunding of 1941 bonds aggregating \$382,000, offered for sale on Dec. 28—V. 151, p. 3916—were awarded to Sullivan, Nelson & Goss of West Palm Beach, as follows:

- \$14,000 District No. 2 bonds at a price of 102.575, a basis of about 3.45%. Due in 1944 to 1949.
- 158,000 District No. 3 bonds at 103.275, a basis of about 3.52%. Due in 1942 to 1955.
- 115,000 District No. 10 bonds at 102.757, a basis of about 3.31%. Due in 1942 to 1949.
- 83,000 District No. 12 bonds at 102.757, a basis of about 3.20%. Due in 1942 to 1947.
- 12,000 District No. 17 bonds at 102.275, a basis of about 3.05%. Due in 1942 to 1945.

The \$82,500 4% semi-ann. refunding of 1941 bonds offered for sale at the same time, were awarded to Leedy, Wheeler & Co. of Orlando, as follows: \$33,000 District No. 14 bonds at a price of 101.57, a basis of about 3.47%. Due in 1942 to 1946.

- 37,000 District No. 15 bonds at 102.27, a basis of about 3.40%. Due in 1942 to 1949.
- 12,500 District No. 16 bonds at 102.03, a basis of about 3.10%. Due in 1942 to 1945.

BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$17,000 4% semi-ann. Special Road and Bridge District No. 18, refunding of 1941 bonds offered at the same time V. 151, p. 3916—were not sold. Due as follows: \$2,000 in 1942 to 1949, and \$1,000 in 1950

GEORGIA

ROCKMART SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ga.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$75,000 school bonds was sold to Wyatt, Neal & Waggoner of Atlanta, at a price of 105.25.

ILLINOIS

BROOKFIELD, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—At an election on Dec. 17 the voters authorized an issue of \$100,000 city hall and auditorium bonds.

SOMONAUK, Ill.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$12,000 3% street improvement bonds was sold Dec. 26 to Doyle, O'Connor & Co. and T. J. Grace, both of Chicago, jointly.

INDIANA

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$26,000 series A refunding bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3775—were awarded to Charles K. Morris & Co. of Chicago, as 1½s, at par plus a premium of \$111, equal to 100.426, a basis of about 1.16%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$9,000 in 1944 and 1945 and \$8,000 in 1946. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Paul Webber & Co.	1½%	\$55.00
John Nuveen & Co.	1½%	54.24
Union National Bank of East Chicago	1½%	310.00
A. S. Huyck & Co.	1½%	137.80
Raffensperger, Hughes & Co.	1½%	33.88
Fletcher Trust Co.	2%	138.00

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Joseph E. Finerty, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Jan. 13 for the purchase of \$200,000 not to exceed 3% interest advancement fund (poor relief) bonds of 1940. Dated Dec. 31, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Int. J-D. County will furnish legal opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. No conditional bids will be considered. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, is required.

IOWA

CAMANCHE, Iowa—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$27,000 4½% semi-annual water works revenue refunding bonds noted here on Aug. 17, it is now reported that they were purchased by the White-Phillips Co. of Davenport at par. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1944 to 1951, \$1,000 in 1952 to 1954, \$2,000 in 1955 and 1956, \$3,000 in 1957 and 1958, \$4,000 in 1959, and \$6,000 in 1960, bonds maturing from 1956 to 1960 callable Nov. 1, 1945. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

KANSAS

WICHITA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Wichita), Kan.—BOND SALE—The \$512,500 issue of coupon semi-annual building bonds offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3595—was awarded jointly to the Union Securities Corp. of New York, the Equitable Securities Corporation, and Kaiser & Co. of San Francisco, as 1½s, paying a premium of \$1,486.25, equal to 100.29, a basis of about 1.22%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on July 1 in 1942 to 1960, and on Jan. 1, 1961.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders re-offered the above bonds for general subscription at prices to yield from 0.20% to 1.35%, according to maturity.

KENTUCKY

BENTON, Ky.—BOND SALE—The \$95,000 issue of coupon semi-annual electric power plant purchase bonds offered for sale on Dec. 20—V. 151, p. 3776—was purchased by Stein Bros. & Boyce of Louisville, as 3½s, paying a premium of \$190, equal to 100.20, a basis of about 3.72%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due \$6,000 in 1942 to 1951, and \$7,000 in 1952 to 1956, optional on and after July 1, 1942.

COVINGTON, Ky.—BOND SALE—The \$350,000 issue of coupon semi-annual funding bonds of 1940, offered for sale on Jan. 2—V. 151, p. 3917—was awarded to Assel, Goetz & Moerlein of Cincinnati and associates as 3s, paying a premium of \$3,155, equal to 100.901, a basis of about 2.91%. Dated July 1, 1940. Due on July 1 in 1943 to 1962, inclusive.

HENRY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION (P. O. New Castle), Ky.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated that the \$13,000 3½% semi-annual first mortgage bonds sold to Stein Bros. & Boyce, and the Bankers Bond Co., both of Louisville, jointly, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3776—were purchased at par and mature on May 1 as follows: \$500 in 1942 and 1943; \$1,000, 1944; \$500, 1945 and 1946; \$1,000, 1947 and 1948; \$500, 1949; \$1,000, 1950 and 1951; \$500, 1952, and \$1,000 in 1953 to 1957.

PADUCAH MUNICIPAL HOUSING COMMISSION (P. O. Paducah), Ky.—BOND SALE—The \$93,000 issue of Housing Commission (First Issue), series A bonds offered for sale on Dec. 20—V. 151, p. 3595—was awarded to C. E. Weinig, White & Co. of Buffalo, at a net interest cost of about 2.36%, according to the Executive Director. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on July 1 in 1941 to 1957.

(The above report appeared in our Dec. 28 issue—V. 151, p. 3917.) We were subsequently advised that the bonds were sold at par as follows: \$17,000 maturing Jan. 1, \$14,000 in 1941, \$3,000 in 1942, as 3s; \$17,000

maturing Jan. 1, \$4,000 in 1943 and 1944, \$5,000 in 1945, \$4,000 in 1946, as 2s; \$9,000 maturing Jan. 1, \$5,000 in 1947, \$4,000 in 1948, as 2.10s; \$10,000 maturing Jan. 1, \$5,000 in 1949 and 1950, as 2.20s; \$11,000 maturing Jan. 1, \$5,000 in 1951 and \$6,000 in 1952, as 2.30s; \$11,000 maturing Jan. 1, \$5,000 in 1953, \$6,000 in 1954, as 2.40s; \$12,000 maturing \$6,000 Jan. 1, 1955 and 1956, as 2½s, and \$6,000 maturing Jan. 1, 1957, as 2.60s.

LOUISIANA

SHREVEPORT, La.—PRICE PAID—We are now informed by the City Secretary-Treasurer that the \$180,000 municipal airport certificates of indebtedness sold on Dec. 24 to Scharff & Jones, Inc. of New Orleans, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3917—were purchased at 1½%, plus a premium of \$73.24, equal to 100.0406, a basis of about 1.11%. Due \$36,000 on March 1 in 1942 to 1946 incl.

SIMMESPORT, La.—BONDS NOT SOLD—We are informed by the Village Clerk that the \$5,500 4% semi-annual public improvement bonds offered on Dec. 17—V. 151, p. 3776—were not sold. Due in 10 years.

THIBODAUX, La.—BOND SALE—The \$175,000 issue of semi-annual gas utility revenue bonds offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3776—was awarded jointly to White, Dunbar & Co. of New Orleans, and Barrow, Leary & Co. of Shreveport, at par, divided as follows: \$134,000, as 3s, due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$4,000 in 1943; \$5,000, 1944; \$7,000, 1945; \$9,000, 1946; \$11,000, 1947; \$13,000, 1948; \$15,000, 1949; \$16,000, 1950; \$17,000, 1951; \$18,000, 1952, and \$19,000 in 1953; the remaining \$41,000 as 2½s, due on Dec. 1, \$20,000 in 1954 and \$21,000 in 1955.

MAINE

BANGOR, Me.—CORRECTION—The \$549,000 1¼% coupon bonds offered Dec. 27 were awarded to the Eastern Trust & Banking Co. of Bangor, at a price of 104.643, a basis of about 1.38%. Previous report of the award, in V. 151, p. 3917, incorrectly listed the Second National Bank of Boston as being the successful bidder. Other bids at the sale were as follows:

Bidder—	Rate Bid
F. S. Moseley & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., and F. L. Dabney & Co.	103.851
Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, and Chace, Whiteside & Symonds	103.40
Merchants National Bank of Boston	103.255
First Boston Corp. and Harriman Ripley & Co.	102.88
Union Securities Corp.; Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc. and Bond, Judge & Co.	102.54
Estabrook & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co.	101.814
Pierce, White & Drummond	a103.582
	b102.234
H. M. Payson & Co.	c101.75

a For \$24,000 12-year serials. b For \$75,000 25-year serials. c For \$75,000 25-year serials.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston, was awarded on Dec. 30 an issue of \$200,000 tax anticipation notes at 0.043% discount, plus a premium of \$1. Dated Jan. 2, 1941 and due Nov. 14, 1941. Other bids: Merchants National Bank of Boston, 0.045%; Norfolk County Trust Co., 0.058%; Needham National Bank, 0.06%.

REVERE, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$250,000 revenue notes offered Dec. 30 was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston, at 0.41% discount. Due Dec. 15, 1941. Lyons & Shafto, of Boston, other bidder, named a rate of 0.436%.

MICHIGAN

ADRIAN, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election on Dec. 30 the voters refused to authorize an issue of \$20,000 airport site bonds by a count of 1,062 to 215.

BELDING, Mich.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE—The State Public Debt Commission has been requested to approve an issue of \$26,000 not to exceed 2% interest refunding bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1942 to 1949 incl. and \$2,000 in 1950. Interest F-A.

DETROIT, Mich.—OFFERINGS WANTED—Donald Slutz, City Controller, will receive sealed offerings of city bonds until 10 a. m. on Jan. 7 in the amount of about \$200,000 for the water board sinking fund under the following conditions:

If callable bonds are offered at a premium: (a) When the interest rate is 4¼% or higher, the yield shall be computed to the first call date. (b) When the interest rate is less than 4¼%, the yield shall be computed to the fourth call date.

If the bonds are offered at par or less than par: Yield shall be computed to the date of maturity.

The yield on non-callable bonds shall be computed to the date of maturity. All offerings shall be in writing and shall be sealed.

Offerings shall show the purpose, the rate of interest, date of maturity, the dollar value and the yield.

Offerings will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city as computed from the dollar price.

No bonds maturing beyond 1959 will be accepted.

The city reserves the right on bonds purchased, which are delivered subsequent to Jan. 14, to pay accrued interest up to that date only.

Offerings shall remain firm until 1 p. m. on Jan. 8.

OFFERINGS WANTED—Donald Slutz, City Controller, has announced that the city will receive offerings of its bonds, up to Jan. 7, 1941, in the amount of approximately \$200,000 for the Water Board Sinking Fund. Offerings will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city as computed from the dollar price. No bonds maturing beyond 1959 will be accepted.

DETROIT, Mich.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—The Northern Trust Co. of Chicago offered on Jan. 2 a block of \$1,289,000 3% and 3¼% refunding bonds. The 3¼% bonds, due Oct. 1, 1951 were priced to yield 2.40%, while the 3% bonds, maturing in various amounts Dec. 15, 1952 to 1956, incl., were priced to yield 2.45% to 2.60%.

LANSING TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lansing), Mich.—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE—The township has requested the State Public Debt Commission to approve an issue of \$8,500 not to exceed 6% interest fire equipment bonds. Dated Dec. 20, 1940. Due April 1 as follows: \$2,500 in 1943 and \$2,000 from 1944 to 1946, inclusive.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—BONDS TO BE SOLD—R. F. Cooper, City Clerk, reports that the \$70,000 not to exceed 4% interest sewage system junior revenue bonds for which no bids were received on Dec. 23—V. 151, p. 3917—will be purchased as 4s by the city with investment funds. Dated Dec. 15, 1940 and due \$5,000 on Dec. 15 from 1942 to 1955 incl.

PLEASANT RIDGE, Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$11,800 park site bonds offered Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3917—were awarded to Crouse & Co. of Detroit as 2½s at par plus a premium of \$16.28, equal to 100.137, a basis of about 2.73%. Dated Dec. 30, 1940 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1942 to 1949, incl., \$2,000 in 1950 and \$1,800 in 1951.

PONTIAC, Mich.—BOND CALL—Oscar Eckman, Director of Finance, announces that variously numbered series A 1934 refunding bonds are called for payment at par and accrued interest on March 1, 1941, at the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit. Bonds bear date of March 1, 1934, due March 1, 1964, and callable at any interest payment date.

MINNESOTA

BRAINERD, Minn.—CERTIFICATES OFFERED—Sealed and oral bids were received until Jan. 3, at 8 p. m., by Walter Fall, City Clerk, for the purchase of \$40,000 storm sewer certificates of indebtedness.

CROOKSTON, Minn.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Jan. 14, by Loren Skogness, City Clerk, for the purchase of \$2,299.08 4% annual certificates of indebtedness. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Due on Feb. 1 in 1942 to 1951. A certified check for 2% of the amount bid is required.

HAWLEY, Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 3% semi-annual community building bonds offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3777—were awarded to the Water, Light Power and Building Commission of Hawley according to the Village Clerk. Dated Jan. 15, 1941. Due \$1,000 on Jan. 15 in 1942 to 1956, inclusive.

KITSON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 75 (P. O. Lake Bronson) Minn.—BOND OFFERING—Both sealed and auction bids will be received until Jan. 10, at 2 p. m., by the Clerk of the School Board, for the purchase of \$47,000 refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3½%, payable F-A. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Denom. \$500. Due Aug. 1, as follows: \$1,500 in 1941 to 1943, \$2,000 in 1944 to 1950, \$2,500 in 1951 to 1955, \$3,000 in 1956 to 1958, and \$3,500 in 1959 and 1960. All bonds maturing after Aug. 1, 1946 to be callable at par and accrued interest on that date and on any interest payment date thereafter. Prin. and interest payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. No bid for less than par and accrued interest can be considered. The district will furnish the executed bonds and the legal opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman & Barber of Minneapolis, both without cost to the purchaser. All bids must be unconditional. A certified check for at least \$840, payable to the district, is required.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn.—BOND OFFERING—Both sealed and auction bids will be received until Jan. 20, at 8 p. m. (CST), by Otto J. Plettl, City Clerk, for the purchase of \$6,000 not to exceed 4% semi-annual revenue fund bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Denom. \$2,000. Due \$2,000 Feb. 1, 1943 to 1945. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%, and must be the same for all bonds. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at such place of payment as the bidder may designate. The bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, and are direct obligations of the city, the full faith and credit of the city being pledged for the payment thereof and a direct irrepalable tax, 5% in excess of the sum necessary to pay principal and interest as they become due, to be levied before the issuance of the bonds. Bonds will be prepared and furnished to the purchaser thereof without charge, and approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman & Barber, of Minneapolis, will be furnished to the purchaser without charge. The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at any bank in the City of Minneapolis, designated by the purchaser. A certified check for at least 5% of the amount of the bid is required.

MILLE LACS COUNTY (P. O. Milaca), Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$150,000 semi-annual funding bonds offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3777—were awarded to a group composed of the Allison-Williams Co., the C. A. Ashmun Co., both of Minneapolis, Harold E. Wood & Co. of St. Paul, and the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, paying a premium of \$50, equal to 100.033, a net interest cost of about 1.87%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$100,000 as 2s, due \$10,000 from Jan. 1, 1943 to 1952; remaining \$50,000 as 1½s, due \$10,000 from Jan. 1, 1953 to 1957 incl.

ST. LOUIS PARK, Minn.—CERTIFICATE SALE—The \$1,600 water main certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3777—were awarded to the Security National Bank of Hopkins, as 4s at par, according to the Village Recorder.

MISSISSIPPI

CORINTH, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—A \$39,500 issue of 2¼% semi-annual refunding bonds is said to have been purchased recently by a syndicate composed of the First National Bank, the Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Thomas & Allen, all of Memphis, and Cady & Co. of Columbus, at par. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1942 to 1960, and \$1,500 in 1961.

ETHEL, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—A \$17,000 issue of 5½% semi-annual water works revenue bonds is reported to have been purchased by O. B. Walton & Co. of Jackson. Dated Sept. 1, 1940. (An issue of \$20,000 bonds was offered for sale without success on April 2.)

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Brookhaven), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—The following bonds aggregating \$5,000, are said to have been purchased by the Max T. Allen Co. of Hazlehurst: \$2,500 5% semi-annual Ruth Consolidated School District, and \$2,500 4% semi-annual West Lincoln School District bonds.

MADISON COUNTY SUPERVISORS ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Canton) Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by A. C. Alsworth, Chancery Clerk, that Scharff & Jones of New Orleans, purchased on Dec. 17 the following refunding bonds aggregating \$80,000, as 2½s, paying a premium of \$34.76, equal to 100.043, a basis of about 2.46%:

\$28,500 District No. 1 bonds. Due \$1,000 in 1942 to 1956; \$2,000, 1957 to 1960, and \$5,500 in 1961.

\$4,500 District No. 2 bonds. Due \$1,000 in 1942 to 1956; \$2,000, 1957 to 1960, and \$1,500 in 1961.

16,500 District No. 4 bonds. Due \$500 in 1942 to 1956; \$1,500, 1957 to 1960, and \$3,000 in 1961.

10,500 District No. 5 bonds. Due \$500 in 1942 to 1960, and \$1,000 in 1961.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 15, 1940. These bonds are callable after one year, on any interest paying date at par. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Clerk's office.

MISSISSIPPI, State of—BOND SALE—The \$1,812,000 issue of highway, 10th series, coupon semi-annual bonds offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3918—was awarded to a syndicate composed of John Nuveen & Co., of Chicago, B. J. Van Ingen & Co., of New York, C. F. Childs & Co., of Chicago, J. S. Love Co., of Jackson, Scharff & Jones, of New Orleans, Stern Bros. & Co., of Kansas City, V. P. Oatis & Co., of Chicago, Weil, Roth & Irving Co., Walter, Woody & Heimerding, both of Cincinnati, Martin, Burns & Corbett, of Chicago, Wells-Dickey Co., of Minneapolis, Newman, Brown & Co., of New Orleans, Lewis & Co., of Jackson, John Dane, Weil & Arnold, both of New Orleans, Mullaney, Ross & Co., of Chicago, Fahey, Clark & Co., of Cleveland, Blair, Bonner & Co., of Chicago, and O. B. Walton & Co., of Jackson, paying a premium of \$27.77, equal to 100.0015, a net interest cost of about 2.45%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$312,000 as 2½s, due on Aug. 1, 1961; \$1,000,000 as 2½s, due \$500,000 on Feb. and Aug. 1, 1962; \$340,000 as 2½s, due on Feb. 1, 1963, and \$160,000 as 2s, due on Feb. 1, 1963.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds at once for general subscription with the 2½s priced to yield 2.47%; the 2½s at prices to yield 2.41 and 2.42% for the respective maturities; the 2½s at a price to yield 2.29% and the 2s to yield 2.23% to maturity.

ADDITIONAL OFFERING TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED—Following the award of the above bonds, the State officials are said to have announced that an issue of \$1,045,000 highway refunding bonds would be offered for sale on Jan. 6, although a State Supreme Court decision may be required prior to the sale. The court was slated to meet today (Jan. 4). The bonds would be dated Jan. 1, 1941 and mature on Aug. 1, 1963; callable Feb. 1, 1946.

PASCAGOULA, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—The First National Bank of Memphis is said to have purchased \$12,500 fire equipment bonds as 2½s, paying a price of 100.222.

WEST POINT, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—The following 2¼% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$25,000 are said to have been purchased at par by the First National Bank of Memphis and Cady & Co. of Columbus, jointly: \$15,000 street improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Due from Dec. 1 1941 to 1950.

6,000 water extension bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due from Nov. 1, 1942 to 1951.

4,000 sewer extension bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due from Nov. 1, 1942 to 1951.

MISSOURI

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by Geo. P. Carpenter, City Clerk, that \$50,000 3% city hall bonds approved by the voters on Dec. 17, have been purchased by the Brownlee-More Banking Co. of Brookfield. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due as follows: \$1,000 in 1942 to 1946; \$3,000, 1947 and 1948; \$4,000 in 1949 and \$5,000, 1950 to 1956. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Bowersock, Fizzell & Rhodes of Kansas City.

JACKSON COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Independence), Mo.—BONDS VOTED—A \$95,000 issue of water system bonds is said to have been approved recently by the voters.

MONTANA

MISSOULA, Mont.—**BONDS TO BE SOLD**—It is stated by J. I. McDonald, City Clerk, that negotiations are under way to sell \$60,000 Sewer Improvement District No. 76 bonds that were unsuccessfully offered on Oct. 1 when all bids were rejected. We understand that the bonds will be sold as the district needs the money for materials under a Works Projects Administration project.

NEBRASKA

CONSUMERS PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT (P. O. Columbus), Neb.—**BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT**—John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, and associates, made public offering on Jan. 2 of a new issue of 3% revenue bonds of the above district, Northeastern Nebraska division. The bonds are due from 1942 to 1966 and are priced to yield from 1.25% to 3% through the maturity. From 1957 to 1966 the bonds are priced from 99 3/4 to 99 1/2. The Northwestern division of the Consumers Public Power District represents properties being acquired from the Interstate Power Co. of Nebraska for \$2,600,000. They include four hydro-electric generating plants, four Diesel plants, 38 substations, 473 miles of transmission lines and distribution property serving over 7,700 customers. The territory served lies in nine counties in northern Nebraska. The bonds are payable solely from the gross revenues of the utility properties which comprise the northeastern Nebraska division.

FREMONT, Neb.—**BOND SALE CANCELED**—It is reported by the City Clerk that the sale of the \$37,500 not to exceed 2 1/4% semi-annual Aviation field bonds which had been scheduled for Dec. 20—V. 151, p. 3777—was called off, pending further information from the Federal Government.

BONDS SOLD—The Mayor reported subsequently that the above bonds were sold later to Steinauer & Schweser of Lincoln, as 1 1/8s, at a price of 102.533.

KEITH COUNTY (P. O. Ogallala), Neb.—**INTEREST RATE**—It is reported that the \$55,000 court house and jail bonds sold to the First Trust Co. of Lincoln, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3919—were purchased as 2s.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

COOS COUNTY (P. O. Berlin), N. H.—**NOTE SALE POSTPONED**—Sale of the \$570,000 1 1/4% serial funding notes, originally set for Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3919, was postponed to 11 a. m. on Jan. 6. Certain legal restrictions pertaining to holidays made the postponement necessary.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (P. O. Exeter), N. H.—**NOTE SALE**—Lincoln R. Young & Co. of Hartford purchased an issue of \$250,000 tax notes at 0.157% discount. Due Dec. 15, 1941.

NEW JERSEY

LITTLE FERRY, N. J.—**BOND ISSUE DETAILS**—The \$185,000 3 1/4% refunding bonds mentioned in V. 151, p. 3919, were taken by the State Sinking Fund Commission at par.

MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP, N. J.—**BOND CALL**—Charles Laessle, Township Clerk, announces the call for payment on Jan. 1, 1941, at par and accrued interest, of variously numbered 4 1/2% coupon water bonds issued by the Township of Chester, and now obligations of Moorestown Township. The bonds in question bear date of Jan. 1, 1914, mature Jan. 1, 1944, and should be presented together with Jan. 1, 1941 and subsequent interest coupons at the Burlington County Trust Co., Moorestown. The bonds called are listed herewith:

\$100 Denomination

Bonds numbered 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 135, 137, 138, 142, 143, 146, 150, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170.

\$500 Denomination

Bonds numbered 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200.

\$1,000 Denomination

Bonds numbered 203, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 238, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309.

PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.—**PLANS DEBT REFUNDING**—W. Leslie Rogers, Township Treasurer, has announced the appointment, on Dec. 23, of Christensen & Co. of Atlantic City as the township's fiscal agent in connection with a proposed refinancing of \$3,094,500 bonded debt. The plan will apply to all of the outstanding bonds, with the exception of school issues. About \$1,444,000 of debt is scheduled to be refunded early in 1941.

"Total debt service on the present bonds which the township has issued, if all were carried to their maturity, would amount to \$4,771,000 while the debt service total for the bonds under the proposed refunding program will total \$4,583,000, or a saving of \$188,000 for Pennsauken's taxpayers," Mr. Rogers said.

"At present our bonds bear 4 1/2% interest, having risen to that point from 4% in 1939 under the existing program which calls for a quarter of 1% rise in the bond interest rate every five years until that interest rate reaches 5 1/4%. Under the proposed refunding program the bonds, which are of the serial type, will bear a straight 4% interest rate until maturity.

"With the adoption of the new program the life of the bonds will not be extended, but actually cut short by a year. The bulk of the bonds now out in our present program mature in 1958 while the bulk of the new bonds which we propose to issue will mature in 1957. Some small issues do now, and still will continue to run to a 1965 maturity date. These, however, are small issues.

"Another feature of the proposed refunding program is the fact that a more equal distribution of the maturity will be made. As we stand now, some years bond maturities jump as much as \$100,000, under the proposed program they will be more equally proportioned so that the normal increase in ratables will take care of increased maturities."

RAHWAY, N. J.—**BOND OFFERING**—S. R. Morton, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 8 for the purchase of \$83,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered series of 1940 water system extension bonds. Dated May 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due May 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1941 to 1949 incl.; \$3,000, 1950; \$5,000 from 1951 to 1959 incl. and \$3,000 in 1960. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Rahway National Bank, Rahway. The sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is \$83,000. These bonds are part of an issue of \$253,500 authorized pursuant to the Local Bond Law of New Jersey and will be unlimited tax obligations of the city. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered, payable to order of the city, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY (P. O. Albany), N. Y.—**BOND SALE**—The \$1,130,000 coupon or registered bonds offered at public auction on Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3778—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co., all of New York; Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis; Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, of Boston; R. D. White & Co., New York, and the State Bank of Albany, as \$1.40s, at a price of 100.48, a basis of about 1.34%. Sale consisted of the following:

- \$760,000 series of 1941 refunding bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$54,000 in 1941; \$42,000 from 1942 to 1949, incl. and \$37,000 from 1950 to 1959, incl. Bonds to be refunded mature on and after Dec. 1, 1940.
- 270,000 series of 1940 home relief bonds. Due \$27,000 on Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1950, incl.
- 100,000 series of 1940 building bonds. Due \$5,000 on Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1960, incl.

Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds
Housing Authority Bonds

TILNEY & COMPANY
76 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: Whitehall 4-8898
Bell System Teletype: NY 1-2395

NEW YORK

All of the bonds bear date of Dec. 1, 1940 and were reoffered by the successful bidders at prices to yield from 0.20% to 1.50%, according to maturity. The next highest bid at the auction was made by the National Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Albany, the offer being 100.475 for 1.40s.

BROOKHAVEN (P. O. Patchogue), N. Y.—**BOND OFFERING**—Andrew D. Havens, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Jan. 3, for the purchase of \$15,500 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:
\$10,000 Stony Brook Water District bonds. Due Feb. 15 as follows: \$200 in 1942 and 1943 and \$300 from 1944 to 1975, incl. Interest J-D 15 and at maturity of said bonds respectively.
5,500 Stony Brook Water District Extension No. 1 bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$300 in 1941 and \$200 from 1942 to 1967, incl. Interest J-D 15.

All of the bonds will be dated Dec. 15, 1940. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest payable at the Town Supervisor's office with New York exchange. Bonds are general obligations of the town, payable primarily from taxes levied upon the Stony Brook Water District and Extension No. 1, respectively, but if not paid from such taxes, all taxable property in the town is subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay the same. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

BROOKHAVEN (P. O. Patchogue), N. Y.—**BOND SALE**—The \$92,496 coupon or registered public works bonds offered Jan. 3—V. 151, p. 3919—were awarded to R. D. White & Co., New York, and the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, jointly, as 1.20s. at 100.16, a basis of about 1.15%. Sale consisted of:

- \$52,225 series A bonds. One bond for \$225, others \$1,000 each. Due as follows: \$11,225, Oct. 10, 1941; \$11,000, Dec. 15, 1942, and \$15,000 on Dec. 15 in 1943 and 1944. Issued to pay town's share of certain improvements partially financed by Works Progress Administration.
- 40,271 series B bonds. One bond for \$271, others \$1,000 each. Due March 15 as follows: \$4,271 in 1942; \$4,000 from 1943 to 1946 incl. and \$5,000 from 1947 to 1950 incl. Issued to pay town's share of certain improvements partially financed by WPA.

All of the bonds bear date of Dec. 15, 1940. Second high bid of 100.08 for 1.30s was made by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York.

ELLCOTT SEWER DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Falconer), N. Y.—**BOND OFFERING DETAILS**—We are in receipt of additional details regarding the offering on Jan. 8 of \$120,000 sewer bonds, previously reported in V. 151, p. 3919. The bonds will be dated Jan. 15, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Bidder must name a rate of interest of not more than 5%, rather than 6%, and the rate must be the same for all of the bonds and expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Falconer, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the Town of Ellicott, payable primarily from special assessments upon the lots and parcels of land within the sewer district especially benefited by the improvement, but if not paid from such levy, all of the taxable property in the town will be subject to a levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in order to pay the bonds and interest thereon. A certified check for \$2,400, payable to order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

FORESTPORT WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Forestport), N. Y.—**BOND SALE**—Sherwood & Co. of New York purchased on Dec. 26 an issue of \$9,000 water bonds as 1.40s, at a price of 100.178, a basis of about 1.36%. Dated Oct. 1, 1940. Due \$1,000 on April 1 from 1941 to 1949 incl. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the National Exchange Bank, Boonville. Legality approved by Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
C. E. Weing, White & Co.	1.60%	100.133
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	1.70%	100.168
First National Bank of Old Forge	3%	100.056

GRANVILLE WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Granville), N. Y.—**BOND OFFERING**—I. Newton Williams, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Jan. 8, for the purchase of \$40,000 not to exceed 5% interest water bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1941. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$800 from 1942 to 1951, incl.; \$1,000 from 1952 to 1965, incl. and \$1,200 from 1966 to 1980, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1-10th of 1%. Interest J-J. Bonds shall be general obligations of the town, payable primarily from a levy on the taxable property in the district, but if not paid from such levy, all of the town's taxable property will be subject to a levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in order to pay the bonds and interest thereon. A certified check for \$800 is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

GRECE SEWER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. 2205, Ridge Road West), Rochester, N. Y.—**PLANS CERTIFICATE ISSUE**—H. T. Hughes, Town Clerk, reports that an offering of \$50,000 2 1/4% sewer system construction certificates of indebtedness will be made sometime in May.

HARRISON (P. O. Harrison), N. Y.—**BOND OFFERING**—Benjamin I. Taylor, Town Supervisor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Jan. 10 for the purchase of \$111,000 not to exceed 4 1/2% interest coupon or registered series of 1941 refunding bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 15 as follows: \$30,000 in 1946; \$40,000 in 1947 and \$41,000 in 1948. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the Rye National Bank, Harrison office, Harrison, with New York exchange. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the town and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$2,220, payable to order of the town, is required. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law, the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned.

HARRISON (P. O. Harrison), N. Y.—**REFUNDING AUTHORIZED**—Harry D. Yates, Deputy State Comptroller, reports that the State Department of Audit and Control has approved the town's application for permission to refund \$111,000 bonds. The new issue will mature as follows: \$30,000 in 1946; \$40,000 in 1947 and \$41,000 in 1948.

HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Elmont), N. Y.—**BOND OFFERING**—Louise Hinkel, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Jan. 14, for the purchase of \$150,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school bonds of 1941. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1956, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the Bank of New Hyde Park, New Hyde Park, or at the principal office of the Chase National Bank, New York City. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$3,000 must accompany each bid.

ISLIP (P. O. Islip), N. Y.—**BOND OFFERING**—Roy E. Pardee, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Jan. 14 for the purchase of \$140,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

\$50,000 series A public works bonds. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$2,000 from 1942 to 1948, incl., and \$3,000 from 1949 to 1960, incl.
 21,000 series B public works bonds. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$5,000 from 1942 to 1944, incl., and \$6,000 in 1945.
 9,000 series C public works bonds. Due \$1,000 on Jan. 15 from 1942 to 1950, incl.
 60,000 public welfare bonds. Due \$6,000 on Jan. 15 from 1942 to 1951 incl.
 All of the bonds will be dated Jan. 15, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the Oystermer's Bank & Trust Co., Sayville, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the town, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for \$3,000, payable to order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

LEWISTON (P. O. Lewiston), N. Y.—OTHER BIDS—The \$23,750 coupon or registered bonds awarded Dec. 27 to George B. Gibbons & Co. Inc., New York, as 2s, at 100.559, a basis of about 1.95%—V. 151, p. 3919—were also bid for as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo	2%	100.41
R. D. White & Co.	2%	100.27
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	2.10%	100.269
Fred Krull	2.10%	100.10
C. E. Weinig, White & Co.	2.60%	100.172

LIVERPOOL, N. Y.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$10,220 water bonds reported sold on Dec. 18 by the Town Supervisor—V. 161, p. 3920—were purchased at par by the Liverpool Bank, and mature Jan. 2 as follows: \$700 from 1942 to 1944 incl. and \$560 in 1955 and 1956.

NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.—PROPOSED FINANCING—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Dec. 30 ordinances were introduced pertaining to the issuance of \$2,100,000 bonds as follows: \$1,000,000 land acquisition, \$500,000 pavement, \$500,000 work relief and \$100,000 voting machine purchase. The Board was also scheduled to authorize the issuance of \$2,099,000 tax anticipation notes of 1941.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—BONDS APPROVED—Vincent J. Barnes, Deputy City Comptroller, reports that an issue of \$100,000 refunding bonds was approved by a vote of 109 to 83 at an election on Dec. 30.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—John F. Cleary, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Jan. 15 for the purchase of \$75,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered refunding bonds of 1941. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1948 and 1949; \$15,000 from 1950 to 1952, incl., and \$10,000 in 1953. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (J-J) payable in lawful money of the United States at the City Treasurer's office or, at the option of the holder, in New York exchange. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the city and approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$1,500, payable to order of the city, is required.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY—REPORTS INCREASE OF \$700,000 IN GROSS REVENUES DURING 1940—Interstate bridge and tunnel vehicular traffic reached a new high of 27,395,000 in 1940 and gross revenues increased \$700,000, according to the preliminary summary of operations and finances submitted at the annual meeting of the Port of New York Authority Jan. 2, when Frank C. Ferguson was reelected Chairman and Howard S. Cullman, Vice-Chairman.

The amount remaining after deducting operating expenses and interest was \$6,098,000, an increase of \$648,000, and will be applied to the retirement of debt or to reserve funds created by law for that purpose and purposes incidental thereto.

The Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge and the Port Authority Commerce Building continued to return sufficient money to cover all requirements. At the same time there was still further improvement on the three Staten Island bridges and the Lincoln Tunnel. The total deficit on the latter four crossings decreased from \$1,045,000 in 1939 to \$700,000. This was due in great part to the steady upward trend at the Lincoln Tunnel, although each of the three Staten Island bridges also shared in the betterment.

Expenses for salaries and wages fell during the year. At the close of the year there were 1,027 employees in service, receiving annual compensation of \$2,716,000, compared with 1,153 earning \$3,071,000 12 months ago. This was mainly due to cessation of construction work.

The traffic in 1940 of 27,395,000 increased over 1939 by 1,650,000, or more than 6%. The largest percentage gain was at the Lincoln Tunnel, where the figure of 3,900,000 represented an increase of 1,080,000 vehicles, or almost 40%. The George Washington Bridge with 8,455,000 was up 5%. The two Arthur Kill bridges reached 1,058,000, or an increase of 11%, divided by the Goethals Bridge with 686,000, or an increase of 60,000 vehicles, and the Outerbridge Crossing, exceeding 370,000, a gain of 46,000.

The Bayonne Bridge reported 638,000, an increase of 78,000 or 15%. The Holland Tunnel was within a few hundred of its all-time peak of 1939, with 13,329,803. The Holland Tunnel's performance was considered especially good as traffic was acquainted during the year with the faster time possible in driving between the Pulaski Skyway and midtown Manhattan by way of the Lincoln Tunnel. All figures, both traffic and revenue, are subject to some change when the final report is issued.

Gross revenues from all sources reached \$16,864,560, an increase of \$702,000 or 4.34%. After deducting interest and all other charges, there remained available for sinking funds, statutory reserves and debt retirement an amount of \$6,097,987, a gain of \$648,075, or almost 12%. The latter was allocated as follows:

General reserve fund, \$2,378,342; insurance reserve fund, \$25,000; sinking fund, Holland Tunnel, \$1,700,000; sinking fund, George Washington Bridge, \$2,593,850; sinking fund, Port Authority Commerce Building, \$111,585; operating deficits, \$710,790. Successful steps taken during the year in completing the refunding programs and in financing other activities were reported.

In reorganizing for the ensuing year, the Commissioners unanimously renamed John E. Ramsey, General Manager, and Julius Henry Cohen as General Counsel. Frank C. Ferguson likewise was unanimously chosen as Chairman, and Howard S. Cullman as Vice-Chairman.

In reelecting Mr. Ferguson, his associates gave special notice to his long and active part in the conduct of Port Authority activities. He has been Chairman since 1934 and a member of the Board since 1924. Mr. Ferguson is President of the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City, and has numerous other financial interests.

Vice-Chairman Cullman also has been a member of the Board and a leader of its affairs for many years. He was first appointed in 1927 and besides his presidency of the Beekman Street Hospital he has numerous other civic and philanthropic interests.

RENSELAER COUNTY (P. O. Troy), N. Y.—OTHER BIDS—Following is a list of the other bids submitted for the \$250,000 refunding bonds awarded Dec. 27 to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as 1½s, at a price of 100.115, a basis of about 1.74%, as previously reported in V. 151, p. 3920:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, and R. D. White & Co.	1.90%	100.46
H. L. Allen & Co. and Minsch, Ronell & Co., Inc.	2%	100.73
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.	2.10%	100.789
George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., and Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	2.20%	100.61
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo; Kean, Taylor & Co., and Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc.	2.20%	100.569

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$1,214,000 various purposes bonds offered Jan. 3 were awarded to Dick & Merie-Smith, New York, and Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, jointly, as 1s, at 100.2095, a basis of about 0.925%.

The bonds are described as follows:
 \$570,000 pavement reconstruction bonds. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$60,000 from 1942 to 1947 incl. and \$70,000 from 1948 to 1950 incl.
 144,000 school bonds. Due \$36,000 on Jan. 15 from 1942 to 1945 incl.
 500,000 debt adjustment bonds. Due Jan. 15 as follows: \$50,000 from 1942 to 1945 incl.; \$100,000 in 1946 and \$200,000 in 1947.

All of the bonds bear date of Jan. 15, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at office of the city's paying agent in New York City. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the city and the approving

legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. Delivery of bonds will be made in New York City on or about Jan. 15, 1941. The enactment, at any time prior to the delivery of the bonds, of Federal legislation which in terms, by the repeal or omission of exemptions or otherwise, subjects to a Federal income tax the interest on bonds of a class or character which includes these bonds, will, at the election of the purchaser, relieve the purchaser from his obligations under the terms of the contract of sale and entitle the purchaser to the return of the amount deposited with the bid.

WEST HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received by the Village Clerk until 1 p. m. on Jan. 3, for the purchase of \$7,600 not to exceed 6% interest fire apparatus bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. One bond for \$600, others \$500 each. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,600 in 1942 and \$1,500 from 1943 to 1946 incl. Interest J-J.

NORTH CAROLINA

JONESBORO, N. C.—BOND SOLD—It is reported that the \$16,000 semi-ann. refunding water works bonds offered for sale without success on Dec. 10, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3599—have been purchased by Bray Bros. & Co. of Greensboro, as 5½s, at par. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Due on June 1 in 1948 to 1960 incl.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall) N. C.—NOTES SOLD—The Concord National Bank of Concord is said to have purchased \$9,300 notes at 2¾%. Due in three months.

RALEIGH, N. C.—NOTE SALE—The \$60,000 revenue anticipation notes offered for sale on Dec. 26—V. 151, p. 3920—were awarded to the First-Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Raleigh, at 2%, plus a premium of \$234, according to the Secretary of the Local Government Commission. Dated Dec. 27, 1940. Due on March 27, 1941.

TARBORO, N. C.—NOTES SOLD—The Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Henderson is said to have recently purchased \$10,000 notes at 6%, plus a premium of \$241. Due in six months.

NORTH DAKOTA

ROLLETTE COUNTY (P. O. Rolla) N. Dak.—BOND SALE—The \$130,000 semi-ann. funding and refunding bonds offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3780—were awarded jointly to the Wells-Dickey Co., and the Allison-Williams Co., both of Minneapolis, as 2½s, paying a premium of \$416, equal to 100.32, a basis of about 2.70%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on Jan. 1 in 1944 to 1956; optional on and after Jan. 1, 1951.

STUTSMAN COUNTY (P. O. Jamestown) N. Dak.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 coupon semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3780—were awarded to the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, and associates, as 2½s, paying a price of 102.10, a basis of about 1.55%. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Due on Aug. 1 in 1943 to 1950; optional on and after Feb. 1, 1943.

The Charles A. Fuller Co. of Minneapolis, was second high, offering 102.00 for 2½s.

OHIO

APPLE CREEK, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 municipal building bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3780—were awarded to Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo as 2s, at par plus a premium of \$85.50, equal to 100.57, a basis of about 1.93%. Dated Dec. 15, 1940 and due Dec. 15 as follows: \$1,000 from 1942 to 1954, incl., and \$2,000 in 1955. Second high bid of 100.386 for 2s was made by Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., of Toledo.

EAST SPARTA, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Cora K. Dine, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Jan. 30 for the purchase of \$10,000 4½% coupon street improvement bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$500, July 1, 1941; \$500, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1942 to 1950 incl. and \$500 Jan. 1, 1951. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Interest J-J. A certified check for \$100, payable to order of the village, is required.

GIRARD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE—The issue of \$225,000 improvement bonds offered Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3780—was awarded to the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 and due as follows: \$4,800 April 1 and Oct. 1, 1942; \$4,900, April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1943 to 1952 incl.; \$4,800, April 1 and Oct. 1, 1953, and \$4,900 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1954 to 1964 incl.

Bids for the issue were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
BancOhio Securities Co.	2%	\$1,600.00
Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc.	2%	1,492.00
State Teachers Retirement System	2%	1,410.00
Pohl & Co.	2%	1,237.50
VanLahr, Doll & Isphording	2%	864.50
Merrill, Turben & Co.	2½%	4,545.00
McDonald-Coolidge & Co.	2½%	3,567.40
Fahey, Clark & Co.	2½%	2,536.00
First Cleveland Corp.	2½%	1,741.00

GREEN TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cincinnati, R. 7), Ohio—LITIGATION PREVENTS BOND SALE—The proposed sale of \$112,800 not to exceed 4% interest building bonds on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3599—was called off because of a taxpayer's suit, according to C. G. Lepple, District Clerk. A new offering will be made after court decision has been made.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE—City Council passed ordinances providing for the issuance of \$27,211.77 2% bonds as follows:

\$7,211.77 storm and sanitary sewer bonds. One bond for \$1,211.77, others \$1,000 each. Due \$1,211.77 Oct. 1, 1941, and \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1944, incl.
 20,000.00 street, alley and sewer bonds. One bond for \$2,000, others \$1,000 each. Due as follows: \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1941, and \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1950, incl.

All of the bonds bear date of Jan. 1, 1941. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the City Treasurer's office.

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio—BONDS AUTHORIZED—City Council recently passed an ordinance providing for an issue of \$14,691.42 2% street improvement bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. One bond for \$1,691.42, others \$1,000 each. Due as follows: \$1,691.42 Oct. 1, 1941, and \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1948, inclusive.

NAPOLEON, Ohio—PROPOSED BOND ISSUE—Village Council passed a resolution calling for the issuance of \$3,200 land acquisition and \$16,000 building acquisition bonds.

SALINEVILLE, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 water system bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3600—were awarded to the State Teachers Retirement System, as 2½s. Dated Dec. 15, 1940 and due \$1,000 on Sept. 1 from 1941 to 1955 incl. Callable prior to maturity at not more than par.

STATE INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING AUTHORITY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio—FINANCING PLAN AGAIN INVALIDATED BY SUPREME COURT—The following appeared in the Dec. 30 issue of the Chicago "Journal of Commerce":

"Abandonment of a multi-million-dollar State building program is planned, following the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court invalidating the project's financial arrangements for the second time.

"The Court held that proposals of the Ohio Institutional Building Authority for retiring construction bonds were an evasion of the State Constitution, which prohibits the State from incurring an indebtedness of more than \$750,000 without a vote of the people.

"Gov. John W. Bricker said the decision 'closed the door' on the building program and he would ask the next Legislature to abolish the Authority. However, William Konold, Chairman of the Authority, said study of the Court decision showed 'one or two loopholes' which might enable the Legislature to validate the bond issue plan with minor legislative changes.

"The State High Court, in a six-to-one decision, held the Authority was unconstitutional in that it sought to do by indirection something spe-

cifically prohibited by the State Constitution. Under the Act the Authority would have been permitted to issue bonds for construction of the welfare institutions and to lease them to the Ohio Welfare Department upon the basis of the income from pay hospital patients

"The plan was evolved in an attempt to avoid the \$750,000 debt prohibition on the part of the State. The Court ruled that it was indirectly leveling an obligation upon the State, even though the bonds were supposed to carry the statement that the credit and faith of the State was not pledged for their retirement.

"The specific issue involved in the case just decided was an action of the Authority to compel George M. Neffner, Secretary of State, to attest \$4,250,000 in bonds for a new institution for feeble-minded at Apple Creek. Had the bonds been approved, it was planned to spend approximately \$10,000,000 for new building construction.

"In its first form, the Authority was held unconstitutional because it proposed a wholesale Welfare Department building program, with receipts from any and all institutions pledged to pay off the lump bond issue."

STRUTHERS, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—John F. Pearce, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Jan. 11 for the purchase of \$71,249.68 4% coupon street improvement special assessment bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. One bond for \$1,249.68, others \$1,000 each. Due as follows: \$3,249.68 June 1 and \$7,000 Dec. 1, 1942; \$7,000 June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1943 to 1946 incl. Interest J-D. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$725, payable to order of the city, is required.

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio—PROPOSED FINANCING—The City Council early in December adopted ordinances authorizing the issuance of \$75,350 not to exceed 6% interest special assessment sanitary sewer, paving, sidewalk and street improvement bonds.

TOLEDO, Ohio—BONDS AUTHORIZED—City Council on Dec. 17 passed ordinances providing for the issuance of \$1,008,000 bonds, as follows: \$84,000 4% municipal airport bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$16,000 in 1945 and \$17,000 in 1946 to 1949.

66,000 2 3/4% refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$22,000 Dec. 1, 1945 to 1947.

276,000 2 1/2% refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$92,000 June 15, 1943 to 1945.

122,000 2 3/4% refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$21,000 in 1946 and 1947 and \$20,000 in 1948 to 1951.

212,000 2 1/2% refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$42,000 in 1946 and 1948 and \$43,000 in 1949 and 1950.

122,000 3 1/4% refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$21,000 in 1946 and 1947 and \$20,000 in 1948 to 1951.

126,000 3 1/4% refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$26,000 in 1946 and \$25,000 in 1947 to 1950.

Principal and semi-annual interest in the case of the \$84,000 municipal airport bonds will be payable at the City Treasurer's office, and in regard to the other loans payment will be made at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York City.

OKLAHOMA

DELAWARE, Okla.—BONDS SOLD—An \$11,000 issue of water system improvement bonds is said to have been purchased at par by the J. E. Piersol Bond Co., and Calvert & Canfield, both of Oklahoma City, jointly.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—BOND VALIDITY UPHELD—The Oklahoma Supreme Court has upheld the validity of the \$6,911,000 bond offering on which bids are to be received Jan. 6. Another suit similar to the one already judged has been filed and the court was to hear it on Dec. 30, according to F. G. Baker, City Auditor, who adds that there is no question but that the suit is the same as that already decided.

OREGON

DALLAS, Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Jan. 6, by J. R. Craven, City Auditor, for the purchase of \$4,276.10 not to exceed 6% semi-ann. improvement bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1941. Due on Jan. 15 as follows: \$276.10 in 1942; \$250, 1943 to 1946, and \$500 in 1947 to 1952. Optional on or after three years from date of issue. A certified check for 5% of the amount of the bid, payable to the city, is required.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Portland), Ore.—NOTE SALE—The \$500,000 issue of coupon short-term notes offered for sale on Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3600—was awarded to the First National Bank of Portland at 1% plus a premium of \$999. Dated Jan. 2, 1941. Due on April 2, 1941.

PENNSYLVANIA

AKRON, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$18,000 coupon improvement and funding bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3921—were awarded to Burr & Co. of Philadelphia as 1 1/2% at par plus a premium of \$102.60, equal to 100.57, a basis of about 1.40%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 and due \$2,000 on Jan. 1 from 1943 to 1951, incl. Second high bid of 100.381 for 1 1/2% was made by C. C. Collings & Co. of Philadelphia.

BADEN, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—W. R. Rea, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 15 for the purchase of \$8,000 coupon borough bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1943, \$2,000 in 1944 and 1945, and \$3,000 in 1946. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Sale of the bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Borough will furnish and pay for printing of bonds and the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the borough, is required.

DALE (P. O. Johnstown), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Frank Rhoades, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Jan. 14 for the purchase of \$20,000 coupon borough bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Feb. 1 from 1942 to 1951, incl. Bidder to name rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Sale of the bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Borough will furnish the bonds and approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the borough, is required.

EAST MAUCH CHUNK, Pa.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—M. Clyde Bamberger, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. on Jan. 15 for the purchase of \$14,000 3% certificates. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1947, incl. unless redeemed prior to maturity. Interest J-D. Certificates will be sold subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Delivery will be made on or about Jan. 27 at the Borough Secretary's office. No bids will be considered for less than par and accrued interest from Dec. 1. A certified check for 2% of the certificates, payable to order of the Borough Secretary, is required.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Freeland), Pa.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$18,000 operating expense bonds was sold to Burr & Co. of Philadelphia. Due serially on Nov. 1 from 1942 to 1950, incl.

FREELAND, Pa.—PLANS REFUNDING LOAN—M. S. DePiero, Solicitor, reports that the borough is planning the issuance of \$83,000 refunding bonds.

NANTY-GLO, Pa.—BOND SALE—The Nanty-Glo State Bank purchased on Dec. 20 an issue of \$15,000 improvement bonds at a price of 101. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1941 to 1955 incl.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$40,000 2 1/4% coupon improvement and funding bonds offered Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3601—were awarded to C. C. Collings & Co. of Philadelphia, at a price of 111.366, a basis of about 1.57%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 and due \$2,000 on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1961 incl. Second high bid of 111.082 was made by Blair & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—Bids for the \$1,500,000 coupon building bonds being offered for sale on Jan. 6 must state the rate of interest in multiples of 1-10th of 1% and not 1/4 of 1% as reported in our announcement of the offering in V. 151, p. 3921.

ROCKLAND TOWNSHIP (P. O. Emlenton, R. 1.), Pa.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$6,000 4% equipment purchase and funding bonds was sold to the Titusville Trust Co., at a price of 103.26, a basis of about 3.01%. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1941 to 1946, incl.

SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Everett, R. D.), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Lee Foreman, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until noon on Jan. 3, for the purchase of \$15,000 3% school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Denom. \$750. Due \$750 on Nov. 1 from 1945 to 1964, incl. Callable at district's option after Nov. 1, 1954.

SOUTH MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. D. No. 5, Carlisle), Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$30,000 improved bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3601—was awarded to Moore, Leonard & Lynch of Pittsburgh. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1942 to 1959, incl., and \$2,000 from 1960 to 1965, incl. The bonds were sold as 1 1/4% at a price of 100.538, a basis of about 1.71%.

TAYLOR, Pa.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$112,000 funding bonds offered Dec. 27—V. 151, p. 3601—was awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia as 3/8, at par plus a premium of \$901.60, equal to 100.805, a basis of about 2.90%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1942 and 1943; \$6,000, 1944 to 1949, incl.; \$7,000, 1950 to 1955, incl., and \$3,000 from 1956 to 1958, incl. Second high bid of 101.004 for 3 3/4% was made by M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia. Dolphin & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, also bid for 3 3/4% and Leach Bros. named a rate of 4%.

RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY, R. I.—NOTE SALE—The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on Dec. 30 an issue of \$160,000 tax notes at 0.14% discount. Due Aug. 6, 1941. The First National Bank of Boston, other bidder, named a rate of 0.28%.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Jan. 8, by I. T. Williams, City Clerk and Treasurer, for the purchase of the following coupon bonds aggregating \$300,000:

\$75,000 airport improvement bonds. Due on Jan. 15 as follows: \$3,000 in 1946 to 1950, and \$5,000 in 1951 to 1962.

30,000 incinerator improvement bonds. Due \$2,000 on Jan. 15 in 1946 to 1960 inclusive.

15,000 fire protection improvement bonds. Due \$1,000 from Jan. 15, 1946 to 1960 inclusive.

25,000 sewerage and drainage improvement bonds. Due on Jan. 15 as follows: \$1,000 in 1946 to 1950, and \$2,000 in 1951 to 1960.

155,000 street and sidewalk improvement bonds. Due on Jan. 15 as follows: \$5,000 in 1946 to 1950, and \$10,000 in 1951 to 1963.

Interest rate is not to exceed 2 1/2%, payable J-J, Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 15, 1941. Bids may be submitted for the purchase of the whole of said bonds or for any of the separate issues. Prin. and int. payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. These bonds are direct general obligations of the city, backed by the full faith and credit of the city, and all taxable property in the city is subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay the same. The purchaser will be furnished with the approving opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DAVISON COUNTY (P. O. Mitchell), S. Dak.—BONDS VOTED—The County Auditor states that at the general election in November, the voters approved the issuance of \$50,000 funding bonds.

POTTER COUNTY INDEPENDENT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Gettysburg), S. Dak.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$14,000 3% semi-annual refunding bonds offered on Dec. 16—V. 151, p. 3433—were not sold as all bids received were rejected, according to Charles E. Harris, Clerk of the Board of Education. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Due \$2,000 in 1941 to 1947, incl.

NEW BOND OFFERING—Mr. Harris states that sealed bids will be received until Jan. 13, for the purchase of a \$34,000 issue of refunding bonds, replacing the above issue.

The said bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1941, and will mature on Jan. 1 as follows: \$4,000 in 1942 to 1948, and \$6,000 in 1949. All bonds maturing after Jan. 1, 1946, to be callable at par and accrued interest on that date and on any interest payment date thereafter. The Board reserves the right to deliver the bonds in instalments from time to time as the old bonds being refunded are surrendered for payment.

TENNESSEE

CARTER COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethton), Tenn.—BOND CALL—It is stated by James B. Deal, County Court Clerk, that the following refunding and (or) funding bonds aggregating \$297,000, are called for payment at par and accrued interest on April 1, 1941, at the Hamilton National Bank, Knoxville: Refunding 5% series A; refunding 5 1/2% series B; refunding 6% series C; refunding 6; series E; funding 6%; refunding 5% series B. Dated April 1, 1938. Due April 1, 1958, callable on any interest payment date on 30 days' notice.

KINGSFORD, Tenn.—BOND SALE The following issues of semi-ann. bonds aggregating \$200,000, offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3781—were awarded jointly to Shields & Co. of New York, Scott, Horner & Mason, Inc. of Lynchburg, Va., and Minnich, Wright & Co. of Bristol, Tenn., as 1 1/2%, paying a premium of \$572, equal to 100.286, a basis of about 1.72%:

\$30,000 city improvement bonds. Due on Dec. 15 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1950 and \$2,000 in 1951 to 1960.

25,000 public improvement bonds. Due on Dec. 15 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1955, and \$2,000 in 1956 to 1960.

145,000 stadium bonds. Due on Dec. 15 as follows: \$8,000 in 1941 to 1950; \$7,000 1951 to 1955 and \$6,000 in 1956 to 1960. Dated Dec. 15, 1940.

McKENZIE, Tenn.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that an issue of \$165,000 refunding bonds has been purchased jointly by Clark & Co., and Nichols & Co., both of Nashville, at a net interest cost of about 3.68%.

McMINNVILLE, Tenn.—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 coupon semi-ann. municipal building bonds offered for sale on Dec. 30—V. 151, p. 3782—were awarded to Jack M. Bass & Co. of Nashville, at par, plus the cost of the bonds and the legal opinion, divided as follows: \$20,000 as 2 1/4%, due \$2,000 from Dec. 1, 1942 to 1951; the remaining \$25,000 as 2 1/2%, due on Dec. 1, \$2,000 in 1952 to 1962, and \$3,000 in 1963.

TEXAS

COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY (P. O. Wellington), Texas—BONDS VOTED—The County Judge states that at the election held on Dec. 28 the voters approved the issuance of \$500,000 road improvement bonds by a substantial margin.

DALLAS, Texas—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Stuart Bailey, City Auditor, that he will receive sealed bids until Jan. 15, for the purchase of the following general obligation bonds aggregating \$1,100,000: \$350,000 street opening and widening, \$200,000 storm sewer, \$250,000 airport improvement, and \$300,000 school improvement bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1941. Due serially in 20 years.

DAWSON COUNTY (P. O. Lamesa), Texas—BONDS DEFEATED—The County Judge states that at the election held on Dec. 23 the \$300,000 highway bond proposal failed to receive the necessary favorable majority of votes.

DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dayton), Texas—BOND SALE—The \$60,000 school house bonds offered for sale on Dec. 23—V. 151, p. 3782—were awarded jointly to R. K. Dunbar & Co. of Austin, and Charles B. White & Co. of Houston, paying a premium of \$27.50, equal to 100.045, a net interest cost of about 1.94%: on the bonds divided as follows: \$50,000 as 2 1/4%, due \$1,000 in 1941; \$4,000, 1942; \$1,000, 1943; \$2,000, 1944 and 1945; \$4,000, 1946; \$5,000, 1947 and 1948; \$5,000, 1949 and \$9,000 in 1950 and 1951; the remaining \$10,000 as 1 1/2%, due in 1952.

DONLEY COUNTY (P. O. Clarendon), Texas—BONDS DEFEATED—The County Judge states that the voters defeated the issuance of the \$565,000 not to exceed 6% construction bonds at the election held on Dec. 28.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Garden City), Texas—BONDS VOTED—The County Judge states that the issuance of \$250,000 3% highway construction bonds has been approved by the voters. No date of sale has been fixed as yet.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Hamilton), Texas—BONDS DEFEATED—The County Judge states that at the election held on Dec. 28 the voters rejected the proposal to issue \$680,000 highway improvement bonds.

NUECES COUNTY (P. O. Corpus Christi), Texas—BONDS VOTED—It is stated by C. J. Wilde, County Auditor, that at the election held on Dec. 30, the voters approved the issuance of \$1,500,000 highway improvement bonds, on the basis of incomplete returns. (These bonds were contracted for subject to the election, as reported here on Dec. 28—V. 151, p. 3922.)

RICHLAND SPRINGS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Richland Springs), Texas—BONDS SOLD—The State Board of Education is said to have purchased \$10,000 4% semi-annual auditorium and gymnasium bonds.

ROCKPORT, Texas—BOND PURCHASE CONTRACT—The City Council is said to have contracted recently for the sale of \$50,000 gas system bonds at par.

ROXTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roxton), Texas—BONDS SOLD—A \$10,000 issue of building bonds, approved by the voters on Oct. 12, is said to have been purchased by the State Board of Education.

SAN SABA COUNTY (P. O. San Saba), Texas—BONDS DEFEATED—At the election held on Dec. 18 the voters are said to have turned down the proposal to issue \$1,350,000 highway improvement bonds.

SCURRY COUNTY (P. O. Snyder), Texas—BOND ELECTION CANCELLED—The County Judge states that the election which was scheduled for Dec. 26 for a vote on the issue of \$600,000 highway improvement bonds, was called off.

STERLING COUNTY (P. O. Sterling City), Texas—BONDS VOTED—The County Judge states that the voters approved the issuance of the \$180,000 not to exceed 4% highway improvement bonds by a wide margin. No date of sale has been fixed as yet.

TEXAS, State of—JUDGES TO DISCUSS BOND ASSUMPTION, GAS TAX ISSUES—Following a recent joint session at Austin of the executive and legislative committees of the County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas, a special meeting of the Judges and Commissioners Association will be held about Jan. 9 at Austin, County Judge D. Y. McDaniel, Waco, stated.

As President of the North Texas County Judges and Commissioners Association, McDaniel is a member of the executive committee of the State body of which County Judge Merritt Gibson, Longview, is President.

A committee has been appointed, composed of Judges McDaniel, A. S. Ware, Bryan, J. E. Abernathy, McKinney, and Byron Saunders, Tyler to prepare a resolution defining the policy of the county judges and commissioners as to road bond assumption law, also draft an amendment to the constitution relative to the gasoline tax, the committee to act relative to any form of amendment that may be considered as to the bond assumption statute. The resolution and amendment will be submitted at the January meeting.

Invited to attend the special meeting of the County Judges and Commissioners Association are the members of the Board of District and County Road Bond Indebtedness, composed of Highway Engineer DeWitt C. Greer, Comptroller George Sheppard and State Treasurer Charley Lockhard.

VERMONT

ST. JOHNSBURY TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Johnsbury), Vt.—BOND SALE—The \$125,000 coupon public school bonds offered Dec. 31—V. 151, p. 3782—were awarded to Arthur Perry & Co. of Boston, as 1 1/2s, at 100.116, a basis of about 1.49%. Dated Jan. 1, 1941 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$7,000 from 1944 to 1960 incl. and \$6,000 in 1961. Second high bid of 101.849 for 1 1/2s was made by R. K. Webster & Co. of Boston.

Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	1 3/4%	101.309
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	1 3/4%	100.677
C. F. Childs & Co.	1 3/4%	100.599
F. Brittain Kennedy & Co.	1 3/4%	100.345
Ballou, Adams & Co.	2%	102.343
Chace, Whiteside & Symonds	2%	100.30
Vermont Securities, Inc.	2%	100.10

VIRGINIA

HARRISONBURG, Va.—BONDS SOLD—The following 2 1/4% semi-annual general obligation bonds aggregating \$187,500, have been purchased by C. F. Cassell & Co. of Charlottesville:

\$150,000 refunding bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1945 to 1948 and 1950 to 1953, \$20,000, 1954, 1955 and 1957, and \$10,000 in 1958.

37,500 public improvement bonds. Due on Jan. 1, \$10,000 in 1958 and \$27,500 in 1959.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Legality to be approved by Peck, Shaffer, Williams & Gorman of Cincinnati.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Madison), Va.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$150,000 refunding bonds is reported to have been purchased by C. F. Cassell & Co. of Charlottesville, as 2 1/4s, paying a price of 100.096.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1942 to 1944; \$10,000 in 1945; \$15,000, 1946 to 1952, and \$20,000 in 1953, giving a basis of about 2.24%.

ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Orange) Va.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$30,000 2 1/4% semi-annual refunding bonds have been purchased by C. F. Cassell & Co. of Charlottesville. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on Jan. 1, 1951. Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer, Williams & Gorman of Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON

GRANITE FALLS, Wash.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The Town Clerk states that the \$15,000 5% semi-annual water system revenue bonds sold recently, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3782—were purchased by H. P. Pratt & Co. of Seattle, at a price of 94.50, a basis of about 5.77%. Due \$1,000 from Jan. 1, 1943 to 1957, incl.

KING COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NO. 56 (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—BONDS VOTED—The Deputy County Clerk states that at the election held on Dec. 21 the voters approved the issuance of \$80,000 not to exceed 6% fire protection bonds by a wide margin.

WISCONSIN

DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior) Wis.—INTEREST RATE—It is now reported that the \$200,000 relief bonds sold to a syndicate headed by the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago, as noted here—V. 151, p. 3922—were purchased as 3 1/2s. Due \$20,000 on Jan. 2 in 1942 to 1951 incl.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—1940 SUMMARY OF CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION—The following is the text of the 1940 edition of the annual summary prepared by Wm. H. Wendt, City Comptroller:

Its goal still a debt-free city, Milwaukee has continued during 1940 to finance its permanent improvements on a cash basis, thus avoiding the burden of increased taxation arising from bond issues. The bonded debt in 1941 will be reduced to \$15,890,000, the lowest level since 1917. Interest requirements have gone below the million dollar mark as against the needed two-and-one-quarter millions in 1932. It is expected that taxes applied to retire the bonds maturing during the next two years will reduce the debt in 1943 to the amount of the Public Debt Amortization Fund. Thereafter this fund should take care of maturities thus relieving the taxpayer of the burden of bonded debt.

Temporary Loans

Unexpended bond-financed project balances have dropped to \$500,000 from the peak of \$9,000,000 in 1932. This sizeable balance in the years of the depression and heavy tax delinquency was of great help to the city.

Payment for completed projects having depleted these balances, temporary loans amounting to \$1,910,000 were required because of accumulated tax delinquency. While the interest rate on these loans was 3/4% as compared with 1 1/2% in the prior year and the total interest will not exceed \$5,000, the loans could have been avoided entirely had not the city in 1932 discontinued its policy of levying a tax in anticipation of delinquency. Such a tax is being included in the current levy. It should be here noted, however, that the borrowing charge for these loans is small in contrast to the savings effected during the year through cash discounts and reduced prices.

Property Appraisal

During 1940 a Work Projects Administration project to inventory and appraise Milwaukee's permanent property and equipment was completed. It is interesting to note that the final report appraises the city's assets at \$264,000,000, all of which have been paid for with the exception of the amount represented by the bonded debt of the city.

Tabulating Division

The installation of a tabulating machine division to centralize the control by perpetual inventory of the city's supplies, materials and equipment has resulted in practical budget economy through the reduction of inventories and the supplying of information on maintenance costs of motor vehicle equipment.

Through the operation of this division the Comptroller is now in a position where he can accurately judge actual consumption of supplies and materials for any department for any period of the year. Because of this strict control over departmental purchases, inventory values of those departments controlled by this division have decreased in value approximately \$100,000 the past two years. This decrease was a factor in the returning of over \$48,000 of 1939 unexpended balances in the supply and material accounts to surplus during 1940.

It is expected that with the expansion of the division to all possible services, further economies and efficiencies will be effected during the coming year.

Retirement System

The Employees' Retirement System is based on the theory that the cost will be shared equally by the employees and the city. Money paid into the pension fund is carefully invested, and the returns on such investments reduce the cost to the taxpayer. The amount so invested now totals \$2,800,000. The pension system, which has now been in effect for three years, has an active membership of approximately 6,000 men and women. The Annuity and Pension Board has approved the retirement of 480 employees at an average of \$57.08 per month. Of this number 41 retirements have been terminated by the death of the pensioner. The Board has taken a positive stand requiring those who have reached the age of 70 years as of Jan. 1, 1941, to retire and take their pensions. Employees entering the service today will, at the time of their retirement in future years, have contributed liberally to the pension benefits they will receive. It is the cost of cumulative benefits to which the older employees retiring at this time are entitled for prior years service, that appears to add to the amount required to be raised by taxation. The savings during further years, resulting from positions remaining vacant after retirement of employees, will overcome this.

Statement of Bonded Debt as of Dec. 31, 1940

Assessed valuation for year 1940	\$811,120,595.00
Debt limit—5%	40,556,029.75
Outstanding debt—Dec. 31, 1940	\$18,716,500.00
Less—Bonds maturing during year 1941	2,826,500.00
Net debt—As of Jan. 1, 1941	\$15,890,000.00

Maturing in Year—	Summary		
	Total	Interest	Principal
1942	\$3,345,520.45	\$706,520.45	\$2,639,000.00
1943	3,185,376.50	589,376.50	2,596,000.00
1944	2,678,201.00	473,701.00	2,204,500.00
1945	2,455,053.75	374,553.75	2,080,500.00
1946	2,180,875.00	281,375.00	1,899,500.00
1947	1,810,162.50	196,662.50	1,613,500.00
1948	1,241,217.50	123,717.50	1,117,500.00
1949	892,302.50	74,802.50	817,500.00
1950	576,972.50	38,472.50	538,500.00
1951	343,762.50	15,262.50	328,500.00
1952	56,237.50	1,237.50	55,000.00
Totals	\$18,656,681.70	\$2,875,681.70	\$15,890,000.00

WYOMING

SWEETWATER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Green River), Wyo.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Jan. 27 by C. E. Jensen, District Clerk, for the purchase of \$125,000 not to exceed 3 1/2% semi-annual building bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due \$7,000 in 1942 to 1946, \$8,000 in 1947 to 1951 and \$10,000 in 1952 to 1956. The bonds will be issued in suitable denominations. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. The bonds are being offered subject to an election to be held on Jan. 14. The district will furnish printed bonds and the approving opinion of Myles P. Tallmadge of Denver. Enclose a certified check for 3% of the amount of the bid, payable to the District Treasurer. (This notice supersedes the offering report given in our issue of Dec. 28—V. 151, p. 3922.)

CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)—CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT—PROVINCIAL TAX AND DEBT POLICIES—Proposed revisions in the duties and relationship between the Provincial and National Governments will be taken up at a conference which will open at Ottawa on Jan. 14. Premier Mackenzie King has sent to provincial premiers a general outline of the proposals to be discussed. These are based on the Sirois Commission's report, a voluminous study of intergovernmental relations which was completed earlier this year.

The report will take up such questions as the transfer of relief to the Federal Government, provincial relinquishment of Federal subsidies, replacement of corporation taxes by one levy, tax revenues from income and surplus instead of production, transfer to the Provincial governments of municipal borrowing authority.

Notification of the conference agenda was sent to the premiers by Premier Mackenzie King, who released the text as follows:

"I propose to open the conference in a public session with a general statement of the Dominion's attitude to the Commission's recommendations; of the relation of these recommendations to the war and the post-war conditions with which Canada will inevitably be faced. I shall then invite the premiers to express the view of the Provincial governments on the general principles embodied in the Commission's recommendations.

"The purpose of the opening session of the conference will be to provide an opportunity for general statements by the Federal and Provincial governments of their attitude toward the recommendations of the report as a basis for a sound relationship between the provinces and the Dominion and particularly as a means whereby the national war effort can be rendered most effective. I should like to emphasize the view of the Government that the opening session should be confined to general statements and not to debate on points of detail or special circumstances. Ample opportunity will subsequently be afforded to consider all relevant issues."

TREASURY BILLS SOLD—An issue of \$35,000,000 Treasury bills was sold at an average yield of 0.643%. Due April 2, 1941.

CANADA (Dominion of)—\$250,000,000 NOTES SOLD—An issue of \$250,000,000 1 1/2% notes was sold to chartered banks at a price of 99.695, a basis of about 1.625% to maturity. Dated Jan. 2, 1941. Due July 2, 1943, subject to redemption in whole or in part at par, at the option of the Government on or after Jan. 2, 1943, on 60 days' notice. Principal and interest payable in Canadian funds. Delivery of \$150,000,000 of the notes will be made on Jan. 2, 1941 and the balance on Feb. 1, 1941. Proceeds of the sale will be used to finance war expenditures, to provide funds for repatriation of securities from the United Kingdom and for general purposes of the Government.

NOVA SCOTIA (Province of)—BOND SALE—W. C. Pitfield & Co. of Montreal and associates obtained award on Dec. 31 of \$3,045,000 funding bonds, consisting of \$2,045,000 3 1/2s, due Jan. 2, 1953 and \$1,000,000 3s, due in three years. Bidders reoffered the 3 1/2s at a price of 99.50, to yield 3.55%, and the 3s at par. Proceeds of the financing were used by the Province in the payment of bank loans obtained for highway construction and public works.